

JOHNSON CONTROLS INC
Form DEFM14A
July 06, 2016

Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

SCHEDULE 14A

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

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 §240.14a-12

JOHNSON CONTROLS, INC.

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

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

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- 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:
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(1) Amount Previously Paid:

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Table of Contents

To Our Shareholders:

On January 24, 2016, Johnson Controls, Inc. and Tyco International plc entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (as amended, the "merger agreement"), pursuant to which they agreed to combine their respective businesses under a single company. The combined company is expected to be a leader in building products and technology, integrated solutions and energy storage.

The merger is structured as a "reverse merger," in which Johnson Controls will merge with an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco, with Tyco being the parent entity of the combined company. Following the merger, Tyco will change its name to "Johnson Controls International plc" (subject to the approval of the Registrar of Companies in Ireland) and is referred to as the "combined company."

In the merger, each share of Johnson Controls common stock (other than certain shares described in the merger agreement) will be converted into, at the election of the holder of such share, either: (i) one ordinary share of the combined company; or (ii) \$34.88 in cash, without interest. Elections by Johnson Controls shareholders for the share consideration and cash consideration will be subject to proration procedures set forth in the merger agreement such that Johnson Controls shareholders will receive in the aggregate approximately \$3.864 billion in cash. Accordingly, if you are a Johnson Controls shareholder, depending on the elections made by other Johnson Controls shareholders, you may not receive the amount of cash or the number of shares of the combined company that you request on your election form.

Immediately prior to the merger, Tyco shareholders will receive 0.955 ordinary shares of Tyco, which will become ordinary shares of the combined company in the merger, for each Tyco ordinary share they hold. Tyco shareholders will receive these shares by virtue of a 0.955-for-one share consolidation. As of July 5, 2016, and assuming that each ordinary share of the combined company will have a value equal to the closing price of one share of Johnson Controls common stock on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") on such date, the implied value of the 0.955 shares of the combined company to Tyco shareholders was approximately \$40.86. Because Johnson Controls' and Tyco's share prices will fluctuate between now and the closing of the merger, the value of the merger consideration to Johnson Controls shareholders and the value of the combined company ordinary shares to Tyco shareholders as of the closing date may differ from the implied value based on the share prices on July 5, 2016 or at the time of the Johnson Controls special meeting or Tyco extraordinary general meeting.

After consummation of the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders are expected to own approximately 56% and 44%, respectively, of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of the combined company. Shares of Johnson Controls common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol "JCI," and Tyco ordinary shares currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol "TYC." Following the merger, the ordinary shares of the combined company will be listed on the NYSE under the symbol "JCI." Based on the number of Johnson Controls shares and equity awards outstanding as of June 27, 2016, the total number of combined company shares that are expected to be issued or reserved for issuance pursuant to the merger is approximately 548,853,000 ordinary shares.

Johnson Controls will hold a special meeting of its shareholders and Tyco will hold an extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders in connection with the proposed merger.

At the Johnson Controls special meeting, Johnson Controls shareholders will be asked to consider and vote on, among other things, a proposal to approve the merger agreement (referred to as the "Johnson Controls merger proposal"). **The Johnson Controls board of directors recommends that Johnson Controls shareholders vote "FOR" the Johnson Controls merger proposal and "FOR" each of the other proposals to be considered at the Johnson Controls special meeting and described in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus.**

At the Tyco extraordinary general meeting, Tyco shareholders will be asked to consider and vote on, among other things, the issuance of Tyco ordinary shares in connection with the merger, the amendment of the Tyco memorandum of association, the amendment of the Tyco articles of association, the consolidation of Tyco shares in connection with the merger, an increase to the authorized share capital of Tyco and the change of name of the combined company to "Johnson Controls International plc" (collectively referred to as the "Tyco required proposals"). **The Tyco board of directors recommends that Tyco shareholders vote "FOR" the Tyco required proposals and "FOR" each of the other proposals to be considered at the Tyco extraordinary general meeting and described in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus.**

Consummation of the merger is conditioned on the approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal and the Tyco required proposals. **Your vote is very important. Whether or not you plan to attend the Johnson Controls special meeting or the Tyco extraordinary general meeting, as applicable, please promptly complete and return the enclosed proxy card or submit your proxy by telephone or through the Internet.** Submitting a proxy now will not prevent you from being able to vote in person at the Johnson Controls special meeting or the Tyco extraordinary general meeting, as applicable.

The obligations of Johnson Controls and Tyco to consummate the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of several conditions set forth in the merger agreement, a copy of which is included as Annex A to the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus. The accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus provides you with detailed information about the merger. It also contains or references information about Johnson Controls and Tyco and certain related matters. **You are encouraged to read this document carefully. In particular, you should read the "Risk Factors" section**

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beginning on page 42 of the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus for a discussion of the risks you should consider in evaluating the proposed transactions and how they will affect you.

On behalf of the Johnson Controls board of directors and Tyco board of directors, thank you for your consideration and continued support.

Alex A. Molinaroli
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Johnson Controls, Inc.

George R. Oliver
Chief Executive Officer
Tyco International plc

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the merger or the securities to be issued in connection with the merger or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of the disclosure in this document. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This document is not intended to be and is not a prospectus for the purposes of the Irish Companies Act, the Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005 of Ireland (as amended) or the Prospectus Rules issued by the Central Bank of Ireland, and the Central Bank of Ireland has not approved this document.

The accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus is dated July 6, 2016, and is first being mailed to the Johnson Controls shareholders and the Tyco shareholders on or about July 6, 2016.

Table of Contents

JOHNSON CONTROLS, INC.

**5757 North Green Bay Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209**

**NOTICE OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON AUGUST 17, 2016**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders of Johnson Controls, Inc. will be held at The Ritz-Carlton Dallas, 2121 McKinney Ave, Dallas, TX 75201, on August 17, 2016, at 1:00 p.m. (local time), for the following purposes:

1. to approve the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of January 24, 2016, as amended by Amendment No. 1, dated as of July 1, 2016 (the "merger agreement"), by and among Johnson Controls, Tyco International plc and certain other parties named therein, including Jagara Merger Sub LLC, a copy of which is attached as Annex A to the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus (the "Johnson Controls merger proposal");
2. to approve the adjournment of the Johnson Controls special meeting to another date and place if necessary or appropriate to solicit additional votes in favor of the Johnson Controls merger proposal (the "Johnson Controls adjournment proposal"); and
3. to approve, on a non-binding, advisory basis, the compensation that may become payable to Johnson Controls' named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the merger, as disclosed in "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger*" of the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus (the "Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal" and, together with the Johnson Controls merger proposal and the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal, the "Johnson Controls proposals").

Approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal is a condition to the merger and requires the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Johnson Controls common stock. Approval of each of the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal and the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal requires that the votes cast by Johnson Controls shareholders present in person or represented by proxy at the Johnson Controls special meeting and entitled to vote on the proposal in favor of the proposal exceed the votes cast by such shareholders against the proposal.

Johnson Controls will transact no other business at the special meeting except for business properly brought before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

Each of the Johnson Controls proposals is described in more detail in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus, which you should read carefully in its entirety before you vote.

The Johnson Controls board of directors has set June 27, 2016 as the record date for the Johnson Controls special meeting. Only holders of record of shares of Johnson Controls common stock as of the close of business on June 27, 2016 will be entitled to notice of and to vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting and any adjournments thereof. Any shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on such shareholder's behalf. Such proxy need not be a holder of shares of Johnson Controls common stock. **If you wish to attend the Johnson Controls special meeting in person, you will need to request an admission ticket as outlined in the section entitled "*The Johnson Controls Special Meeting Attending the Johnson Controls Special Meeting*" in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus.**

Your vote is very important. To ensure your representation at the Johnson Controls special meeting, please complete and return the enclosed proxy card or submit your proxy by telephone or through the Internet. Please submit your proxy promptly whether or not you

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expect to attend the Johnson Controls special meeting. Submitting a proxy now will not prevent you from being able to vote in person at the Johnson Controls special meeting. If your shares are held in the name of a bank, broker or other nominee, follow the instructions on the voting instruction card furnished to you by such bank, broker or other nominee.

The Johnson Controls board of directors has adopted and approved the merger agreement and the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger, and has determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger, are advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of Johnson Controls and its shareholders. It therefore unanimously recommends that you vote "FOR" the Johnson Controls merger proposal, "FOR" the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal and "FOR" the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Brian J. Cadwallader
Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel
Johnson Controls, Inc.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
July 6, 2016

PLEASE SUBMIT A PROXY FOR YOUR SHARES OF JOHNSON CONTROLS COMMON STOCK PROMPTLY. YOU CAN FIND INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOING SO ON THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROPOSALS OR ABOUT VOTING YOUR SHARES, PLEASE CALL (800) 814-9324 (TOLL-FREE) OR (212) 269-5550 (COLLECT).

Table of Contents

TYCO INTERNATIONAL PLC

1 Albert Quay
Cork, Ireland

NOTICE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS TO BE HELD ON AUGUST 17, 2016

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING (the "Tyco EGM") of Tyco International plc ("Tyco") will be held at Arthur Cox, Earlsfort Centre, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, Ireland, on August 17, 2016 at 9:00 a.m. (local time) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolutions (the "Tyco EGM resolutions"). Resolutions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are required to be passed as conditions to the consummation of the merger (as defined in resolution 1), and resolutions 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are not required to be passed as conditions to the consummation of the merger. The resolutions may be voted on in such order as is determined by the Chairman of the Tyco EGM:

Time: 9:00 a.m. local time

Date: August 17, 2016

Place: Arthur Cox, Earlsfort Centre, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, Ireland

Purpose:

1. Special Resolution: To Approve the Amendment of the Tyco Memorandum of Association

"**THAT**, with effect from and conditional upon consummation of the merger contemplated pursuant to the terms of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of January 24, 2016, as amended by Amendment No. 1, dated as of July 1, 2016, by and among Johnson Controls, Inc., Tyco and certain other parties named therein, including Jagara Merger Sub LLC (the "merger"), the memorandum of association of Tyco is hereby amended by:

(i) the deletion in clause 2 of the words 'The Company is to be a public limited company' and the substitution therefor of the words 'The Company is to be a public limited company for the purposes of Part 17 of the Companies Act 2014';

(ii) the deletion of the existing clause 3.1(a) and the substitution in its place of the following new clause 3.1(a):

"To carry on all or any of the businesses of producers, designers, manufacturers, servicers, buyers, sellers, and distributing agents of and dealers in all kinds of industrial and commercial goods, products, merchandise, services, solutions and real and personal property of every class and description; and to do all things usually dealt in by persons carrying on any of the abovementioned businesses or likely to be required in connection with any of the said businesses;" and

(iii) the deletion of clause 3.1(c)."

Table of Contents

2. Special Resolution: To Approve the Amendment of the Tyco Articles of Association (together with the proposal set out in resolution 1 of this notice, the "Tyco Governing Documents Proposals")

"**THAT**, the articles of association of Tyco are hereby amended by the adoption of each of the amendments set forth in Annex B-2 of this joint proxy statement/prospectus:

(i) with immediate effect upon the passing of this resolution, in respect of the amendments to articles 1, 30, 74(a) and 137(a) and the definitions of "Act" and "Acts" in article 2(a); and

(ii) with effect from and conditional upon the consummation of the merger (as defined in resolution 1 of the notice of this meeting), in respect of the other amendments to the articles of association."

3. Ordinary Resolution: To Approve the Consolidation of Tyco Ordinary Shares (the "Tyco Share Consolidation Proposal")

"**THAT**, with effect from immediately prior to the consummation of the merger (as defined in resolution 1 of the notice of this meeting) and immediately prior to resolution 4 of the notice of this meeting taking effect, each ordinary share of US\$0.01 in the authorized capital of Tyco (whether or not issued) shall be consolidated into 0.955 ordinary shares of US\$0.0104712041884817 each."

4. Ordinary Resolution: To Approve an Authorized Share Capital Increase (the "Tyco Pre-Merger Authorized Share Capital Increase Proposal")

"**THAT**, with effect from immediately prior to the consummation of the merger (as defined in resolution 1 of the notice of this meeting) and immediately following resolution 3 of the notice of this meeting taking effect, the authorized share capital of Tyco be increased by US\$471,204.1884817, from US\$11,000,000 and €40,000 divided into 955,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.0104712041884817 each, 100,000,000 preferred shares of US\$0.01 each and 40,000 ordinary A shares of €1.00 each, to US\$11,471,204.1884817 and €40,000 divided into 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.0104712041884817 each, 100,000,000 preferred shares of US\$0.01 each and 40,000 ordinary A shares of €1.00 each."

5. Ordinary Resolution: To Approve the Issuance of Tyco Ordinary Shares in Connection with the Merger (the "Tyco Share Issuance Proposal")

"**THAT**, with effect from resolution 10 of the notice of this meeting taking effect (or if resolution 10 is not passed at this meeting, with effect from resolution 4 of the notice of this meeting taking effect), and subject to applicable rules and listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange, the directors of Tyco be and they are hereby generally and unconditionally authorized pursuant to section 1021 of the Irish Companies Act 2014 (the "Irish Companies Act") to exercise all the powers of Tyco to issue and allot relevant securities (within the meaning of section 1021 of the Irish Companies Act) as contemplated by the merger (as defined in resolution 1 of the notice of this meeting), up to an aggregate nominal amount of Tyco ordinary shares necessary for the purposes of satisfying the aggregate issuance of Tyco ordinary shares to the Johnson Controls shareholders in connection with the merger (as defined in resolution 1 of the notice of this meeting), provided that such authority shall (a) expire on the earlier of the Tyco annual general meeting in 2017 or June 9, 2017, (b) be without prejudice and in addition to the authority under Section 1021 of the Irish Companies Act previously granted to the Tyco board of directors pursuant to the articles of association adopted on September 8, 2014 and (c) not authorize the directors of Tyco to issue more than the authorized but unissued share capital of Tyco, increased pursuant to resolution 4 in the notice of this meeting."

6. Special Resolution: To Approve the Change of Name of the Combined Company (the "Tyco Name Change Proposal")

"**THAT**, with effect from and conditional upon the consummation of the merger (as defined in resolution 1 of the notice of this meeting), the change of the name of Tyco from Tyco International plc

Table of Contents

to Johnson Controls International plc is hereby approved, subject only to the approval of the Registrar of Companies in Ireland."

7. Ordinary Resolution: To Approve an Authorized Share Capital Increase (the "Tyco Authorized Share Capital Increase Proposal")

"**THAT**, with effect from and conditional upon the consummation of the merger (as defined in resolution 1 of the notice of this meeting), the authorized share capital of Tyco be increased by a further US\$11,000,000 (or if resolution 10 is not passed at this meeting, by a further US\$11,471,204.1884817), from US\$11,000,000 (or if resolution 10 is not passed at this meeting, from US\$11,471,204.1884817) and €40,000 divided into 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.01 each (or if resolution 10 is not passed at this meeting, of US\$0.0104712041884817 each), 100,000,000 preferred shares of US\$0.01 each and 40,000 ordinary A shares of €1.00 each, to US\$22,000,000 (or if resolution 10 is not passed at this meeting US\$22,942,408.3769634), and €40,000 divided into 2,000,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.01 each (or if resolution 10 is not passed at this meeting US\$0.0104712041884817 each), 200,000,000 preferred shares of US\$0.01 each and 40,000 ordinary A shares of €1.00."

8. Ordinary Resolution: To Approve the Directors' Authority to Allot Shares (the "Tyco Allotment Authority Proposal")

"**THAT**, with effect from and conditional upon the consummation of the merger (as defined in resolution 1 of the notice of this meeting) and conditional upon the approval of resolution 7 of the notice of this meeting, the Tyco directors are hereby generally and unconditionally authorized to exercise all powers to allot and issue relevant securities (within the meaning of section 1021 of the Irish Companies Act) up to an aggregate nominal value of US\$3,050,000 (or US\$3,193,717.27748692 if resolution 10 is not passed at this meeting) (being equivalent to approximately 33% of the aggregate nominal value of the issued share capital of Tyco immediately after the consummation of the merger (as defined in resolution 1 of the notice of this meeting)), and the authority conferred by this resolution shall expire on the earlier of the date of the Tyco annual general meeting in 2017 or June 9, 2017, unless previously renewed, varied or revoked; provided that Tyco may make an offer or agreement before the expiry of this authority, which would or might require any such securities to be allotted after this authority has expired, and in that case, the Tyco directors may allot relevant securities in pursuance of any such offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired; and provided further that this resolution be without prejudice and in addition to the authority under section 1021 of the Irish Companies Act granted under resolution 5 of the notice to this meeting and the authority granted to the Tyco board of directors pursuant to the articles of association adopted on September 8, 2014."

9. Special Resolution: To Approve the Disapplication of Statutory Pre-Emption Rights (the "Tyco Pre-Emption Waiver Proposal")

"**THAT**, the Tyco directors be and are hereby empowered, without prejudice to any existing authorities granted to the Tyco directors, pursuant to section 1023 of the Irish Companies Act to allot equity securities (as defined in section 1023 of that Act) for cash, pursuant to the authority conferred by resolution 8 of the notice of this meeting as if sub-section (1) of section 1022 did not apply to any such allotment, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal value of US\$450,000 (or if resolution 10 is not passed at this meeting, US\$471,204.1884816765) (being equivalent to approximately 5% of the aggregate nominal value of the issued share capital of Tyco immediately after the consummation of the merger (as defined in resolution 1 of the notice of this meeting)) and the authority conferred by this resolution shall expire on the earlier of the Tyco annual general meeting in 2017 or June 9, 2017, unless previously renewed, varied or revoked; provided that Tyco may make an offer or agreement before the expiry of this authority, which would or might require any such securities to be allotted after this authority has expired, and in that case, the Tyco directors may allot equity securities in pursuance of any such offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired."

Table of Contents

10. Ordinary Resolution: To Approve the Renominalization of Tyco Ordinary Shares (the "Tyco Share Renominalization Proposal")

"**THAT**, subject to the passing of resolutions 2, 3 and 4 of the notice of this meeting and with effect from immediately prior to the consummation of the merger and immediately following resolution 4 of the notice of this meeting becoming effective, the nominal value of each ordinary share in Tyco shall be decreased by US\$0.0004712041884817 to US\$0.01 in accordance with section 83(1)(d) of the Irish Companies Act with the deduction of US\$0.0004712041884817 from each ordinary share to be credited to the undenominated capital of Tyco."

11. Special Resolution: To Approve the Creation of Distributable Reserves (the "Tyco Distributable Reserves Creation Proposal")

"**THAT**,

(i) subject to and with the consent of the High Court in accordance with the provisions of section 84 of the Irish Companies Act, the company capital of Tyco be reduced by the cancellation of the entire amount standing to the credit of Tyco's share premium account immediately after the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger (as defined in resolution 1 of the notice of this meeting) including the issuance of ordinary shares in Tyco to shareholders of Johnson Controls, Inc. (the "authorized amount") or such other lesser amount as the board of directors of Tyco or the High Court may determine, with the reserve resulting from the reduction of the share premium to be treated as profits available for distribution as defined by section 117 of the Irish Companies Act; and

(ii) the board of directors of Tyco, acting through one or more of Tyco's directors, secretaries or executive officers, be and is hereby authorized on behalf of Tyco to (a) proceed to seek the confirmation of the High Court to a reduction of company capital by the authorized amount or such lesser amount as the board of directors of Tyco or the High Court may determine and (b) determine not to proceed to seek the approval of the High Court at all in pursuance of (i) above."

Consummation of the merger is conditioned on the approval of each of resolutions 1 and 2 (the Tyco governing documents proposals), resolution 3 (the Tyco share consolidation proposal), resolution 4 (the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal), resolution 5 (the Tyco share issuance proposal) and resolution 6 (the Tyco name change proposal).

Consummation of the merger is **not** conditioned on the approval of resolution 7 (the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal), resolution 8 (the Tyco allotment authority proposal), resolution 9 (the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal), resolution 10 (the Tyco share renominalization proposal) and resolution 11 (the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal).

The accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus describes the purpose and business of the Tyco EGM, contains a detailed description of the merger agreement and the merger and includes a copy of the merger agreement as Annex A and a copy of the amendments to the memorandum and articles of association of Tyco proposed in resolutions 1 and 2 as Annex B-1 and Annex B-2. Please read these documents carefully before deciding how to vote.

Record Date: The record date for the Tyco EGM has been fixed by the Tyco board of directors as the close of business on June 27, 2016. Tyco shareholders of record at that time are entitled to vote at the Tyco EGM.

More information about the transaction and the Tyco EGM resolutions is contained in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus.

We urge all Tyco shareholders to read the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus, including the Annexes and the documents incorporated by reference in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus, carefully and in their entirety. In particular, we urge you to read carefully "Risk Factors" beginning on page 42 of the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Table of Contents

The Tyco board of directors recommends unanimously that Tyco shareholders vote "FOR" each of the resolutions.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Judith A. Reinsdorf
Executive Vice President and General Counsel
July 6, 2016

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT

You may have the option to submit your proxy by using a toll-free telephone number or to vote your shares electronically over the Internet as described on the proxy card or voting instruction form you receive. We encourage you to submit your vote using either of these options if they are available to you. Alternatively, you may sign, date, mark and mail your proxy form in the postage-paid envelope provided. The method by which you vote does not limit your right to vote in person at the Tyco EGM. We strongly encourage you to vote. The above methods of delivering your proxy are without limitation to your entitlement to deliver your proxy to the registered office of Tyco indicated at the start of this notice not later than 48 hours prior to the Tyco EGM.

Whether or not you expect to attend the Tyco EGM in person, we encourage you to cast your vote promptly so that your shares will be represented and voted at the meeting. A shareholder entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint one or more proxies using the form provided (or the form in section 184 of the Irish Companies Act) to attend, speak and vote instead of him or her at the Tyco EGM. The proxy need not be a shareholder.

Under the Tyco articles of association, the Chairman of the Tyco EGM may at any time adjourn the Tyco EGM if, in his opinion, it would facilitate the conduct of the business of the Tyco EGM to do so or if he is so directed by the Tyco board of directors. Pursuant to this authority, the Tyco EGM may be adjourned to, among other things, solicit proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the Tyco EGM in favor of the Tyco required proposals.

Table of Contents

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates by reference important business and financial information about Johnson Controls and Tyco from documents that are not included in or delivered with the joint proxy statement/prospectus. This information is available without charge to you upon written or oral request. You can obtain the documents incorporated by reference in the joint proxy statement/prospectus by requesting them in writing, by email or by telephone from Johnson Controls or Tyco at their respective addresses and telephone numbers listed below or by accessing the websites listed below. **The information provided on the websites listed below is not a part of the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus and therefore is not incorporated by reference into the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus.**

For Johnson Controls Shareholders:

Johnson Controls Shareholder Services

5757 North Green Bay Avenue

Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209

(800) 524-6220

email: Shareholder.Services@jci.com

www.johnsoncontrols.com

For Tyco Shareholders:

Tyco Investor Relations

Tyco International plc

1 Albert Quay

Cork, Ireland

+353-21-426-0000

email: investorrelations@tyco.com

www.tyco.com

In addition, if you have questions about the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, the Johnson Controls special meeting or the Tyco extraordinary general meeting (the "Tyco EGM"), or if you need to obtain copies of the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus, proxy cards or other documents incorporated by reference in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus, you may contact the appropriate contact listed below. You will not be charged for any of the documents you request.

For Johnson Controls Shareholders:

D.F. King & Co., Inc.
48 Wall Street, 22nd Floor
New York, NY 10005
(800) 814-9324 (toll free)
(212) 269-5550 (call collect)

For Tyco Shareholders:

MacKenzie Partners, Inc.
105 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
(800) 322-2885 (toll free)
(212) 929-5500 (call collect)

To obtain timely delivery of these documents before the Johnson Controls special meeting and the Tyco EGM, you must request the information no later than August 12, 2016.

For a more detailed description of the information incorporated by reference in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus and how you may obtain it, see "*Where You Can Find More Information*" in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Table of Contents

ABOUT THIS JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

This document, which forms part of a registration statement on Form S-4 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") by Tyco (File No. 333-210588), constitutes a prospectus of Tyco under Section 5 of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), with respect to the combined company ordinary shares to be issued pursuant to the merger agreement. This document also constitutes a notice of meeting and a proxy statement under Section 14(a) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), with respect to the Johnson Controls special meeting and the Tyco EGM.

Neither Johnson Controls nor Tyco has authorized anyone to give any information or make any representation about the merger, Johnson Controls or Tyco that is different from, or in addition to, that contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus or in any of the materials that have been incorporated by reference. Therefore, neither Johnson Controls nor Tyco takes any responsibility for, or can provide any assurance as to the reliability of, any information other than the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. This joint proxy statement/prospectus is dated July 6, 2016. The information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is accurate only as of that date or, in the case of information in a document incorporated by reference, as of the date of such document, unless the information specifically indicates that another date applies. Neither the mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus to Johnson Controls shareholders or Tyco shareholders nor the issuance of combined company ordinary shares pursuant to the merger agreement will create any implication to the contrary.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities, or the solicitation of a proxy, in any jurisdiction in which or from any person to whom it is unlawful to make any such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.

The information concerning Johnson Controls contained in or incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus has been provided by Johnson Controls, and the information concerning Tyco contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus has been provided by Tyco.

Unless otherwise indicated or as the context otherwise requires, all references in this joint proxy statement/prospectus to:

"combined company" refers to Tyco immediately following the consummation of the merger;

"combined company ordinary shares" refers to the ordinary shares of the combined company, par value \$0.01 per share (such par value subject to the passing of the Tyco share renominialization proposal at the Tyco EGM), following consummation of the merger;

"dollars" or "\$" refers to U.S. dollars;

"Johnson Controls" refers to Johnson Controls, Inc.;

"Johnson Controls common stock" refers to the common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of Johnson Controls;

"merger" refers to the merger of Merger Sub with and into Johnson Controls, with Johnson Controls being the surviving corporation in the merger;

"merger agreement" refers to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of January 24, 2016, as amended by Amendment No. 1, dated as of July 1, 2016, and as it may be further amended from time to time, by and among Johnson Controls, Tyco and certain other parties named therein, including Merger Sub;

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"Merger Sub" refers to Jagara Merger Sub LLC, a Wisconsin limited liability company and an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco;

"Tyco" refers to Tyco International plc; and

"Tyco ordinary shares" refers to the ordinary shares, par value \$0.01 per share, of Tyco.

Table of Contents

NOTICE TO INVESTORS

This joint proxy statement/prospectus is not a prospectus within the meaning of the Irish Companies Act, the Prospectus Directive (2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005 of Ireland (as amended) or the Prospectus Rules issued by the Central Bank of Ireland. This joint proxy statement/prospectus has not been approved or reviewed by or registered with the Central Bank of Ireland or any other competent authority or regulatory authority in the European Economic Area. This joint proxy statement/prospectus does not constitute investment advice or the provision of investment services within the meaning of the European Communities (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2007 of Ireland (as amended) or the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (2004/39/EC). Neither Tyco nor Johnson Controls is an authorized investment firm within the meaning of the European Communities (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2007 of Ireland (as amended) or the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (2004/39/EC) and the recipients of this joint proxy statement/prospectus should seek independent legal and financial advice in determining their actions in respect of or pursuant to this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

In connection with the merger, Tyco is preparing a prospectus within the meaning of the Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005 of Ireland (as amended) (the "European Prospectus"). This document is not the European Prospectus and for the purposes of EU prospectus law (as defined in the Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005 of Ireland (as amended)) is an advertisement and not a prospectus.

Election forms to elect to receive cash consideration or a combination of share and cash consideration will be mailed to each Johnson Controls shareholder of record at least 20 business days prior to the election deadline of August 30, 2016. The mailing of the election forms to Johnson Controls shareholders in the European Economic Area will not occur prior to the publication of the European Prospectus. Completed election forms submitted by Johnson Controls shareholders in the European Economic Area shall be deemed invalid and incapable of acceptance if completed or returned prior to the publication of the European Prospectus.

Johnson Controls shareholders in the European Economic Area should not complete any election form except on the basis of the information in the European Prospectus when published. Copies of the European Prospectus will, following publication, be available from Tyco's registered office at 1 Albert Quay, Cork, Ireland and online from <http://investors.tyco.com>.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER, THE JOHNSON CONTROLS SPECIAL MEETING AND THE TYCO EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>SUMMARY</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Risks Related to the Merger</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Risks Related to the Business of the Combined Company</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>Risks Related to Johnson Controls' Business</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>Risks Related to Tyco's Business</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	<u>63</u>
<u>SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF JOHNSON CONTROLS</u>	<u>64</u>
<u>SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF TYCO</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>SELECTED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL DATA</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Income Data</u>	<u>69</u>
<u>Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Financial Position Data</u>	<u>69</u>
<u>COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL AND UNAUDITED PRO FORMA PER SHARE FINANCIAL DATA</u>	<u>70</u>
<u>THE JOHNSON CONTROLS SPECIAL MEETING</u>	<u>72</u>
<u>Date, Time and Place of the Johnson Controls Special Meeting</u>	<u>72</u>
<u>Purpose of the Johnson Controls Special Meeting</u>	<u>72</u>
<u>Recommendation of the Johnson Controls Board of Directors</u>	<u>72</u>
<u>Johnson Controls Record Date and Quorum</u>	<u>72</u>
<u>Required Vote</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>Treatment of Abstentions: Failure to Vote</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>Voting of Proxies: Incomplete Proxies</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>Shares Held in "Street Name"</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Revocability of Proxies and Changes to a Johnson Controls Shareholder's Vote</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Solicitation of Proxies</u>	<u>76</u>
<u>Attending the Johnson Controls Special Meeting</u>	<u>76</u>
<u>Assistance</u>	<u>77</u>
<u>JOHNSON CONTROLS PROPOSALS</u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Johnson Controls Merger Proposal</u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Johnson Controls Adjournment Proposal</u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Johnson Controls Advisory Compensation Proposal</u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Other Matters to Come Before the Johnson Controls Special Meeting</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>THE TYCO EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Date, Time and Place of the Tyco EGM</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Purpose of the Tyco EGM</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Recommendation of the Tyco Board of Directors</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Tyco Record Date and Quorum</u>	<u>81</u>
<u>Required Vote</u>	<u>81</u>
<u>Treatment of Abstentions: Failure to Vote</u>	<u>82</u>
<u>Voting of Proxies: Incomplete Proxies</u>	<u>82</u>
<u>Shares Held in "Street Name"</u>	<u>83</u>
<u>Revocability of Proxies and Changes to a Tyco Shareholder's Vote</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>Solicitation of Proxies</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>Attending the Tyco EGM</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>Assistance</u>	<u>84</u>

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<u>TYCO PROPOSALS</u>	85
<u>Tyco Governing Documents Proposals (Resolutions 1 and 2)</u>	85
<u>Tyco Share Consolidation Proposal (Resolution 3)</u>	86
<u>Tyco Pre-Merger Authorized Share Capital Increase Proposal (Resolution 4)</u>	88
<u>Tyco Share Issuance Proposal (Resolution 5)</u>	88
<u>Tyco Name Change Proposal (Resolution 6)</u>	89
<u>Tyco Authorized Share Capital Increase Proposal (Resolution 7)</u>	90
<u>Tyco Allotment Authority Proposal (Resolution 8)</u>	91
<u>Tyco Pre-Emption Waiver Proposal (Resolution 9)</u>	91
<u>Renominalization of Tyco Ordinary Shares (Resolution 10)</u>	92
<u>Tyco Distributable Reserves Creation Proposal (Resolution 11)</u>	93
<u>INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANIES</u>	95
<u>Johnson Controls</u>	95
<u>Tyco</u>	95
<u>Merger Sub</u>	95
<u>THE MERGER</u>	96
<u>Structure of the Merger</u>	96
<u>Consideration to be Received by the Johnson Controls Shareholders</u>	96
<u>Tyco Share Consolidation</u>	97
<u>Background of the Merger</u>	97
<u>Recommendation of the Johnson Controls Board of Directors and Johnson Controls' Reasons for the Merger</u>	111
<u>Opinions of Johnson Controls' Financial Advisors</u>	115
<u>Recommendation of the Tyco Board of Directors and Tyco's Reasons for the Merger</u>	132
<u>Opinion of Tyco's Financial Advisor</u>	136
<u>Johnson Controls Unaudited Prospective Financial Information</u>	147
<u>Tyco Unaudited Prospective Financial Information</u>	149
<u>Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger</u>	151
<u>Interests of Tyco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger</u>	160
<u>Board of Directors of the Combined Company after the Merger</u>	171
<u>Officers of the Combined Company after the Merger</u>	171
<u>Combined Company's Corporate Offices</u>	173
<u>Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger</u>	173
<u>Dividend Policy</u>	174
<u>Spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience Business</u>	175
<u>Johnson Controls Stock Repurchase</u>	175
<u>Listing of Combined Company Ordinary Shares</u>	176
<u>Delisting and Deregistration of Johnson Controls Common Stock</u>	177
<u>Financing</u>	177
<u>Transaction-Related Costs</u>	177
<u>Accounting Treatment of the Merger</u>	178
<u>THE MERGER AGREEMENT</u>	180
<u>Explanatory Note Regarding the Merger Agreement</u>	180
<u>Merger</u>	180
<u>Closing and Effective Time of the Merger</u>	181
<u>Consideration to be Received by Johnson Controls Shareholders</u>	181
<u>No Dissenters' Rights</u>	185
<u>Treatment of Johnson Controls Equity-Based Awards</u>	185
<u>Treatment of Tyco Equity-Based Awards</u>	187
<u>Withholding</u>	187
<u>No Fractional Shares</u>	188

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<u>Representations and Warranties</u>	188
<u>No Survival of Representations and Warranties</u>	191
<u>Covenants and Agreements</u>	191
<u>Conditions to the Consummation of the Merger</u>	208
<u>Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement</u>	210
<u>Limitation on Remedies</u>	215
<u>Fees and Expenses</u>	215
<u>Indemnification; Directors' and Officers' Insurance</u>	215
<u>Amendment and Waiver</u>	216
<u>Governing Law</u>	216
<u>Assignment</u>	216
<u>Specific Performance</u>	217
<u>LITIGATION RELATING TO THE MERGER</u>	218
<u>CERTAIN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER</u>	219
<u>U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations</u>	219
<u>Irish Tax Considerations</u>	232
<u>COMPARATIVE PER SHARE MARKET PRICE INFORMATION</u>	238
<u>UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	240
<u>COMPARISON OF THE RIGHTS OF HOLDERS OF JOHNSON CONTROLS COMMON STOCK AND TYCO ORDINARY SHARES</u>	267
<u>DESCRIPTION OF TYCO ORDINARY SHARES</u>	303
<u>Capital Structure</u>	303
<u>Dividends</u>	305
<u>Preemptive Rights and Advance Subscription Rights</u>	306
<u>Share Repurchases and Redemptions</u>	306
<u>Lien on Shares, Calls on Shares and Forfeiture of Shares</u>	307
<u>Consolidation and Division; Subdivision</u>	308
<u>Reduction of Share Capital</u>	308
<u>General Meetings of Shareholders</u>	308
<u>Voting</u>	309
<u>Variation of Class Rights Attaching to Shares</u>	310
<u>Quorum for General Meetings</u>	310
<u>Inspection of Books and Records</u>	310
<u>Acquisitions and Appraisal Rights</u>	311
<u>Disclosure of Interests in Shares</u>	311
<u>Anti-Takeover Provisions</u>	312
<u>General Principles</u>	313
<u>Voluntary Bid; Requirements to Make a Cash Offer and Minimum Price Requirements</u>	314
<u>Substantial Acquisition Rules</u>	315
<u>Frustrating Action</u>	315
<u>Corporate Governance</u>	315
<u>Duration; Dissolution; Rights upon Liquidation</u>	316
<u>Stock Exchange Listing</u>	316
<u>Uncertificated Shares</u>	316
<u>Transfer and Registration of Shares</u>	316
<u>Legal Name; Formation; Fiscal Year; Registered Office</u>	317
<u>No Sinking Fund</u>	318
<u>No Liability for Further Calls or Assessments</u>	318
<u>STOCK OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT/DIRECTORS OF JOHNSON CONTROLS</u>	319

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<u>SHARE OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT/DIRECTORS OF TYCO</u>	<u>321</u>
<u>EXPERTS</u>	<u>323</u>
<u>INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM</u>	<u>323</u>
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	<u>323</u>
<u>ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES</u>	<u>323</u>
<u>OTHER MATTERS</u>	<u>324</u>
<u>TYCO ANNUAL MEETING SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS</u>	<u>324</u>
<u>JOHNSON CONTROLS ANNUAL MEETING SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS</u>	<u>324</u>
<u>IRISH TAKEOVER RULES RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT</u>	<u>325</u>
<u>HOUSEHOLDING OF PROXY MATERIALS</u>	<u>326</u>
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION</u>	<u>326</u>
<u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	<u>329</u>

<u>Annex A:</u>	<u>Agreement and Plan of Merger</u>
<u>Annex B-1:</u>	<u>Proposed Amendments to the Tyco Memorandum of Association</u>
<u>Annex B-2:</u>	<u>Proposed Amendments to the Tyco Articles of Association</u>
<u>Annex C:</u>	<u>Opinion of Centerview Partners LLC</u>
<u>Annex D:</u>	<u>Opinion of Barclays Capital Inc.</u>
<u>Annex E:</u>	<u>Opinion of Lazard Frères & Co. LLC</u>
<u>Annex F:</u>	<u>List of Relevant Territories for the Purposes of Irish Dividend Withholding Tax</u>

Table of Contents

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER, THE JOHNSON CONTROLS SPECIAL MEETING AND THE TYCO EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

The following are answers to certain questions you may have regarding the merger, the Johnson Controls special meeting and the Tyco extraordinary general meeting (the "Tyco EGM"). You are urged to read carefully this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus because the information in this section may not provide all of the information that might be important to you in determining how to vote. Additional important information is also contained in the Annexes to, and the documents incorporated by reference into, this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See "Where You Can Find More Information." If you are in any doubt about this transaction, you should consult an independent financial advisor that, if you are obtaining advice in Ireland, is authorized or exempted by the Investment Intermediaries Act 1995, or the European Communities (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations (Nos. 1 to 3) 2007 (as amended).

Q: WHAT IS THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION?

A: On January 24, 2016, Johnson Controls and Tyco entered into the merger agreement pursuant to which they agreed to combine their respective businesses under a single company.

The merger is structured as a "reverse merger," in which Johnson Controls will merge with an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco, with Tyco being the parent entity of the combined company. Following the merger, Tyco will change its name to "Johnson Controls International plc" (subject to the approval of the Registrar of Companies in Ireland) and is referred to as the "combined company." In the merger, each share of Johnson Controls common stock (other than certain shares described in the merger agreement) will be converted into, at the election of the holder of such share, either: (i) one ordinary share of the combined company (the "share consideration"); or (ii) \$34.88 in cash, without interest (the "cash consideration"). Elections by Johnson Controls shareholders for the share consideration and the cash consideration will be subject to proration procedures set forth in the merger agreement, such that Johnson Controls shareholders will receive in the aggregate approximately \$3.864 billion in cash.

Immediately prior to the merger, Tyco shareholders will receive 0.955 ordinary shares of Tyco, which will become ordinary shares of the combined company in the merger, for each Tyco ordinary share they hold. Tyco shareholders will receive these shares by virtue of a 0.955-for-one share consolidation (the "Tyco share consolidation"). After consummation of the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders are expected to own approximately 56% and 44%, respectively, of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of the combined company.

Q: WHY AM I RECEIVING THIS JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS?

A: Each of Johnson Controls and Tyco is sending these materials to its respective shareholders to help them decide how to vote their Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares, as the case may be, with respect to the matters to be considered at the Johnson Controls special meeting and the Tyco EGM, respectively.

Consummation of the merger requires affirmative votes by both Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders. To obtain these required approvals, Johnson Controls will hold the Johnson Controls special meeting in order to ask its shareholders to approve the merger agreement, and Tyco will hold the Tyco EGM in order to obtain the approvals of Tyco shareholders necessary to consummate the merger.

Further information about the Johnson Controls special meeting, the Tyco EGM and the merger is contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. This joint proxy statement/prospectus constitutes both a joint proxy statement of Johnson Controls and Tyco and a prospectus of Tyco. It is a joint proxy statement because each of the Johnson Controls board of directors and the Tyco board of

Table of Contents

directors is soliciting proxies from its respective shareholders using this joint proxy statement/prospectus. It is a prospectus because Tyco, in connection with the merger agreement, is offering Tyco ordinary shares (which will become ordinary shares of the combined company in the merger) in exchange for a portion of the outstanding shares of Johnson Controls common stock.

The enclosed proxy materials allow you to submit a proxy by telephone or vote your shares over the Internet without attending your respective company's special meeting or extraordinary general meeting in person.

Your vote is very important. You are encouraged to submit your proxy by telephone or vote your shares over the Internet as soon as possible, even if you do plan to attend the Johnson Controls special meeting or the Tyco EGM in person.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus is not intended to be and is not a prospectus for the purposes of the Irish Companies Act 2014 (the "Irish Companies Act"), the Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005 of Ireland (as amended) or the Prospectus Rules issued under the Irish Companies Act, and the Central Bank of Ireland has not approved this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: WHAT WILL JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDERS RECEIVE IN THE MERGER?

A: In the merger, each share of Johnson Controls common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (other than shares held by Johnson Controls, Tyco, Merger Sub and certain subsidiaries of Johnson Controls and Tyco, as described in the merger agreement) will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of its holder (subject to proration as described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus), either:

one ordinary share of the combined company; or

\$34.88 in cash, without interest.

The share consideration and the cash consideration are collectively referred to as the "merger consideration." Any share of Johnson Controls common stock with respect to which a holder elects to receive the share consideration is referred to as a "share electing share," and any share of Johnson Controls common stock with respect to which a holder elects to receive the cash consideration is referred to as a "cash electing share." If a holder makes no election with respect to a share (or fails to properly make an election) (a "non-electing share"), then such share of Johnson Controls common stock will be deemed to be a share electing share.

Elections by Johnson Controls shareholders for the share consideration and cash consideration will be subject to proration procedures set forth in the merger agreement, such that Johnson Controls shareholders will receive in the aggregate approximately \$3.864 billion of cash. Accordingly, if you are a Johnson Controls shareholder, depending on the elections made by other Johnson Controls shareholders, you may not receive the amount of cash or the number of shares of the combined company that you request on your election form.

Q: WHAT WILL TYCO SHAREHOLDERS RECEIVE IN THE TRANSACTION?

A: Immediately prior to the merger, Tyco shareholders will receive 0.955 ordinary shares of Tyco, which will become ordinary shares of the combined company in the merger, for each Tyco ordinary share they hold. Tyco shareholders will receive these shares by virtue of a 0.955-for-one share consolidation.

Table of Contents

Q: ARE JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDERS GUARANTEED TO RECEIVE THE FORM OF MERGER CONSIDERATION THEY ELECT TO RECEIVE?

A: No. Elections by Johnson Controls shareholders for the share consideration and cash consideration will be subject to proration procedures set forth in the merger agreement, such that Johnson Controls shareholders will receive in the aggregate approximately \$3.864 billion in cash. The merger agreement provides for adjustments to and reallocation of the share elections and cash elections made by Johnson Controls shareholders in the event that the cash consideration is undersubscribed or oversubscribed.

Specifically, if Johnson Controls shareholders elect an aggregate of \$3.864 billion, cash electing shares will be converted into the right to receive cash consideration and share electing shares and non-electing shares will be converted into the right to receive share consideration. If Johnson Controls shareholders elect to receive an aggregate of less than \$3.864 billion of cash consideration, cash electing shares will be converted into the right to receive cash consideration and a portion of the share electing shares and non-electing shares of each Johnson Controls shareholder will be converted into the right to receive cash consideration, with the remaining shares of such Johnson Controls shareholder converted into the right to receive share consideration. If Johnson Controls shareholders elect to receive an aggregate of more than \$3.864 billion of cash consideration, share electing shares and non-electing shares will be converted into the right to receive share consideration, and a portion of the cash electing shares of each Johnson Controls shareholder will be converted into the right to receive cash consideration, with the remaining shares of such Johnson Controls shareholder converted into the right to receive share consideration. Accordingly, depending on the elections made by other Johnson Controls shareholders, each Johnson Controls shareholder who elects to receive share consideration for all of their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may receive a portion of their merger consideration in cash consideration, and each Johnson Controls shareholder who elects to receive cash consideration for all of their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may receive a portion of their merger consideration in share consideration. A Johnson Controls shareholder who elects to receive a combination of cash consideration and share consideration for their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may receive cash consideration and share consideration in a proportion different from that which such shareholder elected. For further information, including hypothetical scenarios demonstrating the possible effects of proration on a holder of 1,000 shares of Johnson Controls common stock, see "*The Merger Consideration to be Received by Johnson Controls Shareholders.*"

Q: HOW DO I MAKE AN ELECTION IF I AM A JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDER?

A: The election deadline is August 30, 2016, unless otherwise agreed in advance by Johnson Controls and Tyco, in which event Johnson Controls will promptly announce the rescheduled election deadline. At least 20 business days prior to the election deadline, an election form will be mailed to each Johnson Controls shareholder of record. To elect to receive cash consideration or a combination of cash and share consideration, you must fill out the election form and submit it by the election deadline. If you do not submit an election form by the deadline, you will be treated as if you had elected share consideration.

The mailing of the election forms to Johnson Controls shareholders in the European Economic Area will not occur prior to the publication of the European Prospectus. Completed election forms submitted by Johnson Controls shareholders in the European Economic Area shall be deemed invalid and incapable of acceptance if completed or returned prior to the publication of the European Prospectus.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls shareholders in the European Economic Area should not complete any election form except on the basis of the information in the European Prospectus when published. Copies of the European Prospectus will, following publication, be available from Tyco's registered office at 1 Albert Quay, Cork, Ireland and online from <http://investors.tyco.com>.

Q: CAN I REVOKE OR CHANGE MY ELECTION AFTER I MAIL MY ELECTION FORM?

A: Yes. Johnson Controls shareholders may revoke or change their elections by sending written notice thereof to the exchange agent, which notice must be received by the exchange agent prior to the election deadline. In the event an election form is revoked, under the merger agreement the shares of Johnson Controls common stock represented by such election form will be treated as non-electing shares, except to the extent a subsequent election is properly made by the Johnson Controls shareholder prior to the election deadline. See "*The Merger Consideration to be Received by Johnson Controls Shareholders.*"

Q: WHAT HAPPENS IF I DO NOT MAKE AN ELECTION OR MY ELECTION FORM IS NOT RECEIVED BEFORE THE ELECTION DEADLINE?

A: For any shares of Johnson Controls common stock with respect to which the exchange agent does not receive a properly completed and timely election form, the holder of those shares will be deemed not to have made an election. Under the merger agreement, non-electing shares will be deemed to have elected to receive share consideration, and will be subject to the proration procedures provided in the merger agreement as if they were share electing shares. See "*The Merger Consideration to be Received by Johnson Controls Shareholders.*"

Q: WHAT HAPPENS IF I TRANSFER MY SHARES OF JOHNSON CONTROLS COMMON STOCK AFTER MAKING AN ELECTION?

A: If you transfer your shares of Johnson Controls common stock after making an election, the election will be automatically revoked with respect to such shares, and such shares will be treated as non-electing shares, unless a subsequent election is properly made by the Johnson Controls shareholder of record prior to the election deadline. See "*The Merger Consideration to be Received by Johnson Controls Shareholders.*"

Q: WHEN WILL THE MERGER BE CONSUMMATED?

A: The parties currently expect that the merger will be consummated on or around the end of the parties' 2016 fiscal year (September 30, 2016 for both Johnson Controls and Tyco), but neither Johnson Controls nor Tyco can predict the actual date on which the merger will be consummated, or whether it will be consummated, because the merger is subject to factors beyond each company's control, including whether or when the required regulatory approvals will be received. See "*The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Consummation of the Merger.*"

Q: WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS TO THE CONSUMMATION OF THE MERGER?

A: In addition to approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal by Johnson Controls shareholders and approval of the Tyco required proposals by Tyco shareholders, consummation of the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement is subject to the satisfaction of a number of other conditions, including certain regulatory clearances. See "*The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Consummation of the Merger.*"

Table of Contents

Q: WHO WILL SERVE AS THE DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE COMBINED COMPANY?

A: As of the effective time of the merger, the board of directors of the combined company will consist of eleven directors, six of whom will be directors of the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing and five of whom will be directors of the Tyco board of directors prior to the closing. The eleven directors of the combined company will include Alex A. Molinaroli, the current Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Johnson Controls, George R. Oliver, the current Chief Executive Officer of Tyco, and nine other directors mutually agreed between Johnson Controls and Tyco. One of the six directors from the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing will be elected independent lead director of the board of directors of the combined company. See "*The Merger Board of Directors of the Combined Company after the Merger.*"

As of the effective time of the merger, Mr. Molinaroli will be appointed as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, and Mr. Oliver will serve as President and Chief Operating Officer of the combined company. Mr. Oliver will succeed Mr. Molinaroli as Chief Executive Officer on the 18-month anniversary of the effective time of the merger (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Chief Executive Officer). At that time, Mr. Molinaroli will become the Executive Chairman, with the executive functions set forth in his employment agreement, and will serve in such role for 12 months. Following such 12-month period (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Executive Chairman), Mr. Oliver will become Chairman and continue as Chief Executive Officer of the combined company. See "*The Merger Officers of the Combined Company after the Merger.*"

Q: WHAT EFFECTS WILL THE MERGER HAVE ON JOHNSON CONTROLS' ANNOUNCED SPIN-OFF OF ITS AUTOMOTIVE EXPERIENCE BUSINESS?

A: On July 24, 2015, Johnson Controls announced plans to separate its Automotive Experience business from the rest of Johnson Controls by means of a spin-off of a newly formed company, which will be named Adient. Subject to final board approval of the spin-off, the spin-off is expected to be completed following the consummation of the merger and would result in the Automotive Experience business becoming an independent publicly traded company. It is currently expected that the separation will generally proceed in substantially the same manner as originally planned and on the timeline previously announced by Johnson Controls, with such adjustments to reflect that the distributing corporation will be the combined company instead of Johnson Controls. However, there can be no assurance that the separation will occur within this timeframe, or at all, and the separation may be accomplished at a different time or in a different manner.

Q: WHO IS ENTITLED TO VOTE?

A: *Johnson Controls:* The Johnson Controls board of directors has fixed the close of business on June 27, 2016 as the record date of the Johnson Controls special meeting (the "Johnson Controls record date"). If you were a holder of record of shares of Johnson Controls common stock as of the close of business on June 27, 2016, you are entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting and any adjournments thereof.

Tyco: The Tyco board of directors has fixed the close of business on June 27, 2016 as the record date of the Tyco EGM (the "Tyco record date"). If you were a holder of record of Tyco ordinary shares as of the close of business on June 27, 2016, you are entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the Tyco EGM and any adjournments thereof.

Table of Contents

Q: WHAT ARE JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDERS BEING ASKED TO VOTE ON?

A: At the Johnson Controls special meeting, Johnson Controls shareholders will be asked to approve the following items:

1. the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus (the "Johnson Controls merger proposal");
2. the adjournment of the Johnson Controls special meeting to another date and place if necessary or appropriate to solicit additional votes in favor of approving the Johnson Controls merger proposal (the "Johnson Controls adjournment proposal"); and
3. on a non-binding, advisory basis, the compensation that may become payable to Johnson Controls' named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the merger, as disclosed in "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Johnson Controls' Named Executive Officers*" (the "Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal" and together with the Johnson Controls merger proposal and the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal, the "Johnson Controls proposals").

Approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal is required for consummation of the merger. Approval of the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal and the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal is not required for consummation of the merger.

No other matters are intended to be brought before the Johnson Controls special meeting by Johnson Controls.

Q: WHAT VOTE IS REQUIRED TO APPROVE EACH PROPOSAL AT THE JOHNSON CONTROLS SPECIAL MEETING?

1. *Johnson Controls Merger Proposal:* Approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal

requires the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Johnson Controls common stock. For the Johnson Controls merger proposal, an abstention or a failure to vote will have the same effect as a vote cast "**AGAINST**" this proposal.

2. *Johnson Controls Adjournment Proposal:* Approval of the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal requires that the votes cast by Johnson Controls shareholders present in person or represented by proxy at the Johnson Controls special meeting and entitled to vote on the proposal in favor of the proposal exceed the votes cast by such shareholders against the proposal. For the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal, an abstention or a failure to vote will not be counted as a vote in favor of or against this proposal.

3. *Johnson Controls Advisory Compensation Proposal:* Approval of the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal requires that the votes cast by Johnson Controls shareholders present in person or represented by proxy at the Johnson Controls special meeting and entitled to vote on the proposal in favor of the proposal exceed the votes cast by such shareholders against the proposal. For the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal, an abstention or a failure to vote will not be counted as a vote in favor of or against this proposal.

Q: HOW DOES THE JOHNSON CONTROLS BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMEND JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDERS VOTE?

A: The Johnson Controls board of directors has determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger, are advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of, Johnson Controls and its shareholders, and has approved and adopted the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. The Johnson Controls board of directors

Table of Contents

therefore unanimously recommends that the Johnson Controls shareholders vote their shares of Johnson Controls common stock:

1. "FOR" the Johnson Controls merger proposal;
2. "FOR" the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal; and
3. "FOR" the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal.

Q: ARE THERE ANY RISKS ABOUT THE MERGER OR TYCO'S BUSINESS THAT JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD CONSIDER IN DECIDING WHETHER TO VOTE ON THE PROPOSALS?

A: Yes. Before making any decision on whether and how to vote, Johnson Controls shareholders are urged to read carefully and in its entirety the information contained in "Risk Factors" beginning on page 42 of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Johnson Controls shareholders should also read and carefully consider the risk factors of Johnson Controls and Tyco and the other risk factors that are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: DO ANY OF JOHNSON CONTROLS' DIRECTORS OR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS HAVE INTERESTS IN THE MERGER THAT MAY DIFFER FROM THOSE OF JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDERS?

A: Yes. Johnson Controls' directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, their interests as Johnson Controls shareholders. See "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*" The members of the Johnson Controls board of directors were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in evaluating the merger agreement and the merger, and in recommending that Johnson Controls shareholders approve the merger agreement.

Q: WHAT ARE TYCO SHAREHOLDERS BEING ASKED TO VOTE ON?

A: At the Tyco EGM, Tyco shareholders will be asked to approve the following items:

1. the amendments to the Tyco memorandum of association set forth in Annex B-1 to this joint proxy statement/prospectus;
2. the amendments to the Tyco articles of association set forth in Annex B-2 to this joint proxy statement/prospectus (together with Tyco proposal 1 above, the "Tyco governing documents proposals");
3. the consolidation of Tyco ordinary shares whereby, immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, every issued and unissued Tyco ordinary share will be consolidated into 0.955 Tyco ordinary shares (the "Tyco share consolidation proposal");
4. an increase to the authorized share capital of Tyco such that the number of authorized ordinary shares of Tyco immediately following the Tyco share consolidation is equal to 1,000,000,000 (the number of authorized ordinary shares of Tyco immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation) (the "Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal");
5. the issuance of Tyco ordinary shares in connection with the merger as contemplated by the merger agreement (the "Tyco share issuance proposal");

6. the change of name of the combined company to "Johnson Controls International plc" effective as of the effective time of the merger or as promptly as reasonably practicable thereafter, subject to approval of the Registrar of Companies in Ireland (the "Tyco name change proposal" and, together with the Tyco governing documents proposals, the Tyco share

Table of Contents

consolidation proposal, the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal and the Tyco share issuance proposal, the "Tyco required proposals");

7. an increase, effective as of the effective time of the merger, to the authorized share capital of Tyco in an amount equal to 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares and 100,000,000 preferred shares (the "Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal");
8. the allotment of relevant securities (as defined in the Irish Companies Act) for issuances after the merger of up to approximately 33% of the combined company's post-merger issued share capital (the "Tyco allotment authority proposal");
9. the disapplication of statutory pre-emption rights in respect of issuances of equity securities (as defined in the Irish Companies Act) for cash for issuances after the merger of up to approximately 5% of the combined company's post-merger issued share capital (the "Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal");
10. the renominialization of Tyco ordinary shares such that the nominal value of each ordinary share will be decreased by approximately \$0.00047 to \$0.01 (matching its pre-consolidation nominal value) with the amount of the deduction being credited to undenominated capital (the "Tyco share renominialization proposal"); and
11. the reduction of some or all of the share premium of Tyco resulting from the merger to allow the creation of additional distributable reserves of the combined company (the "Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal" and, together with the Tyco required proposals, the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal, the Tyco allotment authority proposal, the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal and the Tyco share renominialization proposal, the "Tyco proposals").

Consummation of the merger is conditioned on approval of the Tyco required proposals (the Tyco governing documents proposals, the Tyco share consolidation proposal, the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal, the Tyco share issuance proposal and the Tyco name change proposal).

Consummation of the merger is **not** conditioned on approval of the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal, Tyco allotment authority proposal, the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal, the Tyco share renominialization proposal and the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal.

No other matters are intended to be brought before the Tyco EGM by Tyco.

Q: WHAT VOTE IS REQUIRED TO APPROVE EACH PROPOSAL AT THE TYCO EGM?

- A:
1. *Tyco Governing Documents Proposals:* The affirmative vote of 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on both of the Tyco governing documents proposals at the Tyco EGM is required to approve both of the Tyco governing documents proposals.
 2. *Tyco Share Consolidation Proposal:* The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco share consolidation proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco share consolidation proposal.
 3. *Tyco Pre-Merger Authorized Share Capital Increase Proposal:* The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal.

Table of Contents

4. *Tyco Share Issuance Proposal:* The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco share issuance proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco share issuance proposal.
5. *Tyco Name Change Proposal:* The affirmative vote of 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco name change proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco name change proposal.
6. *Tyco Authorized Share Capital Increase Proposal:* The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal.
7. *Tyco Allotment Authority Proposal:* The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco allotment authority proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco allotment authority proposal.
8. *Tyco Pre-emption Waiver Proposal:* The affirmative vote of 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal.
9. *Tyco Share Renominalization Proposal:* The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco share renominalization proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco renominalization proposal.
10. *Tyco Distributable Reserves Creation Proposal:* The affirmative vote of 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal.

Because the vote required to approve each of the Tyco proposals is based on votes properly cast at the Tyco EGM, and because abstentions are not considered votes properly cast, abstentions, along with failures to vote and broker non-votes, will have no effect on such proposals (except that abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted towards determining whether a quorum is present).

Q: HOW DOES THE TYCO BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMEND TYCO SHAREHOLDERS VOTE?

A: The Tyco board of directors has approved the merger agreement and determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger, are advisable and in the best interests of Tyco and its shareholders. The Tyco board of directors recommends that the Tyco shareholders vote their Tyco ordinary shares:

1. "FOR" the Tyco governing documents proposals;
2. "FOR" the Tyco share consolidation proposal;
3. "FOR" the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal;
4. "FOR" the Tyco share issuance proposal;
- 5.

"**FOR**" the Tyco name change proposal;

6. "**FOR**" the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal;

7. "**FOR**" the Tyco allotment authority proposal;

Table of Contents

8. "FOR" the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal;
9. "FOR" the Tyco share renominalization proposal; and
10. "FOR" the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal.

Q:

WHY ARE THE TYCO SHAREHOLDERS BEING ASKED TO APPROVE THE TYCO AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL INCREASE PROPOSAL, THE TYCO ALLOTMENT AUTHORITY PROPOSAL, THE TYCO PRE-EMPTION WAIVER PROPOSAL, THE TYCO SHARE RENOMINALIZATION PROPOSAL AND THE TYCO DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES CREATION PROPOSAL?

A:

Approval of the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal, the Tyco allotment authority proposal, the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal, the Tyco share renominalization proposal and the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal is not required for consummation of the merger. If Tyco shareholders do not approve one or more of these proposals, but all other required consents and approvals are obtained (including approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal and the Tyco required proposals), Tyco and Johnson Controls may nevertheless consummate the merger.

As of June 15, 2016, Tyco had approximately 573,854,788 ordinary shares remaining available for issue, representing 57% of Tyco's total authorized ordinary shares, with approximately 15,579,848 of such ordinary shares reserved for issuance to meet obligations with respect to outstanding employee equity awards under Tyco's employee equity plans. As of June 15, 2016, Johnson Controls had approximately 1,158,733,382 shares of common stock remaining available for issue, representing 64% of Johnson Controls' total authorized shares, with approximately 19,957,965 of such shares reserved for issuance to meet obligations with respect to outstanding employee equity awards under Johnson Controls' employee equity plans. As a result of the merger, the combined company will have used almost all of its authorized but unissued ordinary share capital immediately following the consummation of the merger, with approximately 62,542,787 ordinary shares remaining available for issue, representing approximately 6% of the combined company's total authorized ordinary shares, and approximately 34,836,720 of such ordinary shares reserved for issuance under the combined company's employee equity plans. As a result, the combined company will be very limited in its ability to issue new ordinary shares, including shares to be issued under employee equity plans or as part of a stock for stock acquisition. Tyco is asking its shareholders to approve the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal in order to preserve a level of headroom in the authorized share capital of the combined company approximately proportionate to the aggregate headroom in the authorized share capital of Johnson Controls and Tyco prior to the merger, and to maintain the proportion of Tyco preferred shares to ordinary shares. If the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal is approved, immediately following the consummation of the merger, approximately 1,062,542,787 ordinary shares of the combined company will remain available for issue, representing approximately 53% of the combined company's total authorized ordinary shares, with approximately 34,836,720 of such ordinary shares reserved for issuance under the combined company's employee equity plans.

Under Irish law, directors of an Irish public limited company must have authority from its shareholders to issue any shares, including shares which are part of the company's authorized but unissued share capital. Tyco's current authorization is to issue up to the entire of the authorized but unissued share capital of the company. Following the consummation of the merger, the combined company will have used almost all of its authorized but unissued ordinary share capital. As a result, the directors of the combined company will have a limited ability to issue new ordinary shares. Tyco is asking its shareholders to approve the Tyco allotment authority proposal in order to authorize the directors of the combined company to issue shares subject to the limits set out in the Tyco allotment authority proposal.

Table of Contents

Under Irish law, unless otherwise authorized by a special resolution or the constitution of the company, when an Irish public limited company issues ordinary shares for cash to new shareholders, it is required first to offer those shares on the same or more favorable terms to existing shareholders of the company on a pro rata basis (commonly referred to as the statutory pre-emption right). Tyco's current authorization is to issue up to the entire of the authorized but unissued share capital of the company without applying pre-emption rights. Following the consummation of the merger, the combined company will have used almost all of its authorized but unissued ordinary share capital. As a result, the directors of the combined company will have a limited ability to issue ordinary shares for cash without applying pre-emption rights. The purpose of the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal is to allow the directors of the combined company a degree of flexibility in issuing shares following the merger.

Tyco is asking its shareholders to approve the Tyco share renominization proposal because as a result of the Tyco share consolidation, the par value of each Tyco ordinary share will be \$0.0104712041884817 (having previously been \$0.01 immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation), which is an inconvenient number for practical usage. The Tyco share renominization proposal, if approved, will decrease the par value of each Tyco ordinary share resulting in a par value per ordinary share of \$0.01.

Under Irish law, Tyco may only make distributions (including the payment of cash dividends) to its shareholders or fund share buy-backs from "distributable reserves" in its unconsolidated balance sheet (prepared in accordance with Irish law). Distributable reserves do not include share premium, such as the significant share premium that will be created as a result of the merger. It is expected that, as soon as practicable following the consummation of the merger, the combined company will seek to obtain the approval of the High Court of Ireland to convert its share premium to distributable reserves (the "Tyco distributable reserves creation"). Before such approval can be obtained, the shareholders of Tyco must first have passed a special resolution authorizing the Tyco distributable reserves creation.

Q: ARE THERE ANY RISKS ABOUT THE MERGER OR JOHNSON CONTROLS' BUSINESS THAT TYCO SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD CONSIDER IN DECIDING WHETHER TO VOTE ON THE PROPOSALS?

A: Yes. Before making any decision on whether and how to vote, Tyco shareholders are urged to read carefully and in its entirety the information contained in "*Risk Factors*" beginning on page 42 of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Tyco shareholders should also read and carefully consider the risk factors of Johnson Controls and Tyco and the other risk factors that are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: DO ANY OF TYCO'S DIRECTORS OR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS HAVE INTERESTS IN THE MERGER THAT MAY DIFFER FROM THOSE OF TYCO SHAREHOLDERS?

A: Yes. Tyco's directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, their interests as Tyco shareholders. See "*The Merger Interests of Tyco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*" The members of the Tyco board of directors were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in evaluating the merger agreement and the merger, and in recommending that Tyco shareholders approve the Tyco proposals.

Q: WHAT DO I NEED TO DO NOW?

A: After carefully reading and considering the information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, please submit your proxy or voting instruction card for your Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares, as applicable, as soon as possible so that your shares will be represented at your respective company's special meeting or extraordinary general meeting. Please follow the instructions set forth on the proxy card or on the voting instruction card provided by

Table of Contents

your bank, broker or other nominee if your shares are held in "street name" through your bank, broker or other nominee.

Q: HOW DO I VOTE?

A: If you are a shareholder of record of Johnson Controls as of the Johnson Controls record date, or a shareholder of record of Tyco as of the Tyco record date, you may submit your proxy before your respective company's special meeting or extraordinary general meeting in one of the following ways:

1. visit the website shown on your proxy card to submit your proxy via the Internet (in the case of shareholders of Tyco, to be received by 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on August 14, 2016);
2. call the toll-free number for telephone proxy submission shown on your proxy card (in the case of shareholders of Tyco, to be received by 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on August 14, 2016); or
3. complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card in the enclosed postage-paid envelope (in the case of shareholders of Tyco, to be received by 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on August 14, 2016).

You may also cast your vote in person at your respective company's special meeting or extraordinary general meeting.

If you are a shareholder of record of Tyco and you choose to submit your proxy by telephone by calling the toll-free number on your proxy card, your use of that telephone system and in particular the entry of your pin number/other unique identifier, will be deemed to constitute your appointment, in writing and under hand, and for all purposes of the Irish Companies Act, of each of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Tyco as your proxy to vote your shares on your behalf in accordance with your telephone instructions.

If your shares are held in "street name," through a bank, broker or other nominee, that institution will send you separate instructions describing the procedure for voting your shares. **Please follow the voting instructions provided by your bank, broker or other nominee.** "Street name" shareholders who wish to vote in person at the meeting will need to obtain a "legal proxy" from their bank, broker or other nominee.

Q: HOW MANY VOTES DO I HAVE?

A: *Johnson Controls:* You are entitled to one vote for each share of Johnson Controls common stock that you owned as of the close of business on the Johnson Controls record date. As of the close of business on the Johnson Controls record date, 639,708,284 shares of Johnson Controls common stock were outstanding and entitled to vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting.

Tyco: You are entitled to one vote for each Tyco ordinary share that you owned as of the close of business on the Tyco record date. As of the close of business on the Tyco record date, 426,181,054 Tyco ordinary shares were outstanding and entitled to vote at the Tyco EGM.

Q: WHO CAN ATTEND THE JOHNSON CONTROLS SPECIAL MEETING AND THE TYCO EGM?

A: All Johnson Controls shareholders of record as of the close of business on June 27, 2016 can attend the Johnson Controls special meeting. Seating at the Johnson Controls special meeting, however, is limited, and shareholders must request an admission ticket in advance by following the instructions described in the section entitled "*The Johnson Controls Special Meeting Attending the Johnson Controls Special Meeting.*" To accommodate as many shareholders as possible, Johnson

Table of Contents

Controls is not able to allow non-shareholder guests to attend the Johnson Controls special meeting.

All Tyco shareholders as of the record date are invited to attend the Tyco EGM. For admission to the Tyco EGM, shareholders of record should bring the admission ticket attached to the enclosed proxy card to the Registered Shareholders check-in area, where their ownership will be verified. Those who have beneficial ownership of shares held by a bank, broker or other nominee should come to the Beneficial Owners check-in area. To be admitted, beneficial owners must bring account statements or letters from their banks or brokers showing that they own Tyco shares. Registration will begin at 8:00 a.m., local time.

Q: WHAT IF I SELL MY SHARES OF JOHNSON CONTROLS COMMON STOCK BEFORE THE JOHNSON CONTROLS SPECIAL MEETING, OR I SELL MY TYCO ORDINARY SHARES BEFORE THE TYCO EGM?

A: *Johnson Controls:* If you transfer your shares of Johnson Controls common stock after the Johnson Controls record date but before the Johnson Controls special meeting, you will, unless you provide the transferee of your shares with a proxy, retain your right to vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting, but will have transferred the right to receive the merger consideration. In order to receive ordinary shares of the combined company as a result of the merger, you must hold your shares through the effective time of the merger.

Tyco: If you transfer your Tyco ordinary shares after the Tyco record date but before the Tyco EGM, you will, unless you provide the transferee of your shares with a proxy, retain your right to vote at the Tyco EGM, but will have transferred the right to receive 0.955 ordinary shares of the combined company for each Tyco ordinary share as a result of the Tyco share consolidation and the merger. In order to receive ordinary shares of the combined company as a result of the Tyco share consolidation and the merger, you must hold your shares through the effective time of the merger.

Q: SHOULD I SEND IN MY STOCK CERTIFICATES NOW?

A: No. To the extent Johnson Controls shareholders have certificated shares, such Johnson Controls shareholders should keep their existing stock certificates at this time. Johnson Controls shareholders will receive a letter of transmittal and written instructions for exchanging their stock certificates for the share consideration and/or the cash consideration.

The combined company will not issue share certificates in respect of any of its ordinary shares, except as required by law. Johnson Controls shareholders who are entitled to receive the share consideration will receive combined company ordinary shares in book entry form.

Q: WHO IS THE EXCHANGE AGENT FOR THE MERGER?

A: Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. is the exchange agent for the merger.

Q: WHEN AND WHERE ARE THE JOHNSON CONTROLS SPECIAL MEETING AND THE TYCO EGM?

A: *Johnson Controls:* The Johnson Controls special meeting will be held at The Ritz-Carlton Dallas, 2121 McKinney Ave, Dallas, TX 75201, at 1:00 p.m. (local time), on August 17, 2016.

Tyco: The Tyco EGM will be held at Arthur Cox, Earlsfort Centre, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, Ireland, at 9:00 a.m. (local time), on August 17, 2016.

Q: WHAT CONSTITUTES A QUORUM?

A:

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Johnson Controls: The presence of the holders of stock representing a majority of the voting power of all shares of Johnson Controls stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at the

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls special meeting, in person or represented by proxy, is necessary to constitute a quorum. Abstentions will be counted as present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining a quorum. Because, as described below, it is expected that all proposals to be voted on at the Johnson Controls special meeting will be "non-routine" matters, broker non-votes (which are shares of Johnson Controls common stock held by banks, brokers or other nominees with respect to which the bank, broker or other nominee is not instructed by the beneficial owner of such shares how to vote on a particular proposal and the bank, broker or other nominee does not have discretionary voting power on such proposal), if any, will not be counted as present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining a quorum.

Tyco: The presence of the holders of shares (present in person or by proxy and whether or not such holder actually exercises his voting rights in whole, in part or at all) entitling them to exercise more than 50% of the total issued voting rights of Tyco's shares is necessary to constitute a quorum. Abstentions and broker non-votes (ordinary shares of Tyco held by banks, brokers or other nominees of record that are present in person or represented by proxy at the Tyco EGM but with respect to which the bank, broker or other nominee is not instructed by the beneficial owner of such shares how to vote on a particular proposal and the broker or other shareholder of record does not have discretionary voting power on such proposal) will be counted as present for purposes of determining a quorum but will not be counted as votes cast for or against any of the Tyco proposals.

Q: IF MY SHARES ARE HELD IN "STREET NAME" BY A BANK, BROKER OR OTHER NOMINEE, WILL MY BANK, BROKER OR OTHER NOMINEE VOTE MY SHARES FOR ME?

A: If your shares are held in "street name" in a stock brokerage account or by a bank or other nominee, you must provide your bank, broker, or other nominee with instructions on how to vote your shares. **Please follow the voting instructions provided by your bank, broker or other nominee.** Please note that you may not vote shares held in "street name" by returning a proxy card directly to Johnson Controls or Tyco or by voting in person at your respective company's special meeting or extraordinary general meeting unless you provide a "legal proxy," which you must obtain from your bank, broker or other nominee.

Under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), brokers who hold 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. 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 all proposals to be voted on at the Johnson Controls special meeting and the Tyco EGM will be "non-routine" matters.

If you are a Johnson Controls shareholder and you do not instruct your bank, broker or other nominee on how to vote your shares:

your bank, broker or other nominee may not vote your shares on the Johnson Controls merger proposal, which will have the same effect as a vote **"AGAINST"** this proposal;

your bank, broker or other nominee may not vote your shares on the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal or the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal, which will have no effect on the vote counts for those proposals; and

your shares will not be counted towards determining whether a quorum is present.

If you are a Tyco shareholder and you do not instruct your bank, broker or other nominee on how to vote your shares, your bank, broker or other nominee may not vote your shares on any of the Tyco proposals, which will have no effect on the vote count for the Tyco proposals. However where your bank, broker or other nominee is present in person or represented by proxy at the Tyco EGM, your shares will be counted towards determining whether a quorum is present.

Table of Contents

Q: HOW DO I VOTE SHARES OF JOHNSON CONTROLS COMMON STOCK HELD OR ACQUIRED THROUGH AN EMPLOYEE PROGRAM?

A: If you hold shares of Johnson Controls common stock through an employee program, the shares covered by your proxy request represent the shares of Johnson Controls common stock that you own that are registered with Johnson Controls and Johnson Controls' transfer agent, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., including those shares you own through Johnson Controls Automatic Dividend Reinvestment and Common Stock Purchase Plan. Additionally, shares that Johnson Controls employees and retirees own that are credited to Johnson Controls' employee retirement and savings and investment plans (401(k) plans) are also covered by the proxy request of such employees and retirees. The trustee of these plans will vote these shares as directed.

For further information on how to vote such shares, see the Q&A above entitled "*How do I vote?*"

If your shares are held through a bank, broker or other nominee, that institution will send you separate instructions describing the procedure for voting your shares.

Q: WHAT IF I DO NOT VOTE?

A: If you are a Johnson Controls shareholder and you fail to vote, fail to submit a proxy or fail to return a voting instruction card instructing your bank, broker or other nominee how to vote on the merger proposal or you respond with an "abstain" vote on the merger proposal, this will have the same effect as a vote cast "**AGAINST**" the merger proposal.

If you are a Johnson Controls shareholder and you fail to vote, fail to submit a proxy or fail to return a voting instruction card instructing your bank, broker or other nominee how to vote, or if you respond with an "abstain vote," on the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal or the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal, this will have no effect on the vote count for such proposal. If you fail to vote, fail to submit a proxy or fail to return a voting instruction card instructing your bank, broker or other nominee how to vote with respect to any of the Johnson Controls proposals, your shares will not count towards determining whether a quorum is present. However, if you respond with an "abstain" vote on any of the Johnson Controls proposals, or vote on one or more of the Johnson Controls proposals, your shares will count towards determining whether a quorum is present.

If you are a Tyco shareholder and you fail to vote, fail to submit a proxy or fail to properly instruct your bank, broker or other nominee how to vote, or if you respond with an "abstain" vote on any of the Tyco proposals, this will have no effect on the vote count for such proposal. If you fail to properly instruct your bank, broker or other nominee how to vote but your bank, broker or other nominee is present in person or represented by proxy, or if you respond with an "abstain" vote on any of the Tyco proposals, your shares will count towards determining whether a quorum is present.

An abstention occurs when a shareholder attends the applicable meeting in person and does not vote or returns a proxy or voting instruction card with an "abstain" vote.

Please note that if you sign and return your proxy or voting instruction card without indicating how to vote on any particular proposal (and you do not change your vote after delivering your proxy or voting instruction card), the shares of Johnson Controls common stock represented by your proxy will be voted "**FOR**" each Johnson Controls proposal in accordance with the recommendation of the Johnson Controls board of directors or the Tyco ordinary shares represented by your proxy will be voted "**FOR**" each Tyco proposal in accordance with the recommendation of the Tyco board of directors. See the Q&A below entitled "*May I change my vote after I have delivered my proxy or voting instruction card?*" for further information on how to change your vote.

Your vote is very important. Whether or not you plan to attend the Johnson Controls special meeting or the Tyco EGM, as applicable, please promptly complete and return the enclosed proxy card or submit your proxy by telephone or through the Internet.

Table of Contents

Q: MAY I CHANGE MY VOTE AFTER I HAVE DELIVERED MY PROXY OR VOTING INSTRUCTION CARD?

A: *Johnson Controls:* As a Johnson Controls shareholder, you may change your vote or revoke a proxy at any time before your proxy is voted at the Johnson Controls special meeting. If you are a Johnson Controls shareholder of record, you can do this by:

sending a written notice of revocation that is received by Johnson Controls prior to 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on the day preceding the Johnson Controls special meeting, stating that you would like to revoke your proxy, to:

Shareholder Services
Johnson Controls, Inc.
5757 North Green Bay Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209

submitting a new proxy bearing a later date (by Internet, telephone or mail) that is received by Johnson Controls prior to 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on the day preceding the Johnson Controls special meeting; or

attending the Johnson Controls special meeting and voting in person.

Attending the Johnson Controls special meeting will not automatically revoke a proxy that was submitted through the Internet or by telephone or mail. **If you wish to change your vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting, you must vote by ballot at such meeting to change your vote.**

If you are a Johnson Controls shareholder whose shares are held in "street name" by a bank, broker or other nominee, you may revoke your proxy and vote your shares in person at the Johnson Controls special meeting only in accordance with applicable rules and procedures as employed by such bank, broker or other nominee. If your shares are held in an account at a bank, broker or other nominee, you should contact your bank, broker or other nominee to change your vote.

If you hold shares indirectly in the Johnson Controls benefits plans, you should contact the trustee of your plan, as applicable, to change your vote of the shares allocated to your benefit plan.

Tyco: As a Tyco shareholder, you may revoke a proxy at any time before your proxy is voted at the Tyco EGM and you may change your vote within the timelines set forth below. If you are a Tyco shareholder of record, you can do this by:

timely delivering written notice that you have revoked your proxy to the company secretary of Tyco at the following address:

Tyco International plc
1 Albert Quay
Cork, Ireland
Attention: Company Secretary

submitting a proxy by telephone again or giving voting instructions over the Internet again no later than 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on August 14, 2016;

signing and returning by mail a proxy card with a later date so that it is received no later than 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on August 14, 2016; or

attending the Tyco EGM and voting by ballot in person.

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Attending the Tyco EGM will not automatically revoke a proxy that was submitted through the Internet or by telephone or mail. **If you wish to change your vote at the Tyco EGM, you must vote by ballot at such meeting to change your vote.**

If you are a Tyco shareholder whose shares are held in "street name" by a bank, broker or other nominee, you may revoke your proxy and vote your shares in person at the Tyco EGM only in accordance with applicable rules and procedures as employed by such bank, broker or other

Table of Contents

nominee. If your shares are held in an account at a bank, broker or other nominee, you should contact your bank, broker or other nominee to change your voting instructions.

Q: WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I RECEIVE MORE THAN ONE SET OF VOTING MATERIALS?

A: Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders may receive more than one set of voting materials, including multiple copies of this joint proxy statement/prospectus and multiple proxy cards or voting instruction cards. For example, if you hold Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares in more than one brokerage account, you will receive a separate voting instruction card for each brokerage account in which you hold such shares. If you are a holder of record of Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares and your shares are registered in more than one name, you will receive more than one proxy card. In addition, if you are a holder of both Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares, you will receive one or more separate proxy cards or voting instruction cards for each company. **Therefore, if you are a record holder, please complete, sign, date and return each proxy card and voting instruction card that you receive or otherwise follow the voting instructions set forth in this joint proxy statement/prospectus to ensure that you vote every share of Johnson Controls common stock and/or every Tyco ordinary share that you own.**

Q: WHAT IF I HOLD SHARES IN BOTH JOHNSON CONTROLS AND TYCO?

A: If you are both a shareholder of Johnson Controls and a shareholder of Tyco, you will receive two separate packages of proxy materials. A vote cast as a Johnson Controls shareholder will not count as a vote cast as a Tyco shareholder, and a vote cast as a Tyco shareholder will not count as a vote cast as a Johnson Controls shareholder. **Therefore, please separately submit a proxy for each of your shares of Johnson Controls common stock and your Tyco ordinary shares.**

Q: WHERE CAN I FIND THE VOTING RESULTS OF THE JOHNSON CONTROLS SPECIAL MEETING AND THE TYCO EGM?

A: Preliminary voting results will be announced at the Johnson Controls special meeting and the Tyco EGM and will be set forth in press releases that Johnson Controls and Tyco intend to issue after the Johnson Controls special meeting and the Tyco EGM, respectively. Final voting results for the Johnson Controls special meeting and the Tyco EGM are expected to be published in Current Reports on Form 8-K to be filed by Johnson Controls and Tyco with the SEC within four business days after the Johnson Controls special meeting and the Tyco EGM, as applicable.

Q: ARE JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDERS ENTITLED TO DISSENTERS' RIGHTS?

A: No. Under Wisconsin law, Johnson Controls shareholders will not be entitled to exercise any dissenters' rights in connection with the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Q: ARE TYCO SHAREHOLDERS ENTITLED TO APPRAISAL RIGHTS?

A: No. Tyco shareholders are not entitled to appraisal rights under Irish law in connection with the merger, the Tyco share consolidation or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Q: WHAT ARE THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE TRANSACTION TO JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDERS?

A: The receipt of ordinary shares of the combined company and/or cash in exchange for Johnson Controls common stock pursuant to the merger will be treated as a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A U.S. holder (as defined under "*Certain Tax*

Consequences of the

Table of Contents

Merger U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations) of Johnson Controls common stock will generally recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the fair market value of the ordinary shares of the combined company and the amount of cash (including any cash received in lieu of fractional ordinary shares of the combined company) received in the merger and (ii) the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the shares of Johnson Controls common stock surrendered in exchange therefor.

In certain circumstances, to the extent that any portion of the merger consideration is deemed to be provided by Johnson Controls or if Section 304 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") applies, a holder of Johnson Controls common stock that also owns, directly or constructively, Tyco ordinary shares immediately prior to the merger could be treated as receiving a dividend in an amount up to the fair market value of the total consideration received by such holder in the merger, regardless of such holder's gain or loss on its Johnson Controls common stock. Non-U.S. holders (as defined under "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*") of Johnson Controls common stock may be subject to U.S. withholding tax with respect to any consideration received in the merger.

Holders of Johnson Controls common stock should read the section entitled "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*" for a more complete discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger. Tax matters can be complicated, and the tax consequences of the merger to a particular holder of Johnson Controls common stock will depend on such holder's particular facts and circumstances. Holders of Johnson Controls common stock should consult their own tax advisors to determine the specific tax consequences to them of the merger.

Q: WHAT ARE THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE TRANSACTION TO TYCO SHAREHOLDERS?

A: Except to the extent of cash received in lieu of fractional shares, Tyco shareholders generally will not recognize gain or loss as a result of the Tyco share consolidation. In addition, Tyco shareholders will not recognize gain or loss as a result of the merger.

For a more detailed discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Tyco share consolidation and the merger, see "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*."

Q: WHAT HAPPENS IF THE MERGER IS NOT CONSUMMATED?

A: If the merger is not consummated, Johnson Controls shareholders will not receive the merger consideration for their shares of Johnson Controls common stock, and Tyco ordinary shares will not be subject to the Tyco share consolidation. Instead, Johnson Controls and Tyco will remain independent public companies and their shares of common stock or ordinary shares, respectively, will continue to be listed and traded on the NYSE. Under specified circumstances, Johnson Controls or Tyco (or its indirect wholly owned subsidiary) may be required to pay to, or be entitled to receive from, the other party a fee or reimbursement of expenses with respect to the termination of the merger agreement, as described under "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement*."

Q: WHOM SHOULD I CONTACT IF I HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROXY MATERIALS OR VOTING?

A: If you have any questions about the proxy materials or if you need assistance submitting your proxy or voting your shares or need additional copies of this joint proxy statement/prospectus or the enclosed proxy card, you should contact the proxy solicitation agent for the company in which you hold shares.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls shareholders should contact D.F. King & Co., Inc., the proxy solicitation agent for Johnson Controls, at 48 Wall Street, 22nd Floor, New York, New York 10005. Johnson Controls shareholders may call D.F. King & Co., Inc. collect at (212) 269-5550 or toll-free at (800) 814-9324.

Tyco shareholders should contact MacKenzie Partners, Inc. ("MacKenzie"), the proxy solicitation agent for Tyco, at 105 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016. Tyco shareholders may call MacKenzie collect at (212) 929-5500 or toll-free at (800) 322-2885.

Q:
WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION ABOUT JOHNSON CONTROLS AND TYCO?

A:
You can find more information about Johnson Controls and Tyco from the various sources described under "*Where You Can Find More Information.*"

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. You should read carefully this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus and its Annexes and the other documents referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, because the information in this section may not provide all of the information that might be important to you in determining how to vote. Additional important information about Johnson Controls and Tyco is also contained in the Annexes to, and the documents incorporated by reference into, this joint proxy statement/prospectus. For a description of, and instructions as to how to obtain, this information, see "Where You Can Find More Information." Each item in this summary includes a page reference directing you to a more complete description of that item.

The Merger (page 96)

The terms and conditions of the merger are contained in the merger agreement which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A. You should read the merger agreement carefully, as it is the legal document that governs the merger.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, the businesses of Johnson Controls and Tyco will be combined under a single company. The merger is structured as a "reverse merger," in which Johnson Controls will merge with an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco, with Tyco being the parent entity of the combined company. Following the merger, Tyco will change its name to "Johnson Controls International plc" (subject to the approval of the Registrar of Companies in Ireland) and is referred to as the "combined company."

After consummation of the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders are expected to own approximately 56% and 44%, respectively, of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of the combined company. Shares of Johnson Controls common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol "JCI," and Tyco ordinary shares currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol "TYC." Following the merger, Johnson Controls common stock will be delisted from the NYSE, deregistered under the Exchange Act and cease to be publicly traded, and the ordinary shares of the combined company will be traded on the NYSE under the current Johnson Controls symbol "JCI."

Consideration to be Received by the Johnson Controls Shareholders (page 96)

In the merger, each share of Johnson Controls common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (other than shares held by Johnson Controls, Tyco, Merger Sub and certain subsidiaries of Johnson Controls and Tyco, as described in the merger agreement) will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of its holder (subject to proration as described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus), either:

one ordinary share of the combined company; or

\$34.88 in cash, without interest.

Any non-electing share will be deemed to have elected to receive share consideration.

Elections by Johnson Controls shareholders for the share consideration and cash consideration will be subject to proration procedures set forth in the merger agreement, such that Johnson Controls shareholders will receive in the aggregate approximately \$3.864 billion in cash. As a result, an aggregate of approximately 110,778,083 shares of Johnson Controls will receive the cash consideration. The merger agreement provides for adjustments to and reallocation of the share elections and cash elections made by Johnson Controls shareholders in the event that the cash consideration is undersubscribed or oversubscribed.

Specifically, if Johnson Controls shareholders elect an aggregate of \$3.864 billion, cash electing shares will be converted into the right to receive cash consideration and share electing shares and non-electing shares will be converted into the right to receive share consideration. If Johnson Controls

Table of Contents

shareholders elect to receive an aggregate of less than \$3.864 billion of cash consideration, cash electing shares will be converted into the right to receive cash consideration, and a portion of the share electing shares and non-electing shares of each Johnson Controls shareholder will be converted into the right to receive cash consideration, with the remaining shares of such Johnson Controls shareholder converted into the right to receive share consideration. If Johnson Controls shareholders elect to receive an aggregate of more than \$3.864 billion of cash consideration, share electing shares and non-electing shares will be converted into the right to receive share consideration, and a portion of the cash electing shares of each Johnson Controls shareholder will be converted into the right to receive cash consideration, with the remaining shares of such Johnson Controls shareholder converted into the right to receive share consideration. Accordingly, depending on the elections made by other Johnson Controls shareholders, each Johnson Controls shareholder who elects to receive share consideration for all of their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may receive a portion of their merger consideration in cash consideration, and each Johnson Controls shareholder who elects to receive cash consideration for all of their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may receive a portion of their merger consideration in share consideration. A Johnson Controls shareholder who elects to receive a combination of cash consideration and share consideration for their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may receive cash consideration and share consideration in a proportion different from that which such shareholder elected. For further information, including hypothetical scenarios demonstrating the possible effects of proration on a holder of 1,000 shares of Johnson Controls common stock, see "*The Merger Consideration to be Received by Johnson Controls Shareholders.*"

No holder of Johnson Controls common stock will be issued fractional shares of the combined company in the merger. Each holder of Johnson Controls common stock converted pursuant to the merger, who would otherwise have been entitled to receive a fraction of an ordinary share of the combined company (after aggregating all shares represented by the certificates and book-entry shares delivered by such holder), will instead receive the Johnson Controls fractional share consideration described in "*The Merger Agreement No Fractional Shares.*"

Tyco Share Consolidation (page 97)

Immediately prior to the merger, Tyco shareholders will receive 0.955 ordinary shares of Tyco, which will become ordinary shares of the combined company in the merger, for each ordinary share of Tyco they hold. Tyco shareholders will receive these shares by virtue of a 0.955-for-one share consolidation. It is anticipated that Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders will hold approximately 56% and 44%, respectively, of the issued and outstanding combined company ordinary shares as a result of the Tyco share consolidation and the merger.

Treatment of Johnson Controls Equity-Based Awards (page 185)

Stock Options. Each option to purchase shares of Johnson Controls common stock that is outstanding and unexercised as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into an option to acquire a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls option, at an exercise price per combined company ordinary share equal to the exercise price per share of Johnson Controls common stock of such Johnson Controls option. Each combined company option as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Johnson Controls option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment. See "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Stock Appreciation Rights. Each stock appreciation right in respect of shares of Johnson Controls common stock that is outstanding and unexercised as of immediately prior to the effective time of the

Table of Contents

merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into a share appreciation right in respect of a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls stock appreciation right, at an exercise price per combined company ordinary share equal to the exercise price per share of Johnson Controls common stock of such Johnson Controls stock appreciation right. Each combined company share appreciation right as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Johnson Controls stock appreciation right immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment. See "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Restricted Stock Awards. Each Johnson Controls restricted stock award that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into a combined company restricted share award with respect to a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls restricted stock award. Each combined company restricted share award as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Johnson Controls restricted stock award immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment (other than certain Johnson Controls restricted stock awards granted under the Johnson Controls, Inc. 2001 Restricted Stock Plan, which are subject to accelerated vesting upon consummation of the merger). See "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Restricted Stock Unit Awards. Each Johnson Controls restricted stock unit award that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into a combined company restricted share unit award with respect to a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls restricted stock unit award. Each combined company restricted share unit award as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Johnson Controls restricted stock unit award immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment. See "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Performance Share Unit Awards. Each Johnson Controls performance share unit award that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into a combined company restricted share unit award with respect to a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls performance share unit award (as determined by Johnson Controls in its reasonable discretion based upon the greater of target and actual performance for the 2016 fiscal year, and disregarding 2017 fiscal year performance for purposes of performance share unit awards granted in Johnson Controls' 2015 fiscal year). Each combined company restricted share unit award as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Johnson Controls performance share unit award (excluding performance conditions) immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment. See "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Treatment of Tyco Equity-Based Awards (page 187)

Share Options. Each option to purchase Tyco ordinary shares that is outstanding and unexercised as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation will be adjusted to be an option to acquire a number of whole combined company ordinary shares (rounded down to the nearest whole share) equal

Table of Contents

to the product obtained by multiplying the number of Tyco ordinary shares subject to such Tyco option as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation by 0.955 (the "share consolidation ratio"), at an exercise price per combined company ordinary share (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the exercise price per Tyco ordinary share of such Tyco option by the share consolidation ratio. Each such combined company option will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Tyco option as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment. See "*The Merger Interests of Tyco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Restricted Stock Unit Awards. Each Tyco restricted share unit award that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation will be adjusted to correspond to a number of combined company ordinary shares (rounded to the nearest whole share) equal to the product obtained by multiplying the number of Tyco ordinary shares subject to such Tyco restricted stock unit award as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation by the share consolidation ratio. Each such combined company restricted stock unit award will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Tyco restricted stock unit award as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment. See "*The Merger Interests of Tyco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Performance Share Unit Awards. Each performance share unit award that corresponds to a number of Tyco ordinary shares that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation will be converted into a combined company restricted stock unit award with respect to a number of combined company ordinary shares (rounded to the nearest whole share) equal to the product obtained by multiplying the number of Tyco ordinary shares subject to such Tyco performance share unit award as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation (as determined by Tyco in its reasonable discretion based upon the greater of target and actual performance) by the share consolidation ratio. Each such Tyco restricted share unit award will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions (excluding performance conditions) as applied to the Tyco performance share unit award as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment. See "*The Merger Interests of Tyco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Deferred Share Unit Awards. Each deferred share unit that corresponds to a number of Tyco ordinary shares that is outstanding immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation will become a deferred share unit award in the combined company and will be adjusted by multiplying the number of Tyco ordinary shares subject to such Tyco deferred share unit award as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation by the share consolidation ratio. Each such combined company deferred share unit award as so adjusted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Tyco deferred share unit award as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation.

Recommendation of the Johnson Controls Board of Directors (page 72)

At its meeting on January 24, 2016, the Johnson Controls board of directors determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement were advisable, fair to and in the best interests of Johnson Controls and its shareholders, and approved and adopted the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. **The Johnson Controls board of directors unanimously recommends that the Johnson Controls shareholders vote their shares in favor of the approval of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.**

Opinions of Johnson Controls' Financial Advisors (page 115)

Johnson Controls retained Centerview Partners LLC ("Centerview") and Barclays Capital Inc. ("Barclays," and together with Centerview, "Johnson Controls' financial advisors") as financial advisors

Table of Contents

in connection with the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement (collectively, the "proposed transaction"). In connection with this engagement, the board of directors of Johnson Controls requested that Johnson Controls' financial advisors evaluate the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Johnson Controls common stock (other than Johnson Controls common stock owned by Johnson Controls, Tyco or Merger Sub or any subsidiary of Johnson Controls or subsidiary or affiliate of Tyco and other than Johnson Controls common stock underlying the Johnson Controls restricted stock awards (collectively, "excluded shares")) of the aggregate cash consideration and aggregate share consideration taken together and not separately (collectively, the "aggregate merger consideration"), to be paid to such holders pursuant to the merger agreement.

For the purposes of rendering their opinions, Centerview and Barclays assumed that, immediately prior to the effective time of the proposed transaction, and as required pursuant to the merger agreement, each issued and unissued Tyco ordinary share will be consolidated into 0.955 Tyco ordinary shares, which will become ordinary shares of the combined company.

Opinion of Centerview Partners LLC

On January 24, 2016, Centerview rendered to the board of directors of Johnson Controls its oral opinion, which was subsequently confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated January 24, 2016, that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, and qualifications and limitations set forth in Centerview's opinion, a copy of which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex C, the aggregate merger consideration to be paid to the holders of Johnson Controls common stock (other than excluded shares) pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders.

The full text of Centerview's written opinion, dated as of January 24, 2016, which describes the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, qualifications and limitations upon the review undertaken by Centerview in preparing its opinion, is attached as Annex C to this joint proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference. The summary of Centerview's opinion set forth in this joint proxy statement/prospectus under "*The Merger Opinions of Johnson Controls' Financial Advisors Opinion of Centerview Partners LLC*" is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of Centerview's written opinion. Centerview's financial advisory services and opinion were provided for the information and assistance of the board of directors of Johnson Controls (in their capacity as directors and not in any other capacity) in connection with and for purposes of its consideration of the proposed transaction, and Centerview's opinion only addressed the fairness, from a financial point of view, as of the date thereof, to the holders of Johnson Controls common stock (other than excluded shares) of the aggregate merger consideration to be paid to such holders pursuant to the merger agreement and did not address any other term or aspect of the merger agreement or the proposed transaction. Elections by Johnson Controls shareholders for the share consideration and cash consideration will be subject to proration and adjustment procedures set forth in the merger agreement, as to which procedures Centerview's opinion expressed no view or opinion. Centerview's opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any Johnson Controls shareholder or any other person as to how such shareholder or other person should vote with respect to the merger or otherwise act with respect to the proposed transaction or any other matter, including, without limitation, whether such shareholder should elect to receive the cash consideration or the share consideration, or make no election, in the proposed transaction.

The full text of Centerview's written opinion should be read carefully in its entirety for a description of the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, qualifications and limitations upon the review undertaken by Centerview in preparing its opinion.

Opinion of Barclays Capital Inc.

On January 24, 2016, Barclays rendered to the board of directors of Johnson Controls its oral opinion, which was subsequently confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated January 24, 2016,

Table of Contents

that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, and qualifications and limitations described in its written opinion, a copy of which is attached hereto as Annex D, the aggregate merger consideration pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to holders of Johnson Controls common stock (other than excluded shares).

The full text of Barclays' written opinion, dated as of January 24, 2016, which describes the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, qualifications and limitations upon the review undertaken by Barclays in connection with its opinion, is attached as Annex D to this joint proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference. The summary of Barclays' opinion set forth in this joint proxy statement/prospectus under the caption "The Merger Opinions of Johnson Controls' Financial Advisors Opinion of Barclays Capital Inc." is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of Barclays' written opinion. Barclays' opinion was provided for the use and benefit of the board of directors of Johnson Controls and was rendered to the board of directors of Johnson Controls in connection with its consideration of the proposed transaction. Barclays' opinion was limited to and addressed only the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Johnson Controls common stock (other than excluded shares) of the aggregate merger consideration to be offered to such holders in the proposed transaction and did not address any other term or aspect of the merger agreement or the proposed transaction. Elections by Johnson Controls shareholders for the share consideration and cash consideration will be subject to proration and adjustment procedures, as to which procedures Barclays' opinion expressed no view or opinion. Barclays' opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any Johnson Controls shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote or act with respect to the proposed transaction, including, without limitation, whether such shareholder should elect to receive the cash consideration or the share consideration, or make no election, in the proposed transaction.

The full text of Barclays' written opinion should be read carefully in its entirety for a description of the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, qualifications and limitations upon the review undertaken by Barclays in connection with its opinion.

Recommendation of the Tyco Board of Directors (page 132)

At its meeting on January 23, 2016, the Tyco board of directors determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement were advisable and in the best interests of Tyco and its shareholders, and approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. **The Tyco board of directors recommends unanimously that Tyco shareholders vote "FOR" each of the resolutions to be considered at the Tyco EGM.**

Opinion of Tyco's Financial Advisor (page 136)

On January 23, 2016, Lazard Frères & Co. LLC ("Lazard"), Tyco's financial advisor in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the Tyco share consolidation and the merger (the "transactions"), rendered to the Tyco board of directors an oral opinion, which was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated January 23, 2016, to the effect that, as of the date of the opinion and based upon and subject to the matters described in its opinion, the share consolidation ratio (after giving effect to the merger and taking into account the merger consideration) was fair, from a financial point of view, to holders of Tyco ordinary shares (other than Johnson Controls and its affiliates).

The full text of Lazard's written opinion, dated as of January 23, 2016, which sets forth, among other things, the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and limitations on the scope of review undertaken by Lazard in connection with its opinion, is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex E and is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. The summary of Lazard's opinion included in the section entitled "The Merger Opinion of Tyco's Financial Advisor" is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion. You are encouraged to read

Table of Contents

Lazard's opinion and that section carefully and in their entirety. Lazard's opinion was for the benefit of the Tyco board of directors (in its capacity as such) and Lazard's opinion was rendered to the Tyco board of directors in connection with its evaluation of the transactions. Lazard's opinion was not intended to and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote or act with respect to the transactions or any matter relating thereto.

The Johnson Controls Special Meeting (page 72)

Johnson Controls will convene the Johnson Controls special meeting on August 17, 2016, at 1:00 p.m. (local time), at The Ritz-Carlton Dallas, 2121 McKinney Ave, Dallas, TX 75201. At the Johnson Controls special meeting, Johnson Controls shareholders will be asked to approve the Johnson Controls merger proposal, the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal and the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal.

Only holders of shares of Johnson Controls common stock as of the close of business on June 27, 2016, the record date for the Johnson Controls special meeting, will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Johnson Controls special meeting or any adjournments thereof. On the Johnson Controls record date, there were 639,708,284 shares of Johnson Controls common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting, held by a total of 34,634 registered holders. Each share of Johnson Controls common stock entitles the holder to one vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting on each proposal to be considered at the Johnson Controls special meeting. As of the record date, directors and executive officers of Johnson Controls and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote 660,406 shares of Johnson Controls common stock, representing less than 1% of the votes of the Johnson Controls common stock outstanding on that date, and directors and executive officers of Tyco and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote 147 shares of Johnson Controls common stock, representing less than 1% of the shares of Johnson Controls common stock outstanding on that date. Johnson Controls currently expects that Johnson Controls' directors and executive officers will vote their shares in favor of each of the Johnson Controls proposals, although none of them has entered into any agreements obligating them to do so.

Approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal is a condition to the merger and requires the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Johnson Controls common stock. Approval of each of the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal and the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal requires that the votes cast by Johnson Controls shareholders present in person or represented by proxy at the Johnson Controls special meeting and entitled to vote on the proposal in favor of the proposal exceed the votes cast by such shareholders against the proposal.

The Tyco Extraordinary General Meeting (page 80)

Tyco will convene the Tyco EGM on August 17, 2016, at 9:00 a.m. (local time), at Arthur Cox, Earlsfort Centre, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, Ireland. At the Tyco EGM, Tyco shareholders will be asked to approve the Tyco governing documents proposals, the Tyco share consolidation proposal, the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal, the Tyco share issuance proposal, the Tyco name change proposal, the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal, the Tyco allotment authority proposal, the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal, the Tyco share renominization proposal and the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal.

Only holders of Tyco ordinary shares as of the close of business on June 27, 2016, the record date for the Tyco EGM, will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Tyco EGM or any adjournments thereof. On the Tyco record date, there were 426,181,054 Tyco ordinary shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the Tyco EGM, held by a total of 18,215 registered holders. Each outstanding Tyco ordinary share is entitled to one vote on each proposal and any other matter properly coming before the Tyco EGM. As of the record date, directors and executive officers of Tyco and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote 8,217,800 Tyco ordinary shares, representing less than 2% of Tyco ordinary shares outstanding on that date, and directors and executive officers of Johnson Controls and their affiliates

Table of Contents

owned and were entitled to vote no Tyco ordinary shares. Tyco currently expects that Tyco's directors and executive officers will vote their shares in favor of each of the Tyco proposals, although none of them has entered into any agreements obligating them to do so.

Approval of each of the Tyco governing documents proposals, the Tyco share consolidation proposal, the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal, the Tyco share issuance proposal and the Tyco name change proposal is a condition to the merger. The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on each of the Tyco share consolidation proposal, the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal, the Tyco share issuance proposal, the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal, the Tyco share renominialization proposal and the Tyco allotment authority proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve such proposal. The affirmative vote of 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on each of the Tyco governing documents proposals, the Tyco name change proposal, the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal and the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve such proposal.

Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger (page 151)

In considering the recommendation of Johnson Controls board of directors, Johnson Controls' shareholders should be aware that Johnson Controls' directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, interests of Johnson Controls shareholders generally. The Johnson Controls board of directors was aware of and considered those interests, among other matters, in reaching its decisions to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and to recommend the adoption of the merger agreement to Johnson Controls shareholders.

These interests include:

Johnson Controls' executive officers are entitled to specified benefits under change in control employment agreements in the event of a qualifying termination of employment during the 24 months (or 36 months, if the executive officer executes the acknowledgment discussed in "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger Change of Control Employment Agreements with Executive Officers (Other Than Mr. Molinaroli)*") following the consummation of the merger;

Johnson Controls has entered into the Amended and Restated Change of Control Employment Agreement, as amended, with its current Chief Executive Officer, Alex A. Molinaroli, which will become effective as of, and contingent upon the consummation of the merger;

the terms and conditions of Johnson Controls stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock unit awards, and performance share unit awards (as converted) held by Johnson Controls' executive officers provide for full vesting upon a qualifying termination of employment in the 24 months (or 36 months, if the executive officer executes the acknowledgment discussed in "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger Change of Control Employment Agreements with Executive Officers (Other Than Mr. Molinaroli)*") following the consummation of the merger;

Johnson Controls may establish a merger retention program pursuant to which specified Johnson Controls' executive officers may be granted the opportunity to earn cash- or equity-based awards under the program, subject to continued employment;

amounts under Johnson Controls' deferred compensation plans will become payable, and, upon the consummation of the merger, each Johnson Controls' executive officer who participated in a deferred compensation plan will be granted an award of restricted stock units, which will vest 36 months (30 months, in the case of Mr. Molinaroli) following the consummation of the merger, subject to the executive officer's continued employment and accelerated vesting upon an earlier qualifying termination;

Table of Contents

the merger agreement provides that six members of the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing will serve on the board of directors of the combined company following the consummation of the merger; and

Johnson Controls' directors and executive officers are entitled to continued indemnification and insurance coverage under the merger.

These interests are discussed in more detail under "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Interests of Tyco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger (page 160)

In considering the recommendation of the Tyco board of directors, Tyco shareholders should be aware that Tyco's directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, interests of Tyco shareholders generally. The Tyco board of directors was aware of and considered those interests, among other matters, in reaching its decisions to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and to recommend the adoption of the merger agreement to the Tyco shareholders.

These interests include:

Tyco's executive officers are entitled to specified benefits under the Tyco Change in Control Severance Plan for Certain U.S. Officers and Executives in the event of a qualifying termination of employment in the sixty-day period prior to or the 24-month period following the consummation of the merger;

Tyco has entered into an employment agreement with its current Chief Executive Officer, George R. Oliver, which will become effective as of, and contingent upon consummation of, the merger;

the terms and conditions of Tyco share options and Tyco restricted share units held by Tyco's executive officers provide for full vesting upon a qualifying termination of employment in the 60-day period prior to or the 24-month period following the consummation of the merger;

deferred share units held by members of the Tyco board of directors will be settled upon the consummation of the merger (or, if earlier, upon the termination of the individual from the Tyco board of directors (other than for cause) or December 31, 2017);

certain of Tyco's executive officers have invested employer contributions under the Tyco Supplemental Savings and Retirement Plan, and such unvested employer contributions will become fully vested as of the consummation of the merger;

Tyco may establish a Retention and Recognition Program pursuant to which certain of Tyco's executive officers may be granted the opportunity to earn a retention bonus subject to continued employment with Tyco through a specified date, or, if earlier, a qualifying termination of employment;

the merger agreement provides that five members of the Tyco board of directors prior to the closing will serve on the board of directors of the combined company following the consummation of the merger; and

Tyco's directors and executive officers are entitled to continued indemnification and insurance coverage under the merger agreement.

These interests are discussed in more detail under "*The Merger Interests of Tyco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Table of Contents

Board of Directors of the Combined Company after the Merger (page 171)

At the effective time of the merger, the board of directors of the combined company will consist of eleven directors, six of whom will be directors of the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing and five of whom will be directors of the Tyco board of directors prior to the closing. The eleven directors of the combined company will include Alex A. Molinaroli, the current Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Johnson Controls, George R. Oliver, the current Chief Executive Officer of Tyco, and nine other directors mutually agreed between Johnson Controls and Tyco. One of the six directors from the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing will be elected independent lead director of the board of directors of the combined company. See "*The Merger Board of Directors of the Combined Company after the Merger.*"

Officers of the Combined Company after the Merger (page 172)

As of the effective time of the merger, Mr. Molinaroli will be appointed as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, and Mr. Oliver will serve as President and Chief Operating Officer of the combined company. Mr. Oliver will succeed Mr. Molinaroli as Chief Executive Officer on the 18-month anniversary of the effective time of the merger (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Chief Executive Officer) (the "first succession date"). At that time, Mr. Molinaroli will become the Executive Chairman, with the executive functions set forth in his employment agreement, and will serve in such role for 12 months. Following such 12-month period (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Executive Chairman) (the "second succession date"), Mr. Oliver will become Chairman and continue as Chief Executive Officer of the combined company.

The amendments to Tyco's articles of association set forth in Annex B-2 to this joint proxy statement/prospectus will provide that from the effective time of the merger until the date that is three months after the second succession date, the appointment, removal or replacement of the Chief Executive Officer, Chairman, Executive Chairman, President or Chief Operating Officer of the combined company other than as described above would require the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the non-executive directors of the combined company.

Combined Company's Corporate Offices (page 173)

The combined company will maintain Tyco's Irish legal domicile and global headquarters in Cork, Ireland. The primary operational headquarters of the combined company in North America will be in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger (page 173)

United States Antitrust

Under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended (the "HSR Act"), and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (the "FTC"), the transaction cannot be consummated until, among other things, notifications have been given and certain information has been provided to the FTC and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice (the "Antitrust Division") and all applicable waiting periods have expired or been terminated.

On February 17, 2016, each of Johnson Controls and Tyco filed a Pre-Merger Notification and Report Form pursuant to the HSR Act with the Antitrust Division and the FTC, and on March 10, 2016 the FTC granted early termination of the waiting period under the HSR Act.

Table of Contents

Other Regulatory Approvals

Johnson Controls and Tyco derive revenues in other jurisdictions where regulatory approvals are or may be required, including the European Union (for which clearance was granted on June 1, 2016), Brazil (for which clearance was granted on June 17, 2016), Canada (for which clearance was granted on April 7, 2016), China (for which clearance was granted on May 6, 2016), India (for which clearance was granted on June 1, 2016), Mexico (for which clearance was granted on June 23, 2016), South Korea (for which clearance was granted on June 21, 2016) and Turkey (for which clearance was granted on May 18, 2016). The transaction cannot be consummated until after the applicable waiting periods have expired or the relevant approvals have been obtained under the antitrust and competition laws of the countries listed above. In addition, the parties have agreed to submit a joint voluntary notice to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States ("CFIUS") under Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and therefore it is a condition to closing the merger that Johnson Controls and Tyco obtain CFIUS approval, as described in *"The Merger Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger CFIUS and the DSS."* Johnson Controls must also enter into, or receive verbal or written confirmation of an agreement to enter into, a commitment letter with the Defense Security Service of the U.S. Department of Defense (the "DSS"), the agency with authority over facility security clearances held by Johnson Controls entities, to mitigate any foreign ownership, control or influence arising out of the merger.

Johnson Controls and Tyco are in the process of filing applications to obtain the necessary regulatory clearances. Although Johnson Controls and Tyco believe that they will be able to obtain the requisite regulatory clearances in a timely manner, they cannot be certain when or if they will do so, or if any clearances will contain terms, conditions, or restrictions that will be detrimental to or adversely affect Johnson Controls, Tyco, or their respective subsidiaries after the completion of the transaction.

The United States Antitrust and Other Regulatory Approvals are discussed under *"The Merger Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger."*

Spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience Business (page 175)

On July 24, 2015, Johnson Controls announced plans to separate its Automotive Experience business from the rest of Johnson Controls by means of a spin-off of a newly formed company, named Adient, which will contain Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business. Subject to final board approval of the spin-off, Johnson Controls currently expects the spin-off of Adient to be completed following the closing of the merger, such that each shareholder of the combined company as of the record date for the distribution will receive a pro rata interest in Adient. The spin-off is a separate, independent transaction from the merger, and is currently expected to generally proceed in substantially the same manner as originally planned and on the timeline previously announced by Johnson Controls, with such adjustments to reflect that the distributing corporation will be the combined company instead of Johnson Controls. The merger agreement imposes certain restrictions on the conduct of Johnson Controls prior to the closing of the merger, which may require Johnson Controls to obtain Tyco's consent (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed) prior to taking specified actions in furtherance of the spin-off.

Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business is the world's largest automotive seating supplier and has market positions in the Americas, Europe and China. This business designs, manufactures and markets a full range of seating systems and components for passenger cars, commercial vehicles and light trucks, including vans, pick-up trucks and sport/crossover utility vehicles and supplies high performance seating systems to the international motorsports industry through its RECARO brand of products. Once it becomes a separate, independent company, Adient will operate approximately 230 wholly and majority owned manufacturing or assembly facilities, with operations in 33 countries and ownership interests in partially-owned affiliates in Asia, Europe, North America and South America. See *"Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information."*

Adient has filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form 10 in connection with the spin-off, which includes an information statement describing the spin-off and Adient's assets and liabilities.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls Stock Repurchase (page 176)

On January 28, 2016, Johnson Controls announced that it expected to resume its previously announced stock repurchase program in the second half of its 2016 fiscal year and to repurchase approximately \$500 million in shares of Johnson Controls common stock before the end of its 2016 fiscal year. Between January 28, 2016 and June 28, 2016, Johnson Controls repurchased 11,721,398 shares.

Listing of Combined Company Ordinary Shares (page 176)

Pursuant to the merger agreement, Tyco has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to cause the ordinary shares of the combined company to be issued in the merger to be approved for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance, prior to the effective time of the merger. It is expected that, following the merger, the combined company ordinary shares will trade on the NYSE under the symbol "JCI."

Delisting and Deregistration of Johnson Controls Common Stock (page 177)

Following the merger, Johnson Controls common stock will be delisted from the NYSE, deregistered under the Exchange Act and cease to be publicly traded.

No Solicitation; Third-Party Acquisition Proposals (page 204)

The merger agreement contains detailed provisions outlining the circumstances in which Johnson Controls and Tyco may respond to competing proposals received from third parties. Under these reciprocal provisions, each of Johnson Controls and Tyco has agreed that it will not (and will not permit any of its subsidiaries to), and that it will direct and use its reasonable best efforts to cause its respective representatives not to, directly or indirectly:

solicit, initiate or knowingly encourage any inquiry with respect to, or the making or submission of any inquiry, proposal or offer (including any inquiry, proposal or offer to its shareholders) which constitutes or would be reasonably expected to lead to a "competing proposal" (as defined under "*The Merger Agreement Covenants and Agreements No Solicitation; Third-Party Acquisition Proposals*");

participate in any discussions or negotiations regarding a competing proposal with, or furnish any nonpublic information in furtherance of a competing proposal to, any person or entity that has made or, to Johnson Controls' or Tyco's knowledge, as applicable, is considering making, a competing proposal; or

waive, terminate, modify or release any person or entity (other than Johnson Controls, Tyco, Merger Sub and their respective affiliates, as applicable) from any provision of or grant any permission, waiver or request under any "standstill" or similar agreement or obligation (provided that Johnson Controls or Tyco, as applicable, will not be required to take, or be prohibited from taking, any action otherwise prohibited or required under this bullet point if its board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with outside legal counsel) that such action or inaction would be reasonably likely to be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties under applicable law).

If Johnson Controls or Tyco receives a written competing proposal that was made after January 24, 2016 and did not otherwise result from a breach of the non-solicitation provisions of the merger

Table of Contents

agreement and its board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with its outside legal counsel and financial advisors) that:

the competing proposal constitutes a "superior proposal" (as defined under "*The Merger Agreement - Covenants and Agreements - No Solicitation; Third-Party Acquisition Proposals*") or could reasonably be expected to result in a superior proposal; and

failure to take the actions described in the bullet points below would be reasonably likely to be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties under applicable law;

then Johnson Controls or Tyco, as applicable, may take any or all of the following actions:

furnish nonpublic information to the third party making or intending to make such competing proposal, if, and only if, prior to so furnishing such information, it receives from the third party an executed confidentiality agreement that includes terms that are no less restrictive on such person or entity than the terms contained in the confidentiality agreement between Johnson Controls and Tyco; and

engage in discussions or negotiations with the third party with respect to the competing proposal.

Change of Recommendation (page 207)

Johnson Controls, through its board of directors, has agreed to recommend to and solicit, and use its reasonable best efforts to obtain from, the Johnson Controls shareholders their approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal and to include such recommendation in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. In addition, Tyco, through its board of directors, has agreed to recommend to and solicit, and use its reasonable best efforts to obtain from, the Tyco shareholders their approval of the Tyco proposals and to include such recommendation in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Prior to the approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal or the Tyco proposals by the Johnson Controls shareholders or the Tyco shareholders, as applicable, each of the Johnson Controls board of directors and the Tyco board of directors is permitted to make a change of recommendation (as defined in "*The Merger Agreement - Covenants and Agreements; No Solicitation; Third-Party Acquisition Proposals*"):

if such board of directors has concluded in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that (i) a competing proposal constitutes a superior proposal and (ii) the failure to take such action would be reasonably likely to be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties under applicable law; or

in response to any event, development, occurrence, circumstance, state of facts or change (an "effect") that occurs after January 24, 2016 if such board of directors has (i) concluded in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the effect would reasonably be expected to materially adversely affect the expected benefits of the merger to the company's shareholders from a financial point of view (an "intervening event") and (ii) that failure to change its recommendation in response to the intervening event would be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties, except that:

the effect may not be known or reasonably foreseeable as of January 24, 2016, unless it is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of applicable law;

if the effect is a proposed change in or issuance of applicable law, then in making its determination such board of directors will take into account the likelihood that such proposed change in or issuance of law would occur and the impact it would have on the expected benefits of the merger to the company's shareholders;

Table of Contents

the intervening event may not arise from the receipt, existence of or terms of any competing proposal or any inquiry relating thereto or the consequences thereof; and

the intervening event may not arise from an effect that has a material adverse effect on the other party, unless it has had or would reasonably be expected to have a "Material Adverse Effect" (as defined in the merger agreement) on that other party or results from a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law.

Prior to making a change of recommendation in response to a competing proposal, the company taking such action must provide the other company with at least three business days' prior written notice of its board of directors' intention to make such a change of recommendation. Its board of directors must take into account any changes to the terms of the merger agreement proposed by the other company in response to such prior written notice or otherwise, and during such three business day period, the company making the change of recommendation must engage in good faith negotiations with the other company regarding any changes to the terms of the merger agreement proposed by the other company.

Prior to making a change of recommendation in response to an intervening event, the company taking such action must provide the other party with at least ten business days' prior written notice of its board of directors' intention to make such a change of recommendation and the reasons therefor. Its board of directors must take into account any changes to the terms of the merger agreement and other mitigating or structural factors proposed by the other company in response to such prior written notice or otherwise, and during such ten business day period, the company making the change of recommendation must engage in good faith negotiations with the other company regarding any changes to the terms of the merger agreement and other mitigating or structural factors proposed by the other company.

Conditions to the Consummation of the Merger (page 208)

Under the merger agreement, the respective obligations of each of Johnson Controls and Tyco to effect the merger are subject to the satisfaction or, to the extent permitted by applicable law, waiver of each of the following conditions:

Tyco and Johnson Controls Shareholder Approvals. Approval by Tyco shareholders of the Tyco required proposals and by Johnson Controls shareholders of the Johnson Controls merger proposal.

Registration Statement. Effectiveness of the registration statement on Form S-4 of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus forms a part.

No Illegality or Injunction. Absence of any (i) law, (ii) injunction, restraint or prohibition by any court of competent jurisdiction or (iii) injunction, order or prohibition under any antitrust law by any governmental authority of competent jurisdiction, in each case which prohibits consummation of the merger.

Regulatory Approvals. Expiration or termination of the applicable waiting period under the HSR Act (for which early termination was granted on March 10, 2016), CFIUS approval, entry into, or receipt of verbal or written confirmation of an agreement to enter into, a commitment letter with the DSS and receipt of the other required regulatory approvals.

Tyco Share Consolidation. The consummation of the Tyco share consolidation.

Irish Prospectus. Approval of an Irish prospectus in relation to the Tyco ordinary shares by the Central Bank of Ireland.

Table of Contents

NYSE Listing. Approval for listing on the NYSE of the combined company ordinary shares to be issued in the merger, subject to official notice of issuance.

Debt Financing. Availability of the debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement on the terms set forth in Tyco's debt commitment letter, or upon terms and conditions no less favorable, in the aggregate, and that comply with the terms of the merger agreement.

Under the merger agreement, the respective obligations of Tyco and Merger Sub to effect the merger are also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

the accuracy of the representations and warranties of Johnson Controls, subject to specified materiality or other standards; and

Johnson Controls' performance in all material respects of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by it under the merger agreement.

Under the merger agreement, the obligation of Johnson Controls to effect the merger is also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

the accuracy of the representations and warranties of Tyco, subject to specified materiality or other standards; and

Tyco's performance in all material respects of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by it under the merger agreement.

Neither Johnson Controls nor Tyco can be certain when, or if, the conditions to the merger will be satisfied or waived, or that the merger will be consummated. For a more complete description of the conditions to the consummation of the merger, see "*The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Consummation of the Merger.*"

Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement (page 210)

The merger agreement may be terminated and the merger and the other transactions abandoned as follows:

by mutual written consent of Johnson Controls and Tyco;

by either Johnson Controls or Tyco, prior to the effective time of the merger, if, with respect to a termination by Johnson Controls, there has been a breach by Tyco or Merger Sub, or, with respect to a termination by Tyco, there has been a breach by Johnson Controls, of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement set forth in the merger agreement, which breach would result in the conditions to the consummation of the merger not being satisfied (subject to a cure period);

by either Johnson Controls or Tyco, if the effective time of the merger has not occurred by 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on October 24, 2016 (the "outside date"), except that such date may be extended to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on January 24, 2017 under certain circumstances;

by Tyco, if, prior to receipt of approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal, the Johnson Controls board of directors has made a change of recommendation or Johnson Controls has willfully breached its non-solicitation obligations or its obligations to call a special meeting of its shareholders and to recommend, and solicit in favor of, approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal;

by Johnson Controls, if, prior to receipt of approval of the Tyco required proposals, the Tyco board of directors has made a change of recommendation or Tyco has willfully breached its

Table of Contents

non-solicitation obligations or its obligations to call an extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders and to recommend, and solicit in favor of, approval of the Tyco proposals;

by either Johnson Controls or Tyco, if a governmental authority of competent jurisdiction that is in a jurisdiction that is material to the business and operations of Johnson Controls and Tyco, taken together, has issued a final, non-appealable order, injunction, decree, ruling or law in each case permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the consummation of the merger;

by either Johnson Controls or Tyco, if the Johnson Controls special meeting has concluded and approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal has not been obtained;

by either Johnson Controls or Tyco, if the Tyco EGM has been concluded and approval of the Tyco required proposals has not been obtained;

by Johnson Controls, if an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law has occurred and the Johnson Controls board of directors concludes in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the failure to terminate the merger agreement in response to the intervening event would be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties under applicable law; or

by Tyco, if an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law has occurred and the Tyco board of directors concludes in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the failure to terminate the merger agreement in response to the intervening event would be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties under applicable law.

Prior to terminating the merger agreement in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, the party taking such action must provide the other party with at least ten business days' prior written notice of its board of directors' intention to terminate the agreement and must take into account any changes to the terms of the merger agreement and other mitigating or structural factors proposed by the other party in response to such prior written notice or otherwise, and during such ten business day period, the party intending to terminate the merger agreement must engage in good faith negotiations with the other party regarding any changes to the terms of the merger agreement and other mitigating or structural factors proposed by the other party.

Termination Fees

Termination Fees Payable by Johnson Controls

The merger agreement requires Johnson Controls to pay a termination fee of \$375 million to an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco if:

(i) either Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Johnson Controls special meeting (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval by the Johnson Controls shareholders of the Johnson Controls merger proposal has not been obtained, (ii) a competing proposal for Johnson Controls is made known to Johnson Controls' senior management or publicly disclosed after January 24, 2016 (regardless of whether it was withdrawn prior to the date of the Johnson Controls special meeting), and (iii) any competing proposal is consummated within 12 months of such termination or Johnson Controls enters into a definitive agreement providing for a competing proposal within 12 months of such termination;

(i) Tyco terminates the merger agreement because (a) the Johnson Controls board of directors changes its recommendation in response to a superior proposal or an intervening event that is not a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, or

Table of Contents

(b) Johnson Controls willfully breaches its non-solicitation obligations under the merger agreement or its obligations to hold a special meeting of its shareholders and to recommend and solicit in favor of the Johnson Controls merger proposal, and (ii) the Tyco board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Tyco confirms to Johnson Controls in writing that the Tyco board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that it continues to recommend the approval of the Tyco proposals and does not intend to make a change of recommendation; or

(i) either Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Johnson Controls special meeting (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval by the Johnson Controls shareholders of the Johnson Controls merger proposal has not been obtained, (ii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has made a change of recommendation in response to a superior proposal or an intervening event that is not a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (iii) the Tyco board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Tyco confirms to Johnson Controls in writing that the Tyco board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Tyco and its shareholders.

The merger agreement requires Johnson Controls to pay a termination fee of \$500 million to an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco if:

(i) Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Johnson Controls board of directors changes its recommendation in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (ii) the Tyco board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Tyco confirms to Johnson Controls in writing that the Tyco board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that it continues to recommend the approval of the Tyco proposals and does not intend to make a change of recommendation;

(i) either Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Johnson Controls special meeting (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal has not been obtained from the Johnson Controls shareholders, (ii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has made a change of recommendation in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (iii) the Tyco board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Tyco confirms to Johnson Controls in writing that the Tyco board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Tyco and its shareholders; or

(i) Johnson Controls terminates the merger agreement in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (ii) the Tyco board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Tyco confirms to Johnson Controls in writing that the Tyco board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Tyco and its shareholders.

The merger agreement also requires Johnson Controls to reimburse an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco for certain expenses in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$35 million for general expenses and up to an additional \$65 million for Tyco's financing-related expenses if the Tyco shareholders have approved the Tyco required proposals but the merger agreement is nevertheless terminated by either Johnson Controls or Tyco because the Johnson Controls special meeting (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal has

Table of Contents

not been obtained from the Johnson Controls shareholders. To the extent this reimbursement is required, any payment made for this reason will be credited against Johnson Controls' obligation, if any, to pay any of the termination fees described above.

Termination Fees Payable by Tyco

The merger agreement requires an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco to pay a termination fee of \$375 million to Johnson Controls if:

(i) either Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Tyco EGM (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval by the Tyco shareholders of the Tyco required proposals has not been obtained, (ii) a competing proposal for Tyco is made known to Tyco's senior management or publicly disclosed after January 24, 2016 (regardless of whether it was withdrawn prior to the date of the Tyco EGM), and (iii) any competing proposal is consummated within 12 months of such termination or Tyco enters into a definitive agreement providing for a competing proposal within 12 months of such termination;

(i) Johnson Controls terminates the merger agreement because (a) the Tyco board of directors changes its recommendation in response to a superior proposal or an intervening event that is not a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, or (b) Tyco willfully breaches its non-solicitation obligations under the merger agreement or its obligations to hold an extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders and to recommend and solicit in favor of the Tyco proposals, and (ii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Johnson Controls confirms to Tyco in writing that the Johnson Controls board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that it continues to recommend the approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal and does not intend to make a change of recommendation; or

(i) either Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Tyco EGM (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval by the Tyco shareholders of the Tyco required proposals has not been obtained, (ii) the Tyco board of directors has made a change of recommendation in response to a superior proposal or an intervening event that is not a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (iii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has not changed its recommendation, and Johnson Controls confirms to Tyco in writing that the Johnson Controls board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Johnson Controls and its shareholders.

The merger agreement requires an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco to pay a termination fee of \$500 million to Johnson Controls if:

(i) Johnson Controls terminates the merger agreement because the Tyco board of directors changes its recommendation in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (ii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Johnson Controls confirms to Tyco in writing that the Johnson Controls board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that it continues to recommend the approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal and does not intend to make a change of recommendation;

(i) either Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Tyco EGM (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval of the Tyco required proposals has not been obtained from the Tyco shareholders, (ii) the Tyco board of directors has made a change of recommendation in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance

Table of Contents

of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (iii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Johnson Controls confirms to Tyco in writing that the Johnson Controls board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Johnson Controls and its shareholders; or

(i) Tyco terminates the merger agreement in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (ii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Johnson Controls confirms to Tyco in writing that the Johnson Controls board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Johnson Controls and its shareholders.

The merger agreement also requires an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco to reimburse Johnson Controls for certain expenses in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$35 million if the Johnson Controls shareholders have approved the Johnson Controls merger proposal but the merger agreement is nevertheless terminated by either Johnson Controls or Tyco because the Tyco EGM (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval of the Tyco required proposals has not been obtained from the Tyco shareholders. To the extent this reimbursement is required, any payment made for this reason will be credited against Tyco's obligation, if any, to pay any of the termination fees described above.

For a more complete description of the circumstances under which the merger agreement may be terminated and the termination fees and expense reimbursement that may become payable under the merger agreement, see "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement.*"

Financing (page 177)

In connection with the merger, Tyco International Holding S.à r.l., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco (the "Borrower"), is expected to enter into a new senior unsecured term loan facility (the "Tyco term loan facility") in the amount of \$4.0 billion with Citibank, N.A., as administrative agent, to finance the cash consideration for the merger and fees, expenses and costs incurred in connection with the merger. Neither Tyco, nor any other direct or indirect parent of the Borrower, will be a borrower under, or guarantor of, the Tyco term loan facility. The Tyco term loan facility is being provided to and arranged for the Borrower on the basis of its properties, assets and credit only, and will not be guaranteed, or otherwise supported, directly or indirectly, by the legacy Johnson Controls entities, properties, assets or credit.

Transaction-Related Costs (page 177)

Johnson Controls and Tyco currently estimate that, upon the effective time of the merger, transaction-related costs incurred by the combined company related to the merger, including fees and expenses incurred by Tyco International Holding S.à r.l. relating to the debt financing, will be approximately \$180 million. This amount includes estimated transaction costs to be incurred by Johnson Controls or Tyco (or their respective subsidiaries) and settled on or about the closing of the merger under signed agreements that had been executed as of June 27, 2016, which primarily relate to financing, investment banking, advisory, legal, valuation, and other professional fees, and retention related costs for certain Tyco employees. Not included in these cost estimates are employee- or integration-related costs such as severance, restructuring or other costs anticipated to be incurred to achieve ongoing operating synergies following the completion of the merger. The Johnson Controls and Tyco transaction costs related to the merger are preliminary estimates only, are inherently uncertain, and could differ materially from actual results.

Table of Contents

Accounting Treatment of The Merger (page 178)

The combined company will account for the acquisition contemplated by the merger agreement as a reverse acquisition using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"). U.S. GAAP requires that one of Johnson Controls or Tyco be designated as the acquirer for accounting purposes. Based on the evidence available, Johnson Controls will be treated as the acquiring entity for accounting purposes. In identifying Johnson Controls as the acquiring entity, the companies took into account the structure of the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, relative outstanding share ownership, the composition of the combined company's board of directors and the designation of certain senior management positions of the combined company. Accordingly, the historical financial statements of Johnson Controls will become the historical financial statements of the combined company.

The combined company will measure Tyco's assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair values, including net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as of the closing of the merger. Any excess of the purchase price over those fair values will be recorded as goodwill.

Definite lived intangible assets will be amortized over their estimated useful lives. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and goodwill will not be amortized but will be tested for impairment at least annually. All intangible assets and goodwill are also tested for impairment when certain indicators are present.

The allocation of purchase price reflected in the unaudited pro forma combined financial statements is based on preliminary estimates using assumptions Johnson Controls management and Tyco management believe are reasonable based on currently available information. The final purchase price and fair value assessment of assets and liabilities will be based in part on a detailed valuation that has not yet been completed.

Litigation Relating to the Merger (page 218)

On March 1, 2016, a putative class action lawsuit, *Wandel v. Tyco International plc, et al.*, Docket No. C-000010-16, was filed in the Superior Court of New Jersey naming Tyco, the individual members of its board of directors, Johnson Controls and Merger Sub as defendants. The complaint alleges that Tyco's directors breached their fiduciary duties and exercised their powers as directors in a manner oppressive to the public shareholders of Tyco in violation of Irish law by, among other things, failing to take steps to maximize shareholder value and failing to protect against purported conflicts of interest. The complaint further alleges that Tyco, Johnson Controls and Merger Sub aided and abetted Tyco's directors in the breach of their fiduciary duties. The complaint seeks, among other things, to enjoin the merger. Johnson Controls and Tyco believe that the claims asserted by the complaint are not valid.

On May 20, 2016, a putative class action lawsuit, *Laufer v. Johnson Controls, Inc., et al.*, Docket No. 2016CV003859, was filed in the Circuit Court of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, naming Johnson Controls, the individual members of its board of directors, Tyco and Merger Sub as defendants. The complaint alleges that Johnson Controls' directors breached their fiduciary duties by, among other things, failing to take steps to maximize shareholder value, seeking to benefit themselves improperly and failing to disclose material information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. The complaint further alleges that Tyco aided and abetted Johnson Controls' directors in the breach of their fiduciary duties. The complaint seeks, among other things, to enjoin the merger. Johnson Controls and Tyco believe that the claims asserted by the complaint are not valid.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations (page 219)

The receipt of ordinary shares of the combined company and/or cash in exchange for Johnson Controls common stock pursuant to the merger will be treated as a taxable transaction for U.S. federal

Table of Contents

income tax purposes. A U.S. holder (as defined under "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*") of Johnson Controls common stock will generally recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the fair market value of the ordinary shares of the combined company and the amount of cash (including any cash received in lieu of fractional ordinary shares of the combined company) received in the merger and (ii) the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the shares of Johnson Controls common stock surrendered in exchange therefor.

In certain circumstances, to the extent that any portion of the merger consideration is deemed to be provided by Johnson Controls or if Section 304 of the Code applies, a holder of Johnson Controls common stock that also owns, directly or constructively, Tyco ordinary shares immediately prior to the merger could be treated as receiving a dividend in an amount up to the fair market value of the total consideration received by such holder in the merger, regardless of such holder's gain or loss on its Johnson Controls common stock. Non-U.S. holders (as defined under "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*") of Johnson Controls common stock may be subject to U.S. withholding tax with respect to any consideration received in the merger.

Holders of Johnson Controls common stock should read the section entitled "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*" for a more complete discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger. Tax matters can be complicated, and the tax consequences of the merger to a particular holder of Johnson Controls common stock will depend on such holder's particular facts and circumstances. Holders of Johnson Controls common stock should consult their own tax advisors to determine the specific tax consequences to them of the merger.

No Dissenters' Rights (page 185)

Under Wisconsin law, Johnson Controls shareholders will not be entitled to exercise any dissenters' rights in connection with the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Tyco shareholders will not be entitled to dissenters' or appraisal rights under Irish law in connection with the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Comparison of the Rights of Holders of Johnson Controls Common Stock and Tyco Ordinary Shares (page 267)

As a result of the merger, the holders of shares of Johnson Controls common stock (other than shares converted into the right to receive the cash consideration) will become holders of Tyco ordinary shares, which will become the ordinary shares of the combined company, and their rights will be governed by Irish law (instead of Wisconsin law) and by the memorandum of association and articles of association of Tyco (instead of the restated articles of incorporation of Johnson Controls (the "Johnson Controls articles of incorporation") or the amended and restated bylaws of Johnson Controls (the "Johnson Controls bylaws")). Following the merger, former Johnson Controls shareholders will have different rights as combined company shareholders than they had as Johnson Controls shareholders. Certain differences between the rights of shareholders of Johnson Controls and the rights of shareholders of Tyco include differences with respect to, among other things, distributions, dividends, share repurchases and redemptions, the election of directors, the removal of directors, the fiduciary and statutory duties of directors, conflicts of interests of directors, the indemnification of directors and officers, 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 action by written consent, shareholder suits, shareholder approval of certain transactions, rights of dissenting shareholders, anti-takeover measures and provisions relating to the ability to amend the governing documents.

Table of Contents

Risk Factors (page 42)

In deciding how to vote your shares of Johnson Controls common stock or your Tyco ordinary shares, you should read carefully this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus, including the documents incorporated by reference herein and the Annexes hereto, and in particular, you should read the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page 42 of this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Information about the Companies (page 95)

Johnson Controls

Johnson Controls, Inc.
5757 North Green Bay Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209
Phone: (414) 524-1200

Johnson Controls was originally incorporated in the state of Wisconsin in 1885 as Johnson Electric Service Company to manufacture, install and service automatic temperature regulation systems for buildings. The company was renamed to Johnson Controls, Inc. in 1974. Johnson Controls is a global diversified technology and industrial leader serving customers in more than 150 countries. Johnson Controls' 151,000 employees create quality products, services and solutions to optimize energy and operational efficiencies of buildings; lead-acid automotive batteries and advanced batteries for hybrid and electric vehicles; and seating components and systems for automobiles. On July 24, 2015, Johnson Controls announced plans to separate its Automotive Experience business, which will be named Adient, from the rest of Johnson Controls by means of a spin-off of Adient. Johnson Controls has announced that, subject to final board approval of the spin-off, the spin-off is currently expected to be completed following the merger in the beginning of Johnson Controls' 2017 fiscal year, consistent with the timeline previously announced by Johnson Controls.

Tyco

Tyco International plc
1 Albert Quay
Cork, Ireland
Phone: 353-21-426-0000

Tyco is a leading global provider of security products and services, fire detection and suppression products and services and life safety products. Tyco utilizes its extensive global footprint of approximately 900 locations, including manufacturing facilities, service and distribution centers, monitoring centers and sales offices, to provide solutions and localized expertise to its global customer base. Tyco provides an extensive range of product and service offerings, sold under well-known brands such as Tyco, SimplexGrinnell, Sensormatic, Ansul, Simplex, Scott and ADT (other than in the United States, Canada, South Africa and Korea), to over 3 million customers in more than 100 countries across commercial, industrial, retail, small business, institutional and governmental markets, as well as non-U.S. residential markets.

Merger Sub

Jagara Merger Sub LLC
c/o Tyco International plc
1 Albert Quay
Cork, Ireland
Phone: 353-21-426-0000

Merger Sub is a Wisconsin limited liability company and indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco. Merger Sub was formed on January 20, 2016 for the sole purpose of effecting the merger. As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Merger Sub has not conducted any activities other than those incidental to its formation, the execution of the merger agreement, the preparation of applicable filings under U.S. securities laws and regulatory filings made in connection with the proposed transaction.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information contained in or incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, including the matters addressed under "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Johnson Controls shareholders should carefully consider the following risks in deciding whether to vote for the approval of the Johnson Controls proposals, and Tyco shareholders should carefully consider the following risks in deciding whether to vote for the approval of the Tyco proposals. Descriptions of some of these risks can be found in the Annual Reports of Johnson Controls and Tyco on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and September 25, 2015, respectively, and any amendments thereto, as such risks may be updated or supplemented in each company's subsequently filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K, which are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. You should read carefully this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus and its Annexes and the other documents incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See also "Where You Can Find More Information."

Risks Related to the Merger

Because the market price of Tyco ordinary shares and shares of Johnson Controls common stock will fluctuate, Johnson Controls shareholders cannot be sure of the value of the consideration they will receive in the merger and Tyco shareholders cannot be sure of the value of their consolidated shares following the Tyco share consolidation.

As a result of the merger, each share of Johnson Controls common stock (other than certain shares described in the merger agreement) will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder of such share and subject to proration procedures set forth in the merger agreement, either (i) one ordinary share of the combined company or (ii) \$34.88 in cash, without interest. Additionally, immediately prior to the merger, Tyco shareholders will receive 0.955 ordinary shares of Tyco, which will become ordinary shares of the combined company in the merger, for each Tyco ordinary share they hold. As of July 5, 2016, and assuming that each ordinary share of the combined company will have a value equal to the closing price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on such date, the implied value of the 0.955 shares of the combined company to Tyco shareholders was approximately \$40.86.

The exact value of the per share merger consideration to be received by the Johnson Controls shareholders will depend in part on the price per share of Tyco ordinary shares at the closing of the merger, and the value of the 0.955 of a share of the combined company to be received by the Tyco shareholders will depend in part on the price per share of Johnson Controls common stock at the closing of the merger. These prices will not be known at the time of the Johnson Controls special meeting or the Tyco EGM and may be greater than, the same as or less than the current prices at the time of the Johnson Controls special meeting or the Tyco EGM. The market prices of Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares are subject to general price fluctuations in the market for publicly traded equity securities and have experienced volatility in the past. Stock price changes may result from a variety of factors, including general market and economic conditions, changes in the respective businesses, operations and prospects of Johnson Controls and Tyco, and an evolving regulatory landscape. Market assessments of the benefits of the merger and the likelihood that the merger will be consummated, as well as general and industry specific market and economic conditions, may also impact market prices of Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares. Many of these factors are beyond Johnson Controls' and Tyco's control. You should obtain current market price quotations for Johnson Controls common stock and for Tyco ordinary shares; but as indicated above, the prices at the effective time of the merger may be greater than, the same as or less than such price quotations.

Table of Contents

Because the exchange ratio and the share consolidation ratio are fixed, the number of ordinary shares of the combined company to be received by holders of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger, and the number of combined company ordinary shares to be received by holders of Tyco ordinary shares in the Tyco share consolidation, will not change between now and the time the merger is consummated to reflect changes in the trading prices of Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares, share repurchases or other factors.

The exact value of the merger consideration to be received by the Johnson Controls shareholders and the exact value of the combined company shares to be received by the Tyco shareholders will depend in part on the prices per share of Johnson Controls common stock and/or Tyco ordinary shares at the closing of the merger. The merger agreement does not provide for any adjustment to the exchange ratio or the share consolidation ratio as a result of changes in the trading prices of Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares or for any other reason.

In addition, prior to the closing of the merger, Johnson Controls expects to repurchase approximately \$500 million in shares of its common stock prior to the effective time of the merger pursuant to its previously announced share repurchase program. As of June 28, 2016, Johnson Controls has repurchased approximately 11,721,398 shares of its common stock. However, the exchange ratio and the share consolidation ratio are fixed and will not be adjusted prior to consummation of the merger to account for these share repurchases or other changes in the number of outstanding shares of Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares. As a result, changes in the number of outstanding shares of Johnson Controls common stock will reduce the proportion of the outstanding combined company ordinary shares held by either the former Johnson Controls shareholders (in the event of a decrease in the number of outstanding shares of Johnson Controls common stock) or the former Tyco shareholders (in the event of an increase in the number of outstanding shares of Johnson Controls common stock) immediately after the consummation of the merger and may affect the value of the combined company ordinary shares that Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders will receive as a result of the share consolidation and the merger.

Johnson Controls shareholders may receive a form of consideration different from what they elect.

Johnson Controls shareholders will be entitled to elect to receive, for each share of Johnson Controls common stock held at the effective time of the merger, the share consideration or the cash consideration. Elections by Johnson Controls shareholders for the share consideration and cash consideration will be subject to proration procedures set forth in the merger agreement, such that Johnson Controls shareholders will receive in the aggregate approximately \$3.864 billion in cash. Depending on the elections made by other Johnson Controls shareholders, each Johnson Controls shareholder who elects to receive share consideration for all of their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may receive a portion of their merger consideration in cash, and each Johnson Controls shareholder who elects to receive cash consideration for all of their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may receive a portion of their merger consideration in share consideration. A Johnson Controls shareholder who elects to receive a combination of cash consideration and share consideration for their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may receive cash consideration and share consideration in a proportion different from that which such shareholder elected. This could result in, among other things, tax consequences that differ from those that would have resulted if such Johnson Controls shareholder had received the form of consideration that the shareholder elected. For further information, including hypothetical scenarios demonstrating the possible effects of proration on a holder of 1,000 shares of Johnson Controls common stock, see "*The Merger Agreement Consideration to be Received by Johnson Controls Shareholders.*"

Table of Contents

The market price for the combined company ordinary shares following the closing of the merger may be affected by factors different from those that historically have affected or currently affect Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares.

Upon consummation of the merger, holders of shares of Johnson Controls common stock (other than Johnson Controls, Tyco or Merger Sub, subsidiaries of Johnson Controls and holders of shares that are converted into the right to receive the cash consideration) and holders of Tyco ordinary shares will both hold combined company ordinary shares. Tyco's businesses differ from those of Johnson Controls, and vice versa, and accordingly the results of operations of the combined company will be affected by some factors that are different from those currently affecting the results of operations of Johnson Controls and those currently affecting the results of operations of Tyco. The results of operations of the combined company may also be affected by factors different from those currently affecting Johnson Controls and Tyco. For a discussion of the businesses of Johnson Controls and Tyco and of some important factors to consider in connection with those businesses, see the documents incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and referred to under "*Where You Can Find More Information.*"

Changes to laws and regulations may jeopardize or delay the merger.

Each of the Johnson Controls board of directors and the Tyco board of directors may, subject to certain limitations, make a change of recommendation in response to an effect that occurs after the date of the merger agreement, including any change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law (whether or not yet approved or effective), if such board of directors has concluded in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the effect would reasonably be expected to materially adversely affect the expected benefits of the merger to the company's shareholders from a financial point of view and that failure to change such recommendation would be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties. In the event of such a change of recommendation, the other party may terminate the merger agreement. In addition, either party may terminate the merger agreement in response to any such effect that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, subject to certain limitations. Accordingly, any changes in applicable laws or regulations could jeopardize or delay the merger and/or have a material adverse effect on Johnson Controls' and/or Tyco's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and/or share price.

Johnson Controls and Tyco must obtain required shareholder approvals and governmental and regulatory consents to consummate the merger, which, if delayed or not granted or granted with unacceptable conditions, may prevent, delay or impair the consummation of the merger, result in additional expenditures of money and resources and/or reduce the anticipated benefits of the merger.

The closing conditions to the merger include, among others, the receipt of required approvals by the Johnson Controls shareholders and the Tyco shareholders, clearance of the merger by certain governmental and regulatory authorities, including filings or approvals as may be required pursuant to the antitrust and competition laws of certain countries, the approval of CFIUS and entry by Johnson Controls, or receipt of verbal or written confirmation of an agreement to enter, into a commitment letter with the DSS to mitigate any foreign ownership, control or influence arising out of the merger. The governmental agencies with which the parties will make these filings and seek certain of these approvals and consents have broad discretion in administering the governing laws and regulations. Johnson Controls and Tyco can provide no assurance that all required approvals and consents will be obtained. Moreover, as a condition to their approval of the transaction, certain governmental agencies may impose requirements, limitations or costs or require divestitures or place restrictions on the conduct of the business of the combined company after the closing of the merger. Any one of these requirements, limitations, costs, divestitures or restrictions could jeopardize or delay the effective time

Table of Contents

of the merger or reduce the anticipated benefits of the transaction. Further, no assurance can be given that the required shareholder approvals will be obtained or that the required closing conditions will be satisfied, and, if all required consents and approvals are obtained and the closing conditions are satisfied, no assurance can be given as to the terms, conditions and timing of the approvals or clearances. If Johnson Controls and Tyco agree to any requirements, limitations, costs, divestitures or restrictions in order to obtain any approvals or clearances required to consummate the transaction, these requirements, limitations, costs, divestitures or restrictions could adversely affect the integration of the two companies' operations and/or reduce the anticipated benefits of the merger. This could result in a failure to consummate the merger or have a material adverse effect on the business and results of operations of the combined company. For additional information, see "*The Merger Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger.*"

The merger agreement may be terminated in accordance with its terms and the merger may not be consummated.

The merger agreement contains a number of conditions that must be fulfilled to consummate the merger. Those conditions include: the approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal by holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Johnson Controls common stock; the approval of the Tyco share issuance proposal, the Tyco share consolidation proposal and the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal, in each case, by a majority of the votes cast on these matters at the Tyco EGM; the approval of the Tyco governing documents proposals and the Tyco name change proposal by at least 75% of the votes cast on these matters at the Tyco EGM; the completion of the Tyco share consolidation; receipt of the requisite regulatory, antitrust and foreign investment approvals; absence of orders prohibiting the closing of the merger; the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part; the approval of an Irish prospectus; the approval of the combined company ordinary shares to be issued to Johnson Controls shareholders for listing on the NYSE; the availability of the debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement; the continued accuracy of the representations and warranties of both parties subject to specified materiality standards; and the performance by both parties of their covenants and agreements. These conditions to the closing of the merger may not be fulfilled and, accordingly, the merger may not be consummated. In addition, if the merger is not consummated by October 24, 2016 (subject to extension to January 24, 2017 if the only conditions not satisfied or waived (other than those conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied at the closing of the merger, which conditions are capable of being satisfied) are conditions relating to required regulatory filings and clearances and the absence of certain legal impediments to the consummation of the merger) either Johnson Controls or Tyco may choose not to proceed with the merger. In addition, Johnson Controls or Tyco may elect to terminate the merger agreement in certain other circumstances, including by Johnson Controls if, prior to receipt of approval of the Tyco required proposals, the Tyco board of directors makes a change of recommendation, by Tyco if, prior to receipt of approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal, the Johnson Controls board of directors makes a change of recommendation, or by either party in certain circumstances in response to a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law. The parties can also mutually decide to terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to the consummation of the merger, whether before or after Johnson Controls shareholder approval or Tyco shareholder approval. See "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement.*"

The merger agreement contains provisions that restrict the ability of the Tyco board of directors to pursue alternatives to the merger and to change its recommendation that Tyco shareholders vote for the approval of the Tyco proposals. In specified circumstances, Tyco could be required to pay Johnson Controls, through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, a termination fee of up to \$500 million.

Under the merger agreement, Tyco is generally prohibited from soliciting, initiating or knowingly encouraging, or negotiating or furnishing information with regard to, any inquiry, proposal or offer for

Table of Contents

a competing proposal with any person. In addition, Tyco may not terminate the merger agreement to enter into any agreement with respect to a superior proposal. If the Tyco board of directors (after consultation with Tyco's financial advisors and legal counsel) effects a change of recommendation in response to a superior proposal and the Johnson Controls board of directors confirms (after consultation with Johnson Controls' financial advisors and legal counsel) that it does not intend to change its recommendation, Johnson Controls may be entitled to terminate the merger agreement and Tyco, through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, may be required to pay Johnson Controls a termination fee of \$375 million. If Tyco receives a competing proposal, Tyco shareholders subsequently vote down the transaction and Tyco consummates a competing proposal or enters into a definitive agreement providing for a competing proposal within 12 months, Tyco, through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, may be required to pay Johnson Controls a termination fee of \$375 million. These provisions could discourage a third party that may have an interest in acquiring all or a significant part of Tyco from considering or proposing an acquisition, even if such third party were prepared to enter into a transaction that would be more favorable to Tyco and its shareholders than the merger. If the Tyco board of directors effects a change of recommendation other than in response to a superior proposal and the Johnson Controls board of directors confirms that it does not intend to change its recommendation, Tyco, through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, may be required to pay a termination fee of either \$375 million or (if the change is in response to a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law) \$500 million if the merger agreement is terminated by Johnson Controls or Tyco. In addition, if Tyco terminates the agreement in response to a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and the Johnson Controls board confirms that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Johnson Controls and the Johnson Controls shareholders, Tyco, through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, may be required to pay a termination fee of \$500 million. Tyco, through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, may also be required to reimburse Johnson Controls for up to \$35 million of Johnson Controls' expenses upon termination of the merger agreement by Johnson Controls or Tyco due to the failure of the Tyco shareholders to approve the Tyco required proposals at the Tyco EGM. See "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement.*"

The merger agreement contains provisions that restrict the ability of the Johnson Controls board of directors to pursue alternatives to the merger and to change its recommendation that Johnson Controls shareholders vote for the approval of the Johnson Controls proposals. In specified circumstances, Johnson Controls could be required to pay an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco a termination fee of up to \$500 million.

Under the merger agreement, Johnson Controls is generally prohibited from soliciting, initiating or knowingly encouraging, negotiating or furnishing information with regard to, any inquiry, proposal or offer for a competing proposal with any person. In addition, Johnson Controls may not terminate the merger agreement to enter into any agreement with respect to a superior proposal. If the Johnson Controls board of directors (after consultation with Johnson Controls' financial advisors and legal counsel) effects a change of recommendation in response to a superior proposal and the Tyco board of directors confirms (after consultation with Tyco's financial advisors and legal counsel) that it does not intend to change its recommendation, Tyco may be entitled to terminate the merger agreement and Johnson Controls may be required to pay an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco a termination fee of \$375 million. If Johnson Controls receives a competing proposal, Johnson Controls shareholders subsequently vote down the transaction and Johnson Controls consummates a competing proposal or enters into a definitive agreement providing for a competing proposal within 12 months, Johnson Controls may be required to pay an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco a termination fee of \$375 million. These provisions could discourage a third party that may have an interest in acquiring all or a significant part of Johnson Controls from considering or proposing an acquisition, even if such third party were prepared to enter into a transaction that would be more favorable to Johnson Controls and its shareholders than the merger. If the Johnson Controls board of directors effects a change of

Table of Contents

recommendation other than in response to a superior proposal and the Tyco board of directors confirms that it does not intend to change its recommendation, Johnson Controls may be required to pay an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco a termination fee of either \$375 million or (if the change is in response to a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law) \$500 million if the merger agreement is terminated by Johnson Controls or Tyco. In addition, if Johnson Controls terminates the agreement in response to a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and the Tyco board confirms that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Tyco and the Tyco shareholders, Johnson Controls may be required to pay an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco a termination fee of \$500 million. Additionally, Johnson Controls may be required to reimburse up to \$35 million of Tyco's expenses plus up to an additional \$65 million of Tyco's financing costs upon termination of the merger agreement by Tyco or Johnson Controls due to the failure of the Johnson Controls shareholders to approve the Johnson Controls merger proposal at the Johnson Controls special meeting. See "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement.*"

While the merger is pending, Johnson Controls and Tyco will be subject to business uncertainties that could adversely affect their businesses and operations. These uncertainties could also adversely affect the combined company following the consummation of the merger.

Uncertainty about the effect of the merger on employees, customers and suppliers may have an adverse effect on Johnson Controls and Tyco. These uncertainties may impair Johnson Controls' and Tyco's ability to attract, retain and motivate key personnel until the merger is consummated and for a period of time thereafter, and could cause customers, suppliers and others who deal with Johnson Controls and Tyco to seek to change existing business relationships with Johnson Controls and/or Tyco. Employee retention may be challenging during the pendency of the merger, as certain employees may experience uncertainty about their future roles. If key employees depart because of issues related to the uncertainty and difficulty of integration or a desire not to remain with the businesses, the business of the combined company following the merger could be seriously harmed.

In addition, the merger agreement restricts Tyco and Johnson Controls from taking specified actions until the merger occurs without the consent of the other party. These restrictions may prevent Tyco or Johnson Controls from pursuing attractive business opportunities that may arise prior to the consummation of the merger. For a description of the restrictive covenants applicable to Tyco and Johnson Controls, see "*The Merger Agreement Covenants and Agreements.*"

Johnson Controls and Tyco directors and officers may have interests in the merger different from the interests of Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders.

Certain of the directors and executive officers of Johnson Controls and Tyco negotiated the terms of the merger agreement, and the Johnson Controls board of directors and the Tyco board of directors, respectively, recommended that the shareholders of Johnson Controls and the shareholders of Tyco vote in favor of the merger-related proposals. Johnson Controls and Tyco directors and executive officers may have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, those of Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders, respectively. These interests include, but are not limited to, the continued service of certain directors of Johnson Controls and Tyco as directors of the combined company, the continued employment of certain executive officers of Johnson Controls and Tyco by the combined company, the treatment in the merger of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units, performance stock units, deferred awards, cash denominated awards, the treatment of certain other executive compensation arrangements, and provisions in the merger agreement regarding continued indemnification of and advancement of expenses to Johnson Controls and Tyco directors and officers. Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco

Table of Contents

shareholders should be aware of these interests when they consider their respective board of directors' recommendation that they vote in favor of the merger-related proposals.

The members of the Johnson Controls board of directors were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in evaluating the merger agreement and the merger, and in recommending that Johnson Controls shareholders approve the merger agreement. The interests of Johnson Controls directors and executive officers are described under "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

The members of the Tyco board of directors were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in evaluating the merger agreement and the merger, and in recommending that Tyco shareholders approve the Tyco proposals. The interests of Tyco directors and executive officers are described in more detail under "*The Merger Interests of Tyco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Tyco shareholders will have a reduced ownership and voting interest after the merger and will exercise less influence over management.

Tyco shareholders currently have the right to vote in the election of the Tyco board of directors and on other matters affecting Tyco. Upon the consummation of the merger, each Tyco shareholder will become a shareholder of the combined company with a percentage ownership of the combined company that is smaller than the shareholder's prior percentage ownership of Tyco. It is currently expected that the former shareholders of Tyco as a group immediately after the merger will own approximately 44% of the outstanding combined company ordinary shares. Because of this, Tyco shareholders will have less influence on the management and policies of the combined company than they now have on the management and policies of Tyco.

Johnson Controls shareholders will have a reduced ownership and voting interest after the merger and will exercise less influence over management.

Johnson Controls shareholders currently have the right to vote in the election of the Johnson Controls board of directors and on other matters affecting Johnson Controls. Upon the consummation of the merger, each Johnson Controls shareholder will become a shareholder of the combined company with a percentage ownership of the combined company that is smaller than the shareholder's prior percentage ownership of Johnson Controls. After consummation of the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders are expected to own approximately 56% of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of the combined company. Because of this, Johnson Controls shareholders will have less influence on the management and policies of the combined company than they now have on the management and policies of Johnson Controls. In addition, former Johnson Controls shareholders will own only approximately 56% of the shares of Adient following the spin-off of Adient.

Johnson Controls shareholders will receive ordinary shares of the combined company as a result of the merger, which have rights different from shares of Johnson Controls common stock.

Upon consummation of the merger, the rights of former Johnson Controls shareholders who receive Tyco ordinary shares, which will become the ordinary shares of the combined company, will be governed by the Tyco memorandum and articles of association, which, subject to the amendments contemplated by the merger agreement, will become the memorandum and articles of association of the combined company, and by Irish law. The rights associated with shares of Johnson Controls common stock are different from the rights associated with Tyco ordinary shares. Material differences between the rights of shareholders of Johnson Controls and the rights of shareholders of Tyco include differences with respect to, among other things, distributions, dividends, share repurchases and redemptions, the election of directors, the removal of directors, the fiduciary and statutory duties of

Table of Contents

directors, conflicts of interests of directors, the indemnification of directors and officers, 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 action by written consent, shareholder suits, shareholder approval of certain transactions, rights of dissenting shareholders, anti-takeover measures and provisions relating to the ability to amend the governing documents. For a discussion of the different rights associated with Tyco ordinary shares and Johnson Controls common stock, see "*Comparison of the Rights of Holders of Johnson Controls Common Stock and Tyco Ordinary Shares.*"

Following the merger, the composition of the combined company board of directors will be different than the composition of the current Johnson Controls board of directors or the current Tyco board of directors.

Upon consummation of the merger, the composition of the board of directors of the combined company will be different than the current Johnson Controls board of directors and the current Tyco board of directors. The Johnson Controls board of directors and the Tyco board of directors each currently consists of 11 directors. Upon the consummation of the merger, the board of directors of the combined company will consist of 11 members, six of whom will be directors serving on the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing, including Johnson Controls' current Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, and five other directors mutually agreed between Johnson Controls and Tyco, and five of whom will be directors serving on the Tyco board of directors prior to the closing, including Tyco's current Chief Executive Officer and four other directors mutually agreed between Johnson Controls and Tyco. See "*The Merger Board of Directors of the Combined Company after the Merger.*" This new composition of the board of directors of the combined company may affect the future decisions of the combined company.

The opinions of Johnson Controls' and Tyco's financial advisors do not reflect changes in circumstances that may have occurred or that may occur between the original signing of the merger agreement and the consummation of the merger.

Neither the Johnson Controls board of directors nor the Tyco board of directors has obtained updated opinions from their respective financial advisors as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, nor does either expect to receive updated, revised or reaffirmed opinions prior to the consummation of the merger. Changes in the operations and prospects of Johnson Controls or Tyco, general market and economic conditions and other factors that may be beyond the control of Johnson Controls or Tyco, and on which Johnson Controls' and Tyco's financial advisors' opinions were based, may significantly alter the value of Johnson Controls or Tyco or the prices of shares of Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares by the time the merger is consummated. The opinions do not speak as of the time the merger will be consummated or as of any date other than the date of such opinions. Because Johnson Controls' and Tyco's financial advisors will not be updating their opinions, the opinions will not address the fairness of the merger consideration from a financial point of view at the time the merger is consummated although the Johnson Controls board of directors' recommendation that Johnson Controls shareholders vote "**FOR**" the Johnson Controls proposals and the Tyco board of directors' recommendation that Tyco shareholders vote "**FOR**" the Tyco proposals are made as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. For a description of the opinions that the Johnson Controls board of directors and the Tyco board of directors received from their respective financial advisors, see "*The Merger Opinions of Johnson Controls' Financial Advisors*" and "*The Merger Opinion of Tyco's Financial Advisor.*"

Table of Contents

Legal proceedings in connection with the merger, the outcomes of which are uncertain, could delay or prevent the completion of the merger.

In connection with the merger, two putative class action lawsuits have been filed, one by a purported Tyco shareholder alleging claims against Tyco, the individual members of its board of directors, Johnson Controls and Merger Sub, and another by a purported Johnson Controls shareholder alleging claims against Johnson Controls, the individual members of its board of directors, Tyco and Merger Sub. Each complaint seeks, among other things, to enjoin the merger. The outcome of such litigation is uncertain. If these cases are not resolved, these lawsuits could prevent or delay the completion of the merger and result in additional costs to Johnson Controls and Tyco, including any costs associated with the indemnification of directors. Additional plaintiffs may file additional lawsuits against Johnson Controls, Tyco and/or the directors and officers of either company in connection with the merger. Such additional legal proceedings could also prevent or delay the completion of the merger and result in additional costs to Johnson Controls and Tyco.

Failure to consummate the merger could negatively impact Johnson Controls and Tyco and their respective future operations.

If the merger is not consummated for any reason, Johnson Controls and Tyco may be subjected to a number of material risks. The price of Johnson Controls common stock and of Tyco ordinary shares may decline to the extent that their current market prices reflect a market assumption that the merger will be consummated. In addition, some costs related to the merger must be paid by Johnson Controls and Tyco whether or not the merger is consummated. Furthermore, Johnson Controls and Tyco may experience negative reactions from their respective shareholders, customers and employees.

Irish resident or ordinarily resident holders of Johnson Controls common stock may be subject to Irish tax on chargeable gains on the cancellation of their shares of Johnson Controls common stock.

Johnson Controls shareholders that are resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes, or Johnson Controls shareholders that hold their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in connection with a trade carried on by such persons through an Irish branch or agency, will, subject to the availability of any exemptions and reliefs, generally be subject to Irish tax on chargeable gains ("Irish CGT") arising on the cancellation of their shares of Johnson Controls common stock pursuant to the merger. Such shareholders should consult their own tax advisors as to the Irish tax consequences of the merger. See "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger Irish Tax Considerations Irish Tax on Chargeable Gains.*"

Ordinary shares of the combined company received by means of a gift or inheritance could be subject to Irish capital acquisitions tax.

Irish capital acquisitions tax ("CAT") (currently levied at a rate of 33% above certain tax-free thresholds) could apply to a gift or inheritance of ordinary shares of the combined company irrespective of the place of residence, ordinary residence or domicile of the parties. This is because combined company ordinary shares will be regarded as property situated in Ireland for CAT purposes. The person who receives the gift or inheritance has primary liability for CAT. See "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger Irish Tax Considerations Capital Acquisitions Tax (CAT).*"

Johnson Controls and Tyco shareholders will not be entitled to dissenters' or appraisal rights in the merger.

Dissenters' or appraisal rights are statutory rights that, if applicable under law, enable shareholders to dissent from an extraordinary transaction, such as a merger, and to demand that the corporation pay the fair value for their shares as determined by a court in a judicial proceeding instead of receiving the

Table of Contents

consideration offered to shareholders in connection with the extraordinary transaction. Generally, under Irish law, shareholders of an Irish company such as Tyco do not have dissenters' or appraisal rights.

Under the Wisconsin Business Corporation Law ("WBCL"), shareholders do not have dissenters rights if the shares of stock they hold at the record date for determination of shareholders entitled to notice of the shareholders meeting at which shareholders are to vote on the proposed corporate action are either (i) listed on a national securities exchange or (ii) quoted on the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. automated quotations system. Because Johnson Controls common stock is listed on the NYSE, a national securities exchange, and is expected to continue to be so listed on the Johnson Controls record date, holders of Johnson Controls common stock will not be entitled to dissenters' rights in the merger with respect to their shares of Johnson Controls common stock.

Financial projections regarding Johnson Controls and Tyco may not prove accurate.

In connection with the merger, Johnson Controls and Tyco prepared and considered internal financial forecasts for Johnson Controls and Tyco. These financial projections include assumptions regarding future operating cash flows, expenditures, and income of Johnson Controls and Tyco. These financial projections were not prepared with a view to public disclosure, are subject to significant economic, competitive, industry and other uncertainties and may not be achieved in full, at all, or within projected timeframes. The failure of Johnson Controls or Tyco to achieve projected results could have a material adverse effect on the price of the ordinary shares of the combined company, the combined company's financial position, and the combined company's abilities to pay dividends following the merger.

Risks Related to the Business of the Combined Company

Johnson Controls and Tyco may fail to realize all of the anticipated benefits of the merger or those benefits may take longer to realize than expected. The combined company may also encounter significant difficulties in combining Johnson Controls' and Tyco's businesses.

The ability of Johnson Controls and Tyco to realize the anticipated benefits of the merger will depend, to a large extent, on the combined company's ability to combine Johnson Controls' and Tyco's businesses in a manner that facilitates growth opportunities and realizes anticipated synergies, and achieves the projected stand-alone cost savings and revenue growth trends identified by each company. It is expected that the combined company will benefit from operational and general and administrative cost synergies resulting from the consolidation of capabilities and branch optimization, as well as greater tax efficiencies from global management and global cash movement, and may also enjoy revenue synergies, including product and service cross-selling, a more diversified and expanded product offering and balance across geographic regions. In order to achieve these expected benefits, the combined company must successfully combine the businesses of Johnson Controls and Tyco in a manner that permits these cost savings and synergies to be realized and must achieve the anticipated savings and synergies without adversely affecting current revenues and investments in future growth. If the combined company is not able to successfully achieve these objectives, the anticipated benefits of the merger may not be realized fully or at all or may take longer to realize than expected.

In addition, the combination of two independent businesses is a complex, costly and time-consuming process. As a result, Johnson Controls and Tyco will be required to devote significant management attention and resources to combining their business practices and operations. This process may disrupt the businesses. The failure to meet the challenges involved in combining the two businesses and to realize the anticipated benefits of the transactions could cause an interruption of, or a loss of momentum in, the activities of the combined company and could adversely affect the results of operations of the combined company. The overall combination of Johnson Controls' and Tyco's businesses may also result in material unanticipated problems, expenses, liabilities, competitive

Table of Contents

responses, loss of customer and other business relationships and diversion of management attention. The difficulties of combining the operations of the companies include, among others:

the diversion of management attention to integration matters;

difficulties in integrating operations and systems;

challenges in conforming standards, controls, procedures and accounting and other policies, business cultures and compensation structures between the two companies;

difficulties in the assimilating employees and in attracting and retaining key personnel;

challenges in keeping existing customers and obtaining new customers;

difficulties in achieving anticipated cost savings, synergies, business opportunities and growth prospects from the combination;

difficulties in managing the expanded operations of a significantly larger and more complex company;

contingent liabilities (including contingent tax liabilities) that are larger than expected; and

potential unknown liabilities, adverse consequences and unforeseen increased expenses associated with the merger, including possible adverse tax consequences to the combined company pursuant to changes in applicable tax laws or regulations.

Many of these factors are outside of the control of Johnson Controls and Tyco and/or will be outside the control of the combined company, and any one of them could result in increased costs, decreased expected revenues and diversion of management time and energy, which could materially impact the business, financial condition and results of operations of the combined company. In addition, even if the operations of the businesses of Johnson Controls and Tyco are combined successfully, the full benefits of the merger may not be realized, including the synergies, cost savings or sales or growth opportunities that are expected. These benefits may not be achieved within the anticipated time frame, or at all. Further, additional unanticipated costs may be incurred in combining the businesses of Johnson Controls and Tyco. All of these factors could cause dilution to the earnings per share of the combined company, decrease or delay the expected accretive effect of the merger, and negatively impact the price of the combined company ordinary shares. As a result, it cannot be assured that the combination of Johnson Controls and Tyco will result in the realization of the full benefits anticipated from the transaction within the anticipated time frames or at all.

Johnson Controls and Tyco will incur direct and indirect costs as a result of the merger.

Johnson Controls and Tyco will incur substantial expenses in connection with and as a result of consummating the merger, and over a period of time following the consummation of the merger, the combined company also expects to incur substantial expenses in connection with combining and coordinating the businesses, operations, policies and procedures of Johnson Controls and Tyco. A portion of the transaction costs related to the merger will be incurred regardless of whether the merger is consummated. While Johnson Controls and Tyco have assumed that a certain level of transaction expenses will be incurred, factors beyond Johnson Controls' and Tyco's control could affect the total amount or the timing of these expenses. Many of the expenses that will be incurred, by their nature, are difficult to estimate accurately. These expenses may exceed the costs historically borne by Johnson Controls and Tyco. These costs could adversely affect the financial condition and results of operations of Johnson Controls and Tyco prior to the merger and of the combined company following the merger.

Table of Contents

The combined company's actual financial positions and results of operations may differ materially from the unaudited pro forma financial data included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

The pro forma financial information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is presented for illustrative purposes only and may not be an indication of what the combined company's financial position or results of operations would have been had the merger been consummated on the dates indicated. The pro forma financial information has been derived from the audited and unaudited historical financial statements of Johnson Controls and Tyco and certain adjustments and assumptions regarding the combined company after giving effect to the merger. The assets and liabilities of Tyco have been measured at fair value based on various preliminary estimates using assumptions that Johnson Controls management and Tyco management believe are reasonable utilizing information currently available. The process for estimating the fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities requires the use of judgment in determining the appropriate assumptions and estimates. These estimates may be revised as additional information becomes available and as additional analyses are performed. Differences between preliminary estimates in the pro forma financial information and the final acquisition accounting will occur and could have a material impact on the pro forma financial information and the combined company's financial position and future results of operations.

The pro forma financial information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus also may not be an indication of what the combined company's financial position or results of operations would have been had Johnson Controls completed the separation of its Automotive Experience business on the dates indicated as a result of a variety of factors, including that:

historically, Johnson Controls has been able to rely, to some degree, on the earnings, assets and cash flows of the Automotive Experience business for working capital and cash flow requirements;

Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business has historically been operated as part of Johnson Controls' broader corporate organization rather than as an independent company and the unaudited pro forma combined financial information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus may not fully reflect the costs associated with Johnson Controls and the Automotive Experience business operating as separate, publicly traded companies, including as a result of changes in cost structure, management, cost of financing or losses of economies of scale and scope.

In addition, the assumptions used in preparing the pro forma financial information may not prove to be accurate, and other factors may affect the combined company's financial condition or results of operations following the closing. Any material variance from the pro forma financial information may cause significant variations in the market price of the combined company ordinary shares. See "*Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information.*"

There can be no assurance that the separation of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business will occur following the closing of the merger, or at all, and until it occurs, the terms of the separation may change.

Johnson Controls and Tyco intend to complete the separation of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business following the closing of the merger through a spin-off of such business as a separate, publicly traded company, which will be named Adient. It is the intention of the parties for, and the merger agreement contains representations (including representations relating to the completeness at the closing of the merger of the Form 10 registration statement to be filed by Adient) and covenants relating to the steps to be taken by the parties to enable, the spin-off to be completed substantially in the same manner and on substantially the same timeline as previously announced by Johnson Controls. However, there can be no assurance that the separation will occur within that timeframe, or at all, and the separation may be effected at a different time or in a different manner. In addition, the spin-off of Adient may require additional financing. There can be no assurance that the

Table of Contents

Automotive Experience business will be able to obtain any such financing on the expected timeline of the spin-off or at all. The separation is expected to be approved by the combined company's board following the consummation of the merger, and until the separation occurs, the combined company will have the discretion to determine and change the terms of the separation or determine not to proceed with the separation.

The combined company and its shareholders may not realize the potential benefits from the separation of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business.

The combined company and its shareholders may not realize the potential benefits expected from the spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business following the consummation of the merger. Johnson Controls and the combined company will also incur significant costs and some negative effects from the separation of the Automotive Experience business, including loss of access to some of the financial, managerial and professional resources from which Johnson Controls has benefited in the past and diminished diversification of revenue sources, which may increase volatility of results of operations, cash flows, working capital and financing requirements. Until the market has fully analyzed the value of the combined company after the separation of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business, the combined company's ordinary shares may experience more market price volatility than usual. It is also possible that the combined market prices of the combined company's ordinary shares and the shares of Adient immediately after the separation will be less than the market prices of the combined company's ordinary shares immediately before the separation.

The Internal Revenue Service may not agree that the combined company should be treated as a non-U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes and may not agree that the combined company's U.S. affiliates should not be subject to certain adverse U.S. federal income tax rules.

Under current U.S. federal tax law, a corporation is generally considered for U.S. federal tax purposes to be a tax resident in the jurisdiction of its organization or incorporation. Because the combined company is an Irish incorporated entity, it would generally be classified as a non-U.S. corporation (and, therefore, a non-U.S. tax resident) under these rules. However, Section 7874 of the Code ("Section 7874") provides an exception to this general rule under which a non-U.S. incorporated entity may, in certain circumstances, be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes.

Under Section 7874, if (1) the Johnson Controls shareholders own (within the meaning of Section 7874) 80% or more (by vote or value) of the ordinary shares of the combined company after the merger by reason of holding Johnson Controls common stock (the "80% ownership test," and such ownership percentage the "Section 7874 ownership percentage"), and (2) the combined company's "expanded affiliated group" does not have "substantial business activities" in Ireland (the "substantial business activities test"), the combined company will be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes. If the Section 7874 ownership percentage of the Johnson Controls shareholders in the combined company after the merger is less than 80% but at least 60% (the "60% ownership test"), and the substantial business activities test is not met, Johnson Controls and its U.S. affiliates (including the U.S. affiliates historically owned by Tyco) may, in some circumstances, be subject to certain adverse U.S. federal income tax rules (which, among other things, could limit their ability to utilize certain U.S. tax attributes to offset U.S. taxable income or gain resulting from certain transactions).

Based on the terms of the merger, the rules for determining share ownership under Section 7874 and certain factual assumptions, Johnson Controls shareholders are expected to own (within the meaning of Section 7874) less than 60% (by both vote and value) of the ordinary shares of the combined company after the merger by reason of holding shares of Johnson Controls common stock. Therefore, under current law, it is expected that the combined company should not be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes and that Section 7874 should otherwise not apply to the combined company or its affiliates as a result of the merger.

Table of Contents

However, the rules under Section 7874 are relatively new and complex and there is limited guidance regarding their application. In particular, ownership for purposes of Section 7874 is subject to various adjustments under the Code and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and there is limited guidance regarding Section 7874, including with respect to the application of the ownership tests described above. As a result, the determination of the Section 7874 ownership percentage is complex and is subject to factual and legal uncertainties. Thus, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") will agree with the position that the combined company should not be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes or that Section 7874 does not otherwise apply as a result of the merger.

In addition, on April 4, 2016, the U.S. Treasury Department (the "U.S. Treasury") and the IRS issued temporary Treasury regulations under Section 7874 (the "Temporary Section 7874 Regulations"), which, among other things, require certain adjustments that generally increase, for purposes of the Section 7874 ownership tests, the percentage of the stock of a foreign acquiring corporation deemed owned (within the meaning of Section 7874) by the former shareholders of an acquired U.S. corporation by reason of holding stock in such U.S. corporation. For example, these temporary regulations disregard, for purposes of determining this ownership percentage, (1) any "non-ordinary course distributions" (within the meaning of the temporary regulations) made by the acquired U.S. corporation (such as Johnson Controls) during the 36 months preceding the acquisition, including certain dividends and share repurchases, (2) potentially any cash consideration received by the shareholders of such U.S. corporation in the acquisition to the extent such cash is, directly or indirectly, provided by the U.S. corporation, as well as (3) certain stock of the foreign acquiring corporation that was issued as consideration in a prior acquisition of another U.S. corporation (or U.S. partnership) during the 36 months preceding the signing date of a binding contract for the acquisition being tested. Taking into account the effect of these temporary regulations, it is currently expected that the Section 7874 ownership percentage of the Johnson Controls shareholders in the combined company will be less than 60%. However, these temporary regulations are new and complex and there is no guidance regarding their application. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Section 7874 ownership percentage of the Johnson Controls shareholders will be less than 60% as determined under the temporary regulations, or that the IRS will not otherwise successfully assert that either the 80% ownership test or the 60% ownership test were met after the merger.

If the 80% ownership test were met after the merger and the combined company were accordingly treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes under Section 7874, the combined company would be subject to substantial additional U.S. tax liability. Additionally, in such case, non-U.S. shareholders of the combined company would be subject to U.S. withholding tax on the gross amount of any dividends paid by the combined company to such shareholders (subject to an exemption or reduced rate available under an applicable tax treaty). Regardless of any application of Section 7874, the combined company is expected to be treated as an Irish tax resident for Irish tax purposes. Consequently, if the combined company were to be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes under Section 7874, it could be liable for both U.S. and Irish taxes, which could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

If the 60% ownership test were met, several adverse U.S. federal income tax rules could apply to the U.S. affiliates of the combined company. In particular, in such case, Section 7874 could limit the ability of such U.S. affiliates to utilize certain U.S. tax attributes (including net operating losses and certain tax credits) to offset any taxable income or gain resulting from certain transactions, including any transfers or licenses of property to a foreign related person during the 10-year period following the merger. The Temporary Section 7874 Regulations generally expand the scope of these rules. If the 60% ownership test were met after the merger, such current and future limitations would apply to Johnson Controls and its U.S. affiliates (including the U.S. affiliates historically owned by Tyco), and their application could limit their ability to utilize such U.S. tax attributes against any income or gain

Table of Contents

recognized in connection with certain currently contemplated transactions (including certain transactions contemplated to be undertaken in connection with the contemplated spin-off). In such case, the application of such rules could result in significant additional U.S. tax liability. In addition, the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations (and certain related temporary regulations issued under other provisions of the Code) include new rules that would apply if the 60% ownership test were met, which, in such situation, may limit the combined company's ability to restructure or access cash earned by certain of its non-U.S. subsidiaries, in each case, without incurring substantial U.S. tax liabilities. Moreover, in such case, Section 4985 of the Code and rules related thereto would impose an excise tax on the value of certain stock compensation held directly or indirectly by certain "disqualified individuals" at a rate equal to 15%. The merger agreement permits Johnson Controls and Tyco to enter into agreements with their directors and executive officers providing for the reimbursement of any taxes imposed under Section 4985 of the Code in connection with the merger. See "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger Other Compensation Matters.*"

For a more detailed discussion of the application of Section 7874 to the merger, see "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger to the Combined Company.*"

Future potential changes to the tax laws could result in the combined company being treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes or in Johnson Controls and its U.S. affiliates (including the U.S. affiliates historically owned by Tyco) being subject to certain adverse U.S. federal income tax rules, and such changes could, if adopted prior to closing, jeopardize the consummation of the merger.

As discussed above, under current law, the combined company is expected to be treated as a non-U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes and Section 7874 is not otherwise expected to apply as a result of the merger. However, changes to Section 7874, or the U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, could affect the combined company's status as a non-U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes or could result in the application of certain adverse U.S. federal income tax rules to Johnson Controls and its U.S. affiliates (including the U.S. affiliates historically owned by Tyco). Any such changes could have prospective or retroactive application, and may apply even if enacted after the merger is consummated. If the combined company were to be treated as a U.S. corporation for federal tax purposes or if Johnson Controls and its U.S. affiliates (including the U.S. affiliates historically owned by Tyco) were to become subject to such adverse U.S. federal income tax rules, the combined company and its U.S. affiliates could be subject to substantially greater U.S. tax liability than currently contemplated.

Each of the Johnson Controls board of directors and the Tyco board of directors may, subject to certain limitations, change its recommendation as a result of any effect that occurs after the date of the merger agreement, including any change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law (whether or not yet approved or effective), if such board of directors has concluded in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the effect would reasonably be expected to materially adversely affect the expected benefits of the merger to the company's shareholders from a financial point of view and that failure to change such recommendation would be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties. Any such change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, could include changes relating to Section 7874, whether by statute, regulation or notice. In the event of such a change of recommendation, the other party may terminate the merger agreement. In addition, either party may terminate the merger agreement in response to any such effect that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, subject to certain limitations. In the event of any such change of recommendation and termination, either Johnson Controls or Tyco may be required to pay a fee to the other party (in the case of Tyco, through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco). For a more

Table of Contents

detailed discussion regarding termination fees, see "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement.*"

Recent legislative and other proposals have aimed to expand the scope of U.S. corporate tax residence, including in such a way as would cause the combined company to be treated as a U.S. corporation if the management and control of the combined company and its affiliates were determined to be located primarily in the United States. In addition, recent legislative and other proposals have aimed to expand the scope of Section 7874, or otherwise address certain perceived issues arising in connection with so-called inversion transactions. For example, a provision in the Obama Administration's 2017 budget proposals, which, if enacted in its present form, would be effective for transactions completed after December 31, 2016, as well as multiple proposals introduced by certain Democratic members of both houses of Congress, which, if enacted in their present form, would be effective retroactively to any transactions completed after May 8, 2014, would, among other things, treat a foreign acquiring corporation as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes under Section 7874 if the former shareholders of a U.S. corporation acquired by such foreign acquiring corporation own more than 50% of the shares of the foreign acquiring corporation after the acquisition. These proposals, if enacted in their present form and made effective to the date of the closing of the merger, would cause the combined company to be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes. In such case, the combined company would be subject to substantially greater U.S. tax liability than currently contemplated.

Other recent legislative and other proposals (including most recently proposed legislation introduced by Democratic members of the House of Representatives on February 23, 2016, which, if enacted in its present form, would be effective with respect to any transactions completed after May 8, 2014 and would apply to the combined company following the merger; proposed legislation introduced by Democratic members of the Senate on March 10, 2016, which, if enacted in its present form, would be effective with respect to taxable years ending after March 9, 2016; proposed legislation introduced by Democratic members of the Senate on March 10, 2016, which, if enacted in its present form, would, be effective with respect to taxable years beginning after the date of enactment; and proposed Treasury Regulations under Section 385 of the Code issued by the U.S. Treasury and the IRS on April 4, 2016 (the "Proposed Section 385 Regulations")), if enacted or finalized, could cause the combined company and its affiliates to be subject to certain intercompany financing limitations, including with respect to their ability to deduct certain interest expense, and could cause the combined company and its affiliates to recognize additional taxable income. Any such proposals, and any other relevant provisions that could change on a prospective or retroactive basis, could have a significant adverse effect on the combined company and its affiliates. In particular, the Proposed Section 385 Regulations, which would generally apply to recharacterize certain debt obligations issued to related parties on or after April 4, 2016 as equity (or part equity and part debt), if finalized in their current form, would adversely impact the ability of the combined company to realize the \$150 million of previously identified annual U.S. tax synergies of the merger, although other global tax synergies could be achieved.

It is presently uncertain whether any such proposals or other legislative action relating to the scope of U.S. tax residence, Section 7874 or so-called inversion transactions and inverted groups will be enacted into law, or whether the Proposed 385 Regulations will be finalized.

Future changes to U.S. and non-U.S. tax laws could adversely affect the combined company.

The U.S. Congress, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and other government agencies in jurisdictions where the combined company and its affiliates will conduct business have had an extended focus on issues related to the taxation of multinational corporations. One example is in the area of "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. As a result, the tax laws in the United States, Ireland and other countries in which the combined

Table of Contents

company and its affiliates will do business could change on a prospective or retroactive basis, and any such changes could adversely affect the combined company.

Changes to the U.S. Model Income Tax Treaty could adversely affect the combined company.

On February 17, 2016, the U.S. Treasury released a newly revised U.S. model income tax convention (the "model"), which is the baseline text used by the U.S. Treasury to negotiate tax treaties. The new model treaty provisions were preceded by draft versions released by the U.S. Treasury on May 20, 2015 (the "May 2015 draft") for public comment. The revisions made to the model address certain aspects of the model by modifying existing provisions and introducing entirely new provisions. Specifically, the new provisions target (i) permanent establishments subject to little or no foreign tax, (ii) special tax regimes, (iii) expatriated entities subject to Section 7874, (iv) the anti-treaty shopping measures of the limitation on benefits article and (v) subsequent changes in treaty partners' tax laws.

With respect to new model provisions pertaining to expatriated entities, because it is expected that the merger will not result in the creation of an expatriated entity as defined in Section 7874, payments of interest, dividends, royalties and certain other items of income by or to Johnson Controls and/or its U.S. affiliates to or from non-U.S. persons would not be expected to become subject to full withholding tax, even if applicable treaties were subsequently amended to adopt the new model provisions. In response to comments the U.S. Treasury received regarding the May 2015 draft, the new model treaty provisions pertaining to expatriated entities fix the definition of "expatriated entity" to the meaning ascribed to such term under Section 7874(a)(2)(A) as of the date the relevant bilateral treaty is signed. However, as discussed above, the rules under Section 7874 are relatively new, complex and are the subject of current and future legislative and regulatory changes. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with the position that the merger does not result in the creation of an expatriated entity (within the meaning of Section 7874) under the law as in effect at the time the applicable treaty were amended or that such a challenge would not be sustained by a court, or that such position would not be affected by future or regulatory action which may apply retroactively to the merger.

The tax rate that will apply to the combined company is uncertain and may vary from expectations.

There can be no assurance that the merger will improve the combined company's ability to maintain any particular worldwide effective corporate tax rate. Johnson Controls and Tyco cannot give any assurance as to what the combined company's effective tax rate will be after the merger because of, among other things, uncertainty regarding the tax policies of the jurisdictions in which the combined company and its affiliates will operate. The combined company's actual effective tax rate may vary from Johnson Controls' and Tyco's expectations, and such variance may be material. Additionally, tax laws or their implementation and applicable tax authority practices in any particular jurisdiction could change in the future, possibly on a retroactive basis, and any such change could have an adverse impact on the combined company and its affiliates.

Legislative or other governmental action in the U.S. could adversely affect the combined company's business.

Legislative action may be taken by the U.S. Congress that, if ultimately enacted, could limit the availability of tax benefits or deductions that Tyco currently claims, override tax treaties upon which Tyco relies, or otherwise affect the taxes that the United States imposes on the combined company's worldwide operations. Such changes could materially adversely affect the combined company's effective tax rate and/or require the combined company to take further action, at potentially significant expense, to seek to preserve its effective tax rate. In addition, if proposals were enacted that had the effect of limiting the combined company's ability as an Irish company to take advantage of tax treaties with the United States, the combined company could incur additional tax expense and/or otherwise incur business detriment.

Table of Contents

In addition, various U.S. federal and state legislative and other proposals that would deny governmental contracts to U.S. companies (and subsidiaries of U.S. companies) that move (or have moved) their corporate locations abroad may affect the combined company if adopted. The likelihood that any such proposals might be adopted, the nature of regulations that might be promulgated, or the effect such adoptions and increased regulatory scrutiny might have on the combined company's business cannot be predicted.

Legislative or other governmental action relating to the denial of U.S. federal or state governmental contracts to U.S. companies that redomicile abroad could adversely affect Johnson Controls', Tyco's or the combined company's business.

Various U.S. federal and state legislative and other proposals that would deny governmental contracts to U.S. companies (and subsidiaries of U.S. companies) that move (or have moved) their corporate location abroad may affect Johnson Controls, Tyco or the combined company if adopted. It is difficult to predict the likelihood that any such proposals might be adopted, the nature of the regulations that might be promulgated, or the effect such adoptions and increased regulatory scrutiny might have on Johnson Controls', Tyco's or the combined company's business.

The laws of Ireland differ from the laws in effect in the United States and may afford less protection to holders of securities in the combined company.

It may not be possible to enforce court judgments obtained in the United States against the combined company in Ireland, based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws. In addition, there is some uncertainty as to whether the courts of Ireland would recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained against the combined company or its directors or officers based on the civil liabilities provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws, or hear actions against the combined company or those persons based on those laws. Tyco and Johnson Controls have been advised that the United States currently does not have a treaty with Ireland providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. Therefore, a final judgment for the payment of money rendered by any U.S. federal or state court based on civil liability, whether or not based solely on U.S. federal or state securities laws, would not automatically be enforceable in Ireland.

A judgment obtained against the combined company will be enforced by the courts of Ireland if the following general requirements are met:

U.S. courts must have had jurisdiction in relation to the particular defendant according to Irish conflict of law rules (the submission to jurisdiction by the defendant would satisfy this rule); and

the judgment must be final and conclusive and the decree must be final and unalterable in the court which pronounces it.

A judgment can be final and conclusive even if it is subject to appeal or even if an appeal is pending. But where the effect of lodging an appeal under the applicable law is to stay execution of the judgment, it is possible that in the meantime the judgment may not be actionable in Ireland. It remains to be determined whether final judgment given in default of appearance is final and conclusive. Irish courts may also refuse to enforce a judgment of the U.S. courts which meets the above requirements for one of the following reasons:

the judgment is not for a definite sum of money;

the judgment was obtained by fraud;

the enforcement of the judgment in Ireland would be contrary to natural or constitutional justice;

Table of Contents

the judgment is contrary to Irish public policy or involves certain U.S. laws which will not be enforced in Ireland; or

jurisdiction cannot be obtained by the Irish courts over the judgment debtors in the enforcement proceedings by personal service Ireland or outside Ireland under Order 11 of the Irish Superior Courts Rules.

As an Irish company, the combined company will be governed by the Irish Companies Act, which differs in some material respects from laws generally applicable to U.S. corporations and shareholders, including, among others, differences relating to interested director and officer transactions and shareholder lawsuits. Likewise, the duties of directors and officers of an Irish company generally are owed to the company only. Shareholders of Irish companies generally do not have a personal right of action against directors or officers of the company and may exercise such rights of action on behalf of the company only in limited circumstances. Accordingly, holders of securities of the combined company may have more difficulty protecting their interests than would holders of securities of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction of the United States.

As a result of different shareholder voting requirements in Ireland relative to Wisconsin, the combined company will have less flexibility with respect to certain aspects of capital management than Johnson Controls currently has.

Under Wisconsin law and Johnson Controls' charter and bylaws, Johnson Controls' directors may issue, without shareholder approval or any preemptive rights, any shares authorized by its articles of incorporation that are not already issued. Under Irish law, the combined company's directors may issue new ordinary or preferred shares once authorized to do so by the memorandum and articles of association of the combined company or by an ordinary resolution of the combined company's shareholders, such authorization being subject to a five-year time limit. Additionally, subject to specified exceptions, Irish law grants statutory preemption rights to existing shareholders to subscribe for new issuances of shares for cash, but allows shareholders to waive their statutory preemption rights by way of special resolution or under the articles of association of the company, subject to a five-year limit on such waiver. Tyco is currently authorized (pursuant to its articles of association adopted on September 8, 2014) to issue up to the entire of the authorized but unissued share capital of Tyco as at the date of the authorization without applying pre-emption rights. For the purposes of issuing shares pursuant to the merger agreement, Tyco is asking its shareholders to increase the authorized but unissued share capital of Tyco by means of the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal and to permit the directors of Tyco to issue and allot those shares pursuant to the Tyco share issuance proposal. Following the consummation of the merger, the combined company will have used almost all of its authorized but unissued ordinary share capital and, therefore, the authority of its directors to issue shares (on a non-preemptive basis) will require renewal. If such authority is not renewed by the passing of the Tyco allotment authority proposal and the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal at the Tyco EGM, the combined company will be very limited in its ability to issue new ordinary shares. If the Tyco allotment authority proposal and the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal are approved at the Tyco EGM, the authorities will expire on the earlier of the date of the combined company annual general meeting in 2017 or June 9, 2017 unless renewed. Johnson Controls and Tyco cannot provide any assurance that the proposals will be passed at the Tyco EGM or that the authorizations will always be renewed going forward, which could limit the combined company's ability to issue equity and thereby adversely affect the holders of the combined company's securities. While Johnson Controls and Tyco do not believe that the differences between Wisconsin law and Irish law relating to the combined company's capital management will have an adverse effect on the combined company, situations may arise where the flexibility Johnson Controls now has under Wisconsin law would have provided benefits to the combined company's shareholders that will not be available under

Table of Contents

Irish law. See "*Comparison of the Rights of Holders of Johnson Controls Common Stock and Tyco Ordinary Shares.*"

Transfers of combined company ordinary shares, other than by means of the transfer of book-entry interests in the Depository Trust Company, may be subject to Irish stamp duty.

It is expected that, for the majority of transfers of ordinary shares of the combined company, there will not be any Irish stamp duty. Transfers of combined company ordinary shares effected by means of the transfer of book-entry interests in the Depository Trust Company ("DTC") are not subject to Irish stamp duty. But if you hold your combined company ordinary shares directly rather than beneficially through DTC, any transfer of your combined company ordinary shares could be subject to Irish stamp duty (currently at the rate of 1% of the higher of the price paid or the market value of the shares acquired). A shareholder who directly holds combined company ordinary shares may transfer those shares into his or her own broker account to be held through DTC (or vice versa) without giving rise to Irish stamp duty provided that there is no change in the beneficial ownership of the shares as a result of the transfer and the transfer is not in contemplation of a sale of the shares by a beneficial owner to a third party.

Payment of Irish stamp duty is generally a legal obligation of the transferee. The potential for stamp duty could adversely affect the price of your combined company ordinary shares. See "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger Irish Tax Considerations Stamp Duty.*"

In certain limited circumstances, dividends paid by the combined company may be subject to Irish dividend withholding tax.

In certain limited circumstances, Irish dividend withholding tax ("DWT") (currently at a rate of 20%) may arise in respect of dividends paid on ordinary shares of the combined company. A number of exemptions from DWT exist pursuant to which shareholders resident in the United States and shareholders resident in the countries listed in Annex F attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus (the "Relevant Territories") may be entitled to exemptions from DWT.

See "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger Irish Tax Considerations Withholding Tax on Dividends (DWT)*" and, in particular, please note the requirement to complete certain relevant Irish Revenue Commissioners DWT forms ("DWT Forms") in order to qualify for many of the exemptions.

Dividends paid in respect of combined company ordinary shares that are owned by a U.S. resident and held through DTC will not be subject to DWT provided the address of the beneficial owner of such shares in the records of the broker holding such shares is recorded as being in the United States (and such broker has further transmitted the relevant information to a qualifying intermediary appointed by the combined company). Similarly, dividends paid in respect of combined company ordinary shares that are held outside of DTC and are owned by a former Johnson Controls shareholder who is a resident of the United States will not be subject to DWT if such shareholder satisfies the conditions of one of the exemptions including the requirement to furnish a completed IRS Form 6166 or a valid DWT Form to the combined company's transfer agent to confirm U.S. residence and claim an exemption. Combined company shareholders resident in other Relevant Territories may also be eligible for exemption from DWT on dividends paid in respect of their combined company ordinary shares provided they satisfy the conditions of one of the exemptions including the requirement to furnish valid DWT Forms to their brokers (in respect of such shares held through DTC) (and such broker has further transmitted the relevant information to a qualifying intermediary appointed by the combined company) or to the combined company's transfer agent (in respect of such shares held outside of DTC). Other combined company shareholders may be subject to DWT, which could adversely affect the price of your combined company ordinary shares. For more information on DWT,

Table of Contents

see "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger Irish Tax Considerations Withholding Tax on Dividends (DWT)*."

Risks Related to Johnson Controls' Business

You should read and consider the risk factors specific to Johnson Controls' business that will also affect the combined company after the merger. These risks are described in Part I, Item 1A of Johnson Controls' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, as such risks may be updated or supplemented in Johnson Controls' subsequently filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K, and in other documents that are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See "*Where You Can Find More Information*" for the location of information incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Risks Related to Tyco's Business

You should read and consider the risk factors specific to Tyco's businesses that will also affect the combined company after the merger. These risks are described in Part I, Item 1A of Tyco's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 25, 2015, as such risks may be updated or supplemented in Tyco's subsequently filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K, and in other documents that are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See "*Where You Can Find More Information*" for the location of information incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Table of Contents

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This joint proxy statement/prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including, but not limited to, statements regarding Johnson Controls', Tyco's or the combined company's future financial position, sales, costs, earnings, cash flows, other measures of results of operations, capital expenditures or debt levels. Words such as "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "anticipate," "believe," "should," "forecast," "project" or "plan" or terms of similar meaning are also generally intended to identify forward-looking statements. Johnson Controls and Tyco caution that these statements are subject to numerous important risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, some of which are beyond Johnson Controls' and/or Tyco's control, that could cause Johnson Controls', Tyco's or the combined company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including, among others, risks related to: Johnson Controls' and/or Tyco's ability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals and shareholder approvals or to satisfy any of the other conditions to the transaction on a timely basis or at all, any delay or inability of the combined company to realize the expected benefits and synergies of the transaction, changes in tax laws, regulations, rates, policies or interpretations, the loss of key senior management, anticipated tax treatment of the combined company, the value of the Tyco ordinary shares to be issued in the transaction, significant transaction costs and/or unknown liabilities, potential litigation relating to the proposed transaction, the risk that disruptions from the proposed transaction will harm Johnson Controls' business, unforeseen liabilities, future capital expenditures, revenues, expenses, earnings, synergies, economic performance, indebtedness, financial condition, losses, future prospects, business and management strategies for the management, expansion and growth of the new combined company's operations, the ability of Tyco and Johnson Controls to integrate their businesses successfully, Tyco's access to available financing, competitive responses to the proposed transaction and general economic and business conditions that affect the combined company following the transaction. A detailed discussion of risks related to Johnson Controls' business is included in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in Johnson Controls' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 filed with the SEC on November 18, 2015 and available at www.sec.gov and www.jci.com under the "Investors" tab, as well as any subsequently filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K updating or supplementing such factors. A detailed discussion of risks related to Tyco's business is included in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in Tyco's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 25, 2015 filed with the SEC on November 13, 2015 and available at www.sec.gov and www.tyco.com under the "Investor Relations" tab, as well as any subsequently filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K updating or supplementing such factors. Any forward-looking statements in this joint proxy statement/prospectus are only made as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, unless otherwise specified, and, except as required by law, neither Johnson Controls nor Tyco assume any obligation, and each disclaims any obligation, to update such statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Table of Contents

SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF JOHNSON CONTROLS

The following selected historical consolidated financial data is derived from the section titled "Selected Financial Data" contained in Johnson Controls' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2015 that Johnson Controls filed with the SEC on November 18, 2015, portions of which (including Part I, Item 1. Business, and the following items from Part II of the Annual Report: Item 6. Selected Financial Data, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data) were recast in Johnson Controls' Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2016, and Johnson Controls' Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2016 filed with the SEC on April 29, 2016. The information set forth below is only a summary that should be read together with the historical audited consolidated financial statements of Johnson Controls and the related notes, as well as the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" contained in Johnson Controls' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2015 that Johnson Controls filed with the SEC on November 18, 2015, portions of which (including Part I, Item 1. Business, and the following items from Part II of the Annual Report: Item 6. Selected Financial Data, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data) were recast in Johnson Controls' Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2016 and Johnson Controls' Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2016 filed with the SEC on April 29, 2016, all of which are incorporated by reference into

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Table of Contents

this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of any results to be expected in the future. For more information, see "Where You Can Find More Information."

	Six months ended/As of March 31,		Year Ended/As of September 30,					
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
(Millions, except per share amounts, number of employees, number of shareholders and percentages)								
OPERATING RESULTS								
Net sales	\$ 17,960	\$ 18,822	\$ 37,179	\$ 38,749	\$ 37,145	\$ 36,310	\$ 35,390	
Segment income(1)	1,389	1,386	3,258	2,721	2,511	2,227	2,088	
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc.(6)	(80)	933	1,439	1,404	992	1,003	1,317	
Net income (loss) attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc.	(80)	1,036	1,563	1,215	1,178	1,184	1,415	
Earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations(6)								
Basic	\$ (0.12)	\$ 1.42	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.11	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.94	
Diluted	(0.12)	1.40	2.18	2.08	1.44	1.46	1.92	
Return on average shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc.(2)(6)	-1%	9%	13%	12%	8%	9%	12%	
Capital expenditures	\$ 543	\$ 556	\$ 1,135	\$ 1,199	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,831	\$ 1,325	
Depreciation and amortization	445	429	860	955	952	824	731	
Number of employees	155,000	168,000	139,000	168,000	170,000	170,000	162,000	
FINANCIAL POSITION								
Working capital(3)	\$ 774	\$ 1,326	\$ 278	\$ 464	\$ 499	\$ 1,816	\$ 1,220	
Total assets	31,199	30,960	29,595	32,785	31,643	31,014	29,931	
Long-term debt	5,143	5,448	5,745	6,357	4,560	5,321	4,533	
Total debt	7,026	7,584	6,610	6,680	5,498	6,068	5,146	
Shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc.	9,984	10,583	10,376	11,311	12,314	11,625	11,154	
Total debt to capitalization(4)	41%	42%	39%	37%	31%	34%	32%	
Net book value per share(5)	\$ 15.40	\$ 16.16	\$ 16.03	\$ 17.00	\$ 17.99	\$ 17.04	\$ 16.40	
COMMON SHARE INFORMATION								
Dividends per share	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.04	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.64	
Market prices								
High	\$ 47.32	\$ 52.00	\$ 54.52	\$ 52.50	\$ 43.49	\$ 35.95	\$ 42.92	
Low	33.62	38.60	38.48	39.42	24.75	23.37	25.91	
Weighted average shares (in millions)								
Basic	648.0	657.9	655.2	666.9	683.7	681.5	677.7	
Diluted	648.0	664.7	661.5	674.8	689.2	688.6	689.9	
Number of shareholders	34,915	35,966	35,425	36,687	38,067	40,019	43,340	

- (1) Segment income is calculated as income from continuing operations before income taxes and noncontrolling interests excluding net financing charges, significant restructuring and impairment costs, and net mark-to-market adjustments on pension and postretirement plans.
- (2) Return on average shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls (ROE) represents income from continuing operations attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc. divided by average shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc.
- (3) Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities, excluding cash, short-term debt, the current portion of long-term debt, and the current portion of assets and liabilities held for sale.
- (4) Total debt to total capitalization represents total debt divided by the sum of total debt and shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc.
- (5) Net book value per share represents shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc. divided by the number of common shares outstanding at the end of the period.
- (6) Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc. includes \$229 million, \$397 million, \$324 million, \$903 million and \$271 million of significant restructuring and impairment costs in the six months ended March 31, 2016, and in fiscal year 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. It also includes \$422 million, \$237 million, \$(407) million, \$494 million and \$310 million of net mark-to-market charges (gains) on

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pension and postretirement plans in fiscal year 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The preceding amounts are stated on a pre-tax basis.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF TYCO**

The following selected historical consolidated financial data is derived from the section titled "Selected Financial Data" contained in Tyco's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 25, 2015 that Tyco filed with the SEC on November 13, 2015, portions of which (including the following items from Part II of the Annual Report: Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and Item 9A. Controls and Procedures) were recast in Tyco's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 11, 2016, Tyco's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 25, 2016 filed with the SEC on April 29, 2016 and Tyco's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 27, 2015 filed with the SEC on April 24, 2015.

The information set forth below is only a summary that should be read together with the historical audited consolidated financial statements of Tyco and the related notes, as well as the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" contained in Tyco's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 25, 2015 that Tyco filed with the SEC on November 13, 2015, portions of which (including the following items from Part II of the Annual Report: Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and Item 9A. Controls and Procedures) were recast in Tyco's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 11, 2016, and Tyco's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 25, 2016 filed with the SEC on April 29, 2016, all of which are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, and Tyco's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 27, 2015 filed with the SEC on April 24, 2015. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of any results to be expected in the future. For more information, see "Where You Can Find More Information."

	For the Six Months Ended		Fiscal Year				
	March 25, 2016	March 27, 2015	2015(3)	2014	2013	2012(4)(5)	2011
(\$ in millions, except per share data)							
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:							
Net revenue	\$ 4,707	\$ 4,908	\$ 9,902	\$ 10,332	\$ 10,058	\$ 9,875	\$ 10,069
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Tyco ordinary shareholders(1)	217	347	617	797	446	(411)	551
Net income attributable to Tyco ordinary shareholders(2)	222	329	551	1,838	536	472	1,719
Basic earnings per share attributable to Tyco ordinary shareholders:							
Income (loss) from continuing operations	0.51	0.83	1.47	1.75	0.96	(0.89)	1.16
Net income	0.52	0.78	1.31	4.04	1.15	1.02	3.63
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Tyco ordinary shareholders:							
Income (loss) from continuing operations	0.51	0.81	1.44	1.72	0.94	(0.89)	1.15
Net income	0.52	0.77	1.29	3.97	1.14	1.02	3.59
Cash dividends per share	0.41	0.36	0.77	0.68	0.62	0.90	0.99
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (End of Year):							
Total assets	\$ 11,611	\$ 11,695	\$ 12,321	\$ 11,809	\$ 12,176	\$ 12,365	\$ 26,702
Long-term debt	2,159	1,732	2,159	1,443	1,443	1,481	4,105
Total Tyco shareholders' equity	4,142	4,181	4,041	4,647	5,098	4,994	14,149

- (1) Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Tyco ordinary shareholders for fiscal year 2015 includes an \$81 million loss on extinguishment of debt. Fiscal years 2014 and 2012 include asbestos related charges of \$462 million and \$111 million, respectively. Fiscal 2014 also includes a net gain of \$216 million relating to the sale of Tyco's common equity stake in Atkore and \$96 million of legacy legal reversal and

Table of Contents

recoveries. In addition, fiscal 2013 includes \$100 million in environmental remediation costs related to Tyco's Marinette facility.

- (2) Net income attributable to Tyco ordinary shareholders for the fiscal year 2014 includes a gain on divestiture of approximately \$1.0 billion related to the sale of ADT Korea which is presented in (Loss) income from discontinued operations. Net income attributable to Tyco ordinary shareholders for the fiscal years 2012 and 2011 also includes income from discontinued operations of \$804 million and \$1,102 million, respectively, which is related to The ADT Corporation ("ADT") and Pentair Ltd. (formerly known as Tyco Flow Control International Ltd.) ("Tyco Flow Control").
- (3) The increase in long-term debt was due to the issuance of approximately \$2.1 billion of debt, partially offset by the redemption of the \$364 million aggregate principal of 8.5% notes due 2019. In addition, Tyco announced the October 2015 redemption of its outstanding \$242 million aggregate principal amount of 7.0% notes due 2019 and \$462 million aggregate principal amount of 6.875% notes due 2021, which were classified as current as of September 25, 2015.
- (4) The decrease in total assets and total Tyco shareholders' equity in fiscal 2012 is due to the distribution of ADT and Tyco Flow Control.
- (5) The decrease in long-term debt is due to the \$2.6 billion redemption of various debt securities in connection with the spin-off of ADT and Tyco Flow Control and subsequent merger of Pentair, Inc. with a subsidiary of Tyco Flow Control.

Table of Contents

SELECTED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected unaudited pro forma combined financial data (the "selected pro forma data") gives effect to the merger of Johnson Controls and Tyco. The merger has been accounted for as a reverse acquisition with Johnson Controls considered to be acquiring Tyco in the merger for accounting purposes. The selected pro forma data has been prepared using the acquisition method of accounting under U.S. GAAP, under which the assets and liabilities of Tyco will be recorded by Johnson Controls at their respective fair values as of the date the merger is consummated. The selected unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet data as of March 31, 2016 gives a preliminary effect to the merger as if it had occurred on March 31, 2016. The selected unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations data for the year ended September 30, 2015 and the six months ended March 31, 2016, gives effect to the merger as if it had occurred on October 1, 2014. The selected pro forma data is shown both before and after giving effect to the separation of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business.

The selected pro forma data, which is preliminary in nature, has been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed unaudited pro forma combined financial information of the combined company appearing elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma combined financial information. In addition, the unaudited pro forma combined financial information was based on, and should be read in conjunction with, the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of each of Johnson Controls and Tyco for the applicable periods, which have been incorporated in this joint proxy statement/prospectus by reference. For more information, see "*Where You Can Find More Information*" and "*Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information*." The selected pro forma data has been presented in accordance with SEC Regulation S-X Article 11 for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of what the combined company's financial position or results of operations actually would have been had the merger been consummated as of the dates indicated. In addition, the selected pro forma data does not purport to project the future financial position or operating results of the combined company. Also, as explained in more detail in the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma combined financial information, the preliminary fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed reflected in the

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Table of Contents

selected pro forma data is subject to adjustment and may vary significantly from the fair values that will be recorded upon consummation of the merger.

	As of or for the Six Months Ended March 31, 2016		As of or for the Year Ended September 30, 2015	
	Pre-spin	Post-spin	Pre-spin	Post-spin
(in millions, except per share amounts)				
Pro Forma Combined Statement of Income Data				
Net sales	\$ 22,651	\$ 14,120	\$ 47,046	\$ 26,967
Cost of sales	17,606	9,893	37,118	18,955
Gross profit	5,045	4,227	9,928	8,012
Income from continuing operations	152	723	1,753	1,062
Net income from continuing operations attributable to controlling shareholders	52	663	1,643	1,018
Basic earnings per share attributable to controlling shareholders from continuing operations	0.06	0.71	1.76	1.09
Diluted earnings per share attributable to controlling shareholders from continuing operations	0.06	0.70	1.74	1.08
Pro Forma Combined Statement of Financial Position Data				
Working capital	\$ 1,495	\$ 1,727		
Total assets	58,239	47,584		
Long-term debt	10,736	10,704		
Shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls and Tyco	25,858	19,879		

Table of Contents**COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL AND UNAUDITED PRO FORMA PER SHARE FINANCIAL DATA**

The following table sets forth (i) selected per share information for Johnson Controls common stock on a historical basis for the year ended September 30, 2015 and the six months ended March 31, 2016, (ii) selected per share information for Tyco ordinary shares on a historical basis for the year ended September 25, 2015 and the six months ended March 25, 2016 and (iii) selected per share information on a pro forma combined basis and Tyco equivalent basis for the year ended September 30, 2015 and the six months ended March 31, 2016. Except for the historical cash dividends per share and earnings per share attributable to Johnson Controls shareholders from continuing operations information as of and for the year ended September 30, 2015, in the case of Johnson Controls, and the historical information as of and for the year ended September 25, 2015, in the case of Tyco, the information in the table is unaudited. The pro forma 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 merger had been consummated as of the beginning of the periods presented, nor is it necessarily indicative of the future operating results or financial position of the combined company. You should read the data with the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of Tyco contained in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 25, 2015, portions of which (including the following items from Part II of the Annual Report: Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and Item 9A. Controls and Procedures) were recast in Tyco's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 11, 2016, the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of Johnson Controls contained in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 that Johnson Controls filed with the SEC on November 18, 2015, portions of which (including Part I, Item 1. Business, and the following items from Part II of the Annual Report: Item 6. Selected Financial Data, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data) were recast in Johnson Controls' Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2016 and Johnson Controls' and Tyco's respective Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and March 25, 2016, all of which are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See "*Where You Can Find More Information.*"

The pro forma combined and Tyco equivalent pro forma earnings per share from continuing operations were calculated using the methodology described in the section entitled "*Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information*" and take into account the Tyco share consolidation. The pro forma combined per share amounts (i) reflect the 0.955-for-one share consolidation to be effected by Tyco immediately prior to consummation of the merger and (ii) are shown both before and after giving effect to the separation of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business. See "*Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information.*"

	As of or for the Six Months Ended March 31, 2016	As of or for the Year Ended September 30, 2015
Johnson Controls Historical		
Book value per share	\$ 15.40	\$ 16.03
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.58	\$ 1.04
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Johnson Controls shareholders from continuing operations		
Basic	\$ (0.12)	\$ 2.20
Diluted	\$ (0.12)	\$ 2.18

Table of Contents

Tyco Historical	As of or for the Six Months Ended		As of or for the Year Ended	
	March 25, 2016		September 25, 2015	
Book value per share	\$	9.74	\$	9.56
Cash dividends per share	\$	0.41	\$	0.77
Earnings per share attributable to Tyco shareholders from continuing operations				
Basic	\$	0.51	\$	1.47
Diluted	\$	0.51	\$	1.44

Combined Company Pro Forma	As of or for the Six Months Ended		As of or for the Year Ended	
	March 31, 2016		September 30, 2015	
	Pre-spin	Post-spin	Pre-spin	Post-spin
Book value per share	\$ 27.63	\$ 21.24	n/a	n/a
Cash dividends per share(1)				
Basic earnings per share attributable to controlling shareholders from continuing operations	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.71	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.09
Diluted earnings per share attributable to controlling shareholders from continuing operations	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.70	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.08

(1)

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements do not present a combined dividend per share amount. The dividend policy of the combined company will be determined by the combined company board of directors following the merger.

Tyco Pro Forma Equivalent

The 0.955 for 1 share consolidation is reflected in the Combined Company Pro Forma per share data above (see **Note 8** of the *Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information* for the calculation of pro forma basic and diluted earnings per share of the combined company). Subsequent to the Tyco share consolidation occurring immediately prior to the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders will receive one share of the combined company for each share of Johnson Controls common stock. Accordingly, there would be no change for Tyco on an equivalent pro forma basis.

Table of Contents

THE JOHNSON CONTROLS SPECIAL MEETING

Date, Time and Place of the Johnson Controls Special Meeting

The special meeting of Johnson Controls shareholders will be held at The Ritz-Carlton Dallas, 2121 McKinney Ave, Dallas, TX 75201, at 1:00 p.m. (local time), on August 17, 2016. On or about July 6, 2016, Johnson Controls commenced mailing this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the enclosed form of proxy card to its shareholders entitled to vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting.

Purpose of the Johnson Controls Special Meeting

At the Johnson Controls special meeting, Johnson Controls shareholders will be asked to approve the following items:

1. the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus;
2. the adjournment of the Johnson Controls special meeting to another date and place if necessary or appropriate to solicit additional votes in favor of approving the Johnson Controls merger proposal; and
3. on a non-binding, advisory basis, the compensation that may become payable to Johnson Controls' named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the merger, as disclosed in *"The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Johnson Controls' Named Executive Officers."*

Recommendation of the Johnson Controls Board of Directors

The Johnson Controls board of directors recommends that you vote **"FOR"** the Johnson Controls merger proposal, **"FOR"** the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal and **"FOR"** the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal. See *"The Merger Recommendation of the Johnson Controls Board of Directors and Johnson Controls' Reasons for the Merger."*

Consummation of the merger is conditioned on approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal, but is not conditioned on the approval of the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal or the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal.

Johnson Controls Record Date and Quorum

Record Date

The Johnson Controls board of directors has fixed the close of business on June 27, 2016 as the record date for determining the holders of shares of Johnson Controls common stock entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting.

As of the Johnson Controls record date, there were 639,708,284 shares of Johnson Controls common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting held by 34,634 holders of record. Each share of Johnson Controls common stock entitles the holder to one vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting on each proposal to be considered at the Johnson Controls special meeting. Johnson Controls shares that are held in treasury will not be entitled to vote at the Johnson Controls special meeting.

Quorum

The presence of the holders of stock representing a majority of the voting power of all shares of Johnson Controls common stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at the Johnson Controls

Table of Contents

special meeting, in person or represented by proxy, is necessary to constitute a quorum. Abstentions will be counted as present for purposes of determining a quorum. Because it is expected that all proposals to be voted on at the Johnson Controls special meeting will be "non-routine" matters, broker non-votes (which are shares of Johnson Controls common stock held by banks, brokers or other nominees that are present in person or by proxy at the Johnson Controls special meeting but with respect to which the bank, broker or other nominee is not instructed by the beneficial owner of such shares how to vote on a particular proposal and the bank, broker or other nominee does not have discretionary voting power on such proposal), if any, will not be counted as present for purposes of determining a quorum. Shares of Johnson Controls common stock held in treasury will not be included in the calculation of the number of shares of Johnson Controls stock represented at the Johnson Controls special meeting for purposes of determining a quorum.

As of the Johnson Controls record date, directors and executive officers of Johnson Controls and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote 660,406 shares of Johnson Controls common stock, representing less than 1% of the shares of Johnson Controls common stock outstanding on that date, and directors and executive officers of Tyco and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote 147 shares of Johnson Controls common stock, representing less than 1% of the shares of Johnson Controls common stock outstanding on that date. Johnson Controls currently expects that Johnson Controls' directors and executive officers will vote their shares in favor of the Johnson Controls merger proposal, the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal and the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal, although none of them has entered into any agreement obligating him or her to do so.

Required Vote

Required Vote to Approve the Johnson Controls Merger Proposal

Approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Johnson Controls common stock.

Required Vote to Approve the Johnson Controls Adjournment Proposal

Approval of the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal requires that the votes cast by Johnson Controls shareholders present in person or represented by proxy at the Johnson Controls special meeting and entitled to vote on the proposal in favor of the proposal exceed the votes cast by such shareholders against the proposal.

Required Vote to Approve the Johnson Controls Advisory Compensation Proposal

Approval of the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal requires that the votes cast by Johnson Controls shareholders present in person or represented by proxy at the Johnson Controls special meeting and entitled to vote on the proposal in favor of the proposal exceed the votes cast by such shareholders against the proposal.

Treatment of Abstentions; Failure to Vote

For purposes of the Johnson Controls special meeting, an abstention occurs when a Johnson Controls shareholder attends the Johnson Controls special meeting in person and does not vote or returns a proxy marked "ABSTAIN."

For the Johnson Controls merger proposal, an abstention or a failure to vote will have the same effect as a vote cast "AGAINST" this proposal.

For the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal, an abstention will have no effect on the vote count for this proposal. If a Johnson Controls shareholder fails to vote or to instruct his or her bank, broker or other nominee on how to vote and is not present in person or by proxy at the

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls special meeting, it will also have no effect on the vote count for the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal.

For the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal, an abstention will have no effect on the vote count for this proposal. If a Johnson Controls shareholder fails to vote or to instruct his or her bank, broker or other nominee on how to vote and is not present in person or by proxy at the Johnson Controls special meeting, it will also have no effect on the vote count for the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal.

Voting of Proxies; Incomplete Proxies

Giving a proxy means that a Johnson Controls shareholder authorizes the persons named in the enclosed proxy card to vote its shares at the Johnson Controls special meeting in the manner it directs. A Johnson Controls shareholder may vote by proxy or in person at the Johnson Controls special meeting. If you hold your shares of Johnson Controls common stock in your name as a shareholder of record, to submit a proxy, you, as a Johnson Controls shareholder, may use one of the following methods:

By Internet. The web address and instructions for Internet proxy submission can be found on the enclosed proxy card. You will be required to provide your assigned control number located on the proxy card. Internet proxy submission via the web address indicated on the enclosed proxy card is available 24 hours a day. If you choose to submit your proxy by Internet, then you do not need to return the proxy card. To be valid, your Internet proxy must be received by 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on the day preceding the Johnson Controls special meeting.

By Telephone. The toll-free number for telephone proxy submission can be found on the enclosed proxy card. You will be required to provide your assigned control number located on the proxy card. Telephone proxy submission is available 24 hours a day. If you choose to submit your proxy by telephone, then you do not need to return the proxy card. To be valid, your telephone proxy must be received by 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on the day preceding the Johnson Controls special meeting.

By Mail. Mark the enclosed proxy card, sign and date it, and return it in the postage-paid envelope you have been provided. To be valid, your proxy by mail must be received by 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on the day preceding the Johnson Controls special meeting.

In Person. You may also vote your shares in person at the Johnson Controls special meeting.

Johnson Controls requests that Johnson Controls shareholders submit their proxies over the Internet, by telephone or by completing and signing the accompanying proxy card and returning it to Johnson Controls in the enclosed postage-paid envelope as soon as possible. When the accompanying proxy card is returned properly executed, the shares of Johnson Controls common stock represented by it will be voted at the Johnson Controls special meeting in accordance with the instructions contained on the proxy card.

If you sign and return your proxy or voting instruction card without indicating how to vote on any particular proposal, the Johnson Controls common stock represented by your proxy will be voted "**FOR**" each such proposal in accordance with the recommendation of the Johnson Controls board of directors. Unless you check the box on your proxy card to withhold discretionary authority, the proxyholders may use their discretion to vote on the proposals relating to the Johnson Controls special meeting.

If your shares of Johnson Controls common stock are held in "street name" by a bank, broker or other nominee, you should check the voting form used by that firm to determine whether you may give voting instructions by telephone or the Internet.

Table of Contents

EVERY JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDER'S VOTE IS IMPORTANT. ACCORDINGLY, EACH JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDER SHOULD SUBMIT ITS PROXY VIA THE INTERNET OR BY TELEPHONE, OR SIGN, DATE AND RETURN THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD, WHETHER OR NOT THE JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDER PLANS TO ATTEND THE JOHNSON CONTROLS SPECIAL MEETING IN PERSON.

Shares Held in "Street Name"

If your shares of Johnson Controls common stock are held in "street name" through a bank, broker or other nominee, you must instruct such bank, broker or other nominee on how to vote the shares by following the instructions that the bank, broker or other nominee provides you along with this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Your bank, broker or other nominee, as applicable, may have an earlier deadline by which you must provide instructions to it as to how to vote your shares of Johnson Controls common stock, so you should read carefully the materials provided to you by your bank, broker or other nominee.

You may not vote shares held in "street name" by returning a proxy card directly to Johnson Controls or by voting in person at the Johnson Controls special meeting unless you provide a "legal proxy," which you must obtain from your broker, bank or other nominee. Further, banks, brokers or other nominees who hold shares of Johnson Controls common stock on behalf of their customers may not give a proxy to Johnson Controls to vote those shares with respect to any of the Johnson Controls proposals without specific instructions from their customers, as banks, brokers and other nominees do not have discretionary voting power on any of the Johnson Controls proposals. Therefore, if your shares of Johnson Controls common stock are held in "street name" and you do not instruct your bank, broker or other nominee on how to vote your shares,

1. your bank, broker or other nominee may not vote your shares on the Johnson Controls merger proposal, which will have the same effect as a vote "**AGAINST**" this proposal;
2. your bank, broker or other nominee may not vote your shares on the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal, which will have no effect on the vote count for this proposal; and
3. your bank, broker or other nominee may not vote your shares on the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal, which will have no effect on the vote count for this proposal.

If your shares of Johnson Controls common stock are held in "street name" and you do not instruct your bank, broker or other nominee on how to vote your shares with respect to any of the Johnson Controls proposals, your shares will not be counted toward determining whether a quorum is present. Your shares will be counted toward determining whether a quorum is present if you instruct your bank, broker or other nominee on how to vote your shares with respect to one or more of the Johnson Controls proposals.

Revocability of Proxies and Changes to a Johnson Controls Shareholder's Vote

If you are a Johnson Controls shareholder of record, you may revoke or change your proxy at any time before it is voted at the Johnson Controls special meeting by:

sending a written notice of revocation to the Johnson Controls Corporate Secretary, Johnson Controls, Inc., 5757 North Green Bay Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209 that is received by Johnson Controls prior to 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on the day preceding the Johnson Controls special meeting, stating that you would like to revoke your proxy; or

submitting a new proxy bearing a later date (by Internet, telephone or mail) that is received by Johnson Controls prior to 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on the day preceding the Johnson Controls special meeting; or

attending the Johnson Controls special meeting and voting in person.

Table of Contents

If you are a Johnson Controls shareholder whose shares are held in "street name" by a bank, broker or other nominee, you may revoke your proxy or voting instructions and vote your shares in person at the Johnson Controls special meeting only in accordance with applicable rules and procedures as employed by your bank, broker or other nominee. If your shares are held in an account at a bank, broker or other nominee, you must follow the directions you receive from your bank, broker or other nominee in order to change or revoke your proxy or voting instructions and should contact your bank, broker or other nominee to do so.

Attending the Johnson Controls special meeting will NOT automatically revoke a proxy that was submitted through the Internet or by telephone or mail. ***You must vote by ballot at the Johnson Controls special meeting to change your vote.***

Solicitation of Proxies

The cost of solicitation of proxies from Johnson Controls shareholders will be borne by Johnson Controls. Johnson Controls will reimburse brokerage firms and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for reasonable expenses incurred by them in sending proxy materials to the beneficial owners of Johnson Controls common stock. Johnson Controls has retained a professional proxy solicitation firm D.F. King & Co., Inc., to assist in the solicitation of proxies for an initial fee of \$25,000 plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. In addition to solicitations by mail, Johnson Controls' directors, officers and regular employees may solicit proxies personally or by telephone without additional compensation.

Attending the Johnson Controls Special Meeting

Subject to space availability and certain security procedures, all Johnson Controls shareholders as of the Johnson Controls record date, or their duly appointed proxies, may attend the Johnson Controls special meeting. Admission to the Johnson Controls special meeting will be on a first-come, first-served basis.

Each person attending the Johnson Controls special meeting must have an admission ticket or proof of ownership of Johnson Controls stock, as well as a valid government-issued photo identification, such as a valid driver's license or passport, to be admitted to the meeting.

To request your admission ticket to the Johnson Controls special meeting, please send your request and proof of stock ownership described below by one of the following methods:

Email to: Shareholder.Services@jci.com; or

Mail to: Johnson Controls, Inc.
Attn: Shareholder Services X-76
5757 North Green Bay Ave.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209-4408

If you are a registered shareholder (i.e., you hold your shares through Johnson Controls' transfer agent, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.) or if you own shares through one of Johnson Controls' retirement or employee savings and investment plans, you may reserve your ticket by providing your name and address as shown on your account or voting materials with your admission ticket request.

If you hold your shares through a bank, broker or nominee, you may reserve your ticket by providing your name and address, along with proof of your ownership as of June 27, 2016, such as your most recent account statement or a letter from your bank or broker.

Admission ticket requests are processed in the order they are received and must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. Central Time on August 10, 2016. Please include your e-mail address or telephone number in your mail communication in case Johnson Controls needs to contact you regarding your

Table of Contents

ticket request. You will receive your admission ticket by the same method by which you submitted your request. The admission ticket is not transferable.

A Johnson Controls shareholder may appoint a representative to attend the Johnson Controls special meeting and/or vote on his/her behalf. An admission ticket must be requested by the Johnson Controls shareholder but will be issued in the name of the authorized representative. Any individual holding an admission ticket that is not issued in his/her name will not be admitted to the Johnson Controls special meeting.

Assistance

If you need assistance in completing your proxy card or have questions regarding the Johnson Controls special meeting, please contact D.F. King & Co., Inc., the proxy solicitation agent for Johnson Controls, by mail at 48 Wall Street, 22nd Floor, New York, NY 10005, or by telephone toll-free at (800) 814-9324 or by call collect at (212) 269-5550.

Table of Contents

JOHNSON CONTROLS PROPOSALS

Johnson Controls Merger Proposal

As discussed throughout this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Johnson Controls is asking its shareholders to approve the Johnson Controls merger proposal. Under the terms of the merger agreement, the businesses of Johnson Controls and Tyco will be combined under a single company. The merger is structured as a "reverse merger," in which Johnson Controls will merge with an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco, with Tyco being the parent entity of the combined company. Following the merger, Tyco will change its name to "Johnson Controls International plc" (subject to the approval of the Registrar of Companies in Ireland) and is referred to as the "combined company." Shares of Johnson Controls common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol "JCI," and Tyco ordinary shares currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol "TYC." Following the merger, Johnson Controls common stock will be delisted from the NYSE, deregistered under the Exchange Act and cease to be publicly traded, and the ordinary shares of the combined company will trade on the NYSE using the current Johnson Controls symbol "JCI."

Holders of shares of Johnson Controls common stock should carefully read this joint proxy statement/prospectus in its entirety, including the annexes, for more detailed information concerning the merger agreement and the merger. In particular, holders of shares of Johnson Controls common stock are directed to the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Consummation of the merger is conditioned on approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal.

Vote Required and Johnson Controls Board Recommendation

Approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Johnson Controls common stock.

The Johnson Controls board of directors recommends a vote "**FOR**" the Johnson Controls merger proposal.

Johnson Controls Adjournment Proposal

Johnson Controls is asking its shareholders to approve the adjournment of the Johnson Controls special meeting to another time and place if necessary or appropriate to solicit additional votes in favor of the Johnson Controls merger proposal. The merger agreement provides that the Johnson Controls special meeting will not be postponed without the mutual agreement of Johnson Controls and Tyco.

Consummation of the merger is not conditioned on the approval of the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal.

Vote Required and Johnson Controls Board Recommendation

Approval of the Johnson Controls adjournment proposal requires that the votes cast by Johnson Controls shareholders present in person or represented by proxy at the Johnson Controls special meeting and entitled to vote on the proposal in favor of the proposal exceed the votes cast by such shareholders against the proposal.

The Johnson Controls board of directors recommends a vote "**FOR**" the Johnson Controls Adjournment Proposal.

Johnson Controls Advisory Compensation Proposal

Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 and Rule 14a-21(c) of the Exchange Act, Johnson Controls is seeking non-binding, advisory shareholder

Table of Contents

approval of the compensation of Johnson Controls' named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the merger as disclosed in "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Johnson Controls' Named Executive Officers.*" The proposal gives Johnson Controls' shareholders the opportunity to express their views on the merger-related compensation of Johnson Controls' named executive officers. Accordingly, Johnson Controls is requesting shareholders to adopt the following resolution, on a non-binding, advisory basis:

"RESOLVED, that the compensation that may be paid or become payable to Johnson Controls' named executive officers in connection with the merger, as disclosed pursuant to Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K in "*The Merger Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Johnson Controls' Named Executive Officers,*" is hereby APPROVED."

Consummation of the merger is not conditioned on approval of the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal. Because the vote is advisory in nature only, it will not be binding on either Johnson Controls or the combined company. Accordingly, to the extent Johnson Controls or the combined company is contractually obligated to pay the compensation, the compensation will be payable to the Johnson Controls named executive officers, subject only to the conditions applicable thereto, if the merger agreement is approved and adopted and the merger consummated, regardless of the outcome of the advisory vote.

Vote Required and Johnson Controls Board Recommendation

Approval of the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal requires that the votes cast by Johnson Controls shareholders present in person or represented by proxy at the Johnson Controls special meeting and entitled to vote on the proposal in favor of the proposal exceed the votes cast by such shareholders against the proposal.

The Johnson Controls board of directors recommends a vote "**FOR**" the Johnson Controls advisory compensation proposal.

Other Matters to Come Before the Johnson Controls Special Meeting

No other matters are intended to be brought before the Johnson Controls special meeting by Johnson Controls. If any other matters properly come before the Johnson Controls special meeting, the persons named in the proxy will vote the shares represented thereby in accordance with the recommendation of Johnson Controls board of directors on any such matter (unless the Johnson Controls shareholder checks the box on the proxy card to withhold discretionary voting authority).

Table of Contents

THE TYCO EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Date, Time and Place of the Tyco EGM

The Tyco EGM will be held at Arthur Cox, Earlsfort Centre, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, Ireland, at 9:00 a.m. (local time), on August 17, 2016. On or about July 6, 2016, Tyco commenced mailing this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the enclosed form of proxy card to its shareholders entitled to vote at the Tyco EGM.

Purpose of the Tyco EGM

At the Tyco EGM, Tyco shareholders will be asked to approve the following items:

1. the amendments to the Tyco memorandum of association set forth in Annex B-1 to this joint proxy statement/prospectus;
2. the amendments to the Tyco articles of association set forth in Annex B-2 to this joint proxy statement/prospectus;
3. the consolidation of Tyco ordinary shares whereby, immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, every issued and unissued Tyco ordinary share will be consolidated into 0.955 Tyco ordinary shares;
4. an increase to the authorized share capital of Tyco such that the number of authorized ordinary shares of Tyco immediately following the Tyco share consolidation is equal to 1,000,000,000 (the number of authorized ordinary shares of Tyco immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation);
5. the issuance of Tyco ordinary shares in connection with the merger as contemplated by the merger agreement;
6. the change of name of the combined company to "Johnson Controls International plc" effective as of the effective time of the merger or as promptly as reasonably practicable thereafter, subject to approval of the Registrar of Companies in Ireland;
7. an increase, effective as of the effective time of the merger, to the authorized share capital of Tyco in an amount equal to 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares and 100,000,000 preferred shares;
8. the allotment of relevant securities (as defined in the Irish Companies Act) for issuances after the merger of up to approximately 33% of the combined company's post-merger issued share capital;
9. the disapplication of statutory pre-emption rights in respect of issuances of equity securities (as defined in the Irish Companies Act) for cash for issuances after the merger of up to approximately 5% of the combined company's post-merger issued share capital;
10. the renominalization of Tyco ordinary shares such that the nominal value of each ordinary share will be decreased by approximately \$0.00047 to \$0.01 (matching its pre-consolidation nominal value) with the amount of the deduction being credited to undenominated capital; and
11. the reduction of some or all of the share premium of Tyco resulting from the merger to allow the creation of additional distributable reserves of the combined company.

Recommendation of the Tyco Board of Directors

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The Tyco board of directors recommends that the Tyco shareholders vote their Tyco ordinary shares "**FOR**" each of the Tyco governing documents proposals, "**FOR**" the Tyco share consolidation proposal, "**FOR**" the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal, "**FOR**" the Tyco

Table of Contents

share issuance proposal, "**FOR**" the Tyco name change proposal, "**FOR**" the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal, "**FOR**" the Tyco allotment authority proposal, "**FOR**" the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal, "**FOR**" the Tyco share renominization proposal and "**FOR**" the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal. See "*The Merger Recommendation of the Tyco Board of Directors and Tyco's Reasons for the Merger.*"

Consummation of the merger is conditioned on the approval of each of resolutions 1 and 2 (the Tyco governing documents proposals), resolution 3 (the Tyco share consolidation proposal), resolution 4 (the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal), resolution 5 (the Tyco share issuance proposal) and resolution 6 (the Tyco name change proposal).

Consummation of the merger is **not** conditioned on the approval of resolution 7 (the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal), resolution 8 (the Tyco allotment authority proposal), resolution 9 (the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal), resolution 10 (the Tyco share renominization proposal) and resolution 11 (the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal).

Tyco Record Date and Quorum

Record Date

The record date for the Tyco EGM has been fixed by the board of directors as the close of business on June 27, 2016. Tyco shareholders of record at that time are entitled to vote at the Tyco EGM.

Quorum

The presence of two or more persons holding or representing by proxy (whether or not such holder actually exercises his voting rights in whole, in part or at all) more than 50% of the total issued voting rights of Tyco's shares is necessary to constitute a quorum. Abstentions and broker non-votes (ordinary shares of Tyco held by banks, brokers or other nominees of record that are present in person or represented by proxy at the Tyco EGM but with respect to which the bank, broker or other nominee is not instructed by the beneficial owner of such shares how to vote on a particular proposal and the broker or other shareholder of record does not have discretionary voting power on such proposal) will be counted as present for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum but will not be counted as votes cast for or against any of the Tyco proposals.

Required Vote

1. *Tyco Governing Documents Proposals:* The affirmative vote of 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on each of the Tyco governing documents proposals at the Tyco EGM is required to approve each of the Tyco governing documents proposals.
2. *Tyco Share Consolidation Proposal:* The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco share consolidation proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco share consolidation proposal.
3. *Tyco Pre-Merger Authorized Share Capital Increase Proposal:* The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal.
4. *Tyco Share Issuance Proposal:* The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco share issuance proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco share issuance proposal.

Table of Contents

5. *Tyco Name Change Proposal:* The affirmative vote of 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco name change proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco name change proposal.
6. *Tyco Authorized Share Capital Increase Proposal:* The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal.
7. *Tyco Allotment Authority Proposal:* The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco allotment authority proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco allotment authority proposal.
8. *Tyco Pre-emption Waiver Proposal:* The affirmative vote of 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal.
9. *Tyco Share Renominalization Proposal:* The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco share renominalization proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco renominalization proposal.
10. *Tyco Distributable Reserves Creation Proposal:* The affirmative vote of 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, by shareholders entitled to vote on the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco distributable reserves creation increase proposal.

Treatment of Abstentions; Failure to Vote

Because the vote required to approve each of the Tyco proposals is based on votes properly cast at the Tyco EGM, and because abstentions are not considered votes properly cast, abstentions, along with failures to vote, will have no effect on such proposals (except that failures to vote will not, but abstentions will, be counted towards determining whether a quorum is present).

Voting of Proxies; Incomplete Proxies

Giving a proxy means that a Tyco shareholder authorizes the persons named in the enclosed proxy card to vote its shares at the Tyco EGM in the manner it directs. A Tyco shareholder may vote by proxy or in person at the Tyco EGM. If you hold your Tyco ordinary shares in your name as a shareholder of record, to submit a proxy, you, as a Tyco shareholder, may use one of the following methods:

By Internet. The web address and instructions for Internet proxy submission can be found on the enclosed proxy card. You will be required to provide your assigned control number located on the proxy card. Internet proxy submission via the web address indicated on the enclosed proxy card is available 24 hours a day. If you choose to submit your proxy by Internet, then you do not need to return the proxy card. To be valid, your Internet proxy must be received by 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on August 14, 2016.

By Telephone. The toll-free number for telephone proxy submission can be found on the enclosed proxy card. You will be required to provide your assigned control number located on the proxy card. Telephone proxy submission is available 24 hours a day. If you choose to submit your proxy by telephone, then you do not need to return the proxy card. To be valid, your telephone proxy submission must be received by 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on August 14, 2016.

Table of Contents

By Mail. Mark the enclosed proxy card, sign and date it, and return it in the postage-paid envelope you have been provided. To be valid, your proxy by mail must be received by 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on August 14, 2016.

In Person. You may also vote your shares in person at the Tyco EGM.

Tyco requests that Tyco shareholders submit their proxies over the Internet, by telephone or by completing and signing the accompanying proxy card and returning it to Tyco in the enclosed postage-paid envelope as soon as possible. When the accompanying proxy card is returned properly executed, the Tyco ordinary shares represented by it will be voted at the Tyco EGM in accordance with the instructions contained on the proxy card.

If you sign and return your proxy or voting instruction card without indicating how to vote on any particular proposal, the Tyco ordinary shares represented by your proxy will be voted "**FOR**" each proposal in accordance with the recommendation of the Tyco board of directors. Unless you check the box on your proxy card to withhold discretionary authority, the proxyholders may use their discretion to vote on the proposals relating to the Tyco EGM.

If you are a shareholder of record of Tyco and you choose to submit your proxy by telephone by calling the toll-free number on your proxy card, your use of that telephone system and in particular the entry of your pin number/other unique identifier, will be deemed to constitute your appointment, in writing and under hand, and for all purposes of the Irish Companies Act, of each of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Tyco as your proxy to vote your shares on your behalf in accordance with your telephone instructions.

If your Tyco ordinary shares are held in "street name" by a bank, broker or other nominee, you should check the voting form used by that firm to determine whether you may submit a proxy by telephone or give voting instructions over the Internet.

Shares Held in "Street Name"

If your Tyco ordinary shares are held in "street name" through a bank, broker or other nominee, you must instruct such bank, broker or other nominee on how to vote the shares by following the instructions that the bank, broker or other nominee provides you along with this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Your bank, broker or other nominee, as applicable, may have an earlier deadline by which you must provide instructions to it as to how to vote your Tyco ordinary shares, so you should read carefully the materials provided to you by your bank, broker or other nominee.

You may not vote shares held in "street name" by returning a proxy card directly to Tyco or by voting in person at the Tyco EGM unless you provide a "legal proxy," which you must obtain from your broker, bank or other nominee. Further, banks, brokers or other nominees who hold Tyco ordinary shares on behalf of their customers may not give a proxy to Tyco to vote those shares with respect to any of the Tyco proposals without specific instructions from their customers, as banks, brokers and other nominees do not have discretionary voting power on any of the Tyco proposals. Therefore, if your Tyco ordinary shares are held in "street name" and you do not instruct your bank, broker or other nominee on how to vote your shares, your shares will have no effect on the vote count for any of the Tyco proposals.

Table of Contents

Revocability of Proxies and Changes to a Tyco Shareholder's Vote

As a Tyco shareholder, you may revoke a proxy at any time before your proxy is voted at the Tyco EGM and you may change your vote within the timelines set forth below. If you are a Tyco shareholder of record, you can do this by:

timely delivering written notice that you have revoked your proxy to the company secretary of Tyco at the following address:

Tyco International plc
1 Albert Quay
Cork, Ireland
Attention: Company Secretary

submitting a proxy by telephone again or giving voting instructions over the Internet again no later than 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on August 14, 2016;

signing and returning by mail a proxy card with a later date so that it is received no later than 11:59 p.m. (U.S. Eastern Time) on August 14, 2016; or

attending the Tyco EGM and voting by ballot in person.

Attending the Tyco EGM will not automatically revoke a proxy that was submitted through the Internet or by telephone or mail. If you wish to change your vote at the Tyco EGM, you must vote by ballot at such meeting to change your vote.

If you are a Tyco shareholder whose shares are held in "street name" by a bank, broker or other nominee, you may revoke your proxy and vote your shares in person at the Tyco EGM only in accordance with applicable rules and procedures as employed by such bank, broker or other nominee. If your shares are held in an account at a bank, broker or other nominee, you should contact your bank, broker or other nominee to change your voting instructions.

Solicitation of Proxies

The cost of solicitation of proxies from Tyco shareholders will be borne by Tyco. Tyco will reimburse brokerage firms and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for reasonable expenses incurred by them in sending proxy materials to the beneficial owners of Tyco ordinary shares. Tyco has retained a professional proxy solicitation firm, MacKenzie, to assist in the solicitation of proxies for a fee of up to \$75,000 plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. In addition to solicitations by mail, Tyco's directors, officers and regular employees may solicit proxies personally or by telephone without additional compensation.

Attending the Tyco EGM

All Tyco shareholders as of the record date are invited to attend the Tyco EGM. For admission to the Tyco EGM, shareholders of record should bring the admission ticket attached to the enclosed proxy card to the Registered Shareholders check-in area, where their ownership will be verified. Those who have beneficial ownership of shares held by a bank, broker or other nominee should come to the Beneficial Owners check-in area. To be admitted, beneficial owners must bring account statements or letters from their banks or brokers showing that they own Tyco shares. Registration will begin at 8:00 a.m., local time.

Assistance

If you need assistance in completing your proxy card or have questions regarding the Tyco EGM, please contact MacKenzie, the proxy solicitation agent for Tyco, by mail at 105 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016, or by telephone toll-free at (800) 322-2885 or collect at (212) 929-5500.

Table of Contents

TYCO PROPOSALS

Tyco Governing Documents Proposals (Resolutions 1 and 2)

Tyco is asking its shareholders to approve amendments to its memorandum and articles of association. Under Irish law separate resolutions are required to approve amendments to the memorandum of association of Tyco, which sets out amongst other things the corporate objects of Tyco, and the articles of association of Tyco, which regulate amongst other matters the governance of Tyco. Accordingly, resolution 1 of the Tyco EGM proposes amendments to the corporate objects set out in the memorandum of association and resolution 2 proposes amendments to the articles of association of Tyco. Both resolutions 1 and 2 are proposed as special resolutions.

Summary of Changes to the Memorandum and Articles of Association

The amendments to the Tyco memorandum and articles of association are either required to implement or facilitate the merger or governance changes required by the merger agreement or, in some instances, to update for recent statutory changes in Irish company law. The key amendments are as follows:

Clause 3 of the memorandum of association, which sets out the corporate objects of Tyco, will be updated to reflect the expanded activities of the combined company and to delete objects inserted for prior transactions that are no longer relevant to the combined company.

Article 1 of the articles of association will be updated to clarify that sections 83 and 84 of the Irish Companies Act apply to Tyco. These sections contain the powers for a company to effect capital variations (which will facilitate the implementation of the Tyco share consolidation proposal and the Tyco share renominialization proposal) and to effect capital reductions (which will facilitate the implementation of the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal), and article 2(g) which previously dealt with an analogous subject matter will be deleted. Article 137(a) will be amended for consistency with the update to Article 1.

The definitions of "Act" and "Acts" in article 2(a) of the articles of association will be updated to reflect the current Irish Companies Act now in force.

Article 30 of the articles of association will also be amended to facilitate the Tyco share renominialization proposal, in particular by permitting the par value of the ordinary shares of Tyco to remain as \$0.01 following the share consolidation by passing an ordinary resolution rather than a special resolution.

Article 74(a) of the articles of association will be updated to reflect section 183 of the Irish Companies Act now in force which permits the articles of association to provide for the time by which the instrument of proxy must be deposited with the company in advance of a general meeting of shareholders.

Article 107 of the articles of association will be amended and article 107A will be inserted to reflect the proposed governance arrangements of the combined company, including the proposed appointments to the roles of Chairman, Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Operating Officer in accordance with the merger agreement. Article 107A provides that from the effective time of the merger until the date that is three months after the second succession date, the appointment, removal or replacement of the Chief Executive Officer, Chairman, Executive Chairman, President or Chief Operating Officer of the combined company other than as set forth in the merger agreement would require the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the non-executive directors of the combined company. See "*Merger Agreement Covenants and Agreements Post-Merger Governance Matters.*"

Table of Contents

A number of other articles will be amended for consistency with the amendments to article 107 and the insertion of article 107A, specifically articles 87, 108(a), 112, 116 and the definition of "Chairman" in article 2(a).

Holders of Tyco ordinary shares should read this joint proxy statement/prospectus in its entirety, including in particular the amendments to the Tyco memorandum and articles of association set forth in Annex B-1 and Annex B-2.

Save for the amendments to articles 1, 30, 74(a) and 137(a) and the definitions of "Act" and "Acts," the amendments to the memorandum and articles of association will take effect from and are conditional upon the consummation of the merger and Tyco will not effect these changes if the merger is not consummated, notwithstanding that Tyco shareholders may have previously approved the Tyco governing documents proposals. The amendments to articles 1, 30, 74(a) and 137(a) and the definitions of "Act" and "Acts," will take immediate effect on the passing of resolution 2 and are not conditional on the merger being consummated as they are required to be in force before the merger is consummated in order to facilitate the Tyco share consolidation proposal and the Tyco share renominization proposal and since they constitute changes which do not involve a material change from the current governance of Tyco.

Vote Required and Tyco Board Recommendation

The affirmative vote of at least 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, at the Tyco EGM for each of resolutions 1 and 2 is required to approve the Tyco governing documents proposals.

Consummation of the merger is conditioned on approval of the Tyco governing documents proposals.

The Tyco board of directors unanimously recommends a vote "**FOR**" each of the Tyco governing documents proposals.

Tyco Share Consolidation Proposal (Resolution 3)

Tyco is asking its shareholders to approve the Tyco share consolidation proposal. By approving the Tyco share consolidation proposal, the Tyco shareholders approve, subject to the consummation of the merger, the Tyco share consolidation which will occur immediately prior to the consummation of the merger and immediately prior to the pre-merger authorized share capital increase (resolution 4) becoming effective. If the Tyco shareholders approve the Tyco share consolidation proposal and Tyco effects the Tyco share consolidation, then each issued and outstanding Tyco ordinary share of nominal value \$0.01 will be consolidated into 0.955 Tyco ordinary shares of nominal value of approximately \$0.01047, which will become ordinary shares of the combined company in the merger. The Tyco share consolidation proposal is being proposed as an ordinary resolution, as resolution 3 at the Tyco EGM.

If Tyco effects the Tyco share consolidation, then, except for adjustments that may result from the treatment of fractional entitlements as described below, prior to giving effect to the merger each Tyco shareholder will hold the same percentage of then-outstanding Tyco ordinary shares immediately following the Tyco share consolidation as such Tyco shareholder held immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation.

Principal Effects of the Share Consolidation

If Tyco shareholders approve the Tyco share consolidation proposal and Tyco effects the Tyco share consolidation, each Tyco shareholder will own a reduced number of Tyco ordinary shares upon the effectiveness of the Tyco share consolidation. Tyco would effect the Tyco share consolidation simultaneously for all outstanding Tyco ordinary shares. The Tyco share consolidation will change the nominal value of Tyco ordinary shares from \$0.01 to approximately \$0.01047 per share. The Tyco share

Table of Contents

consolidation will affect all Tyco shareholders uniformly and will not change any Tyco shareholder's percentage ownership interest in Tyco, except to the extent that the Tyco share consolidation would result in any Tyco shareholder otherwise owning a fractional entitlement to a share, which will be dealt with in the manner described under " *Fractional Entitlements*" below. Therefore, voting rights and other rights and preferences of the holders of Tyco ordinary shares will not be affected by the Tyco share consolidation (save in respect of fractional entitlements). Tyco ordinary shares issued pursuant to the Tyco share consolidation will remain fully paid.

As of the effective time of the Tyco share consolidation, pursuant to and in accordance with the anti-dilution provisions of Tyco's equity incentive plans, Tyco will appropriately and proportionately adjust the number of Tyco ordinary shares issuable in respect of outstanding equity incentive awards, the exercise price of all outstanding options, the total number of Tyco ordinary shares that may be the subject of future grants as well as the individual ordinary share limits under Tyco's equity incentive plans.

Registered Tyco shareholders hold their Tyco ordinary shares in book-entry form and do not have share certificates evidencing their ownership of Tyco ordinary shares. They are, however, provided with a statement reflecting the number of shares registered in their accounts. You do not need to take any action to receive your post-Tyco share consolidation shares. If you are entitled to post-Tyco share consolidation shares, a transaction statement will automatically be sent to your address of record indicating the number of shares you hold.

Fractional Entitlements

Tyco will not issue any fractional Tyco ordinary shares in connection with the Tyco share consolidation. Under the Tyco share consolidation, each shareholder who would otherwise be entitled to receive a fractional Tyco ordinary share as a result of the Tyco share consolidation will, with respect to such fractional entitlement, be entitled to receive cash in lieu of such fractional entitlement in an amount equal to the net cash proceeds attributable to the sale of such fractional entitlement following the aggregation and sale by Tyco's transfer agent of all Tyco ordinary shares otherwise issuable, on the basis of prevailing market prices at such time.

Accounting Matters

The Tyco share consolidation will not affect the total ordinary shareholders' equity on Tyco's balance sheet. The per share earnings or losses and net book value of Tyco will be increased after effecting the Tyco share consolidation immediately prior to consummating the merger because there will be fewer Tyco ordinary shares outstanding.

No Appraisal Rights

Under Irish law, Tyco shareholders are not entitled to appraisal rights with respect to the Tyco share consolidation.

Vote Required and Tyco Board Recommendation

The affirmative vote of holders of at least a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco share consolidation proposal.

Tyco will only effect the Tyco share consolidation contemplated by the Tyco share consolidation proposal in connection with consummation of the merger, with the Tyco share consolidation taking place immediately before the merger becomes effective and immediately before the pre-merger authorized share capital increase becomes effective (resolution 4).

Table of Contents

Consummation of the merger is conditioned on the approval and implementation of the Tyco share consolidation proposal.

The Tyco board of directors unanimously recommends a vote "**FOR**" the Tyco share consolidation proposal.

Tyco Pre-Merger Authorized Share Capital Increase Proposal (Resolution 4)

In the merger, each share of Johnson Controls common stock (other than certain shares described in the merger agreement) will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder of such share and subject to the proration procedures set forth in the merger agreement, either (i) one ordinary share of the combined company or (ii) \$34.88 in cash, without interest. As a result, Tyco must have the ability to issue new ordinary shares as share consideration in the merger. Therefore it is necessary to ensure that Tyco has sufficient authorized but unissued shares immediately prior to the merger to satisfy the requirements of the merger.

Tyco is asking its shareholders to approve the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal. Under the Tyco memorandum and articles of association, Tyco has a maximum authorized share capital of 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.01 each (together with 100,000,000 preferred shares of \$0.01 each and 40,000 ordinary A shares of €1.00 each), of which 573,854,788 were unissued as of June 15, 2016. The authorized ordinary share capital would be reduced to 955,000,000 ordinary shares as a result of the Tyco share consolidation. The number of shares to be issued to Johnson Controls shareholders under the merger agreement may exceed the available authorized but unissued number of ordinary shares. Under Irish law, separate ordinary resolutions of shareholders are required to (i) increase the current authorized share capital of Tyco and (ii) authorize the directors of Tyco to issue and allot those shares in accordance with section 1021 of the Irish Companies Act. Accordingly resolution 4 of the Tyco EGM proposes to increase the authorized share capital of Tyco to a total of 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.01047 each (the number of authorized ordinary shares of Tyco immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation), and resolution 5 of the Tyco EGM proposes to authorize the directors of Tyco under section 1021 of the Irish Companies Act to issue shares up to the increased maximum authorized but unissued share capital for the purposes of issuing shares pursuant to the merger agreement. The issuance by the directors of authorized but unissued share capital following the approval of the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal will still be subject to shareholder approval pursuant to the Tyco share issuance proposal (resolution 5).

Vote Required and Tyco Board Recommendation

The affirmative vote of holders of at least a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, at the Tyco EGM, is required to approve the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal.

Consummation of the merger is conditioned on approval of the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal.

The Tyco board of directors unanimously recommends a vote "**FOR**" the Tyco pre-merger authorized share capital increase proposal.

Tyco Share Issuance Proposal (Resolution 5)

Tyco is asking its shareholders to approve the Tyco share issuance proposal. Under NYSE rules, shareholder approval is required prior to the issuance of shares if the number of shares to be issued in a transaction equals 20% or more of the number of shares outstanding prior to the issuance. It is currently expected that the issuance of ordinary shares by Tyco pursuant to the merger agreement will result in the issuance of a number of ordinary shares equal to approximately 124% of the Tyco ordinary shares expected to be outstanding prior to the merger.

Table of Contents

Under section 1021 of the Irish Companies Act, an ordinary resolution of Tyco shareholders is required to authorize the directors to issue and allot ordinary shares. Tyco currently has an authority in place for its directors to issue up to its current authorized share capital. Since the maximum authorized share capital is being increased under resolution 4 to facilitate the issuance of shares under the merger agreement, a resolution is also required to authorize the directors of Tyco to issue shares up to this new maximum level. The Tyco share issuance proposal therefore proposes to authorize the directors of Tyco to issue and allot shares in accordance with section 1021 of the Irish Companies Act up to the increased maximum authorized share capital provided for in resolution 4 for the purposes of issuing shares pursuant to the merger agreement. The authorities under the Tyco share issuance proposal will expire on the earlier of the Tyco annual general meeting in 2017 and June 9, 2017.

The Tyco share issuance proposal is being proposed as an ordinary resolution, as resolution 5 at the Tyco EGM.

Vote Required and Tyco Board Recommendation

The affirmative vote of holders of at least a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, at the Tyco EGM, is required to approve the Tyco share issuance proposal.

Consummation of the merger is conditioned on approval of the Tyco share issuance proposal. The issuance of the ordinary shares contemplated by the Tyco share issuance proposal will become effective only if the merger is consummated.

The Tyco board of directors unanimously recommends a vote "**FOR**" the Tyco share issuance proposal.

Tyco Name Change Proposal (Resolution 6)

Tyco is asking its shareholders to approve the Tyco name change proposal. Under the merger agreement, upon the consummation of the merger, the name of the combined company shall be "Johnson Controls International plc." Since Tyco will be the parent company in the group of the combined company following the consummation of the merger, Tyco's current corporate name of Tyco International plc will be required to be changed. Under Irish law a change of name requires the approval of a special resolution, with the change of name subsequently being filed with the Registrar of Companies in Ireland, which will have final approval over the new name. Accordingly, Tyco is asking its shareholders to adopt resolution 6 as a special resolution to effect the Tyco name change.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, Tyco will seek to change the trading symbol of its ordinary shares listed on the NYSE to "JCI" after the effective time of the merger.

Vote Required and Tyco Board Recommendation

The affirmative vote of at least 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, at the Tyco EGM, is required to approve the Tyco name change proposal.

If Tyco and Johnson Controls do not consummate the merger, Tyco will not effect the name change contemplated by the Tyco name change proposal, notwithstanding that Tyco shareholders may have previously approved the Tyco name change proposal.

Consummation of the merger is conditioned on approval of the Tyco name change proposal. The name change contemplated by the Tyco name change proposal will become effective only if the merger is consummated.

The Tyco board of directors unanimously recommends a vote "**FOR**" the Tyco name change proposal.

Table of Contents

Tyco Authorized Share Capital Increase Proposal (Resolution 7)

As of June 15, 2016, Tyco had approximately 573,854,788 ordinary shares remaining available for issue, representing 57% of Tyco's total authorized ordinary shares, with approximately 15,579,848 of such ordinary shares reserved for issuance to meet obligations with respect to outstanding employee equity awards under Tyco's employee equity plans. As of June 15, 2016, Johnson Controls had approximately 1,158,733,382 shares of common stock remaining available for issue, representing 64% of Johnson Controls' total authorized shares, with approximately 19,957,965 of such shares reserved to meet obligations with respect to outstanding employee equity awards for issuance under Johnson Controls' employee equity plans. As a result of the merger, the combined company will have used almost all of its authorized but unissued ordinary share capital immediately following the consummation of the merger, with approximately 62,542,787 ordinary shares remaining available for issue, representing approximately 6% of the combined company's total authorized ordinary shares, and approximately 34,836,720 of such ordinary shares reserved for issuance under the combined company's employee equity plans. As a result, the combined company will be very limited in its ability to issue new ordinary shares, including shares to be issued under employee equity plans or as part of a stock for stock acquisition. Tyco is asking its shareholders to approve the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal in order to preserve a level of headroom in the authorized share capital of the combined company approximately proportionate to the aggregate headroom in the authorized share capital of Johnson Controls and Tyco prior to the merger, and to maintain the proportion of Tyco preferred shares to ordinary shares. If the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal is approved, immediately following the consummation of the merger, approximately 1,062,542,787 ordinary shares of the combined company will remain available for issue, representing approximately 53% of the combined company's total authorized ordinary shares, with approximately 34,836,720 of such ordinary shares reserved for issuance under the combined company's employee equity plans.

Under Irish law, an ordinary resolution of shareholders is required to increase the authorized share capital of Tyco. Accordingly, resolution 7 of the Tyco EGM, which is being put forward as an ordinary resolution, proposes to increase the authorized share capital of Tyco immediately following the consummation of the merger by an increase of 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares (representing approximately 106% of the expected issued ordinary shares immediately following the consummation of the merger) and 100,000,000 preferred shares. The issuance by the directors of authorized but unissued share capital following the approval of the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal will still be subject to shareholder approval pursuant to the Tyco allotment authority proposal (resolution 8) and, in the case of issuances that opt-out of statutory pre-emption rights, the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal (resolution 9).

Vote Required and Tyco Board Recommendation

The affirmative vote of holders of at least a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, at the Tyco EGM, is required to approve the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal.

Consummation of the merger is not conditioned on approval of the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal. Accordingly, you may vote not to approve the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal and to approve the other proposals which are conditions to the consummation of the merger.

The Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal is conditional on the merger being consummated as there will not be a requirement to increase the authorized share capital in the absence of new shares being issued to Johnson Controls shareholders pursuant to the merger, as there will remain sufficient authorized but unissued share capital for Tyco's current requirements. The increase to the authorized share capital pursuant to the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal will take effect from and is conditional upon the consummation of the merger and will not effect any change if

Table of Contents

the merger is not consummated, notwithstanding that Tyco shareholders may have previously approved the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal.

The Tyco board of directors unanimously recommends a vote "**FOR**" the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal.

Tyco Allotment Authority Proposal (Resolution 8)

Under Irish law (section 1021 of the Irish Companies Act), directors of an Irish public limited company must have authority from its shareholders to issue any shares, including shares which are part of the company's authorized but unissued share capital. Tyco's authorization (subject to the passing of resolutions 4 and 5) is to issue up to the entire of the authorized but unissued share capital of the company as increased by resolution 4. Following the consummation of the merger, the combined company will have used almost all of its authorized but unissued ordinary share capital and therefore the authority of its directors to issue further shares. As a result, the combined company will have a limited ability to issue new ordinary shares.

It is customary practice in Ireland to seek shareholder authority to issue shares up to an aggregate nominal value of up to 33% of the aggregate nominal value of the company's issued share capital and for such authority to be renewed each year. Therefore, in accordance with customary practice in Ireland, Tyco is seeking approval pursuant to an ordinary resolution at the Tyco EGM to authorize the board of directors of the combined company to issue shares up to a maximum nominal value of approximately 33% of the aggregate nominal value of its expected issued share capital immediately following the consummation of the merger for a period expiring on the earlier of the date of the combined company's annual general meeting in 2017 or June 9, 2017, unless otherwise varied, revoked or renewed. The directors of the combined company expect to propose renewal of this authorization on a regular basis at its annual general meetings in subsequent years.

Vote Required and Tyco Board Recommendation

The affirmative vote of holders of at least a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco allotment authority proposal.

Consummation of the merger is **not** conditioned on approval of the Tyco allotment authority proposal. Accordingly, you may vote not to approve the Tyco allotment authority proposal and to approve the other proposals which are conditions to the consummation of the merger.

The Tyco allotment authority proposal is, however, conditional on the merger being consummated. There will not be a requirement to increase the directors' authority to issue shares in the absence of new shares being issued to Johnson Controls shareholders pursuant to the merger, because the existing authorization is expected to be sufficient for Tyco's current requirements. The Tyco allotment authority proposal is also conditional on the Tyco authorized share capital increase proposal being approved. The Tyco allotment authority will not effect any change if the merger is not consummated, notwithstanding that Tyco shareholders may have previously approved the Tyco allotment authority proposal.

The Tyco board of directors unanimously recommends a vote "**FOR**" the Tyco allotment authority proposal.

Tyco Pre-Emption Waiver Proposal (Resolution 9)

Under Irish law (section 1022 of the Irish Companies Act), unless otherwise authorized by a special resolution or the constitution of the company, when an Irish public limited company issues ordinary shares for cash to new shareholders, it is required first to offer those shares on the same or more favorable terms to existing shareholders of the company on a pro rata basis (commonly referred to as the statutory pre-emption right).

Table of Contents

Tyco's current authorization (granted on September 8, 2014) is to issue up to the entire of the authorized but unissued share capital of the company as of the date of the authorization without applying pre-emption rights. Following the consummation of the merger, the combined company will have used almost all of its authorized but unissued ordinary share capital and therefore the authority of its directors to issue further shares without applying pre-emption rights. As a result, the combined company will have a limited ability to issue new ordinary shares.

It is customary practice in Ireland to seek shareholder authority to opt-out of the statutory pre-emption rights provision in the case of issuances of shares for cash if the issuance is limited to up to 5% of a company's issued share capital. It is also customary practice for such authority to be subject to renewal each year.

Therefore, in accordance with customary practice in Ireland, Tyco is seeking approval, pursuant to a special resolution, at the Tyco EGM to authorize the board of directors of the combined company to issue shares for cash up to a maximum of approximately 5% of its expected issued share capital following the consummation of the merger, without applying statutory pre-emption rights for a period expiring on the earlier of the annual general meeting in 2017 or June 9, 2017, unless otherwise varied, renewed or revoked. The directors of the combined company expect to propose the renewal of this authorization on a regular basis at its annual general meetings in subsequent years.

Vote Required and Tyco Board Recommendation

The affirmative vote of at least 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, at the Tyco EGM, is required to approve the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal.

Consummation of the merger is **not** conditioned on approval of the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal. Accordingly, you may vote not to approve the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal and to approve the other proposals which are conditions to the consummation of the merger.

The Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal is, however, conditional on the Tyco allotment authority proposal being approved, which is itself conditional on the merger being consummated as there will not be a requirement to increase the directors' authority to issue shares on a non-pre-emptive basis in the absence of new shares being issued to Johnson Controls shareholders pursuant to the merger, as the existing authorization is expected to be sufficient for Tyco's current requirements. The Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal will not effect any change if the merger is not consummated, notwithstanding that Tyco shareholders may have previously approved the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal.

The Tyco board of directors unanimously recommends a vote "**FOR**" the Tyco pre-emption waiver proposal.

Renominalization of Tyco Ordinary Shares (Resolution 10)

Tyco is asking its shareholders to approve the Tyco share renominalization proposal. As a result of the Tyco share consolidation, the par value of each Tyco share will be \$0.0104712041884817 (having previously been \$0.01 immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation), which is an inconvenient number for practical usage. Under section 83 of the Irish Companies Act as applied by the articles of association of Tyco (as amended pursuant to the Tyco governing documents proposals), the par value of a Tyco share may be decreased with the amount of the deduction being credited to the undenominated share capital of Tyco with the approval of an ordinary resolution. The Tyco share renominalization proposal, if approved, will decrease the par value of each Tyco ordinary share resulting in a par value per ordinary share of \$0.01, thereby resulting in ordinary shares in the combined company having a par value of \$0.01. Other than resetting the par value to the same figure that applied immediately before the Tyco share consolidation, the share renominalization shall not have any impact on the Tyco

Table of Contents

ordinary shares. In particular, the share renominization shall not affect or reduce in any way the entitlements of the ordinary share on a dividend or distribution by Tyco or upon a liquidation of Tyco. The Tyco share consolidation proposal is being proposed as an ordinary resolution, as resolution 3 at the Tyco EGM.

Vote Required and Tyco Board Recommendation

The affirmative vote of holders of at least a majority of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, at the Tyco EGM is required to approve the Tyco share renominization proposal.

Tyco will only effect the renominization contemplated by the Tyco share renominization proposal in connection with the consummation of the merger, with the Tyco share renominization taking place after the Tyco share consolidation becomes effective and immediately after the pre-merger authorized share capital increase becomes effective (resolution 4).

Consummation of the merger is **not** conditioned on approval of the Tyco share renominization proposal. Accordingly, you may vote not to approve the Tyco share renominization proposal and to approve the other proposals which are conditions to the consummation of the merger.

The Tyco share renominization proposal is, however, conditional on the Tyco share consolidation occurring, as the Tyco share renominization would not be required in the absence of the Tyco share consolidation. If the merger is not consummated and the Tyco share consolidation does not occur, the Tyco share renominization proposal shall have no effect, notwithstanding that Tyco shareholders may have previously approved the Tyco share renominization proposal.

The Tyco board of directors unanimously recommends a vote "**FOR**" the Tyco share renominization proposal.

Tyco Distributable Reserves Creation Proposal (Resolution 11)

In the merger, each share of Johnson Controls common stock (other than certain shares described in the merger agreement) will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder of such share and subject to the proration procedures set forth in the merger agreement, either (i) one ordinary share of the combined company or (ii) \$34.88 in cash, without interest. This is expected to significantly increase the amount standing to the credit of the Tyco's share premium account by an amount approximately equal to the market capitalization of Johnson Controls prior to the merger less the cash consideration paid to Johnson Controls shareholders under the merger.

Under Irish law, Tyco may only make distributions (including the payment of cash dividends) to its shareholders or fund share buy-backs from "distributable reserves" in its unconsolidated balance sheet (prepared in accordance with Irish law). Distributable reserves generally means the accumulated realized profits of Tyco less accumulated realized losses of Tyco and can include reserves created by way of capital reductions. (Dividends and distributions by Tyco would also be subject to additional limitations under Irish law.) Significantly, distributable reserves do not include share premium, such as the significant share premium that will be created as a result of the issuance of shares of the combined company to Johnson Controls shareholders under the merger agreement.

It is expected that, as soon as practicable following the consummation of the merger, Tyco, as the combined company, will seek to obtain the approval of the High Court of Ireland to convert all (or such other lesser amount as the board of directors of Tyco or the High Court of Ireland may determine) of its share premium to distributable reserves. The approval of the High Court of Ireland is required for the Tyco distributable reserves creation to be effective. Before such approval can be obtained, the shareholders of Tyco must first have passed a special resolution authorizing the Tyco distributable reserves creation. Accordingly, Tyco is proposing as resolution 11 that Tyco shareholders approve the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal at the Tyco EGM as a special resolution so

Table of Contents

that the combined company will have additional flexibility to fund dividends, distributions and buy-backs following the merger.

Shareholder approval of the Tyco distributable reserves creation is not a guarantee that the merger will occur or that, if it occurs, Tyco will pay dividends or distributions or implement share buy-backs at any time. Even if each of the merger and the Tyco distributable reserves creation is consummated, the board of directors of the combined company may decide not to pay dividends or distributions or implement share buy-backs. In addition, although Tyco is not aware of any reason why the High Court of Ireland would not approve the Tyco distributable reserves creation, there is no guarantee that such approval will be forthcoming.

Vote Required and Tyco Board Recommendation

The affirmative vote of at least 75% of the votes cast, either in person or by proxy, at the Tyco EGM, is required to approve the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal.

Consummation of the merger is **not** conditioned on approval of the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal. Accordingly, you may vote not to approve the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal and to approve the other proposals which are conditions to the consummation of the merger.

If Tyco and Johnson Controls do not consummate the merger, Tyco will not effect the distributable reserves creation by way of capital reduction contemplated by the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal, notwithstanding that Tyco shareholders may have previously approved the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal.

The Tyco board of directors unanimously recommends a vote "**FOR**" the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal.

Table of Contents

INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANIES

Johnson Controls

Johnson Controls, Inc.
5757 North Green Bay Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209
Phone: (414) 524-1200

Johnson Controls was originally incorporated in the state of Wisconsin in 1885 as Johnson Electric Service Company to manufacture, install and service automatic temperature regulation systems for buildings. The company was renamed to Johnson Controls, Inc. in 1974. Johnson Controls is a global diversified technology and industrial leader serving customers in more than 150 countries. Johnson Controls' 155,000 employees create quality products, services and solutions to optimize energy and operational efficiencies of buildings; lead-acid automotive batteries and advanced batteries for hybrid and electric vehicles; and seating components and systems for automobiles. On July 24, 2015, Johnson Controls announced plans to separate its Automotive Experience business, which will be named Adient, from the rest of Johnson Controls by means of a spin-off of Adient. Johnson Controls has announced that, subject to final board approval of the spin-off, the spin-off is currently expected to be completed following the merger in the beginning of Johnson Controls' 2017 fiscal year, consistent with the timeline previously announced by Johnson Controls.

Tyco

Tyco International plc
1 Albert Quay
Cork, Ireland
Phone: 353-21-426-0000

Tyco is a leading global provider of security products and services, fire detection and suppression products and services and life safety products. Tyco utilizes its extensive global footprint of approximately 900 locations, including manufacturing facilities, service and distribution centers, monitoring centers and sales offices, to provide solutions and localized expertise to its global customer base. Tyco provides an extensive range of product and service offerings, sold under well-known brands such as Tyco, SimplexGrinnell, Sensormatic, Ansul, Simplex, Scott and ADT (other than in the United States, Canada, South Africa and Korea), to over 3 million customers in more than 100 countries across commercial, industrial, retail, small business, institutional and governmental markets, as well as non-U.S. residential markets.

Merger Sub

Jagara Merger Sub LLC
c/o Tyco International plc
1 Albert Quay
Cork, Ireland
Phone: 353-21-426-0000

Merger Sub is a Wisconsin limited liability company and indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco. Merger Sub was formed on January 20, 2016 for the sole purpose of effecting the merger. As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Merger Sub has not conducted any activities other than those incidental to its formation, the execution of the merger agreement, the preparation of applicable filings under U.S. securities laws and regulatory filings made in connection with the proposed transaction.

Table of Contents

THE MERGER

This discussion of the merger is qualified in its entirety by reference to the merger agreement, which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A and is incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. This summary does not purport to be complete and may not contain all of the information about the merger that is important to you. You should read the entire merger agreement carefully as it is the legal document that governs the merger. This section is not intended to provide you with any factual information about Johnson Controls or Tyco. Such information can be found elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and in the public filings Johnson Controls and Tyco make with the SEC that are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, as described in the section entitled "Where You Can Find More Information."

Structure of the Merger

Under the terms of the merger agreement, the businesses of Johnson Controls and Tyco will be combined under a single company. The merger is structured as a "reverse merger," in which Johnson Controls will merge with an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco, with Tyco being the parent entity of the combined company. Following the merger, Tyco will change its name to "Johnson Controls International plc" (subject to the approval of the Registrar of Companies in Ireland) and is referred to as the "combined company."

After consummation of the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders are expected to own approximately 56% and 44%, respectively, of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of the combined company. Shares of Johnson Controls common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol "JCI," and Tyco ordinary shares currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol "TYC." Following the merger, Johnson Controls common stock will be delisted from the NYSE, deregistered under the Exchange Act and cease to be publicly traded, and the ordinary shares of the combined company will be traded on the NYSE under the current Johnson Controls symbol "JCI."

Consideration to be Received by the Johnson Controls Shareholders

In the merger, each share of Johnson Controls common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (other than shares held by Johnson Controls, Tyco, Merger Sub and certain subsidiaries of Johnson Controls and Tyco, as described in the merger agreement) will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of its holder (subject to proration as described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus), either:

one ordinary share of the combined company; or

\$34.88 in cash, without interest.

Any non-electing share will be deemed to have elected to receive share consideration.

Elections by Johnson Controls shareholders for the share consideration and cash consideration will be subject to proration procedures set forth in the merger agreement, such that Johnson Controls shareholders will receive in the aggregate approximately \$3.864 billion in cash. As a result, an aggregate of approximately 110,778,083 shares of Johnson Controls will receive the cash consideration. The merger agreement provides for adjustments to and reallocation of the share elections and cash elections made by Johnson Controls shareholders in the event that the cash consideration is undersubscribed or oversubscribed.

Specifically, if Johnson Controls shareholders elect an aggregate of \$3.864 billion, cash electing shares will be converted into the right to receive cash consideration and share electing shares and non-electing shares will be converted into the right to receive share consideration. If Johnson Controls shareholders elect to receive an aggregate of less than \$3.864 billion of cash consideration, cash electing

Table of Contents

shares will be converted into the right to receive cash consideration and a portion of the share electing shares and non-electing shares of each Johnson Controls shareholder will be converted into the right to receive cash consideration, with the remaining shares of such Johnson Controls shareholder converted into the right to receive share consideration. If Johnson Controls shareholders elect to receive an aggregate of more than \$3.864 billion of cash consideration, share electing shares and non-electing shares will be converted into the right to receive share consideration and a portion of the cash electing shares of each Johnson Controls shareholder will be converted into the right to receive cash consideration, with the remaining shares of such Johnson Controls shareholder converted into the right to receive share consideration. Accordingly, depending on the elections made by other Johnson Controls shareholders, each Johnson Controls shareholder who elects to receive share consideration for all of their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may receive a portion of their merger consideration in cash consideration and each Johnson Controls shareholder who elects to receive cash consideration for all of their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may receive a portion of their merger consideration in share consideration. A Johnson Controls shareholder who elects to receive a combination of cash consideration and share consideration for their shares of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may receive cash consideration and share consideration in a proportion different from that which such shareholder elected. For further information, including hypothetical scenarios demonstrating the possible effects of proration on a holder of 1,000 shares of Johnson Controls common stock, see "*The Merger Consideration to be Received by Johnson Controls Shareholders.*"

No holder of Johnson Controls common stock will be issued fractional shares of the combined company in the merger. Each holder of Johnson Controls common stock converted pursuant to the merger, who would otherwise have been entitled to receive a fraction of an ordinary share of the combined company (after aggregating all shares represented by the certificates and book-entry shares delivered by such holder), will instead receive the Johnson Controls fractional share consideration as described in "*The Merger Agreement No Fractional Shares.*"

The merger consideration will be adjusted appropriately to reflect the effect of any stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, any dividend or distribution of securities convertible into Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares, reorganization, recapitalization, reclassification, combination, exchange of shares or other like change with respect to the shares of Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares outstanding after the date of the merger agreement and prior to the effective time of the merger (in each case, other than the Tyco share consolidation).

Tyco Share Consolidation

The merger agreement provides that, immediately prior to the merger, Tyco shareholders will receive 0.955 ordinary shares of Tyco, which will become ordinary shares of the combined company in the merger, for each Tyco ordinary share they hold. Tyco shareholders will receive these shares by virtue the Tyco share consolidation.

No holder of Tyco ordinary shares will be issued fractional shares in the Tyco share consolidation. Each holder of Tyco ordinary shares subject to the Tyco share consolidation who would otherwise have been entitled to receive a fraction of an ordinary share of the combined company (after aggregating all shares held by such holder) will receive the Tyco fractional share consideration as described in "*The Merger Agreement No Fractional Shares.*"

Background of the Merger

Both the Johnson Controls board of directors and the Tyco board of directors regularly review and discuss from time to time various strategic alternatives and relationships as part of their ongoing efforts to strengthen their businesses and enhance shareholder value.

Table of Contents

During 2013, 2014 and 2015, Johnson Controls completed several significant initiatives to optimize its portfolio of businesses and execute on its strategy of becoming a leading multi-industrial company. Among other initiatives, Johnson Controls sold its automotive electronics business to Gentex Corporation and Visteon Corporation, acquired Air Distribution Technologies (a provider of air distribution and ventilation solutions), created an automotive interiors joint venture with Yanfeng Automotive Trim Systems, sold its Global Workplace Solutions business to Brookfield Asset Management and CBRE Group, Inc., and entered into an agreement to create a joint venture with certain Hitachi entities to expand its Building Efficiency business.

In the wake of these transactions, during the summer of 2015, Johnson Controls management and the Johnson Controls board of directors considered a number of possible strategic transactions involving Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business, its Building Efficiency business and its Power Solutions business.

With respect to the Automotive Experience business, Johnson Controls explored a possible sale of the business, a joint venture transaction involving the business and a spin-off of the business. Following such process, the Johnson Controls board of directors determined to pursue a spin-off of the Automotive Experience business. On July 21 and 22, 2015, the Johnson Controls board of directors held an in-person meeting. Members of Johnson Controls management and representatives of Centerview Partners LLC (referred to as "Centerview"), financial advisor to Johnson Controls, and Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz (referred to as "Wachtell Lipton"), outside counsel to Johnson Controls, among other advisors, also attended the meeting. At the meeting, Alex A. Molinaroli, the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Johnson Controls, discussed with the board the results of their exploration of different alternatives for Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business, including a potential spin-off of the Automotive Experience business. Following discussion, the Johnson Controls board of directors authorized management to commence preparations for a potential spin-off of the Automotive Experience business and to issue a public announcement to that effect. On July 24, 2015, Johnson Controls issued a press release announcing this determination. If finally approved by the board, the spin-off would create an independent, publicly traded company that would operate the Automotive Experience business.

During the summer of 2015, Johnson Controls also explored strategic acquisitions for the remainder of its businesses, including its Building Efficiency business and its Power Solutions business. As part of this process, members of Johnson Controls management, with the assistance of its advisors including Centerview, Barclays Capital Inc. ("Barclays") and Wachtell Lipton, considered a potential business combination between Johnson Controls and a number of other companies or one or more of their business divisions, including Tyco. During this period, members of Johnson Controls management and its advisors also engaged in discussions with members of management of many of these companies and their advisors. However, none of these discussions resulted in any agreement, and discussions ceased by the end of September 2015.

Since completing the spin-off of Tyco Flow Control International Ltd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of which immediately merged with Pentair, Inc., and The ADT Corporation in 2012, Tyco has pursued a strategy of streamlining its portfolio by selling non-strategic businesses and developing its core fire and security business. At the same time, Tyco has invested in technologies and regularly reviewed strategic opportunities to expand beyond traditional fire and security into more integrated building efficiency solutions.

As part of its ongoing review of strategic opportunities, the existing Special M&A Committee of the Tyco board of directors (referred to as the "Tyco M&A Committee"), which was established in March 2015 to approve transactions with a value meeting specified thresholds and to provide feedback to management on a timely basis with respect to material transactions, such as the proposed merger between Tyco and Johnson Controls (the Tyco board of directors having retained the authority to approve any material transaction, including the proposed merger), held meetings during the summer of

Table of Contents

2015 with members of Tyco management. During these meetings, members of Tyco management noted developments in the competitive landscape, including recent portfolio moves announced by multi-industrial peers, and discussed the implications for Tyco of the potential consolidation among companies in Tyco's industry. At these meetings, members of Tyco management also reviewed potential strategic transactions for Tyco, including a business combination or other transaction with Johnson Controls, and analyzed them on the basis of strategic fit, synergy potential and the probability of execution. After discussion of such matters at a telephonic meeting held on July 21, 2015, the Tyco M&A Committee instructed Tyco management to initiate exploratory discussions with certain parties, including Johnson Controls, regarding possible strategic transactions relating to the building efficiency business. Other than with respect to Johnson Controls, these discussions did not progress beyond initial exploratory discussions.

On October 7, 2015, George R. Oliver, Chief Executive Officer of Tyco, contacted Mr. Molinaroli by telephone to discuss the possibility of a potential strategic transaction involving Johnson Controls' Building Efficiency business and Tyco. Messrs. Molinaroli and Oliver discussed the potential overall strategic rationale of the transaction and the potential synergies that could be achieved. The two executives agreed to have their respective senior management teams and advisors engage in further discussion regarding a potential transaction.

On October 14, 2015, Greg Guyett, Johnson Controls' Executive Vice President, Corporate Development, met with Mark Armstrong, Tyco's Senior Vice President, Mergers & Acquisitions and Treasurer, to discuss the strategic rationale for a potential transaction, as well as the financial profile of a combined company in a potential business combination, including assumptions regarding potential synergies that could be achieved. Mr. Guyett and Mr. Armstrong also discussed the possible structure of any such transaction.

Mr. Guyett subsequently contacted Mr. Armstrong on October 19, 2015 and informed him that Johnson Controls was willing to proceed with discussions with Tyco only on the basis of a potential business combination in which Tyco shareholders would receive all or substantially all stock of the combined company in exchange for their Tyco ordinary shares. Given that the benefit of the combination of Johnson Controls and Tyco would in large part be the result of the synergies that could be achieved from the combination, and that the Tyco shareholders would share in these synergies through their significant ownership in the combined company, Johnson Controls was willing to continue discussions only on the basis of a modest market premium to the Tyco shareholders. Mr. Guyett further noted that Johnson Controls had already announced the planned spin-off of its Automotive Experience business, which was a separate and independent transaction from any potential combination with Tyco, and that Johnson Controls was willing to proceed with discussions only if the two transactions would not be conditioned on each other. To this end, Johnson Controls noted that, if it were to proceed with a transaction with Tyco, the spin-off of the Automotive Experience business would not be a condition to the completion of the merger between Johnson Controls and Tyco and, therefore, if the spin-off was finally approved, then the shareholders of both companies would receive shares in the Automotive Experience spin-off company. Mr. Armstrong responded that he understood Johnson Controls' position on these issues and that Tyco would respond at a later date whether it was willing to proceed on the basis outlined by Mr. Guyett.

On October 23, 2015, the Johnson Controls board of directors held a telephonic meeting. Members of Johnson Controls management also attended the meeting. At the meeting, members of Johnson Controls management discussed Johnson Controls' preparation for the potential spin-off of the Automotive Experience business. They also informed the board of their discussions with members of Tyco management and explained that Johnson Controls was waiting for Tyco's response to Johnson Controls' proposal outlined by Mr. Guyett on October 19, 2015. Members of Johnson Controls management and the Johnson Controls board then discussed the strategic rationale of a combination with Tyco, and the potential effects of a combination with Tyco on the spin-off of the Automotive

Table of Contents

Experience business. The Johnson Controls board instructed management to continue exploring a combination with Tyco.

On October 26, 2015, the Tyco M&A Committee held a telephonic meeting. Members of Tyco management also attended the meeting. At the meeting, Mr. Oliver reviewed Johnson Controls' business, including the announced spin-off of its Automotive Experience business, and updated the Tyco M&A Committee on his and Mr. Armstrong's recent discussions with Mr. Molinaroli and Mr. Guyett. After discussion, the Tyco M&A Committee authorized Tyco management to execute a confidentiality agreement with Johnson Controls and to continue their exploration of a possible business combination.

Following the Tyco M&A Committee meeting, Mr. Armstrong contacted Mr. Guyett to inform him that, subject to due diligence, Tyco was willing to proceed on the basis outlined by Mr. Guyett during their previous telephone conversation, but noted that the premium to the Tyco shareholders was subject to negotiation.

On October 28, 2015, Johnson Controls and Tyco entered into a mutual confidentiality agreement, which did not contain a standstill provision.

On October 29, 2015, Messrs. Molinaroli and Guyett met with Messrs. Oliver and Armstrong to discuss the strategic rationale for the potential business combination. During the discussions, Mr. Molinaroli indicated that Johnson Controls contemplated a transaction that would provide only a modest market premium to the Tyco shareholders, given the substantial synergies that both shareholders would realize through their ownership in the combined company. Mr. Oliver indicated that Tyco did not want to negotiate the premium at that time, and no exchange ratio was proposed or agreed. Over the next few days, members of Johnson Controls management and members of Tyco management held several follow-up telephonic meetings to discuss the transaction.

On November 3, 2015, members of Johnson Controls management, including Mr. Guyett, Brian J. Stief, Johnson Controls' Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, and representatives of Wachtell Lipton met with members of Tyco management, including Mr. Armstrong and Arun Nayar, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Tyco, and representatives of McDermott Will & Emery (referred to as "McDermott"), tax counsel to Tyco, among other advisors, to discuss, among other items, value creation opportunities of a potential business combination of Johnson Controls and Tyco, tax considerations related to the proposed transaction and potential synergies that could be achieved.

On November 6, 2015, the Johnson Controls board of directors held a telephonic meeting. Members of Johnson Controls management and representatives of Centerview and Wachtell Lipton also attended the meeting. At the meeting, members of Johnson Controls management updated the board on its discussion with Tyco. They also discussed the strategic rationale for the proposed transaction and potential synergies that could be achieved from the combination. After discussion, the Johnson Controls board authorized management to continue discussions with Tyco regarding the proposed business combination.

On November 9, 2015, the Tyco board of directors held a telephonic meeting. Members of Tyco management also attended the meeting. During the meeting, Mr. Oliver updated the board on the recent discussions between members of Tyco management and members of Johnson Controls management. Mr. Oliver discussed the strategic rationale for the proposed combination, described the effect of the proposed spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business on a potential business combination and reviewed potential synergies. After discussion, the Tyco board of directors authorized management to continue discussions with Johnson Controls regarding the proposed business combination.

On November 15, 2015, members of Johnson Controls management and members of Tyco management met to continue exploring a potential transaction and to engage in preliminary due diligence. They also provided presentations to each other on the businesses of Johnson Controls and

Table of Contents

Tyco and discussed the potential synergies and value creation opportunities that could result from the combination.

Following the meeting, on November 16, 2015, Mr. Molinaroli and Mr. Oliver spoke and agreed that their respective executive teams should continue discussions on potential synergies, as well as to continue their due diligence. During those discussions, Mr. Oliver requested that Johnson Controls deliver a proposal to Tyco on key terms for the combination and indicated that Tyco's next regularly scheduled board meeting would occur on December 2, 2015.

On November 17 and 18, 2015, the Johnson Controls board of directors held an in-person meeting. Members of Johnson Controls management and representatives of Centerview and Wachtell Lipton also attended the meeting. At the meeting, members of Johnson Controls management updated the board on its discussions with Tyco. They also discussed the strategic rationale of the proposed transaction and updated the board on the progress of the spin-off of the Automotive Experience business.

Over the next week, members of Johnson Controls management and members of Tyco management held several telephonic meetings to discuss their respective businesses and organizational structures and to gain familiarity with each other's organizations. During that time, Mr. Molinaroli and Mr. Oliver spoke by telephone. Mr. Molinaroli updated Mr. Oliver on the meeting of the Johnson Controls board of directors, and the two of them discussed, among other things, the leadership and management of the combined company and the size and composition of the combined company's board.

On November 23 and 24, 2015, Mr. Guyett and representatives of Centerview met with Mr. Armstrong and representatives of Lazard, financial advisor to Tyco, to discuss certain aspects of the potential business combination transaction between Johnson Controls and Tyco and the status of the Automotive Experience spin-off. The parties discussed alternatives for the potential transaction structure and the resulting implications for value creation as well as the assumptions underlying potential synergies. During those discussions, they reviewed different methodologies for determining the exchange ratio. Johnson Controls presented written materials that included a range of premiums to the Tyco shareholders of between 10% and 15% based on the "spot" closing prices of Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares. Based on the trading prices of the shares as of November 23, 2015, the range of premiums would have resulted in an exchange ratio of between 0.85 to 0.88 of a Johnson Controls share for each Tyco share. No exchange ratio was proposed or agreed at that time.

Throughout the negotiations between Johnson Controls and Tyco described in this section of the joint proxy statement/prospectus, the parties discussed the transaction in terms of an exchange ratio of the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock for each Tyco ordinary share. The parties ultimately agreed to a transaction structure, where each share of Johnson Controls common stock could elect to receive one ordinary share of the combined company and where the Tyco ordinary shares would be converted into a different number of shares of the combined company through a share consolidation. The exchange ratio being discussed between the parties is therefore equivalent to the Tyco share consolidation ratio.

On November 25, 2015, the Johnson Controls board of directors held a telephonic board meeting. Members of Johnson Controls management and representatives of Centerview and Wachtell Lipton also attended the meeting. At the meeting, members of Johnson Controls management updated the board on the status of discussions with Tyco and, along with representatives of Centerview, reviewed the potential strategic rationale for the combination of Johnson Controls and Tyco, as well as potential synergies from the combination, including Johnson Controls management's estimate of at least \$500 million of operational synergies and at least \$150 million in annual U.S. tax synergies. The Johnson Controls board then discussed management's proposed next steps, including negotiating the financial and governance aspects of the potential business combination. Following these discussions, the

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls board of directors authorized Johnson Controls management to continue to explore a potential business combination with Tyco.

On December 3, 2015, the Tyco board of directors held an in-person meeting in Ireland. Members of Tyco management and representatives of Lazard also attended the meeting, and representatives of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, outside counsel to Tyco ("Simpson Thacher"), joined telephonically. At the meeting, members of Tyco management reviewed, among other things, current trends and the competitive landscape of the building systems business and related industries. Members of Tyco management and representatives of Lazard then reviewed the current status of their discussions with Johnson Controls regarding a potential business combination. Representatives of Lazard reviewed with the Tyco board of directors the proposed transaction structures, including options for all stock and a mix of cash and stock transactions, and the implied premiums and governance for possible transaction structures. Representatives of Lazard also discussed valuation and financial analyses of the two companies and the potential synergies. Tyco management then discussed the initial results of their due diligence review of Johnson Controls and potential next steps. After discussion, the Tyco board of directors authorized Tyco management, together with Edward D. Breen, Chairman of Tyco, to continue to explore a potential business combination with Johnson Controls.

On December 4, 2015, Mr. Molinaroli and Mr. Oliver spoke by telephone, and Mr. Oliver informed Mr. Molinaroli that the Tyco board authorized him to continue discussions with Johnson Controls on the potential business combination and that the Tyco board preferred a combination that would have shared governance between Tyco and Johnson Controls.

On December 8, 2015, Mr. Guyett and representatives of Centerview met with Mr. Armstrong and representatives of Lazard to discuss key terms of the proposed combination. Among other items, Lazard presented Tyco's view of potential synergies and the value creation opportunities from the combination for both companies if the exchange ratio were set to provide the Tyco shareholders with a premium of 20% based on the volume weighted average price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock and a Tyco ordinary share for the 30 trading days ending prior to the date of the merger agreement. Based on the trading prices of the shares as of December 7, 2015, such a premium would result in an exchange ratio of 0.96 of a Johnson Controls share for each Tyco share. Following discussions between Mr. Guyett and representatives of Centerview and Mr. Armstrong and representatives of Lazard, Mr. Armstrong indicated that Tyco would be willing to continue discussion with Johnson Controls based on the understanding that there would be shared leadership and management of the combined company. Additionally, the parties agreed to recommend to their respective boards of directors and Chief Executive Officers a narrowed range of expected premiums to the Tyco shareholders of 15% to 17.5% using the volume weighted average price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock and a Tyco ordinary share for the 30 trading days ending prior to the date of the merger agreement. Based on the volume weighted average price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock and a Tyco ordinary share for the 30 trading days ending December 7, 2015, such a premium would result in an exchange ratio of 0.92 to 0.94 of a Johnson Controls share for each Tyco share. The parties further discussed that this exchange ratio assumed that each share of Johnson Controls common stock would be equal to one share of the combined company, but that the parties desired for Johnson Controls shareholders to receive cash in lieu of a portion of its share of the combined company and, therefore, the parties would need to agree on the amount of cash that each Johnson Controls share could receive and the total cap on the cash that would be paid by Tyco to the Johnson Controls shareholders.

On December 9, 2015, Jeffrey A. Joerres, Lead Director of Johnson Controls, and Mr. Breen discussed certain key terms of a potential transaction, including the leadership and management of the combined company and the size and composition of the combined company's board.

On December 10, 2015, the Johnson Controls board of directors held a telephonic board meeting. Members of Johnson Controls management and representatives of Centerview and Wachtell Lipton also

Table of Contents

attended the meeting. At the meeting, members of Johnson Controls management and its advisors updated the board on the status of discussions with Tyco and its advisors, including Tyco's proposed methodology for calculating the exchange ratio. They also discussed the parties' respective calculation of potential synergies and other value creation opportunities from the combination. Johnson Controls management then discussed with the board other terms of the proposed transaction, including transaction structure, leadership of the combined company, the size and composition of the board of directors and the name and headquarters of the combined company. After this discussion, the Johnson Controls board authorized Johnson Controls management to continue discussions and negotiations with Tyco.

On December 11, 2015 Mr. Guyett contacted Mr. Armstrong to update him on the feedback received from the Johnson Controls board of directors. Later that day, Messrs. Molinaroli and Guyett held a telephone call with Messrs. Oliver and Armstrong to discuss certain key terms of the potential business combination. Among other items, Messrs. Molinaroli and Guyett proposed that the parties proceed on the basis of an exchange ratio of between 0.92 and 0.93 of a Johnson Controls share for each Tyco share, which was at the lower end of the range of exchange ratios previously discussed on December 8, 2015. Based on the volume weighted average price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock and a Tyco ordinary share for the 30 trading days ended December 9, 2015, this range of exchange ratios represented a premium to the Tyco shareholders of approximately 15% to 16%. Johnson Controls' proposal on the exchange ratio was also based on the assumption that each share of Johnson Controls common stock would be equal to one share of the combined company. However, the exchange ratio would be adjusted to reflect that Johnson Controls shareholders would have a right to elect to receive cash in lieu of shares of the combined company, and that the cash and stock elections would be prorated to ensure that a fixed amount of cash would be paid by Tyco to the Johnson Controls shareholders. Johnson Controls further proposed that the combined company would be named "Johnson Controls" and would retain Tyco's global headquarters in Ireland but maintain its U.S. operational headquarters in Milwaukee.

On December 11, 2015, representatives of Johnson Controls, Tyco, Centerview, Lazard, Wachtell Lipton and Simpson Thacher also held a telephone call to discuss the overall timeline for the proposed transaction, including due diligence, negotiation of definitive documentation, engaging with Tyco's financing sources and communications planning, as well as the proposed time to announce any transaction.

On December 12, 2015, Mr. Joerres and Mr. Breen spoke by telephone and discussed the terms of the potential transaction, the leadership and management of the combined company, including the scope of the roles of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, and the size and composition of the combined company's board.

On December 14, 2015, members of Johnson Controls management, members of Tyco management, and representatives of Centerview and Lazard discussed the framework and timing for due diligence review and agreed to schedule due diligence meetings to evaluate various aspects of each other's businesses. Over the next week, they held several telephonic meetings to discuss due diligence matters with respect to each party's business and operations, as well as to discuss potential synergies that could be achieved from the combination.

On December 16, 2015, Wachtell Lipton, on behalf of Johnson Controls, sent to Simpson Thacher, on behalf of Tyco, a draft merger agreement and an accompanying term sheet summarizing its key terms. The draft agreement provided that the combination of Johnson Controls and Tyco would be structured as a "reverse merger," in which Tyco would be the parent entity of the combined company and Johnson Controls would be merged with a wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco. In the merger, each outstanding share of Johnson Controls common stock would be converted into the right to receive, at the election of such holder, either one share of the combined company or a fixed amount of cash, subject to proration so that the aggregate amount of cash paid by Tyco to the Johnson Controls

Table of Contents

shareholders would be fixed. The draft merger agreement also contemplated that, immediately prior to the merger, Tyco would effect a share consolidation that would reflect the exchange ratio to be agreed between the parties. The draft agreement further provided for reciprocal termination fees of \$250 million in the event that one party's board of directors changed its recommendation and for Tyco to pay a higher termination fee in certain circumstances if it was unable to secure debt financing for the cash portion to be paid to the Johnson Controls shareholders in the merger.

On December 18, 2015, the Tyco M&A Committee held an in-person meeting. Members of Tyco management and representatives of Lazard and Simpson Thacher also attended. At the meeting, members of Tyco management and representatives of Simpson Thacher discussed the results to date of their legal due diligence review. Mr. Armstrong and representatives of Lazard then reported on recent discussions with Johnson Controls management and reviewed the current proposals from Tyco and Johnson Controls relating to, among other matters, the exchange ratio, the leadership of the combined company, the size and composition of the board of directors and the name and headquarters of the combined company, noting that the midpoint of the range of exchange ratios had increased since the time of Tyco's December board meeting. Representatives of Lazard then discussed the financing that would be required to pay the cash consideration in the proposed transaction structure, and Mr. Armstrong reported management's conclusion that Tyco could obtain financing and maintain its investment grade status. Mr. Breen updated the Tyco M&A Committee on the status of discussions with respect to the leadership and management of the combined company, including his December 12, 2015 telephone discussion with Mr. Joerres. After discussion both with the members of Tyco management and in executive session, the Tyco M&A Committee determined that discussions and diligence with respect to the proposed transaction should continue.

On December 19, 2015, Mr. Oliver contacted Mr. Molinaroli to discuss the feedback provided by the Tyco M&A Committee on the terms of the potential business combination. That same day, representatives of Lazard delivered Tyco's revised proposal on the exchange ratio to Mr. Guyett. Tyco proposed an exchange ratio of 0.94 of a Johnson Controls share for each Tyco share. Based on the volume weighted average price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock and a Tyco ordinary share for the 30 trading days ending on December 18, 2015, this exchange ratio reflected a premium of approximately 17% to the Tyco shareholders. Mr. Breen also contacted Mr. Joerres and informed him that Tyco proposed that Mr. Molinaroli would be the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the combined company for 12 months after closing, during which time Mr. Oliver would be President and Chief Operating Officer, and Mr. Oliver would then succeed Mr. Molinaroli as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Tyco's proposal also noted that the combined company would be named "Johnson Controls," would retain Tyco's global headquarters in Ireland but maintain its U.S. operational headquarters in Milwaukee and that the combined company's board of directors would be comprised of six directors from Johnson Controls and five directors from Tyco.

On December 19, 2015, the Johnson Controls board of directors held a telephonic meeting. Members of Johnson Controls management and representatives of Centerview and Wachtell Lipton also attended the meeting. At the meeting, members of Johnson Controls management informed the board of Tyco's revised proposal. After discussion, the Johnson Controls board discussed with management and its advisors different exchange ratios. They also discussed the leadership positions of the combined company and requested that Johnson Controls propose that, following the 24 months after closing during which Mr. Molinaroli would be the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the combined company, Mr. Molinaroli serve as Executive Chairman of the combined company for an additional 12 months.

Following the Johnson Controls board meeting, on December 20, 2015, Mr. Joerres contacted Mr. Breen to communicate Johnson Controls' revised proposal on the leadership of the combined company. Mr. Joerres and Mr. Breen also arranged to meet in person.

Table of Contents

On December 22, 2015, Mr. Joerres and Mr. Breen met to discuss management and leadership succession matters for the combined company and to arrange introductory meetings between Mr. Molinaroli and members of the Tyco board of directors and between Mr. Oliver and members of the Johnson Controls board of directors. That same day, Mr. Molinaroli and Mr. Oliver spoke by telephone to discuss, among other matters, management and leadership succession matters for the combined company.

On December 23, 2015, Johnson Controls and Tyco each opened up an electronic data room and provided access to the other party and its advisors to continue due diligence.

On December 28, 2015, Simpson Thacher, on behalf of Tyco, sent to Wachtell Lipton, on behalf of Johnson Controls, a summary of Tyco's response to the draft merger agreement. The summary included a proposal on termination rights and termination fees, and that the parties' boards of directors would be prohibited from changing their recommendation in response to certain types of "intervening events." The summary noted that Tyco also rejected any requirement to make a payment for any financing failure.

During the week of December 28, 2015, representatives of Johnson Controls, Tyco and their financial and legal advisors continued to have telephonic due diligence calls and to upload additional materials to the parties' respective electronic data rooms. In addition, on December 30, 2015, members of Johnson Controls management and representatives of Centerview met with members of Tyco management and representatives of Lazard to discuss, among other items, synergy assumptions, the parties' projected results of operations, the financial profile of the combined company, the amount and terms of the debt financing proposed to be raised by Tyco and the potential effect on the transaction of the Treasury's previously issued notices regarding proposed regulations under Section 7874. The parties also discussed the liquidity requirements of each company on a standalone and combined basis.

On December 30, 2015, Mr. Molinaroli met with certain members of the Tyco board of directors as part of the Tyco board of directors' due diligence investigation of him.

On December 31, 2015, Mr. Oliver met with certain members of the Johnson Controls board of directors as part of the Johnson Controls board of directors' due diligence investigation of him.

On January 3 and 4, 2016, Mr. Joerres and Mr. Breen spoke by telephone. During their conversations, Mr. Joerres proposed, on behalf of Johnson Controls, an exchange ratio of 0.935 of a Johnson Controls share for each Tyco share. Based on the volume weighted average price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock and a Tyco ordinary share for the 30 trading days ending on December 31, 2015, this exchange ratio reflected a premium of approximately 18% to the Tyco shareholders. They also discussed management and leadership succession matters for the combined company, including Johnson Controls' view that Mr. Molinaroli should serve as Chief Executive Officer for two years after the closing and Tyco's view that Mr. Oliver should succeed Mr. Molinaroli as Chief Executive Officer earlier than two years after the closing.

On January 4, 2016, the Johnson Controls board of directors held a telephonic meeting. Members of Johnson Controls management and representatives of Centerview and Wachtell Lipton also attended the meeting. At the meeting, members of Johnson Controls management updated the board on the status of discussions with Tyco, including areas of agreement and disagreement between the parties and a proposed timeline for the transaction. Mr. Molinaroli summarized for the Johnson Controls board his meeting with Mr. Breen and members of the Tyco board of directors and Mr. Oliver's meeting with members of the Johnson Controls board of directors. Mr. Joerres then updated the Johnson Controls board on his conversations with Mr. Breen, including the proposal that he delivered regarding the exchange ratio and management and leadership succession of the combined company. Following this update, the Johnson Controls board discussed in detail the potential options to move forward with the transaction.

On January 6, 2016, the Tyco M&A Committee held a telephonic meeting. Certain other members of the Tyco board of directors, members of Tyco management and representatives of Simpson Thacher

Table of Contents

and Lazard also attended the meeting. Mr. Oliver provided an update on recent discussions with Johnson Controls management. The Tyco M&A Committee, with the support of the other directors participating in the meeting, agreed that Mr. Breen should continue to engage with Mr. Joerres with respect to the exchange ratio and leadership succession of the combined company. Following the January 6, 2016 meeting of the Tyco M&A Committee, Mr. Breen telephoned Mr. Joerres to convey Tyco's position with respect to leadership of the combined company, including that Mr. Molinaroli would be the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the combined company for 15 months after closing, during which time Mr. Oliver would be President and Chief Operating Officer, that Mr. Oliver would then succeed Mr. Molinaroli as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and that the combined company's board of directors would be comprised of six directors from Johnson Controls and five directors from Tyco.

On January 7, 2016, members of Johnson Controls management, members of Tyco management and their respective legal and financial advisors met to discuss the proposed transaction structure and financing for the transaction. During that meeting, members of Tyco management reviewed Tyco's revised proposal on certain transaction terms, including that it was proposing an exchange ratio of 0.945 of a Johnson Controls share for each Tyco share. Tyco noted that it was proposing an increase in the exchange ratio to reflect that the price of Johnson Controls common stock had declined relative to the price of Tyco ordinary shares since their last discussion of the exchange ratio. Based on the volume weighted average price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock and a Tyco ordinary share for the 30 trading days ended January 6, 2016, the exchange ratio represented an approximately 19% premium to the Tyco shareholders. As previously discussed between the parties, this exchange ratio assumed that each share of Johnson Controls common stock would be equal to one share of the combined company, but the parties desired for Johnson Controls shareholders to receive cash in lieu of a portion of its share of the combined company and, therefore, the parties would need to agree on the amount of cash that each Johnson Controls share could receive and the total cap on the cash that would be paid by Tyco to the Johnson Controls shareholders. Tyco proposed that approximately \$3.9 billion in cash would be paid to the Johnson Controls shareholders in the aggregate in the merger and that the exchange ratio would therefore be adjusted to reflect this cash. The Tyco proposal also set forth its proposal on a leadership succession plan for the combined company and a proposal on termination rights, the right of the board to change its recommendation for certain "intervening events" and termination fees.

Following this meeting, on January 7, 2016, Mr. Joerres and Mr. Breen discussed the leadership succession plan for the combined company and agreed to continue discussions on the basis that Mr. Molinaroli would be Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the combined company for 18 months following the closing, during which time Mr. Oliver would be President and Chief Operating Officer, with Mr. Oliver then succeeding Mr. Molinaroli as Chief Executive Officer after that time and Mr. Molinaroli serving as Chairman for an additional 12 months.

On January 8, 2016, a financial advisor to one of the companies with which Johnson Controls had explored a possible strategic transaction in the summer of 2015 contacted a representative of Centerview as a follow-up to a meeting held by such advisors regarding reasons for the termination of the earlier discussions. The financial advisor shared certain terms that would likely be important if the companies were to resume discussions. Johnson Controls subsequently determined that a transaction on these terms was less likely to be completed than the proposed business combination with Tyco and would likely adversely affect the ongoing work on the spin-off of the Automotive Experience business. As a result, the parties did not recommence discussions regarding the potential business combination.

Also on January 8, 2016, members of Johnson Controls management, including Mr. Guyett and Mr. Stief, members of Tyco management, including Mr. Robert Olson, Tyco's Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Mr. Armstrong, and representatives of Centerview and Lazard met to discuss the assumptions underlying potential operating synergies from the combination, including headquarters consolidation, possible branch optimization, purchasing savings, shared services and other general and administrative cost savings.

Table of Contents

That same day, representatives of Wachtell Lipton and Simpson Thacher discussed certain open items in the draft merger agreement, including termination rights and rights for the board to change their recommendation, termination fees, provisions for the leadership succession plan for the combined company, and matters related to the separation of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business.

On January 11, 2016, Mr. Molinaroli and Mr. Oliver spoke by telephone and discussed recent changes in the stock prices of Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares.

On January 12, 2016, representatives of Centerview, Lazard, Wachtell Lipton and Simpson Thacher had a telephonic meeting to discuss certain open items in the draft merger agreement, including termination rights and rights for the board to change their recommendation, termination fees, provisions for the leadership succession plan for the combined company, and matters related to the separation of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business. They also discussed whether Johnson Controls shareholders would be able to make an election or instead receive a fixed amount of cash and shares and, if such an election was to be permitted, the price of Johnson Controls common stock that would be used to calculate the cash consideration that a Johnson Controls shareholder would receive if such shareholder made a cash election, and the aggregate cap on such cash and shares elections.

On January 13, 2016, members of Johnson Controls management, members of Tyco management and their respective financial and legal advisors met to discuss certain open items in the draft merger agreement, including the details of the leadership and succession plan, termination fees, termination rights for each party and the right of the board to change its recommendation for the merger and matters related to Johnson Controls' planned separation of the Automotive Experience business. The parties also agreed to continue discussions on the basis that Mr. Molinaroli would serve as Executive Chairman during the 12-month period after Mr. Oliver became Chief Executive Officer of the combined company. Following the meeting, Simpson Thacher, on behalf of Tyco, sent Wachtell Lipton, on behalf of Johnson Controls, written proposals on termination fees, termination rights for each party and the right of the board to change its recommendation for the merger and matters related to Johnson Controls' planned separation of the Automotive Experience business.

On January 14, 2016, the Tyco M&A Committee held a telephonic meeting. Certain other members of the Tyco board of directors, members of Tyco management and representatives of Simpson Thacher and Lazard also attended the meeting. At the meeting, members of Tyco management and the Tyco directors discussed Johnson Controls' proposal with respect to leadership succession of the combined company. Tyco management then reviewed the relative stock price performance of Johnson Controls and Tyco, noting that Johnson Controls' stock price had declined relative to the price of Tyco's ordinary shares, and the Tyco M&A Committee supported the position that the exchange ratio should be increased in response to the change in the stock prices. The Tyco M&A Committee, Tyco management and representatives of Simpson Thacher then discussed the current status of negotiations over certain terms in the draft merger agreement, including provisions relating to termination fees, termination rights for each party and the right of the board of each company to change its recommendation for the merger.

Also on January 14, 2016, the Johnson Controls board of directors held a telephonic meeting. Members of Johnson Controls management and representatives of Centerview and Wachtell Lipton also attended the meeting. At the meeting, Johnson Controls management and its advisors provided an update on the status of discussions with Tyco, including the open issues on exchange ratio, the leadership succession plan for the combined company, termination fees, termination rights for each party and the right of the board to change its recommendation for the merger and matters related to the separation of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business. The Johnson Controls board also reviewed the changes in Johnson Controls' and Tyco's share prices since the December 10, 2015 board meeting and the impact of such changes on the premium to the Tyco shareholders using different exchange ratios. In particular, members of Johnson Controls management and representatives of Centerview noted that, given the change in the stock prices of Johnson Controls common stock and

Table of Contents

Tyco ordinary shares, the exchange ratios that had been previously discussed between the parties would result in a much smaller premium to the Tyco shareholders. They informed the Johnson Controls board that, as a result, Tyco and its financial advisors had noted that Tyco would require an increase in the exchange ratio.

Following the Johnson Controls board meeting, Wachtell Lipton, on behalf of Johnson Controls, sent to Simpson Thacher, on behalf of Tyco, a revised proposal on the termination rights and fees.

On January 15, 2016, Mr. Molinaroli and Mr. Oliver spoke by telephone to update each other on the feedback that each executive had received from the board of directors of their respective companies, the recent change in the stock prices of Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares and certain outstanding items in the draft merger agreement. That same day, Simpson Thacher, on behalf of Tyco, sent a revised draft of the merger agreement to Wachtell Lipton, on behalf of Johnson Controls.

On January 17, 2016, Mr. Guyett, Mr. Armstrong and representatives of Centerview and Lazard held a telephone meeting to discuss certain outstanding items in the draft merger agreement. During those discussions, Mr. Armstrong and Lazard noted that, given that the price of Johnson Controls common stock had declined relative to the price of Tyco ordinary shares, the exchange ratio that had been previously discussed between the parties would result in a smaller premium to the Tyco shareholders. They therefore requested an increase in the exchange ratio to 0.98 to 0.99 of a Johnson Controls share for each Tyco share. Based on the volume weighted average price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock and a Tyco ordinary share for the 30 trading days ending on January 15, 2016, this exchange ratio reflected a premium of approximately 20% to 22% to the Tyco shareholders. Tyco also proposed that the cash consideration that a Johnson Controls shareholder would receive from Tyco if such shareholder made a cash election would be calculated using the volume weighted average price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock for the 5 trading days prior to the signing of the merger agreement.

On January 18, 2016, following discussions with members of Johnson Controls management, representatives of Centerview contacted representatives of Lazard to discuss the potential synergies that could be achieved from the proposed business combination. The next day, on January 19, 2016, members of Johnson Controls management, members of Tyco management and their respective advisors held meetings and continued to discuss the potential synergies that could be achieved.

On January 19, 2016, the Tyco M&A Committee held a telephonic meeting. Members of Tyco management and representatives of Lazard and Simpson Thacher also attended the meeting. At the meeting, Mr. Oliver advised that representatives of Lazard had communicated Tyco's proposal to increase the exchange ratio to representatives of Centerview. Tyco management then reviewed the current status of negotiations with respect to certain open issues in the draft merger agreement, including with respect to leadership succession and provisions relating to termination fees, termination rights for each party and the right of the board of each company to change its recommendation for the merger. After discussion of the proposed transaction premium, exchange ratio and the synergies analysis, among other matters, the Tyco M&A Committee determined that Tyco management and Mr. Breen should continue discussions with Johnson Controls.

On January 19, 2016, Mr. Joerres and Mr. Breen spoke by telephone to discuss the status of the negotiations between the parties. That same day, Wachtell Lipton, on behalf of Johnson Controls, sent to Simpson Thacher, on behalf of Tyco, a revised draft of the merger agreement.

On January 20, 2016, members of Johnson Controls management, including Mr. Guyett, members of Tyco management, including Mr. Armstrong, and representatives of Centerview and Lazard had a discussion to resolve certain outstanding items in the draft merger agreement. After discussion and negotiation, members of Johnson Controls management and members of Tyco management agreed to continue discussion on the basis of an exchange ratio of 0.955 of a share of the combined company for each Tyco share. Assuming Tyco effected a share consolidation so that each share of the combined

Table of Contents

company had a value equal to one share of Johnson Controls common stock and based on the volume weighted average price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock and a Tyco ordinary share for the 30 trading days ending on January 19, 2016, this exchange ratio represented a premium of approximately 14% to the Tyco shareholders. The parties also discussed the cash/share election and proration mechanics that would exist for the Johnson Controls shareholders, which would permit Johnson Controls shareholders to receive, at their option and in lieu of one share of the combined company for each of their shares of Johnson Controls common stock, a fixed amount of cash. The parties agreed to proceed on the basis that this fixed amount of cash would be equal to the five-day volume weighted average price of a Johnson Controls common share prior to the signing of the merger agreement. The parties also agreed that the cash and share elections would be subject to proration to ensure that approximately \$3.864 billion would be paid to the Johnson Controls shareholders in the aggregate. The parties further discussed the termination fees that could be payable by each party and agreed to proceed on the basis that each party would be obligated to pay a termination fee of \$375 million if such party's board of directors changed its recommendation in response to a competing acquisition proposal or for certain types of intervening events and the merger agreement were terminated, and would be obligated to pay a termination fee of \$500 million if such party terminated the merger agreement or its board of directors changed its recommendation in response to certain types of intervening events related to a change or proposed change in law.

On January 20, 21 and 22, 2016, Wachtell Lipton, on behalf of Johnson Controls, and Simpson Thacher, on behalf of Tyco, exchanged drafts of the merger agreement and other related documents.

On January 21, 2016, members of the Tyco board of directors, members of Tyco management and representatives of Lazard and Simpson Thacher held a telephone call. Tyco management and its advisors provided an update on the status of discussions with Johnson Controls, including with respect to the exchange ratio and the relative value of the exchange ratio based on the stock price performance of Johnson Controls and Tyco during the period of negotiations, matters related to Johnson Controls' planned spin-off of its Automotive Experience business and the draft merger agreement provisions relating to termination fees and the right of each party's board of directors to terminate the merger agreement or change its recommendation under specified circumstances.

On January 22, 2016, Mr. Joerres and Mr. Breen spoke by telephone to discuss details of the leadership succession.

On January 23, 2016, the Johnson Controls board of directors held an in-person meeting. Members of Johnson Controls management and representatives of Centerview, Barclays and Wachtell Lipton also attended the meeting. At the meeting, Johnson Controls management and its advisors provided an update on the status of discussions with Tyco. Johnson Controls management then discussed the results of its due diligence on Tyco and its estimates of synergy opportunities from the combination, including an estimate of at least \$500 million of operational synergies and at least \$150 million in annual U.S. tax synergies. Representatives of Centerview and Barclays then reviewed their preliminary financial analyses of the proposed merger, and representatives of Wachtell Lipton reviewed the terms of the draft merger agreement and the primary open issues in the agreement. Following discussion, the Johnson Controls board authorized Johnson Controls management to continue working toward finalizing the draft merger agreement. At the meeting, Johnson Controls management also provided an update on the progress of the preparation for the spin-off of the Automotive Experience business.

On January 23, 2016 and January 24, 2016, representatives of Johnson Controls, Tyco and their respective legal advisors discussed and negotiated the remaining open items in the draft merger agreement and related documents.

On January 23, 2016, the Tyco board of directors held an in-person meeting in Ireland. Members of Tyco management and representatives of Lazard, Simpson Thacher and Arthur Cox, Tyco's Irish counsel, also attended the meeting. At the meeting, Mr. Oliver described the background of and strategic rationale for the proposed transaction, and Mr. Armstrong reviewed the competitive landscape

Table of Contents

for Tyco and Johnson Controls. Representatives of Lazard then reviewed Lazard's financial analysis of the transaction and delivered its oral opinion, which was subsequently confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated as of January 23, 2016, to the effect that, as of that date and based upon and subject to assumptions, procedures, factors, qualifications and limitations set forth therein, the share consolidation ratio (after giving effect to the transactions and taking into account the merger consideration) was fair, from a financial point of view, to holders of Tyco ordinary shares (other than Johnson Controls and its affiliates). Members of Tyco management discussed the results of the due diligence review conducted on Johnson Controls, and representatives of Simpson Thacher summarized the principal terms of the merger agreement. After considering the terms of the merger agreement and the other transaction documents and the other factors described under "*The Merger Recommendation of the Tyco Board of Directors and the Tyco Board's Reasons for the Merger*," the Tyco board (i) determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are advisable and in the best interests of Tyco and its shareholders, (ii) approved the execution, delivery and performance of the merger agreement and consummation of the transactions contemplated thereby, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein and (iii) resolved that a recommendation be made to the Tyco shareholders to vote in favor of the Tyco proposals relating to the transactions and to include such recommendation in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. The Tyco board then authorized management to finalize and execute the merger agreement and the related agreements on the terms reviewed at the board meeting.

In the evening of January 24, 2016, the Johnson Controls board of directors held a telephonic meeting. Members of Johnson Controls management and representatives of Centerview, Barclays and Wachtell Lipton also attended the meeting. Johnson Controls management updated the board on the current discussions with Tyco regarding the proposed transaction. Representatives of Wachtell Lipton then summarized the resolution of the open items in the draft merger agreement. Representatives of Centerview and Barclays then provided to the board their respective financial analyses of the aggregate merger consideration and delivered their oral opinions, which were subsequently confirmed by delivery of written opinions dated January 24, 2016, that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, and qualifications and limitations set forth in such opinion, the aggregate merger consideration to be paid to the Johnson Controls shareholders (other than Johnson Controls, Tyco, their affiliates and the Johnson Controls common stock underlying Johnson Controls' restricted stock awards) pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to such Johnson Controls shareholders. After considering the terms of the merger agreement and the other transaction documents and the other factors described under "*The Merger Recommendation of the Johnson Controls Board of Directors and the Johnson Controls Board's Reasons for the Merger*," the Johnson Controls board, (i) determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are advisable and fair to, and in the best interests of, Johnson Controls and the Johnson Controls shareholders, (ii) adopted and approved the merger agreement and the consummation of the transactions contemplated thereby, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the merger agreement, and (iii) resolved that the approval of the merger agreement be submitted to a vote of the Johnson Controls shareholders and to recommend approval of the merger agreement by the Johnson Controls shareholders. The Johnson Controls board then authorized management to finalize and execute the merger agreement and the related agreements on the terms reviewed at the board meeting.

Later on January 24, 2016, the parties finalized and executed the merger agreement. The execution of the merger agreement was publicly announced on the morning of January 25, 2016.

On April 4, 2016, the Treasury and the IRS issued temporary Treasury regulations under multiple sections of the Code, including Section 7874, to address certain matters relating to so-called corporate inversions (also referred to as the "Temporary Section 7874 Regulations") and issued proposed regulations under Section 385 of the Code to address what the Treasury and IRS characterized as "earnings stripping" (also referred to as the "Proposed Section 385 Regulations").

Table of Contents

On April 8, 2016, the Johnson Controls board of directors held a telephonic meeting. Members of Johnson Controls management attended the meeting. Johnson Controls management provided the board with an overview of the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations and Proposed Section 385 Regulations and their views on the potential impact of these regulations on the transaction. Among other items, Johnson Controls management indicated to the board that although management, together with its financial and legal advisors, were continuing to analyze the regulations, they did not currently expect the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations to affect the ability of Johnson Controls and Tyco to consummate the transaction along the lines previously announced by the companies. Johnson Controls management confirmed that the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations were not expected to adversely affect the ability of the combined company to realize the previously identified tax synergies of the merger. Management further reported that, based on its initial assessment, management's view was that the Proposed Section 385 Regulations, if finalized in their current form, would adversely impact the ability of the combined company to realize the \$150 million of previously identified annual U.S. tax synergies of the merger, but that there could be other global tax synergies to be identified. In addition, management expressed optimism that additional operating synergies were achievable beyond those included in the original estimate. The Johnson Controls board of directors then discussed, among other items, management's views on the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations and Proposed Section 385 Regulations, as well as Johnson Controls' rights and obligations under the merger agreement and management's then-current estimates of synergies. After discussion, all members of the Johnson Controls board of directors present unanimously determined that the merger transaction with Tyco was still in the best interest of Johnson Controls and its shareholders because of, among other things, the strategic rationale for the combination and the operational synergies that could be achieved from the transaction. Accordingly, the Johnson Controls board of directors determined that management should proceed with the transaction on the terms set forth in the merger agreement. The Johnson Controls board of directors further instructed management to work with Tyco management and their respective advisors to continue to refine their estimates of operational and tax synergies that could be achieved in the transaction and to update the board of directors once that work had been completed.

On April 12, 2016, the Tyco board of directors and members of Tyco management held a telephone call. During this call, Tyco management reviewed the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations and the Proposed Section 385 Regulations and their potential impact on the transaction. Tyco management confirmed that the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations were not expected to adversely affect the ability of the combined company to realize the previously identified tax synergies of the merger. Tyco management also reported its view that, although the Proposed Section 385 Regulations would adversely impact the ability of the combined company to realize the \$150 million of previously identified annual U.S. tax synergies, other global tax synergies were achievable.

Following this call, representatives of Johnson Controls, Tyco and their respective advisors continued to discuss the impact of the Proposed Section 385 Regulations and worked to identify strategies available to the companies to achieve additional cost and tax synergies. The companies and their advisors then identified approximately \$150 million in annual global tax synergies that they estimated could be achieved as a result of the merger. On April 21, 2016, Johnson Controls and Tyco announced that they intended to proceed with the merger and that the combined company expected to deliver at least \$650 million in operational and global tax synergies by the third year after the closing.

Recommendation of the Johnson Controls Board of Directors and Johnson Controls' Reasons for the Merger

After careful consideration, the Johnson Controls board of directors, by unanimous vote of all directors at a meeting held on January 24, 2016, determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are advisable, fair to and in the best interests of Johnson Controls and its shareholders, and approved and adopted the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. **The Johnson Controls board of directors**

Table of Contents

recommends that the Johnson Controls shareholders vote their shares in favor of the approval of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

In evaluating the merger, the Johnson Controls board consulted with Johnson Controls' senior management and its legal and financial advisors and, in reaching its decision, considered a number of factors that the Johnson Controls board believed supported its decision, including the following material factors:

The expectation that the combination of Johnson Controls and Tyco will create a multi-industrial company, which will have enhanced scale and will combine Johnson Controls' leading positions in building controls and automotive batteries with Tyco's leading position in fire & security products;

The expectation that the combined company will be able to offer a more comprehensive set of integrated product offerings to building owners globally because of Johnson Controls' and Tyco's highly complementary businesses;

The expectation that the combined company will have an enhanced global presence because of Johnson Controls' strength in North America and China and Tyco's strength in North America and Europe;

The expectation that the combination of Johnson Controls and Tyco will enable the combined company to integrate the skill sets and capabilities of each of the companies' management teams to apply operational discipline across the combined company and to take advantage of strategic and innovation opportunities with an enhanced platform;

The expectation that the combination of Johnson Controls and Tyco will create an opportunity to achieve \$650 million in annual run-rate operational and global tax synergies by the third year after the closing;

The fact that the merger agreement provides Johnson Controls shareholders with the ability to choose to receive either one ordinary share of the combined company or \$34.88 in cash, subject to proration, and that, following the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders will have the opportunity to participate in the equity value of the combined company following the proposed transactions, including the future growth and expected synergies at the combined company, while at the same time providing immediate value through the cash component of the merger consideration;

The fact that the merger consideration would result in Johnson Controls shareholders holding approximately 56% of the outstanding shares of the combined company immediately after the merger and receiving approximately \$3.864 billion in aggregate cash consideration to be funded by Tyco;

The fact that the aggregate amount of cash consideration and the number of shares of the combined company to be received for each outstanding share of Johnson Controls common stock are fixed and will not be reduced if the share price of Johnson Controls common stock declines prior to the effective time of the merger, and that the terms of the merger agreement do not include termination rights based on an increase in the market price of Tyco ordinary shares relative to the market price of Johnson Controls common stock;

The expectation that the combined company will maintain an investment grade credit rating, have a strong balance sheet and have the ability to generate substantial cash flow to pursue a balanced capital allocation program including a strong and growing dividend, consistent return of capital, and value-creating investment;

The ability of Johnson Controls, between the signing and closing of the merger agreement, to continue paying its regular quarterly dividend and to repurchase up to \$500 million in shares of Johnson Controls common stock under its previously announced stock repurchase program on terms consistent with prior repurchases;

Table of Contents

The fact that the merger is subject to the approval of the Johnson Controls shareholders, who will be free to approve or reject the merger;

The expectation that the regulatory approvals required to close the transaction could be obtained by the end of the companies' 2016 fiscal years;

The fact that an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco obtained financing commitments of \$4.0 billion for the payment of the cash portion of the merger consideration;

The opinions of Centerview and Barclays, each of which was delivered orally on January 24, 2016 at the Johnson Controls board meeting and confirmed by delivery of written opinions, each dated January 24, 2016, to the effect that, as of such date and based on and subject to the various assumptions and limitations set forth in such opinion, the aggregate merger consideration to the Johnson Controls shareholders pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the Johnson Controls shareholders (other than certain excluded shares), as more fully described below in "*Opinion of Johnson Controls' Financial Advisors*" of this joint proxy statement/prospectus;

Johnson Controls' management's knowledge of Tyco's business, results of operations, properties, assets, competitive position and prospects, as well as the due diligence investigation of Tyco conducted by Johnson Controls and the results of that investigation;

The fact that the combined company's primary North American operational headquarters would be in Milwaukee, Wisconsin;

The fact that six members of the eleven-member board of the combined company will be comprised of members of the current Johnson Controls board of directors, including Mr. Molinaroli, and that one of those directors would be appointed as the independent lead director;

The fact that the parties expected that, for the 18-months after the closing, Alex A. Molinaroli would be the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, and that George R. Oliver would be the President and Chief Operating Officer of the combined company, at which point Mr. Oliver would succeed Mr. Molinaroli as Chief Executive Officer, and Mr. Molinaroli would become Executive Chairman and serve in such role for 12 months, and that following such 12-month period, Mr. Oliver would become Chairman and continue as Chief Executive Officer of the combined company;

The expectation that Johnson Controls will be able to continue pursuing the spin-off of its Automotive Experience business;

The fact that the merger agreement prohibits Tyco from soliciting alternative proposals and requires an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco to pay Johnson Controls a termination fee of \$375 million if (a) the Tyco board of directors changes its recommendation in response to a superior proposal and Johnson Controls terminates the merger agreement or (b) if Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement under certain circumstances and Tyco consummates or enters into an agreement with respect to a competing acquisition proposal within 12 months of such termination (see "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement*");

The fact that Johnson Controls would have the ability to terminate the merger agreement prior to closing in certain circumstances in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, subject to the payment of a termination fee of \$500 million;

The fact that the merger agreement permits the Johnson Controls board of directors to change its recommendation prior to the Johnson Controls shareholder meeting in certain circumstances in response to an intervening event that is not a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, subject to the payment of a termination fee of \$375 million; and

Table of Contents

The fact that the merger agreement requires an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco to reimburse Johnson Controls for up to \$35 million in fees and expenses incurred by Johnson Controls in connection with the transactions if Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Tyco shareholders do not approve the transaction (which reimbursement would be credited against the termination fee in the event that it subsequently becomes payable by Tyco) (see "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement*").

The Johnson Controls board of directors also considered the various risks and other potentially negative factors concerning the merger, including the following:

The fact that, because the aggregate amount of cash consideration and the number of shares of the combined company to be received in respect of each share of Johnson Controls common stock are fixed, they will not be increased in the event of an increase in the relative market price of Johnson Controls common stock as compared to the market price of Tyco ordinary shares prior to the closing;

The fact that, because of the proration procedures set forth in the merger agreement, Johnson Controls shareholders who make the cash election or the share election will not always receive the form of merger consideration that they elect to receive;

The fact that the consideration received by Johnson Controls shareholders in the merger will be taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

The possibility that the merger might not be consummated despite the parties' efforts or that the closing of the merger may be delayed, and that the announcement of the transaction, coupled with any failure to consummate the transaction, could have a negative effect on Johnson Controls' relationships with employees, customers, suppliers and other third parties, as well as a negative effect on Johnson Controls' operating results and trading price;

The fact that it is a condition to closing the merger that the Tyco debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement be available for borrowing on the terms set forth in the commitment letter, or upon terms and conditions no less favorable, in the aggregate, and that comply with the terms of the merger agreement;

The difficulties of combining the businesses and workforces of Johnson Controls and Tyco based on, among other things, differences in the cultures of the two companies;

The potential risk of diverting management focus and resources from other strategic opportunities and from operational matters while working to complete the merger;

The challenges inherent in the combination of two businesses of the size, geographical diversity and scope of Johnson Controls and Tyco and the size of the companies relative to each other, including the risk that integration costs may be greater than anticipated;

The risks associated with Tyco's business, including those factors described in periodic reports previously filed with the SEC by Tyco and those factors discussed in this joint proxy statement/prospectus under "*Risk Factors*";

The fact that the merger agreement prohibits Johnson Controls from soliciting alternative proposals and requires Johnson Controls to pay an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco a termination fee of \$375 million if (a) the Johnson Controls board of directors changes its recommendation in response to a superior proposal and Tyco terminates the merger agreement

or (b) if Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement under certain circumstances and Johnson Controls consummates or enters into an agreement with respect to a competing acquisition proposal within 12 months of such termination (see "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement*");

Table of Contents

The fact that the merger agreement permits the Tyco board of directors to change its recommendation prior to the Tyco EGM in certain circumstances in response to an intervening event, including a change in or issuance of or proposed change in or issuance of applicable law, subject to the payment by an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco of a termination fee of \$500 million if the intervening event is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law or a termination fee of \$375 million if the intervening event is not a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law;

The fact that Tyco would have the ability to terminate the merger agreement prior to closing in certain circumstances in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, subject to the payment by an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco of a termination fee of \$500 million; and

The fact that the merger agreement requires Johnson Controls to reimburse an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco for up to \$35 million in fees and expenses and up to an additional \$65 million of financing-related expenses incurred by Tyco in connection with the transactions if Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Johnson Controls shareholders do not approve the transaction (which reimbursement would be credited against the termination fee in the event that it subsequently becomes payable by Johnson Controls) (see "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement*").

In arriving at its determination on April 8, 2016 to affirm its continued support of the transaction, the Johnson Controls board consulted with Johnson Controls' senior management and, in reaching its decision, considered a number of factors that the Johnson Controls board believed supported its decision, including the following material factors:

The board's continued belief in the strategic benefits of the transaction;

The expectation that the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations would not adversely affect the ability of Johnson Controls and Tyco to realize the previously identified tax synergies available to the combined company, but that the Proposed Section 385 Regulations, if finalized in their current form, would adversely impact the ability of the combined company to realize the \$150 million of previously identified annual U.S. tax synergies of the merger (although the parties might be able to identify other global tax synergies);

The fact that by virtue of their post-closing ownership of the combined company, former Johnson Controls shareholders would bear approximately 56%, and former Tyco shareholders would bear approximately 44%, of any potential adverse impact arising from the proposed rules described in the Proposed Section 385 Regulations; and

Johnson Controls' rights under the merger agreement relevant to the Johnson Controls board of directors' consideration of the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations and the Proposed Section 385 Regulations.

In addition to considering the factors described above, the Johnson Controls board of directors considered the fact that Johnson Controls' directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, their interests as Johnson Controls shareholders. See "*Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Opinions of Johnson Controls' Financial Advisors

Opinion of Centerview Partners LLC

On January 24, 2016, Centerview rendered to the board of directors of Johnson Controls its oral opinion, which was subsequently confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated January 24, 2016, that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the various assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, and qualifications and limitations set forth in Centerview's opinion, a copy of which is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex C, the aggregate merger consideration to be paid to the holders of Johnson Controls common stock (other than excluded shares) pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders.

Table of Contents

The full text of Centerview's written opinion, dated January 24, 2016, which describes the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, and qualifications and limitations upon the review undertaken, is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex C and is incorporated herein by reference. The summary of the written opinion of Centerview set forth below is qualified in its entirety to the full text of Centerview's written opinion attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex C. Centerview's financial advisory services and opinion were provided for the information and assistance of the board of directors of Johnson Controls (in their capacity as directors and not in any other capacity) in connection with and for purposes of its consideration of the proposed transaction and Centerview's opinion only addressed the fairness, from a financial point of view, as of the date thereof, to the holders of Johnson Controls common stock (other than excluded shares) of the aggregate merger consideration to be paid to such holders pursuant to the merger agreement and did not address any other term or aspect of the merger agreement or the proposed transaction. Elections by Johnson Controls shareholders for the share consideration and cash consideration will be subject to proration and adjustment procedures set forth in the merger agreement, as to which procedures Centerview's opinion expressed no view or opinion. Centerview's opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder of Johnson Controls or any other person as to how such shareholder or other person should vote with respect to the merger or otherwise act with respect to the proposed transaction or any other matter, including, without limitation, whether such shareholder should elect to receive the cash consideration or the share consideration, or make no election, in the proposed transaction.

The full text of Centerview's written opinion should be read carefully in its entirety for a description of the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, and qualifications and limitations upon the review undertaken by Centerview in preparing its opinion.

In connection with rendering the opinion described above and performing its related financial analyses, Centerview reviewed, among other things:

a draft of the merger agreement dated January 24, 2016, referred to in this summary of Centerview's opinion as the draft merger agreement;

Annual Reports on Form 10-K of Johnson Controls for the years ended September 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013 and Annual Reports on Form 10-K of Tyco for the years ended September 25, 2015, September 26, 2014 and September 27, 2013;

certain interim reports to shareholders and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q of Johnson Controls and Tyco;

certain publicly available research analyst reports for Johnson Controls and Tyco;

certain other communications from Johnson Controls and Tyco to their respective shareholders;

certain internal information relating to the business, operations, earnings, cash flow, assets, liabilities and prospects of Johnson Controls, including the Johnson Controls internal forecasts (as defined in this joint proxy statement/prospectus under "*Johnson Controls Unaudited Prospective Financial Information*") (collectively, the "Johnson Controls internal data") furnished to Centerview by Johnson Controls for purposes of Centerview's analysis;

certain internal information relating to the business, operations, earnings, cash flow, assets, liabilities and prospects of Tyco, including the Tyco internal forecasts (as set defined in this joint proxy statement/prospectus under "*Tyco Unaudited Prospective Financial Information*") (collectively, the "Tyco internal data") furnished to Centerview by Johnson Controls for purposes of Centerview's analysis; and

certain tax and other cost savings and operating synergies projected by the management of Johnson Controls to result from the proposed transaction furnished to Centerview by Johnson

Table of Contents

Controls for purposes of Centerview's analysis (referred to as the synergies throughout this summary of Centerview's opinion).

Centerview also participated in discussions with members of the senior management and representatives of Johnson Controls and Tyco regarding their assessment of the Johnson Controls internal data, the Tyco internal data and the synergies, as appropriate, and the strategic rationale for the proposed transaction. In addition, Centerview reviewed publicly available financial and share market data, including valuation multiples, for Johnson Controls and Tyco and compared that data with similar data for certain other companies, the securities of which are publicly traded, in lines of business that Centerview deemed relevant. Centerview also compared certain of the proposed financial terms of the proposed transaction with the financial terms, to the extent publicly available, of certain other transactions that Centerview deemed relevant, and conducted such other financial studies and analyses and took into account such other information as Centerview deemed appropriate.

Centerview assumed, without independent verification or any responsibility therefor, the accuracy and completeness of the financial, legal, regulatory, tax, accounting and other information supplied to, discussed with, or reviewed by Centerview for purposes of its opinion and, with Johnson Controls' consent, Centerview relied upon such information as being complete and accurate. In that regard, Centerview assumed, at Johnson Controls' direction, that the Johnson Controls internal data (including, without limitation, the Johnson Controls internal forecasts) and the synergies were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Johnson Controls as to the matters covered thereby, and that the Tyco internal data (including, without limitation, the Tyco internal forecasts) were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Tyco as to the matters covered thereby, and Centerview relied, at Johnson Controls' direction, on the Johnson Controls internal data, the Tyco internal data and the synergies for the purposes of Centerview's analysis and opinion. Centerview expressed no view or opinion as to the Johnson Controls internal data, the Tyco internal data or the synergies or the assumptions on which they were based. In addition, at Johnson Controls' direction, Centerview did not make any independent evaluation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities (contingent, derivative, off-balance-sheet or otherwise) of Johnson Controls or Tyco, nor was Centerview furnished with any such evaluation or appraisal, and was not asked to conduct, and did not conduct, a physical inspection of the properties or assets of Johnson Controls or Tyco. Centerview assumed, at Johnson Controls' direction, that the final executed merger agreement would not differ in any respect material to Centerview's analysis or opinion from the draft merger agreement reviewed by Centerview. Centerview also assumed, at Johnson Controls' direction, that the proposed transaction will be consummated on the terms set forth in the merger agreement and in accordance with all applicable laws and other relevant documents or requirements, without delay or the waiver, modification or amendment of any term, condition or agreement or change in applicable law, the effect of which would be material to Centerview's analysis or Centerview's opinion and that, in the course of obtaining the necessary governmental, regulatory and other approvals, consents, releases and waivers for the proposed transaction, no delay, limitation, restriction, condition or other change will be imposed, the effect of which would be material to Centerview's analysis or Centerview's opinion. Centerview also assumed that the proposed transaction would have the tax consequences described in discussions with, and materials furnished to Centerview by, representatives of Johnson Controls. Centerview did not evaluate and did not express any opinion as to the solvency or fair value of Johnson Controls or Tyco, or the ability of Johnson Controls or Tyco to pay their respective obligations when they come due, or as to the impact of the proposed transaction on such matters, under any state, federal or other laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters. Centerview is not a legal, regulatory, tax or accounting advisor, and Centerview expressed no opinion as to any legal, regulatory, tax or accounting matters.

Table of Contents

Centerview's opinion expressed no view as to, and did not address, Johnson Controls' underlying business decision to proceed with or effect the proposed transaction, or the relative merits of the proposed transaction as compared to any alternative business strategies or transactions that might be available to Johnson Controls or in which Johnson Controls might engage. Centerview's opinion was limited to and addressed only the fairness, from a financial point of view, as of the date of Centerview's written opinion, to the holders of Johnson Controls common stock (other than excluded shares) of the aggregate merger consideration to be paid to such holders pursuant to the merger agreement. For purposes of its opinion, Centerview was not asked to, and Centerview did not, express any view on, and its opinion did not address, any other term or aspect of the merger agreement or the proposed transaction, including, without limitation, the structure or form of the proposed transaction, or any other agreements or arrangements contemplated by the merger agreement or entered into in connection with or otherwise contemplated by the proposed transaction, including, without limitation, (i) the fairness of the proposed transaction or any other term or aspect of the proposed transaction to, or any consideration to be received in connection therewith by, or the impact of the proposed transaction on, the holders of any other class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of Johnson Controls or any other party, (ii) the allocation of the aggregate merger consideration as among holders of Johnson Controls common stock who receive the cash consideration or the share consideration or (iii) the relative fairness of the cash consideration and the share consideration. In addition, Centerview expressed no view or opinion as to the fairness (financial or otherwise) of the amount, nature or any other aspect of any compensation to be paid or payable to any of the officers, directors or employees of Johnson Controls, Tyco or any party, or class of such persons in connection with the proposed transaction, whether relative to the aggregate merger consideration to be paid to the holders of Johnson Controls common stock (other than excluded shares) pursuant to the merger agreement or otherwise.

Centerview's opinion was necessarily based on financial, economic, monetary, currency, market, regulatory and other conditions and circumstances as in effect on, and the information made available to Centerview as of, the date of Centerview's written opinion, and Centerview does not have any obligation or responsibility to update, revise or reaffirm its opinion based on circumstances, developments or events occurring after the date of Centerview's written opinion. Centerview's opinion expressed no view or opinion as to what the value of ordinary shares of the combined company actually will be when issued pursuant to the proposed transaction or the prices at which Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares will trade or otherwise be transferable at any time, including following the announcement of the proposed transaction or the prices at which ordinary shares of the combined company will trade after consummation of the proposed transaction. Centerview's opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder of Johnson Controls or any other person as to how such shareholder or other person should vote with respect to the merger or otherwise act with respect to the proposed transaction or any other matter, including, without limitation, whether such shareholder should elect to receive the cash consideration or the share consideration, or make no election, in the proposed transaction. Centerview's financial advisory services and its written opinion were provided for the information and assistance of the board of directors of Johnson Controls (in their capacity as directors and not in any other capacity) in connection with and for purposes of its consideration of the proposed transaction. The issuance of Centerview's opinion was approved by the Centerview Partners LLC Fairness Opinion Committee.

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. In arriving at its opinion, Centerview did not draw, in isolation, conclusions from or with regard to any factor or analysis that it considered. Rather, Centerview made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all of the analyses.

Table of Contents

Centerview's financial analyses and opinion were only one of many factors taken into consideration by the board of directors of Johnson Controls in its evaluation of the proposed transaction. Consequently, the analyses described below should not be viewed as determinative of the views of the board of directors or management of Johnson Controls with respect to the aggregate merger consideration or as to whether the board of directors of Johnson Controls would have been willing to determine that a different consideration was fair. The aggregate merger consideration for the proposed transaction was determined through arm's-length negotiations between Johnson Controls and Tyco and was approved by the board of directors of Johnson Controls. Centerview provided advice to Johnson Controls during these negotiations. Centerview did not, however, recommend any specific amount of consideration to Johnson Controls or the board of directors of Johnson Controls nor did Centerview advise Johnson Controls or the board of directors of Johnson Controls that any specific amount of consideration constituted the only appropriate consideration for the proposed transaction.

Centerview is a securities firm engaged directly and through affiliates and related persons in a number of investment banking, financial advisory and merchant banking activities. In the past two years, Centerview has been engaged to provide financial advisory services to Johnson Controls for which Centerview has received compensation, including in connection with the spin-off of Adient. Centerview has received approximately \$5 million in compensation for such services. In the past two years, Centerview has not been engaged to provide financial advisory services to Tyco or Merger Sub, and Centerview has not received any compensation from Tyco or Merger Sub during such period. Centerview may provide investment banking and other services to or with respect to Johnson Controls or Tyco or their respective affiliates in the future, for which Centerview may receive compensation. Certain (i) of Centerview and Centerview's affiliates' directors, officers, members and employees, or family members of such persons, (ii) of Centerview's affiliates or related investment funds and (iii) investment funds or other persons in which any of the foregoing may have financial interests or with which they may co-invest, may at any time acquire, hold, sell or trade, in debt, equity and other securities or financial instruments (including derivatives, bank loans or other obligations) of, or investments in, Johnson Controls, Tyco or any of their respective affiliates or any other party that may be involved in the proposed transaction.

The board of directors of Johnson Controls selected Centerview as its financial advisor in connection with the proposed transaction based on Centerview's qualifications, expertise, reputation and knowledge of its business and affairs and the industry in which it operates. Centerview is an internationally recognized investment banking firm that has substantial experience in transactions similar to the proposed transaction.

In connection with Centerview's services as financial advisor to the board of directors of Johnson Controls, Johnson Controls has agreed to pay Centerview an aggregate fee of \$37.5 million, \$5.0 million of which was payable upon the announcement of the proposed transaction and \$32.5 million of which is payable contingent upon consummation of the proposed transaction. In addition, Johnson Controls has agreed to reimburse certain of Centerview's expenses arising, and to indemnify Centerview against certain liabilities that may arise, as a result of Centerview's engagement.

Opinion of Barclays Capital Inc.

On January 24, 2016, Barclays rendered its oral opinion (which was subsequently confirmed in writing) to the board of directors of Johnson Controls that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the qualifications, limitations and assumptions stated in its opinion, the aggregate merger consideration pursuant to the merger agreement is fair, from a financial point of view, to holders of Johnson Controls common stock (other than excluded shares).

The full text of Barclays' written opinion, dated as of January 24, 2016 is attached as Annex D to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Barclays' written opinion sets forth, among other things, the

Table of Contents

assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and limitations upon the review undertaken by Barclays in rendering its opinion. You are encouraged to read the opinion carefully in its entirety. The following is a summary of Barclays' opinion and the methodology that Barclays used to render its opinion. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.

Barclays' opinion, the issuance of which was approved by Barclays' Valuation and Fairness Opinion Committee, is addressed to the board of directors of Johnson Controls, addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the aggregate merger consideration to be offered to the holders of Johnson Controls common stock (other than excluded shares) and did not address any other term or aspect of the merger agreement or the proposed transaction. Elections by Johnson Controls shareholders for the share consideration and cash consideration will be subject to proration and adjustment procedures set forth in the merger agreement, as to which procedures Barclays' opinion expressed no view or opinion. Barclays' opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder of Johnson Controls as to how such shareholder should vote with respect to the proposed transaction or any other matter, including, without limitation, whether such shareholder should elect to receive the cash consideration or the share consideration, or make no election, in the proposed transaction. The terms of the proposed transaction were determined through arm's-length negotiations between Johnson Controls and Tyco and were unanimously approved by the board of directors of Johnson Controls. Barclays did not recommend any specific form of consideration to Johnson Controls or that any specific form of consideration constituted the only appropriate consideration for the proposed transaction. Barclays was not requested to address, and its opinion does not in any manner address, Johnson Controls' underlying business decision to proceed with or effect the proposed transaction. In addition, Barclays expressed no opinion on, and its opinion does not in any manner address, (i) the fairness of the amount or the nature of any compensation to any officers, directors or employees of any parties to the proposed transaction, or any class of such persons, relative to the aggregate merger consideration to be offered to the holders of Johnson Controls common stock in the proposed transaction or otherwise; (ii) the allocation of the aggregate merger consideration as among holders of Johnson Controls common stock who receive the cash consideration or the share consideration; or (iii) the relative fairness of the cash consideration and the share consideration.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays, among other things:

reviewed and analyzed a draft of the merger agreement, dated as of January 24, 2016, and the specific terms of the proposed transaction;

reviewed and analyzed publicly available information concerning Johnson Controls and Tyco that Barclays believed to be relevant to its analysis, including Johnson Controls' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and the Annual Report of Tyco on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 25, 2015;

reviewed and analyzed financial and operating information with respect to the business, operations and prospects of Johnson Controls furnished to Barclays by Johnson Controls, including the Johnson Controls internal forecasts;

reviewed and analyzed financial and operating information with respect to the business, operations and prospects of Tyco, furnished to Barclays by Johnson Controls, including the Tyco internal forecasts;

reviewed and analyzed the trading history of Johnson Controls common stock from January 23, 2015 to January 22, 2016 and the trading history of Tyco ordinary shares over the same period;

reviewed and analyzed a comparison of the trading history of Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares from January 23, 2015 to January 22, 2016;

Table of Contents

reviewed and analyzed a comparison of the historical financial results and present financial condition of Johnson Controls and Tyco, in each case, with those of other companies that Barclays deemed relevant;

reviewed and analyzed a comparison of the financial terms of the proposed transaction with the financial terms of certain other transactions that Barclays deemed relevant;

reviewed and analyzed published estimates of independent research analysts with respect to the future financial performance and price targets of Johnson Controls and Tyco;

reviewed and analyzed the pro forma impact of the proposed transaction on the future financial performance of the combined company, including cost savings, tax and operating synergies and other strategic benefits expected by the management of Johnson Controls to result from the proposed transaction (including the pro forma ownership of the combined company expected by the management of Johnson Controls to result from the consummation of the proposed transaction) furnished to Barclays by Johnson Controls for purposes of Barclays' analysis (referred to as the synergies throughout this summary of Barclays' opinion);

reviewed and analyzed the relative values of Johnson Controls and Tyco;

had discussions with the management of Johnson Controls and Tyco concerning their respective business, operations, assets, liabilities, financial condition and prospects; and

undertook such other studies, analyses and investigations as Barclays deemed appropriate.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of the financial and other information used by Barclays without any independent verification of such information (and Barclays has not assumed responsibility or liability for any independent verification of such information). Barclays also relied upon the assurances of management of Johnson Controls that they were not aware of any facts or circumstances that would make such information inaccurate or misleading. Upon the advice and at the direction of Johnson Controls, Barclays assumed that the Johnson Controls internal forecasts were reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Johnson Controls as to the financial performance of Johnson Controls and that Johnson Controls will perform substantially in accordance with such projections. With respect to the Tyco internal forecasts, upon the advice and at the direction of Johnson Controls, Barclays assumed that such projections were reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Tyco as to the financial performance of Tyco and that Tyco will perform substantially in accordance with such projections. With respect to the synergies, upon the advice and at the direction of Johnson Controls, Barclays assumed that the synergies were reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the managements of Johnson Controls and Tyco, including as to the amount and timing of realization. Barclays relied, at the direction of Johnson Controls, on the Johnson Controls internal forecasts, the Tyco internal forecasts and the synergies and Barclays assumed no responsibility for and expressed no view as to the estimates or the assumptions on which they were based. In arriving at its opinion, Barclays did not conduct a physical inspection of the properties and facilities of Johnson Controls or those of Tyco and did not make or obtain any evaluations or appraisals of the assets or liabilities of Johnson Controls or those of Tyco. Barclays' opinion was necessarily based upon market, economic, regulatory and other conditions as they existed on, and could be evaluated as of, January 24, 2016. Barclays assumed no responsibility for updating or revising its opinion based on events or circumstances that may have occurred after January 24, 2016. In addition, Barclays expressed no opinion as to the prices at which (i) Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares would trade at any time following the announcement of the proposed transaction or (ii) ordinary shares of the combined company will trade at any time following the consummation of the proposed transaction. Barclays' opinion should not be viewed as providing any assurance that the market value of Tyco

Table of Contents

ordinary shares to be held by the shareholders of Johnson Controls after the consummation of the proposed transaction will be in excess of the market value of the shares of Johnson Controls common stock owned by such shareholders at any time prior to the announcement or consummation of the proposed transaction.

Barclays assumed that the executed merger agreement will conform in all material respects to the last draft reviewed by Barclays. In addition, Barclays assumed the accuracy of the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement. Barclays also assumed, upon the advice of Johnson Controls, that all governmental, regulatory and third party approvals, consents and releases for the proposed transaction, that in each case were material to Barclays analyses and its opinion, will be obtained within the constraints contemplated by the merger agreement and that the proposed transaction will be consummated in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement without waiver, modification or amendment of any material term, condition or agreement thereof or change in any applicable law. Barclays did not express any opinion as to any tax or other consequences that might result from the proposed transaction, nor did its opinion address any legal, tax, regulatory or accounting matters, as to which Barclays understood that Johnson Controls had obtained such advice as it deemed necessary from qualified professionals.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Barclays performed certain financial, comparative and other analyses as summarized below. In arriving at its opinion, Barclays did not ascribe a specific range of values to the shares of Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares but rather made its determination as to fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Johnson Controls common stock (other than excluded shares) of the aggregate merger consideration to be offered to such holders in the proposed transaction on the basis of various financial and comparative analyses. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and involves various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial and comparative analyses and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. Therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to summary description.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays did not attribute any particular weight to any single analysis or factor considered by it but rather made qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of each analysis and factor relative to all other analyses and factors performed and considered by it and in the context of the circumstances of the particular transaction. Accordingly, Barclays believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole, as considering any portion of such analyses and factors, without considering all analyses and factors as a whole, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying its opinion.

Barclays is an internationally recognized investment banking firm and, as part of its investment banking activities, is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, investments for passive and control purposes, negotiated underwritings, competitive bids, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. The board of directors of Johnson Controls selected Barclays because of its familiarity with Johnson Controls and its qualifications, reputation and experience in the valuation of businesses and securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions generally, as well as substantial experience in transactions comparable to the proposed transaction.

Barclays is acting as financial advisor to Johnson Controls in connection with the proposed transaction. As compensation for its services in connection with the proposed transaction, Johnson Controls paid Barclays \$4.0 million upon the delivery of Barclays' opinion. Additional compensation of \$4.0 million will be payable on completion of the proposed transaction. In addition, Johnson Controls has agreed to reimburse Barclays for a portion of its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the proposed transaction and to indemnify Barclays for certain liabilities that may arise out of its engagement by Johnson Controls and the rendering of Barclays' opinion. Barclays has

Table of Contents

performed various investment banking and financial services for Johnson Controls, Tyco and their affiliates in the past, and is likely to perform such services in the future, and has received, and is likely to receive, customary fees for such services. Specifically, in the past two years, Barclays has performed the following investment banking and financial services for Johnson Controls:

acting as joint bookrunner for Johnson Controls' \$1.7 billion fixed rate senior notes offering in June 2014;

engaging in various debt interest rate and foreign exchange risk management activities; and

acting as lender in Johnson Controls' revolving credit facilities.

For the foregoing services, Barclays has received a total of approximately \$3.65 million in compensation from Johnson Controls. Additionally, in the past two years, Barclays has performed the following investment banking and financial services for Tyco:

acting as co-manager for Tyco's \$500 million Euro bond offering in February 2015;

engaging in various foreign exchange risk management activities;

acting as lender in Tyco's revolving credit facility; and

acting as dealer, from time to time, under Tyco's commercial paper program.

For the foregoing services, Barclays has received a total of approximately \$1.84 million in compensation from Tyco. Prior to the announcement of the proposed transaction, an affiliate of Barclays was a tier 3 syndicate lender on Tyco's undrawn unsecured syndicated revolving credit facility maturing in August 2020 and, at Tyco's request on February 8, 2016, following the announcement of the proposed transaction and upon obtaining the consent of authorized representatives of Johnson Controls, an affiliate of Barclays committed to be a tier 1 lender in Tyco's new unsecured syndicated revolving credit facility maturing in August 2020, which replaced Tyco's existing revolving credit facility in March 2016. As a result of the refinancing of the existing revolving credit facility, Barclays' commitment to Tyco's revolving credit facility increased to an aggregate amount of \$62.5 million, representing 6.25% of the total commitment amount.

Barclays and its affiliates engage in a wide range of businesses from investment and commercial banking, lending, asset management and other financial and non-financial services. In the ordinary course of its business, Barclays and its affiliates may actively trade and effect transactions in the equity, debt and/or other securities (and any derivatives thereof) and financial instruments (including loans and other obligations) of Johnson Controls and Tyco for its own account and for the accounts of its customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold long or short positions and investments in such securities and financial instruments.

Summary of the Financial Analyses of Johnson Controls' Financial Advisors

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses as jointly presented by Centerview and Barclays to the board of directors of Johnson Controls in connection with rendering their respective opinions described above. While Johnson Controls' financial advisors jointly presented to the board of directors of Johnson Controls, Centerview and Barclays worked separately in developing their analyses, and these analyses represent Centerview's and Barclays' individual work product. The following summary does not purport to be a complete description of the financial analyses performed or factors considered by Johnson Controls' financial advisors nor does the order of analyses described represent the relative importance or weight given to those analyses by Johnson Controls' financial advisors. Johnson Controls' financial advisors may have deemed various assumptions more or less probable than other assumptions, so the reference ranges resulting from any particular portion of the analyses summarized below should not be taken to be Johnson Controls' financial advisors' view of the

Table of Contents

actual values of Johnson Controls or Tyco. Some of the summaries of the financial analyses set forth below include information presented in tabular format. The tables must be read together with the text of each summary, as the tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses performed by Johnson Controls' financial advisors. 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 processes underlying the financial analyses of Johnson Controls' financial advisors and their respective opinions. In performing their analyses, Johnson Controls' financial advisors made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Johnson Controls or any other parties to the proposed transaction. None of Johnson Controls, Tyco, Merger Sub, Centerview, Barclays or any other person assumes responsibility if future results are materially different from those discussed. Any estimates contained in these analyses are not necessarily indicative of actual values or predictive of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than as set forth below. In addition, analyses relating to the value of the businesses do not purport to be appraisals or reflect the prices at which the businesses may actually be sold. Except as otherwise noted, the following quantitative information, to the extent that it is based on market data, is based on market data as it existed on or before January 22, 2016 (the last trading day before the public announcement of the proposed transaction) and is not necessarily indicative of current market conditions.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, each share of Johnson Controls common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the proposed transaction (other than excluded shares) will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of its holder, either (i) ordinary share of the combined company or (ii) \$34.88 in cash, without interest. For the purposes of rendering their opinions, Centerview and Barclays assumed that the Tyco share consolidation, pursuant to which each issued and unissued Tyco ordinary share will be converted into 0.955 Tyco shares, which will become ordinary shares of the combined company, will have been effectuated prior to the effective time of the proposed transaction in accordance with the merger agreement. In performing their analyses and in the summaries of their financial analyses set forth below, Johnson Controls' financial advisors refer to the exchange ratio of 0.955, the exchange ratio in effect prior to the Tyco share consolidation, as the reference exchange ratio for the proposed transaction.

Selected Comparable Company Analysis

Johnson Controls' financial advisors reviewed and compared certain financial information, ratios and multiples for Johnson Controls, Tyco and certain other publicly traded companies. Johnson Controls' financial advisors calculated and compared the financial information, ratios and multiples (i) for Johnson Controls, based on the Johnson Controls internal forecasts, (ii) for Tyco, based on the Tyco internal forecasts, (iii) for the selected comparable companies, based on information that Johnson Controls' financial advisors obtained from public filings, Wall Street research, FactSet and CapitalIQ as of January 22, 2016 and (iv) the closing share prices for common stock of Johnson Controls, Tyco and the selected comparable companies available from market data on January 22, 2016.

Johnson Controls' financial advisors reviewed historical and projected financial data for 13 selected publicly traded multi-industrials companies and 6 selected publicly traded companies in the auto suppliers industry that Johnson Controls' financial advisors, based on their experience in the industry and judgment as financial advisors, deemed comparable to Johnson Controls and Tyco. None of the selected companies used in this analysis is identical or directly comparable to Johnson Controls or Tyco. 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 Johnson Controls and Tyco were compared.

Table of Contents

The companies that Johnson Controls' financial advisors selected as comparable were:

Multi-industrials selected companies / RemainCo	Auto suppliers selected companies / AE
3M Company	Autoliv Inc.
AAON, Inc.	Delphi Automotive PLC
Daikin Industries, Ltd.	Faurecia SA
Danaher Corporation	Lear Corporation
Dover Corporation	Magna International Inc.
Eaton Corporation Plc	Tenneco Inc.
Emerson Electric Co.	
Honeywell International Inc.	
Ingersoll Rand PLC	
Illinois Tool Works Inc.	
Lennox International Inc.	
Stanley Black & Decker Inc.	
United Technologies Corporation	

Johnson Controls' financial advisors calculated and analyzed for Johnson Controls, Tyco and each of the selected companies the ratio of their share prices as of January 22, 2016 to their estimated next 12 month ("NTM") earnings per share, or EPS (a ratio commonly referred to as a price to earnings ratio, or P/E). Also with respect to Johnson Controls, Tyco and each of the selected companies, Johnson Controls' financial advisors calculated the enterprise value ("EV") (which is generally the market value of common equity plus the book value of debt less cash, adjusted for minority interest positions, equity interest positions and certain announced transactions, as appropriate), as a multiple of the company's estimated NTM earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA").

With respect to Johnson Controls, Johnson Controls' financial advisors performed a sum-of-the-parts selected comparable company analysis by analyzing separately (i) Johnson Controls without the Automotive Experience business (referred to as "RemainCo" throughout this section) and (ii) the Automotive Experience business (referred to as "AE" throughout this section). Johnson Controls' financial advisors compared their analysis of the multi-industrials selected companies with RemainCo and their analysis of the auto suppliers selected companies with AE.

Johnson Controls' financial advisors drew from their analyses, as well as other considerations that they deemed relevant in their experience and judgment as financial advisors, illustrative ranges of trading multiples of 8.0x to 9.0x for RemainCo's NTM EV/EBITDA and 4.0x to 5.0x for AE's NTM EV/EBITDA. Johnson Controls' financial advisors then applied these ranges to the Johnson Controls internal forecasts' estimated NTM EBITDA for RemainCo and AE (excluding equity income) and added estimated NTM after-tax equity income capitalized at a P/E multiple of 13.0x for RemainCo and 8.0x for AE. Johnson Controls' financial advisors then applied a run-rate tax rate of 20.7% and 10% to RemainCo equity income and AE equity income, respectively. The results of this analysis implied a value per share range for shares of Johnson Controls common stock of approximately \$35 to \$41.

As part of its analysis for Johnson Controls, Barclays also calculated an illustrative range of multiples of 10.5x to 12.0x for Johnson Controls' NTM P/E ratio. Barclays then applied this range to

Table of Contents

the estimated NTM EPS, which was calculated by Barclays based on the Johnson Controls internal forecasts, using assumptions that Barclays was directed to use by Johnson Controls. The results of this analysis implied a value per share range for shares of Johnson Controls common stock of approximately \$40 to \$46.

Johnson Controls' financial advisors compared these per share ranges to the \$34.88 implied value, as of January 22, 2016, of the cash consideration per share of Johnson Controls common stock proposed to be paid pursuant to the merger agreement based on Johnson Controls' 5-day volume weighted average price ("VWAP") and to Johnson Controls' closing price of \$35.60 on January 22, 2016.

With respect to Tyco, Johnson Controls' financial advisors analyzed the NTM EV/EBITDA and NTM P/E ratios of Tyco and the RemainCo selected companies. Johnson Controls' financial advisors drew from these analyses, as well as other considerations that they deemed relevant in their experience and judgment as financial advisors, illustrative ranges of trading multiples of 9.0x to 10.0x for Tyco's NTM EV/EBITDA ratio and 13.5x to 15.0x for Tyco's NTM P/E ratio. Johnson Controls' financial advisors then applied these ranges to the estimated NTM EBITDA projected in the Tyco internal forecasts and to estimated NTM EPS, which was calculated by Johnson Controls' financial advisors based on the Tyco internal forecasts, using assumptions that Johnson Controls' financial advisors' were directed to use by Johnson Controls.

The results of Centerview's analysis implied a value per share range for Tyco ordinary shares of approximately \$29.50 to \$33.50 based on EV/EBITDA and approximately \$31.00 to \$34.50 based on NTM P/E. The results of Barclays' analysis implied a value per share range for Tyco ordinary shares of approximately \$30 to \$33 based on NTM EV/EBITDA and approximately \$31 to \$34 based on NTM P/E.

Johnson Controls' financial advisors compared these per share ranges for Tyco ordinary shares to Tyco's closing price of \$30.59 on January 22, 2016 and to the \$33.31 implied value, as of January 22, 2016, of the share consideration per share of Johnson Controls common stock proposed to be paid pursuant to the merger agreement at the implied transaction exchange ratio of 0.955 Tyco ordinary shares per share of Johnson Controls common stock (before giving effect to the Tyco share consolidation).

Selected Precedent Transactions Analysis

Centerview conducted a selected precedent transactions analysis for both Johnson Controls and Tyco, while Barclays performed a selected precedent transaction analysis for Tyco only. In conducting their respective analyses, both Centerview and Barclays reviewed and compared transactions that they, based on their experience with merger and acquisition transactions, deemed relevant, including, among other things, the similarity of the companies in the transactions to Johnson Controls and Tyco with respect to the size, mix, margins and other characteristics of their businesses.

The reasons for and the circumstances surrounding each of the selected precedent transactions analyzed were diverse and there are inherent differences in the business, operations, financial conditions and prospects of Johnson Controls, Tyco and the companies included in the selected precedent transaction analysis. Accordingly, Johnson Controls' financial advisors believed that a purely quantitative selected precedent transaction analysis would not be particularly meaningful in the context of considering the proposed transaction. Johnson Controls' financial advisors therefore made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the characteristics of the selected precedent transactions and the proposed transaction which would affect the values of the selected companies and Johnson Controls and Tyco.

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Table of Contents

For each of the selected transactions, based on information they obtained from public filings, public news sources, Wall Street research, FactSet and CapitalIQ as of January 22, 2016, Johnson Controls' financial advisors reviewed and compared transaction values and enterprise values as a multiple of last twelve months' EBITDA ("LTM EBITDA").

The following table sets forth the transactions that Johnson Controls' financial advisors in their professional judgment deemed generally relevant for comparative purposes and the results of their analysis:

Announcement Date	Target	Acquiror
RemainCo / MI		
07/28/15	Melrose Industries Plc (Elster)	Honeywell International, Inc.
05/13/15	Pall Corporation	Danaher Corporation
09/22/14	Dresser-Rand Group, Inc.	Siemens AG
04/30/14	Alstom Businesses	General Electric Company
04/16/14	*Air Distribution Technologies, Inc.	Johnson Controls
07/31/13	Invensys PLC	Schneider Electric S.A.
05/21/12	Cooper Industries PLC	Eaton Corporation
03/28/12	Tyco Flow Control	Pentair, Inc.
01/30/12	Thomas & Betts Corporation	ABB Ltd
09/21/11	Goodrich Corporation	United Technologies Corp.
02/07/11	Beckman Coulter, Inc.	Danaher Corporation
11/30/10	Baldor Electric Company	ABB Ltd
11/15/10	Bucyrus International, Inc.	Caterpillar, Inc.
12/17/07	*Trane, Inc.	Ingersoll-Rand Company Limited
10/22/07	*Goodman Global, Inc.	Hellman & Friedman LLC
08/24/05	*York International Corporation	Johnson Controls
Median EV / LTM EBITDA 12.9x		
Auto Suppliers		
08/03/15	*Nokia's HERE Digital Mapping	AUDI AG, BMW Group & Daimler AG
07/16/15	*Getrag Group of Companies	Magna International Inc.
07/13/15	*Remy International, Inc.	BorgWarner, Inc.
03/22/15	*Pirelli & C SpA	Bidco SpA
09/15/14	*TRW Automotive Holdings Corp.	ZF Friedrichshafen AG
02/10/14	*Veyance Technologies, Inc.	Continental AG
Median EV / LTM EBITDA 7.6x		
Fire & Security		
06/27/11	Niscayah Group AB	SBD Holding AB (Stanley)
05/19/10	Sperian Protection	Honeywell International, Inc.
11/12/09	GE Security	United Technologies Corp.
08/01/07	Pelco Inc.	Schneider Electric S.A.
03/30/07	Initial Electronic Security Group	United Technologies Corp.
12/16/04	Kidde Ltd.	United Technologies Corp.
12/13/04	Novar PLC	Honeywell International, Inc.
11/15/04	Edwards Systems Technology	General Electric Company
Median EV / LTM EBITDA 12.8x		

*

Denotes transactions not considered by Barclays when determining the precedent transactions range for Tyco.

Table of Contents

With respect to Johnson Controls, Centerview performed a sum-of-the-parts selected precedent transactions analysis, and drew from the above analysis and other considerations that it deemed relevant in its experience and judgment as a financial advisor illustrative ranges of transaction multiples of 11.0x to 13.0x for RemainCo's LTM/EBITDA and 7.0x to 8.0x for AE's LTM/EBITDA. Centerview then applied these ranges to LTM EBITDA for RemainCo and AE (excluding equity income), respectively. The results of this analysis implied a value per share range for shares of Johnson Controls common stock of approximately \$48.00 to \$58.00.

Centerview compared these per share ranges to the \$34.88 implied value, as of January 22, 2016, of the cash consideration per share of Johnson Controls common stock proposed to be paid pursuant to the merger agreement based on Johnson Controls' 5-day VWAP and to Johnson Controls' closing price of \$35.60 on January 22, 2016.

With respect to Tyco, Johnson Controls' financial advisors drew from the above analysis and other considerations that they deemed relevant in their experience and judgment as financial advisors an illustrative range of transaction multiples for Tyco of implied EV/EBITDA of 11.0x to 14.0x and applied this range to Tyco's LTM EBITDA. The results of Centerview's analysis implied a value per share range for Tyco ordinary shares of approximately \$35.00 to \$45.50. The results of Barclays' analysis implied a value per share range for Tyco ordinary shares of approximately \$35 to \$46.

Johnson Controls' financial advisors compared these per share ranges for Tyco ordinary shares to Tyco's closing price of \$30.59 on January 22, 2016 and to the \$33.31 implied value, as of January 22, 2016, of the share consideration per share of Johnson Controls common stock proposed to be paid pursuant to the merger agreement at the implied transaction exchange ratio of 0.955 Tyco ordinary shares per share of Johnson Controls common stock (before giving effect to the Tyco share consolidation).

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis without Synergies

In order to estimate the present value of Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares, Johnson Controls' financial advisors performed a discounted cash flow ("DCF") analysis of Johnson Controls and Tyco. A DCF analysis is a traditional valuation methodology used to derive a valuation of an asset by calculating the "present value" of estimated future cash flows of the asset. "Present value" refers to the current value of future cash flows or amounts and is obtained by discounting those future cash flows or amounts by a discount rate that takes into account macroeconomic assumptions and estimates of risk, the opportunity cost of capital, expected returns and other appropriate factors.

To calculate the estimated enterprise value of Johnson Controls using the DCF method, Johnson Controls' financial advisors calculated the after-tax unlevered free cash flows for 9 months of fiscal year 2016 from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016 and full year of fiscal year 2017 through 2020. Johnson Controls' financial advisors then estimated a range of terminal values for Johnson Controls at the end of the forecast period by applying perpetuity growth rates ranging from 1.5% to 2.5% to estimated after-tax unlevered free cash flows for the terminal year, which was calculated by Johnson Controls' financial advisors based on the Johnson Controls internal forecasts, using assumptions that Johnson Controls' financial advisors' were directed to use by Johnson Controls.

The unlevered free cash flows and range of terminal values for Johnson Controls were then discounted to present values using the following discount rate ranges, which were chosen by Centerview and Barclays based upon their respective analysis of the weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") of Johnson Controls:

Johnson Controls Discount Rate

<i>Centerview</i>	9.0% to 10.0%
<i>Barclays</i>	9.5% to 10.5%

Table of Contents

Centerview and Barclays derived their respective WACC using the Capital Asset Pricing Model, taking into account certain metrics including target capital structure, the cost of long-term U.S. Treasury debt, tax rates, unlevered and levered betas for certain selected comparable companies, as well as certain financial metrics for the U.S. financial markets generally.

The present value of Johnson Controls was adjusted for net debt as of the end of September 30, 2015 to derive a range of implied fully diluted per share equity value for Johnson Controls. Centerview's analysis implied a value per share range for Johnson Controls common stock of approximately \$42.50 to \$58.50. Barclays' analysis implied a value per share range for shares of Johnson Controls common stock of approximately \$39 to \$53.

Johnson Controls' financial advisors compared these per share ranges to the \$34.88 implied value, as of January 22, 2016, of the cash consideration per share of Johnson Controls common stock proposed to be paid pursuant to the merger agreement based on Johnson Controls' 5-day VWAP of \$34.88 and to Johnson Controls' closing price of \$35.60 on January 22, 2016.

To calculate the estimated enterprise value of Tyco using the DCF method, Johnson Controls' financial advisors calculated the after-tax unlevered free cash flows for 9 months of fiscal year 2016 from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016 and full year of fiscal year 2017 through 2020. Johnson Controls' financial advisors then estimated a range of terminal values for Tyco at the end of the forecast period by applying perpetuity growth rates ranging from 2.5% to 3.5% to estimated after-tax unlevered free cash flows for the terminal year, which was calculated by Johnson Controls' financial advisors based on the Tyco internal forecasts, using assumptions that Johnson Controls' financial advisors' were directed to use by Johnson Controls.

The unlevered free cash flows and range of terminal values for Johnson Controls were then discounted to present values using the following discount rate ranges, which were chosen by Centerview and Barclays based upon their respective analysis of the WACC of Tyco:

Tyco Discount Rate

<i>Centerview</i>	9.0% to 10.0%
<i>Barclays</i>	9.0% to 10.0%

The present value of Tyco was adjusted for net debt to derive a range of implied fully diluted per share equity value for Tyco. Johnson Controls' financial advisors' analysis implied a value per share range for Tyco ordinary shares of approximately \$31 to \$43.

Johnson Controls' financial advisors compared the per share ranges for Tyco ordinary shares to Tyco's closing price of \$30.59 on January 22, 2016 and to the \$33.31 implied value, as of January 22, 2016, of the share consideration per share of Johnson Controls common stock proposed to be paid pursuant to the merger agreement at the implied transaction exchange ratio of 0.955 Tyco ordinary shares per share of Johnson Controls common stock (before giving effect to the Tyco share consolidation).

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis with Synergies

The financial advisors also performed a synergy DCF analysis to calculate the present value of the operational synergies and tax synergies anticipated to be achieved as a result of the proposed transaction. Johnson Controls' financial advisors, at the direction of the management of Johnson Controls, assumed run-rate operational synergies of \$500 million and run-rate tax synergies of \$150 million in connection with their analysis.

In conducting its synergy DCF analysis, Centerview applied the terminal multiple method.

Centerview calculated the projected operating synergy free cash flows for fiscal years 2016 through 2019. Centerview then estimated the operational synergy terminal value at the end of the forecast

Table of Contents

period by selecting a range of EBITDA exit multiples of 8.5x to 9.5x and applying that range to the estimated terminal year after-tax operating synergies. Centerview then discounted the operating synergy free cash flows and the operational synergy terminal value to December 31, 2015 using discount rates ranging from 9.0% to 10.0%, which Centerview selected based on its analysis of Tyco's estimated WACC.

Centerview then capitalized the estimated annual tax synergies at a P/E multiple of 13.6x, which Centerview calculated as the blended average of the P/E multiple of Tyco and the P/E multiple implied by the mid-point of the range of EV/EBITDA multiples of 8.0x to 9.0x from the comparable company analysis for RemainCo. Centerview deducted \$65 million from the total value of tax synergies, which Johnson Controls management estimated to be the impact of three undiscounted years of foregone interest deductibility associated with the new debt that Tyco proposes to raise to fund the cash consideration to Johnson Controls shareholders, and then added the result to each end of the range of total value of operating synergies, to derive a range of total synergies.

Centerview then added the low end of the range of total synergies to the low end of the enterprise value range of Tyco calculated above under "Discounted Cash Flow without Synergies" and added the high end of the range of total synergies to the high end of the enterprise value range of Tyco calculated above under "Discounted Cash Flow without Synergies" to derive an enterprise value range taking into account the synergies. Centerview calculated a range of implied prices per Tyco ordinary share using the same method described above under "Discounted Cash Flow without Synergies." Centerview's analysis implied a value per share range for Tyco ordinary shares of approximately \$42.50 to \$55.50.

In conducting its synergy DCF analysis, Barclays applied the perpetuity growth method. To calculate the total value of operational synergies, Barclays calculated the projected operating synergy free cash flows for 9 months of fiscal year 2016 from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016 and full year of fiscal year 2017 through 2020. Barclays then estimated the operational synergy terminal value at the end of the forecast period by applying a range of perpetuity growth rates of 1.5% to 2.5% and applying that range to the estimated terminal year after-tax operating synergies. Barclays discounted the operational synergy free cash flows and the operational synergy terminal value to December 31, 2015 using discount rates ranging from 9.0% to 10.0%, which Barclays selected based on Tyco's estimated WACC.

To calculate the total value of tax synergies, Barclays calculated the projected tax synergy free cash flows for 9 months of fiscal year 2016 from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016 and full year of fiscal year 2017 through 2020. Barclays then estimated the tax synergy terminal value at the end of the forecast period by applying a range of perpetuity growth rates of 0.0% to 1.0% to the estimated terminal year tax synergies. Barclays discounted the free cash flows from tax synergies and the tax synergy terminal value to December 31, 2015 using discount rates ranging from 9.0% to 10.0%, which Barclays selected based on Tyco's estimated WACC.

Barclays then added the low end of the range of total synergies to the low end of the enterprise value range of Tyco calculated above under "Discounted Cash Flow without Synergies" and added the high end of the range of total synergies to the high end of the enterprise value range of Tyco calculated above under "Discounted Cash Flow without Synergies" to derive an enterprise value range taking into account the synergies. Barclays calculated a range of implied prices per Tyco ordinary share using the same method described above under "Discounted Cash Flow without Synergies." Barclays' analysis implied a value per share range for Tyco ordinary shares of approximately \$42 to \$58.

Both Centerview and Barclays compared their respective per share ranges for Tyco ordinary shares to Tyco's closing price of \$30.59 on January 22, 2016 and to the \$33.31 implied value, as of January 22, 2016, of the share consideration per share of Johnson Controls common stock to be paid pursuant to the merger agreement at the implied transaction exchange ratio of 0.955 Tyco ordinary shares per share of Johnson Controls common stock (before giving effect to the Tyco share consolidation).

Table of Contents*Relative Value Analysis*

Based upon a comparison of the range of implied equity values for each of Johnson Controls and Tyco calculated pursuant to the selected comparable companies analysis, selected precedent transactions analysis and discounted cash flow analysis described above, Johnson Controls' financial advisors calculated ranges of implied exchange ratios for the proposed transaction. With respect to any given range of exchange ratios, the higher ratio assumes the highest implied value per share of Tyco ordinary shares divided by the lowest implied value per share of Johnson Controls common stock, and the lower ratio assumes the lowest implied value per share of Tyco ordinary shares divided by the highest implied value per share of Johnson Controls common stock.

Centerview's analysis indicated the following implied ranges of exchange ratios:

Valuation Methodology	Range of Implied Exchange Ratios
Trading Comparables (EV/NTM EBITDA)	0.72x to 0.96x
Transaction Multiples (EV/LTM EBITDA)	0.61x to 0.95x
Discounted Cash Flow (excluding Synergies)	0.53x to 1.01x
Discounted Cash Flow (including Synergies)	0.64x to 1.17x

For purposes of calculating the implied exchange ratio based on discounted cash flows (including synergies), Centerview assumed that 56% of the discounted cash flow value of the synergies are attributable to Tyco (which represents the implied percentage ownership of Johnson Controls shareholders of the combined company).

Centerview compared the implied ranges of exchange ratios to the implied exchange ratio of 0.8593 based on Johnson Controls' and Tyco's closing prices on January 22, 2016, to the implied exchange ratio of 0.8629 based on Johnson Controls' and Tyco's 5-day VWAPs as of January 22, 2016, and to the implied transaction exchange ratio of 0.955 Tyco ordinary shares per share of Johnson Controls common stock (before giving effect to the Tyco share consolidation).

Barclays' analysis indicated the following implied ranges of exchange ratios:

Valuation Methodology	Range of Implied Exchange Ratios
Trading Comparables (EV/NTM EBITDA)	0.72x to 0.96x
Trading Comparables (Price/NTM Earnings)	0.67x to 0.85x
Discounted Cash Flow (excluding Synergies)	0.58x to 1.09x
Discounted Cash Flow (including Synergies)	0.79x to 1.46x

For purposes of calculating the implied exchange ratio based on discounted cash flows (including synergies), Barclays assumed that 100% of the discounted cash flow value of the synergies are attributable to Tyco.

Barclays compared the implied ranges of exchange ratios to (i) the implied exchange ratio of 0.8593 based on Tyco's closing price on January 22, 2016, and (ii) the implied transaction exchange ratio of 0.955 Tyco ordinary shares per share of Johnson Controls common stock (before giving effect to the Tyco share consolidation).

Other Factors

Johnson Controls' financial advisors observed certain additional factors that were not considered part of their financial analyses with respect to their respective opinions but were referenced for informational purposes, including, among other things, the following:

Johnson Controls' financial advisors reviewed the price targets for Johnson Controls and Tyco published by 17 and 14 equity research analysts, respectively, covering Johnson Controls and

Table of Contents

Tyco. Johnson Controls' financial advisors considered the price target of one of the equity research analysts for Johnson Controls to be an outlier versus other estimates and excluded it from their analysis for Johnson Controls. The price targets range for Johnson Controls after such exclusion was approximately \$39 to \$61 and for Tyco was approximately \$31 to \$48.

Johnson Controls' financial advisors reviewed the 52-week trading range of Johnson Controls common stock price and the Tyco ordinary share price based on market data for the period ending January 22, 2016. The reference range for Johnson Controls was \$34 to \$55 and for Tyco was \$29 to \$44, to the nearest whole dollar.

Recommendation of the Tyco Board of Directors and Tyco's Reasons for the Merger

At its meeting on January 23, 2016 (referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the "Tyco board meeting"), the Tyco board of directors approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger, the Tyco share issuance and the amendment and restatement of Tyco's memorandum and articles of association, and directed Tyco to include in this joint proxy statement/prospectus a recommendation to the Tyco shareholders to vote in favor of the Tyco proposals.

The Tyco board of directors considered many factors in making its determination that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger, the Tyco share issuance and the amendments to Tyco's memorandum and articles of association, are advisable and in the best interests of Tyco and its shareholders. In arriving at its decision at the Tyco board meeting, the Tyco board of directors consulted with Tyco's management, legal advisors, financial advisors and other representatives, reviewed a significant amount of information, considered a number of factors in its deliberations and concluded that the merger is likely to result in significant strategic and financial benefits to Tyco and its shareholders, including (not in any relative order of importance):

Strategic Considerations and Synergies

The view that the combination of Johnson Controls and Tyco would create a global leader in building products, technology and services with a comprehensive portfolio across controls, HVAC, fire, security, power solutions and energy storage;

The belief that the combined company would benefit by joining Johnson Controls' and Tyco's innovation capabilities and new product pipelines, particularly with respect to solutions for "smart" buildings and cities;

The view that the combined company would have an enhanced global presence because of Tyco's strength in Europe and Johnson Controls' strength in Asia;

The expectation that the combination of Johnson Controls and Tyco would create an opportunity to achieve at least \$650 million in annual run-rate synergies by the third year after closing;

Value of the Transaction and Implied Premium to Trading Price of Tyco Shares

The fact that the 0.955x exchange ratio represented a premium of approximately 14% to Tyco shareholders, assuming that each share of the combined company has a value equal to one share of Johnson Controls common stock and based on the volume weighted average price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock and a Tyco ordinary share for the 30 trading days ending on January 19, 2016;

The fact that the transaction structure offers Tyco shareholders the opportunity to participate in the future earnings and growth of the combined company;

Table of Contents

The fact that Tyco shareholders who remain shareholders of the combined company as of the record date for the spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business would have the opportunity to participate in the spin-off and receive a stand-alone interest in Adient, the newly formed company that will contain Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business, proportionate to their percentage interest in the combined company as of such record date;

The fact that, once the spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business is completed, the ordinary shares of the combined company (excluding Adient) should trade in line with its multi-industrial peers;

The fact that the exchange ratio for the share consideration is fixed and will not be increased to compensate Johnson Controls shareholders in the event of a decline in the share price of Tyco's ordinary shares prior to the effective time of the merger, and that the terms of the merger agreement do not include termination rights for Johnson Controls triggered in the event of an increase in the value of Johnson Controls relative to the value of Tyco;

Governance

The fact that the board of directors of the combined company would include five directors from Tyco's current board;

The fact that the combined company would be led by Mr. Molinaroli as chairman and chief executive officer and Mr. Oliver as president and chief operating officer for the first 18 months after the closing of the merger, at which time Mr. Oliver would become chief executive officer and Mr. Molinaroli would become executive chairman;

The expectation that the integration leaders of the two companies would report to Mr. Oliver with an integration team co-led by Mr. Oliver and Mr. Molinaroli with the involvement of senior management teams of both companies;

Other Financial Considerations

The view that the combined company's strong balance sheet and ability to generate substantial free cash flow would provide enhanced scale and financial flexibility to finance future growth plans;

The expectation that the combined company would maintain a strong investment grade credit rating;

Funding the Cash Consideration

The fact that the cash consideration to be paid to Johnson Controls shareholders would be funded by committed debt financing on the terms contemplated by the debt commitment letters;

The fact that each party's obligation to consummate the merger is contingent on the availability of the debt financing on the terms and conditions set forth in the debt commitment letters or upon terms and conditions that are no less favorable, in the aggregate;

Opinion of Financial Advisor

The opinion of Lazard, delivered orally on January 23, 2016 at the Tyco board meeting, which was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated January 23, 2016, to the effect that, as of that date and based upon and subject to assumptions, procedures, factors, qualifications and limitations set forth therein, the share consolidation ratio (after giving effect to the merger and taking into account the merger consideration) was fair, from a financial point of view, to holders

Table of Contents

of Tyco ordinary shares (other than Johnson Controls and its affiliates), as more fully described below in " *Opinion of Tyco's Financial Advisor*;"

Due Diligence

The scope of the due diligence investigation of Johnson Controls conducted by Tyco's management and outside advisors, and the results of that investigation;

Merger Agreement

The fact that the representations and warranties of Tyco and Johnson Controls, as well as the covenants, are generally reciprocal;

The view that the satisfaction of the conditions to the consummation of the merger, including the receipt of necessary antitrust and regulatory clearances, is feasible by the end of fiscal year 2016;

The fact that the merger agreement prohibits Johnson Controls from soliciting alternative proposals and requires Johnson Controls to pay a termination fee of \$375 million if, among other circumstances, (a) the Johnson Controls board of directors makes a change of recommendation in response to a superior proposal and Tyco terminates the merger agreement or (b) if Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement under certain circumstances and Johnson Controls consummates or enters into an agreement with respect to a competing proposal within 12 months of such termination (see "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement*");

The fact that the merger agreement requires Johnson Controls to pay a termination fee of \$500 million if the merger agreement is terminated in certain circumstances where the Johnson Controls board of directors changes its recommendation in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law (see "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement*");

The fact that the merger agreement requires Johnson Controls to reimburse Tyco for up to \$35 million in fees and expenses and up to an additional \$65 million of Tyco's financing-related expenses incurred in connection with the transactions if Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Johnson Controls shareholders do not approve the transaction (which reimbursement would be credited against the termination fee in the event that it subsequently becomes payable by Johnson Controls) (see "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement*");

The Tyco board of directors also considered a variety of uncertainties, risks and other potentially negative factors concerning the merger agreement and the merger, including (not in any relative order of importance):

The challenges and potential difficulties related to integrating the operations of Tyco and Johnson Controls;

The risk of diverting Tyco management's focus and resources from other strategic opportunities and from operational matters while working to complete the merger;

The risk that the potential benefits, savings and synergies of the merger may not be fully or partially achieved, or may not be achieved within the expected timeframe, including as a result of changes in law or regulation;

Table of Contents

The possibility that the merger might not be consummated despite the parties' efforts or that the closing of the merger may be delayed, and that the announcement of the transaction, coupled with any failure to consummate the transaction, could have a negative effect on Tyco's relationships with employees, customers, suppliers and other third parties, as well as a negative effect on Tyco's operating results and trading price;

The risk that the spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience Business may not occur, or that it may occur at a different time or in a different manner than expected;

The restrictions on the conduct of Tyco's business prior to the completion of the merger, including the restrictions on acquiring or agreeing to acquire any entity or assets that would reasonably be expected to prevent or materially delay or impede the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement (see "*The Merger Agreement Covenants and Agreements; Conduct of Business Pending the Closing Date*");

The fact that Tyco is expected to incur indebtedness of up to approximately \$4 billion in connection with the merger, which debt may adversely impact the combined company's operations following the merger, including by making it more difficult for the combined company to satisfy its obligations, limiting the combined company's ability to borrow additional funds, increasing the combined company's cost of borrowing, and placing the combined company at a competitive disadvantage as compared to its competitors to the extent that they are not as highly leveraged;

The risk that Tyco's credit ratings may be downgraded or put on watch for a downgrade in connection with the merger, which would impair Tyco's ability to sell additional debt securities or borrow funds upon the more favorable terms and conditions that were available at the time of the signing of the merger agreement or to finance the aggregate cash consideration with alternatives to the Tyco term loan facility on terms more favorable than under the Tyco term loan facility, or to refinance the Tyco term loan facility if drawn;

The fact that the exchange ratio for the share consideration is fixed and will not be reduced in the event of an increase in the share price of Tyco ordinary shares prior to the effective time of the merger, and that the terms of the merger agreement do not include termination rights for Tyco triggered in the event of a decrease in the value of Johnson Controls relative to the value of Tyco;

The risk that the merger could result in adverse tax consequences to Tyco or the combined company;

The fact that the merger agreement prohibits Tyco from soliciting alternative proposals and requires Tyco to pay Johnson Controls a termination fee of \$375 million if (a) the Tyco board of directors makes a change of recommendation in response to a superior proposal and Johnson Controls terminates the merger agreement or (b) if Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement under certain circumstances and Tyco consummates or enters into an agreement with respect to a competing proposal within 12 months of such termination (see "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement*");

The fact that the merger agreement permits the Johnson Controls board of directors to make a change of recommendation prior to the Johnson Controls special meeting in certain circumstances in response to an intervening event, including a change in or issuance of or proposed change in or issuance of applicable law, subject to the payment of a termination fee of \$500 million if the intervening event is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law or a termination fee of \$375 million if the intervening event is not a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law;

Table of Contents

The fact that Johnson Controls would have the ability to terminate the merger agreement prior to closing in certain circumstances in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, subject to the payment of a termination fee of \$500 million;

The fact that the merger agreement requires Tyco to reimburse Johnson Controls for up to \$35 million in fees and expenses incurred by Johnson Controls in connection with the transactions if Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Tyco shareholders do not approve the transaction (which reimbursement would be credited against the termination fee in the event that it subsequently becomes payable by Tyco) (see "*The Merger Agreement Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement*").

The risks associated with the occurrence of events which may materially and adversely affect the operations or financial condition of Johnson Controls and its subsidiaries, but which may not entitle Tyco to terminate the merger agreement; and

Various other risks associated with the merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the businesses of Tyco, Johnson Controls and the combined company, some of which are described under "*Risk Factors*" beginning on page 42 of this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

The Tyco board of directors concluded that the potential benefits that it expected Tyco and its shareholders to achieve as a result of the merger outweighed the potentially negative factors associated with the merger. Accordingly, the Tyco board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger, the Tyco share issuance and the amendment and restatement of Tyco's memorandum and articles of association.

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the Tyco board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive but includes the material factors considered by the Tyco board of directors. In view of the variety of factors considered in connection with its evaluation of the combination, the Tyco board of directors did not find it practicable to, and did not, quantify or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors considered in reaching its determination and recommendation. In addition, individual directors may have given different weights to different factors. The Tyco board of directors did not undertake to make any specific determination as to whether any factor, or any particular aspect of any factor, supported or did not support its ultimate determination. The Tyco board of directors based its recommendation on the totality of the information presented and the factors it considered. The explanation of the Tyco board of directors' reasons for the proposed transactions and all other information presented in this section is forward-looking in nature and therefore should be read in light of the factors discussed under "*Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*" beginning on page 63 of this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

For the reasons set forth above and such other factors considered by the Tyco board of directors, the Tyco board of directors determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger, the Tyco share issuance and the amendment and restatement of Tyco's memorandum and articles of association, are advisable and in the best interests of Tyco and its shareholders and unanimously recommends that Tyco shareholders vote "**FOR**" each of the Tyco proposals.

Opinion of Tyco's Financial Advisor

Tyco retained Lazard to act as its financial advisor in connection with the transactions. In connection with Lazard's engagement, Tyco requested that Lazard evaluate the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Tyco ordinary shares (other than Johnson Controls and its

Table of Contents

affiliates) of the share consolidation ratio (after giving effect to the consummation of the merger and taking into account the merger consideration).

On January 23, 2016, at a meeting of the Tyco board of directors held to evaluate the transactions, Lazard rendered to the Tyco board of directors an oral opinion, which was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated January 23, 2016, to the effect that, as of that date and based upon and subject to assumptions, procedures, factors, qualifications and limitations set forth therein, the share consolidation ratio (after giving effect to the merger and taking into account the merger consideration) was fair, from a financial point of view, to holders of Tyco ordinary shares (other than Johnson Controls and its affiliates).

The full text of Lazard's written opinion, dated January 23, 2016, to the Tyco board of directors which sets forth, among other things, the procedures followed, assumptions made, factors considered, and qualifications and limitations on the scope of review undertaken, is attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex E and is incorporated into this joint proxy statement/prospectus by reference. Lazard's opinion was for the benefit of the Tyco board of directors (in its capacity as such) and Lazard's opinion was rendered to the Tyco board of directors in connection with its evaluation of the transactions. Lazard's opinion was not intended to and does not constitute a recommendation to any Tyco shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote or act with respect to the transactions or any matter relating thereto.

In connection with its opinion, Lazard:

reviewed the financial terms and conditions of a draft, dated January 23, 2016, of the merger agreement;

reviewed certain publicly available historical business and financial information relating to Johnson Controls and Tyco;

reviewed various financial forecasts and other data provided to Lazard by Johnson Controls relating to the business of Johnson Controls, financial forecasts and other data provided to Lazard by Tyco relating to the business of Tyco and extrapolations thereto prepared by Lazard based on the guidance of management of Tyco and approved by management of Tyco for Lazard's use, and the projected synergies (including operating and tax synergies) and other benefits, including the amount and timing thereof, anticipated by the managements of Tyco and Johnson Controls to be realized from the transactions;

held discussions with members of the senior managements of Johnson Controls and Tyco with respect to the businesses and prospects of Johnson Controls and Tyco, respectively, and with respect to the projected synergies and other benefits anticipated by the managements of Tyco and Johnson Controls to be realized from the transactions;

reviewed public information with respect to certain other companies in lines of business Lazard believed to be generally relevant in evaluating the businesses of Johnson Controls and Tyco, respectively;

reviewed the financial terms of certain business combinations involving companies in lines of business Lazard believed to be generally relevant in evaluating the business of Tyco;

reviewed historical stock prices and trading volumes of Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares;

reviewed the potential pro forma financial impact of the transactions on Tyco based on the financial forecasts referred to above relating to Johnson Controls and Tyco; and

conducted such other financial studies, analyses and investigations as Lazard deemed appropriate.

Table of Contents

Lazard assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of the foregoing information, without independent verification of such information. Lazard did not conduct any independent valuation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Johnson Controls or Tyco or concerning the solvency or fair value of Johnson Controls, Tyco or the combined company after giving effect to the transactions, and Lazard was not furnished with any such valuation or appraisal. With respect to the financial forecasts utilized in Lazard's analyses, including those related to projected synergies and other benefits anticipated by the managements of Tyco and Johnson Controls to be realized from the transactions, Lazard assumed, with the consent of Tyco, that they have been reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments as to the future financial performance of Johnson Controls and Tyco, respectively and such synergies and other benefits. In addition, Lazard assumed, with the consent of Tyco, that such financial forecasts, including projected synergies and other benefits, would be realized in the amounts and at the times contemplated thereby. Lazard assumed no responsibility for and expressed no view as to any such forecasts or the assumptions on which they are based.

Further, Lazard's opinion was necessarily based on economic, monetary, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Lazard as of, the date of the opinion. Lazard assumed no responsibility for updating or revising its opinion based on circumstances or events occurring after the date thereof. Lazard did not express any opinion as to the prices at which Tyco ordinary shares or Johnson Controls common stock may trade at any time subsequent to the announcement of the transactions. In connection with Lazard's engagement, Lazard was not authorized to, and it did not, solicit indications of interest from third parties regarding a potential transaction with Tyco. Lazard's opinion did not address the relative merits of the Transaction as compared to any other transaction or business strategy in which Tyco might engage or the merits of the underlying decision by Tyco to engage in the transactions.

In rendering Lazard's opinion, Lazard assumed, with the consent of Tyco, that the transactions would be consummated on the terms described in the merger agreement, without any waiver or modification of any material terms or conditions. Representatives of Tyco advised Lazard, and Lazard assumed, that the merger agreement, when executed, would conform to the draft reviewed by Lazard in all material respects. Lazard assumed, with the consent of Tyco, that adjustments (if any) to the merger consideration or share consolidation ratio would not be material in any respect to Lazard's analyses or opinion. Lazard also assumed, with the consent of Tyco, that obtaining the necessary governmental, regulatory or third party approvals and consents for the transactions would not have an adverse effect on Tyco, Johnson Controls or the transactions. The tax elements of Lazard's financial analyses, and the tax attributes expected to apply to the combined company following the consummation of the transactions, were provided to Lazard by Tyco. Lazard assumed, with Tyco's consent, that such tax elements and tax attributes were reasonable and Lazard did not express any view or opinion with respect thereto. Lazard did not express any opinion as to any tax or other consequences that might result from the transactions, nor did Lazard's opinion address any legal, tax, regulatory or accounting matters, as to which Lazard understood that Tyco obtained such advice as it deemed necessary from qualified professionals. Lazard expressed no view or opinion as to any terms or other aspects (other than the share consolidation ratio to the extent expressly specified in the opinion) of the transactions, including, without limitation, the form or structure of the transactions or any agreements or arrangements entered into in connection with, or contemplated by, the transactions. Although the subsequent spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business was contemplated at the time of rendering the Lazard opinion, as reflected in Lazard's materials, Lazard did not express any opinion as to such spin-off or any other potential spin-off, split-off, sale or divestiture that Johnson Controls or Tyco may have evaluated as a related or subsequent transaction. In addition, Lazard expressed no view or opinion as to the fairness of the amount or nature of, or any other aspects relating to, the compensation to any officers, directors or employees of any parties to the transactions, or class of such

Table of Contents

persons, relative to the share consolidation ratio or otherwise. The issuance of Lazard's opinion was approved by the Opinion Committee of Lazard.

In preparing its opinion to the Tyco board of directors, Lazard performed a variety of financial and comparative analyses. The following is a brief summary of the material financial and comparative analyses that Lazard deemed to be appropriate for this type of transaction and that were reviewed with the Tyco board of directors by Lazard in connection with rendering its opinion. The summary of Lazard's analyses described below is not a complete description of the analyses underlying Lazard's opinion. The preparation of a fairness 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, is not readily susceptible to partial or summary description. In arriving at its opinion, Lazard considered the results of all of the analyses undertaken by it and assessed as a whole and did not draw, in isolation, conclusions from or with regard to any one factor or method of analysis considered by it. Rather, Lazard made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all of the analyses. Accordingly, Lazard believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and factors 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 its analyses and opinion.

In its analyses, Lazard considered industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Tyco. No company or business used in Lazard's analyses is identical to Tyco or Johnson Controls, and such analyses may not necessarily utilize all companies or businesses that could be deemed comparable to Tyco or Johnson Controls. Accordingly, an evaluation of the results of those analyses is not entirely mathematical. Rather, the analyses involve complex considerations and judgments concerning financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the public trading or other values of the companies analyzed. The estimates contained in Lazard's analyses and the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis 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. In addition, 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 estimates used in, and the results derived from, Lazard's analyses are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

The merger consideration was determined through negotiations between Tyco and Johnson Controls and was approved by the Tyco board of directors. Lazard was not requested to, and it did not, recommend the specific merger consideration payable in the transactions or that any given merger consideration constituted the only appropriate consideration for the transactions. The decision to enter into the merger agreement was solely that of the Tyco board of directors and the opinion of Lazard was only one of many factors taken into consideration by the Tyco board of directors in its evaluation of the transactions. Consequently, the analyses described below should not be viewed as determinative of the views of the Tyco board of directors or Tyco's management with respect to the transactions or the merger consideration.

The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand Lazard's financial analyses, 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. Considering the data 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 Lazard's financial analyses and reviews.

Table of Contents

Except as otherwise noted, the following quantitative information, to the extent that it is based on market data, is based on market data as it existed on or before January 20, 2016 and is not necessarily indicative of current market conditions.

The merger consideration to be paid by Tyco in the transactions consists of either (x) one ordinary share of the combined company per share of Johnson Controls common stock or (y) \$34.88 in cash per share of Johnson Controls common stock. Pursuant to the merger agreement, immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, each Tyco ordinary share will be converted pursuant to a share consolidation into the right to receive 0.955 Tyco ordinary shares, which will become ordinary shares of the combined company in the merger.

Stand-Alone Analyses Tyco*Tyco Selected Comparable Companies Analyses*

Lazard reviewed and analyzed certain financial information, valuation multiples and market trading data related to selected publicly-traded peers (listed below) whose operations Lazard believed, based on its judgment and experience, to be similar to Tyco's operations for purposes of these analyses.

3M

Dover

Eaton

Emerson

Honeywell

Illinois Tool Works

Ingersoll-Rand

United Technologies

Although none of the peers included in the selected comparable company analyses is identical or directly comparable to Tyco, the peers included were chosen because they are publicly traded companies with certain operations, results, business mixes or product profiles that, for the purposes of analysis, may be considered similar to certain operations, results, business mixes or product profiles of Tyco.

The following table represents the results of Lazard's analysis of selected publicly traded companies as of January 20, 2016:

Peer Group	Low	High	Median
2016E EV/EBITDA Multiple	8.2x	10.9x	8.7x
2016E P/E Multiple	11.1x	16.6x	13.5x

Based on an analysis of the peers and Lazard's professional judgment, Lazard selected ranges of multiples to estimated 2016 data for Tyco included in the Tyco internal forecasts (which are described under "*Tyco Unaudited Prospective Financial Information*"), which Lazard was directed by Tyco management to use. For the EV/EBITDA multiple, Lazard applied a selected range of multiples of 9.0x to 10.0x to the estimated 2016 EBITDA of Tyco. The results of the foregoing analysis implied an equity value per share range, rounded to the nearest \$0.10, for Tyco on a stand-alone basis of \$29.80 to \$33.70. For the P/E multiple, Lazard applied a selected range of multiples of 12.5x to 14.5x to the estimated 2016 EPS of Tyco included in the Tyco internal forecasts. The results of the foregoing analysis implied an equity value per share range, rounded to the nearest \$0.10, for Tyco on a stand-

Table of Contents

alone basis of \$29.60 to \$34.30, as compared to the \$29.82 price per Tyco ordinary share as of January 20, 2016.

Tyco Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

Lazard performed a discounted cash flow analysis of Tyco to calculate the estimated present value of the unlevered free cash flows that Tyco was forecasted to generate on a stand-alone basis during the fiscal years 2016 through 2020, which Lazard was directed by the management of Tyco to use. Lazard also calculated estimated terminal values for Tyco by applying a perpetual growth rate range of 2.0% to 3.0% for Tyco to the estimated after-tax unlevered free cash flows for the terminal year included in the Tyco internal forecasts. The unlevered free cash flows and terminal values were discounted to present value using a discount rate of 8.5%, which was based on Lazard's judgment and analysis of an estimated weighted average cost of capital for Tyco. Lazard derived its WACC using the Capital Asset Pricing Model, taking into account certain metrics including capital structure, the cost of long-term U.S. Treasury debt, tax rates, unlevered and levered betas for certain selected comparable companies, as well as certain financial metrics for the U.S. financial markets generally. This analysis resulted in an implied per share equity reference range, rounded to the nearest \$0.10, for Tyco on a stand-alone basis of \$38.80 to \$45.20, as compared to the \$29.82 price per Tyco ordinary share as of January 20, 2016.

Tyco Selected Precedent Transactions Analysis

Lazard performed selected precedent transactions analyses with respect to Tyco on a stand-alone basis by reviewing selected transactions involving security and fire entities announced since June 2003 and for which financial information was publicly available.

Date Announced	Acquiror	Target
February 2015	Canon	Axis Communication
June 2011	Stanley Black & Decker	Niscayah
November 2009	United Technologies	GE Security
August 2007	Schneider Electric	Pelco
March 2007	United Technologies	Rentokil IESG
December 2004	Honeywell	Novar
December 2004	United Technologies	Kidde
June 2003	United Technologies	Chubb

Although none of the transactions included in the selected precedent transactions analyses is identical or directly comparable to the merger of Johnson Controls and Tyco, the selected precedent transactions included were chosen because they involve companies with certain operations, results, business mixes or product profiles that, for the purposes of analysis, may be considered similar to certain operations, results, business mixes or product profiles of Tyco.

For each of the selected precedent transactions, Lazard reviewed, based on publicly available information to the extent available, the ratios of transaction value to LTM EBITDA. The ranges for the results of these analyses are summarized in the following table:

Benchmark	Low	High	Median
Transaction Value/LTM EBITDA	7.9x	29.7x	12.5x

Based on the results of the foregoing analysis and Lazard's professional judgment, Lazard applied a selected range of multiples of 12.0x to 14.0x to the LTM EBITDA of Tyco. The results of the foregoing analysis implied an equity value per share range, rounded to the nearest \$0.10, for Tyco on a stand-alone basis of \$36.60 to \$43.50, as compared to the \$29.82 price per Tyco ordinary share as of January 20, 2016.

Table of Contents

Other Analyses With Respect to Tyco

The analyses and data described below were presented to the Tyco board for information purposes only and did not provide the basis for the rendering of Lazard's opinion.

Present Value of Future Share Price Analyses

Base Case

Lazard performed an illustrative analysis of the implied present value of Tyco's future value per Tyco ordinary share, 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 such company's estimated EBITDA and its assumed EV/EBITDA multiple. For the base case analysis, Lazard assumed debt would remain constant over the forecasted period and all excess cash would be used to repurchase stock. Lazard used the Tyco internal forecasts to calculate the implied value per Tyco ordinary share by applying illustrative NTM EV/EBITDA multiples of 9.0x to 10.0x to fiscal year 2018 EBITDA estimates for Tyco on a stand-alone basis, and then discounting to present value using a discount rate of 9.5% reflecting an estimate of Tyco's cost of equity, the sum of (1) the theoretical future value of Tyco ordinary shares plus (2) per share dividends forecasted by Tyco's management. This analysis resulted in a range of implied present values, rounded to the nearest \$0.10, of \$36.50 to \$40.60 per Tyco ordinary share.

2.5x Leverage Case

Lazard assumed debt would increase to maintain 2.5x leverage over the forecasted period with proceeds used to repurchase stock, a 5.5% interest rate would apply to additional debt and all excess cash flow would be used to repurchase stock. Lazard used the Tyco internal forecasts to calculate the implied value per Tyco ordinary share by applying illustrative NTM EV/EBITDA multiples of 9.0x to 10.0x to fiscal year 2018 EBITDA estimates for Tyco on a stand-alone basis, and then discounting to present value using a discount rate of 9.5% reflecting an estimate of Tyco's cost of equity, the sum of (1) the theoretical future value of Tyco ordinary shares plus (2) per share dividends forecasted by Tyco's management. This analysis resulted in a range of implied present values, rounded to the nearest \$0.10, of \$38.00 to \$42.40 per Tyco ordinary share.

Analyst Price Targets

Lazard reviewed selected equity analyst stock price targets for Tyco ordinary shares based on publicly available Wall Street research analyst reports, which indicated target prices that ranged from \$31.00 to \$50.00 per share on a stand-alone basis.

Historical Stock Trading Prices

Lazard reviewed historical data with regard to the closing prices of Tyco ordinary shares for the 52-week period to and including January 20, 2016. During this period, the closing price of Tyco ordinary shares ranged, rounded to the nearest \$0.10, from a low of \$29.80 to a high of \$43.50 per share.

Stand-Alone Analyses Johnson Controls

Johnson Controls Selected Comparable Companies Analyses Stand-Alone (Sum-of-the-parts)

Lazard reviewed and analyzed certain financial information, valuation multiples and market trading data related to selected publicly-traded peers whose operations Lazard believed, based on its judgment and experience, to be similar to Johnson Controls' operations for purposes of these analyses. The peers (listed below) were selected based on comparability to Johnson Controls' business units (Building Efficiency, Power Solutions and Automotive Experience ("Auto")).

Table of Contents

The following tables represent the results of Lazard's analysis of selected publicly traded companies as of January 20, 2016:

Building Efficiency:

Comfort Systems

Honeywell

Ingersoll-Rand

Lennox

Tyco

United Technologies

Building Efficiency Peer Group	Low	High	Median
2016E EV/EBITDA Multiple	8.2x	11.8x	9.2x
2016E P/E Multiple	12.2x	18.1x	14.2x

Power Solutions:

Clarcor

Donaldson

Enersys

Exide Industries

GS Yuasa

Saft Groupe

Power Solutions Peer Group	Low	High	Median
2016E EV/EBITDA Multiple	5.7x	10.5x	8.3x
2016E P/E Multiple	11.0x	17.5x	13.7x

Auto:

Faurecia

Grammer

Lear

Magna

Tenneco

Auto Peer Group	Low	High	Median
2016E EV/EBITDA Multiple	3.2x	5.2x	4.1x
2016E P/E Multiple	6.9x	8.8x	8.3x

143

Table of Contents

Although none of the peers included in the selected comparable company analyses is identical or directly comparable to Johnson Controls, the peers included were chosen because they are publicly traded companies with certain operations, results, business mixes or product profiles that, for the purposes of analysis, may be considered similar to certain operations, results, business mixes or product profiles of Johnson Controls.

Based on the results of the foregoing analysis and Lazard's professional judgment, Lazard applied selected ranges of multiples to estimated 2016 data for Johnson Controls based on the Johnson Controls internal forecasts (which are described under "*Johnson Controls Unaudited Prospective Financial Information*"). For the EV/EBITDA multiple, Lazard applied a selected range of multiples of 8.0x to 9.5x (Building Efficiency), 8.0x to 9.5x (Power Solutions) and 4.0x to 5.0x (Auto) to the estimated 2016 EBITDA of Johnson Controls. The results of the foregoing analysis implied an equity value per share range, rounded to the nearest \$0.10, for Johnson Controls on a stand-alone (sum-of-the-parts) basis of \$36.90 to \$45.40. For the P/E multiple, Lazard applied a selected range of multiples of 11.0x to 13.0x (Johnson Controls ex. Auto) and 7.0x to 9.0x (Auto) to the estimated 2016 EPS of Johnson Controls included in the Johnson Controls internal forecasts, which Lazard was directed by the management of Tyco to use. The results of the foregoing analysis implied an equity value per share range, rounded to the nearest \$0.10, for Johnson Controls on a stand-alone (sum-of-the-parts) basis of \$37.10 to \$45.00, as compared to the implied value of the merger consideration of \$34.88.

Johnson Controls Discounted Cash Flow Analysis Stand-Alone (Sum-of-the-parts)

Lazard performed a discounted cash flow analysis of Johnson Controls to calculate the estimated present value of the unlevered free cash flows that Johnson Controls was forecasted to generate on a stand-alone basis during the fiscal years 2016 through 2020, which Lazard was directed by the management of Tyco to use. Lazard also calculated estimated terminal values for Johnson Controls by applying a perpetual growth rate range of 2.0% to 3.0% for Johnson Controls ex. Auto and (0.5%) to 0.5% for Auto, in each case based on the estimated after-tax unlevered free cash flows for the terminal year included in the Johnson Controls internal forecasts. The unlevered free cash flows and terminal values were discounted to present value using a discount rate of 8.4% for Johnson Controls ex. Auto and to 10.0% for Auto, which were based on Lazard's judgment and analysis of an estimated weighted average cost of capital. This analysis resulted in an implied per share equity reference range, rounded to the nearest \$0.10, for Johnson Controls on a stand-alone (sum-of-the-parts) basis of \$48.70 to \$56.70.

Other Analyses With Respect to Johnson Controls

The analyses and data relating to Johnson Controls described below were presented to the Tyco board of directors for reference purposes only and did not provide the basis for, and were not otherwise material to, the rendering of Lazard's opinion.

Present Value of Future Share Price Analysis

Lazard performed an illustrative analysis of the implied present value of Johnson Controls' future value per share of Johnson Controls common stock, 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 such company's estimated future EBITDA and its assumed EV/EBITDA multiple. For Johnson Controls ex. Auto, Lazard assumed debt would remain constant over the forecasted period and all excess cash would be used to repurchase stock. For Auto, Lazard assumed all excess cash would be used to pay down debt. For this analysis, Lazard used the Johnson Controls internal forecasts (which are described under "*Johnson Controls Unaudited Prospective Financial Information*") to calculate the implied values per share of Johnson Controls common stock by applying illustrative NTM EV/EBITDA multiples of 7.0x

Table of Contents

to 8.0x (based on Johnson Controls ex. Auto's trading multiple) to fiscal year 2018 EBITDA estimates for Johnson Controls ex. Auto and 4.0x to 5.0x to fiscal year 2018 EBITDA estimates for Auto each on a stand-alone basis, and then discounting to present values using a cost of equity of 10.0% for Johnson Controls ex. Auto and 13.0% for Auto reflecting an estimate of Johnson Controls ex. Auto and Auto's cost of equity, the sum of (1) the theoretical future value of Johnson Controls common stock plus (2) per share dividends forecasted by Johnson Controls' management. This analysis resulted in a range of implied present values, rounded to the nearest \$0.10, of \$35.30 to \$41.40 per share of Johnson Controls common stock.

Analyst Price Targets

Lazard reviewed selected equity analyst stock price targets for Johnson Controls common stock based on publicly available Wall Street research analyst reports, which indicated target prices that ranged from \$42.00 to \$68.00 per share on a stand-alone basis.

Historical Stock Trading Prices

Lazard reviewed historical data with regard to the closing prices of shares of Johnson Controls common stock for the 52-week period to and including January 20, 2016. During this period, the closing price of shares of Johnson Controls common stock ranged, rounded to the nearest \$0.10, from a low of \$34.70 to a high of \$53.60 per share.

*Combination Analyses**Contribution Analysis*

Lazard observed the implied ownership based on relative contributions of Johnson Controls and Tyco to the following estimated financial metrics of the combined company:

Based on:	Tyco Contribution	Johnson Controls Contribution
2016E Revenue	21%	79%
2016E EBITDA	29%	71%
Equity Value	36%	64%
Enterprise Value	33%	67%

Lazard noted to the Tyco board that the implied ownership based on contribution analysis was a purely mathematical calculation that did not include projected synergies and other benefits, nor did it reflect a number of qualitative factors used in valuing Tyco, Johnson Controls and the combined company.

Implied Exchange Ratio Analysis

Using the results of (i) the selected comparable companies analyses described above on both a EV/EBITDA and P/E basis and (ii) the discounted cash flow analyses on a stand-alone basis, Lazard calculated the exchange ratio that would be implied for the stock component of the merger consideration based on such valuations and compared it to the Tyco share consolidation ratio of 0.955. This analysis involved a calculation of the relative values implied for Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares (i.e., implied Johnson Controls share value divided by implied Tyco share value). In order to derive the ranges implied by this analysis, on the low end of such range, Lazard calculated the result obtained by dividing (x) the low end of the derived valuation range for Johnson from the relevant analysis (as described above) by (y) the high end of the derived valuation range for Tyco from the relevant analysis (as described above) and, on the high end of such range, Lazard calculated the result obtained by dividing (a) the high end of the derived valuation range for Johnson

Table of Contents

from the relevant analysis (as described above) by (b) the low end of the derived valuation range for Tyco from the relevant analysis (as described above).

Based on:	Implied Exchange Ratio
EV/EBITDA (2016E)	0.66x - 0.91x
P/E (2016E)	0.66x - 0.92x
Discounted Cash Flow	0.68x - 0.93x

In addition to performing the above valuation analyses of Tyco's equity value per share, as well as the other analyses for informational purposes only described above, Lazard performed valuation analyses of Johnson Controls' equity value per share, to evaluate the form and amount of merger consideration to be paid in the Transaction. The following paragraphs summarize the Johnson Controls valuation analyses.

"Has-Gets" Analysis

Lazard, at the direction of the management of Tyco, assumed run-rate operational synergies of \$500 million and run-rate tax synergies of \$225 million in connection with their analysis.

Utilizing the financial information described above, Lazard compared the stand-alone per share value of Tyco to the pro forma per share value of the combined company after giving effect to the merger, including (i) a cash/stock transaction with a 0.955x exchange ratio and \$3.9 billion in cash consideration to Johnson Controls, (ii) realization of operating and tax synergies as provided to Lazard by Tyco management and (iii) the inclusion of estimated transaction costs. Lazard observed the following comparison of the stand-alone per share value of Tyco to the pro forma per share value of the combined company:

Based on:	"Has"	"Gets" (Combined company, including synergies)
EV/EBITDA (2016E)	\$29.80 - \$33.70	\$37.60 - \$43.20
P/E (2016E)	\$29.60 - \$34.30	\$44.60 - \$48.00
Discounted Cash Flow	\$38.80 - \$45.20	\$52.30 - \$60.40
PV of Future Share Price	\$36.50 - \$40.60	\$43.00 - \$48.70

Other

The Tyco board of directors selected Lazard to act as its financial advisor in connection with the transactions based on Lazard's qualifications, experience, reputation and familiarity with Tyco and its business. Lazard is an internationally recognized investment banking firm providing a broad range of financial advisory and securities services.

In connection with Lazard's services as Tyco's financial advisor, Tyco has agreed to pay Lazard an aggregate fee of \$40.0 million, of which \$5.0 million was payable on the date of the announcement of the merger and the remainder of which is contingent upon the closing of the transactions or, in the case of receipt by Tyco of a termination fee, 2.5% of such termination fee, and Tyco has agreed to reimburse Lazard's expenses arising, and indemnify Lazard against certain liabilities that may arise, out of its engagement. The financial advisory business of Lazard has not been retained by or paid fees by Tyco during the past two years, and in the future it may provide certain financial advisory services to Tyco, for which Lazard has received and may receive compensation. The financial advisory business of Lazard has not been retained by or paid fees by Johnson Controls during the past two years. However, as Lazard disclosed to Tyco prior to its engagement, representatives of the financial advisory business of Lazard have met with representatives of Johnson Controls during that period and discussed matters

Table of Contents

that included potential strategic combinations, including with Tyco. The materials prepared for those meetings were based solely on publicly available information. Certain members of the team providing services to Tyco in connection with the transactions participated in certain of those meetings with Johnson Controls.

Lazard, as part of its investment banking business, is continually engaged in valuations of businesses and securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements, leveraged buyouts and valuations for other purposes. In addition, in the ordinary course, Lazard and its affiliates and employees may trade securities of Tyco, Johnson Controls and certain of their respective affiliates for their own accounts and for the accounts of their customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities, and may also trade and hold securities on behalf of Tyco, Johnson Controls and certain of their respective affiliates.

Johnson Controls Unaudited Prospective Financial Information

Johnson Controls does not as a matter of course make public forecasts as to future performance, earnings or other results, and forecasts for extended periods of time are of particular concern to Johnson Controls due to the unpredictability of the underlying assumptions and estimates. In connection with the due diligence review of Johnson Controls by Tyco, Johnson Controls' management provided to Tyco, as well as to Johnson Controls' and Tyco's respective advisors and boards of directors, non-public, internal financial forecasts regarding Johnson Controls' anticipated future operations for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2016 through 2020 (the "Johnson Controls WholeCo internal forecasts") and non-public, internal financial forecasts regarding the anticipated future operations of Johnson Controls giving effect to the spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 through 2018 (the "Johnson Controls RemainCo internal forecasts," and together with the Johnson Controls WholeCo internal forecasts, the "Johnson Controls internal forecasts"). Johnson Controls has included below a summary of these internal forecasts to provide its shareholders access to certain non-public information that was furnished to the above-listed parties and considered by Johnson Controls' financial advisors in connection with their respective financial analyses.

The Johnson Controls internal forecasts were not prepared for the purpose of public disclosure, nor were they prepared in compliance with published guidelines of the SEC, or the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of financial forecasts, or U.S. GAAP. The summary of the Johnson Controls internal forecasts is not being included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus to influence your decision whether to vote for the Johnson Controls merger proposal or the Tyco required proposals, but because these internal forecasts were provided by Johnson Controls to Tyco, as well as to Johnson Controls' and Tyco's respective advisors and boards of directors. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Johnson Controls' independent registered public accounting firm, has neither examined, compiled nor performed any procedures with respect to the Johnson Controls internal forecasts, and accordingly, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP does not express an opinion or any other form of assurance with respect thereto. The PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP report incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus relates to Johnson Controls' historical financial information. It does not extend to the prospective financial information and should not be read to do so.

The Johnson Controls internal forecasts were based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain and may be beyond the control of Johnson Controls' management. Important factors that may affect actual results and cause the Johnson Controls internal forecasts to not be achieved include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties relating to Johnson Controls' businesses (including its ability to achieve strategic goals, objectives and targets over applicable periods), industry performance, the regulatory environment, general business and economic conditions and other factors

Table of Contents

described under "*Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.*" The Johnson Controls internal forecasts also reflect assumptions as to certain business decisions that are subject to change. The Johnson Controls internal forecasts assumed 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 merger, including any divestitures or other actions. The Johnson Controls internal forecasts do not assume any synergies that may be realized as a result of the merger or the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Actual results may differ materially from the Johnson Controls internal forecasts. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the forecasts will be realized.

Johnson Controls and its affiliates, advisors, officers, directors or other representatives cannot provide any assurance that actual results will not differ from the Johnson Controls internal forecasts, and none of them undertakes any obligation to update, or otherwise revise or reconcile, the Johnson Controls internal forecasts to reflect circumstances existing after the date the Johnson Controls internal forecasts were generated or to reflect the occurrence of future events even in the event that any or all of the assumptions underlying the Johnson Controls internal forecasts are shown to be in error. Except as required by applicable securities laws, Johnson Controls does not intend to make publicly available any update or other revision to the Johnson Controls internal forecasts, even in the event that any or all assumptions are shown to be in error. Since the date of the Johnson Controls internal forecasts, Johnson Controls has made publicly available its actual results of operations for the fiscal quarters ended December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016. You should review Johnson Controls' Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on February 1, 2016 and April 29, 2016 for this information. None of Johnson Controls or its affiliates, advisors, officers, directors or representatives has made or makes any representation to any shareholder or other person regarding Johnson Controls' ultimate performance compared to the information contained in the Johnson Controls internal forecasts or that forecasted results will be achieved. Johnson Controls has made no representation to Tyco, in the merger agreement or otherwise, concerning the Johnson Controls internal forecasts.

The following table presents the Johnson Controls WholeCo internal forecasts:

	Fiscal Year Ending September 30,				
	2016E	2017E	2018E	2019E	2020E
Revenue	\$ 38,567	\$ 40,233	\$ 42,625	\$ 43,855	\$ 45,531
EBITDA	\$ 4,589	\$ 4,929	\$ 5,344	\$ 5,690	\$ 6,328
EBIT	\$ 3,582	\$ 3,866	\$ 4,187	\$ 4,471	\$ 5,064

For purposes of the unaudited prospective financial information presented in the Johnson Controls WholeCo internal forecasts, EBITDA is calculated as net earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, all of which is attributable to Johnson Controls. EBITDA is a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure and should not be considered as an alternative to operating income or net income as a measure of operating performance or cash flows or as a measure of liquidity.

For purposes of the unaudited prospective financial information presented in the Johnson Controls WholeCo internal forecasts, EBIT is calculated as net earnings before interest and income taxes, all of which is attributable to Johnson Controls. EBIT is a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure and should not be considered as an alternative to operating income or net income as a measure of operating performance or cash flows or as a measure of liquidity.

Table of Contents

The following table presents the Johnson Controls RemainCo internal forecasts:

	Fiscal Year Ending September 30,		
	2016PF	2017E	2018E
Revenue	\$ 21,818	\$ 23,671	\$ 25,874
EBITDA	\$ 2,970	\$ 3,269	\$ 3,649
EBIT	\$ 2,312	\$ 2,562	\$ 2,854

For purposes of the unaudited prospective financial information presented in the Johnson Controls RemainCo internal forecasts, EBITDA is calculated as earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, all of which is attributable to Johnson Controls after giving effect to the spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business. EBITDA is a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure and should not be considered as an alternative to operating income or net income as a measure of operating performance or cash flows or as a measure of liquidity.

For purposes of the unaudited prospective financial information presented in the Johnson Controls RemainCo internal forecasts, EBIT is calculated as earnings before interest and income taxes, all of which is attributable to Johnson Controls after giving effect to the spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business. EBIT is a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure and should not be considered as an alternative to operating income or net income as a measure of operating performance or cash flows or as a measure of liquidity.

Tyco Unaudited Prospective Financial Information

Tyco does not as a matter of course make public forecasts as to future performance, earnings or other results, and forecasts for extended periods of time are of particular concern to Tyco due to the unpredictability of the underlying assumptions and estimates. However, in connection with the due diligence review of Tyco by Johnson Controls, Tyco's management prepared and provided to Johnson Controls, as well as to Tyco's and Tyco's respective advisors and boards of directors, non-public, internal financial forecasts regarding Tyco's anticipated future operations for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2016, September 29, 2017, September 28, 2018, September 27, 2019 and September 25, 2020 (the "Tyco internal forecasts"). Tyco has included below a summary of these internal forecasts to provide its shareholders access to certain non-public information that was furnished to the above-listed parties and considered by Tyco's financial advisors in connection with their respective financial analyses.

The Tyco internal forecasts were not prepared for the purpose of public disclosure or with a view to complying with the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of financial forecasts, published guidelines of the SEC regarding forward-looking statements or U.S. GAAP. The Tyco internal forecasts, in the view of Tyco's management, were prepared on a reasonable basis, reflected management's best estimates and judgments at the time, and presented, to the best of management's knowledge and belief and based on assumptions believed by management to be reasonable at the time, the expected future financial performance of Tyco. However, this information is not fact and should not be relied upon as being necessarily indicative of future results, and readers of this joint proxy statement/prospectus are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the prospective financial information.

The summary of the Tyco internal forecasts is not being included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus to influence your decision whether to vote for the Johnson Controls merger proposal or the Tyco required proposals, but because these internal forecasts were provided by Tyco to Johnson Controls, as well as to Johnson Controls' and Tyco's respective advisors and boards of directors. Neither Tyco's independent registered public accounting firm nor any other independent registered public accounting firm has examined, compiled or performed any procedures with respect to the Tyco internal forecasts contained herein. Deloitte has not expressed an opinion or any other form of

Table of Contents

assurance on the Tyco internal forecasts or their achievability and assumes no responsibility for, and disclaims any association with, the Tyco internal forecasts. The Deloitte report incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus relates to Tyco's historical financial information. It does not extend to the prospective financial information and should not be read to do so.

The Tyco internal forecasts were based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain and may be beyond the control of Tyco's management. Important factors that may affect actual results and cause the Tyco internal forecasts to not be achieved include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties relating to Tyco's businesses (including its ability to achieve strategic goals, objectives and targets over applicable periods), industry performance, the regulatory environment, general business and economic conditions and other factors described under "*Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.*" The Tyco internal forecasts also reflect assumptions as to certain business decisions that are subject to change. The Tyco internal forecasts assumed 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 merger, including any divestitures or other actions. The Tyco internal forecasts do not assume any synergies that may be realized as a result of the merger or the transactions contemplated by the merger. Actual results may differ materially from the Tyco internal forecasts. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the internal forecasts will be realized.

Tyco and its affiliates, advisors, officers, directors or other representatives cannot provide any assurance that actual results will not differ from the Tyco internal forecasts, and none of them undertakes any obligation to update, or otherwise revise or reconcile, the Tyco internal forecasts to reflect circumstances existing after the date the Tyco internal forecasts were generated or to reflect the occurrence of future events even in the event that any or all of the assumptions underlying the Tyco internal forecasts are shown to be in error. Except as required by applicable securities laws, Tyco does not intend to make publicly available any update or other revision to the Tyco internal forecasts, even in the event that any or all assumptions are shown to be in error. Since the date of the Tyco internal forecasts, Tyco has made publicly available its actual results of operations for the fiscal quarters ended December 25, 2015 and March 25, 2016. You should review Tyco's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on January 29, 2016 and April 29, 2016 for this information. None of Tyco or its affiliates, advisors, officers, directors or representatives has made or makes any representation to any shareholder or other person regarding Tyco's ultimate performance compared to the information contained in the Tyco internal forecasts or that forecasted results will be achieved. Tyco has made no representation to Johnson Controls, in the merger agreement or otherwise, concerning the Tyco internal forecasts.

The following table presents the Tyco internal forecasts:

	Fiscal Year Ending September				
	2016E	2017E	2018E	2019E	2020E
Revenue	\$ 10,051	\$ 10,516	\$ 11,033	\$ 11,474	\$ 11,819
EBITDA	\$ 1,613	\$ 1,800	\$ 2,043	\$ 2,165	\$ 2,271
EBIT	\$ 1,265	\$ 1,436	\$ 1,660	\$ 1,767	\$ 1,861

For purposes of the unaudited prospective financial information presented in the Tyco internal forecasts, EBITDA is calculated as net earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, all of which is attributable to Tyco. EBITDA is a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure and should not be considered as an alternative to operating income or net income as a measure of operating performance or cash flows or as a measure of liquidity.

For purposes of the unaudited prospective financial information presented in the Tyco internal forecasts, EBIT is calculated as net earnings before interest and income taxes, all of which is

Table of Contents

attributable to Tyco. EBIT is a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure and should not be considered as an alternative to operating income or net income as a measure of operating performance or cash flows or as a measure of liquidity.

Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger

In considering the recommendations of the Johnson Controls board of directors, Johnson Controls' shareholders should be aware that Johnson Controls' directors and executive officers have interests in the merger, including financial interests, that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of the other Johnson Controls shareholders generally. These interests are described in more detail below, and with respect to the named executive officers of Johnson Controls, are quantified in the tables below. The Johnson Controls board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them when it adopted the merger agreement and approved the merger. See " *Background of the Merger*" and " *Recommendation of the Johnson Controls Board of Directors and Johnson Controls' Reasons for the Merger.*"

Treatment of Johnson Controls Equity-Based Awards

Stock Options. Each option to purchase shares of Johnson Controls common stock that is outstanding and unexercised as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into an option to acquire a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls option, at an exercise price per combined company ordinary share equal to the exercise price per share of Johnson Controls common stock of such Johnson Controls option. Each combined company option as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Johnson Controls option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment.

Stock Appreciation Rights. Each stock appreciation right in respect of shares of Johnson Controls common stock that is outstanding and unexercised as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into a share appreciation right in respect of a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls stock appreciation right, at an exercise price per combined company ordinary share equal to the exercise price per share of Johnson Controls common stock of such Johnson Controls stock appreciation right. Each combined company share appreciation right as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Johnson Controls stock appreciation right immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment.

Restricted Stock Awards. Each Johnson Controls restricted stock award that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into a combined company restricted share award with respect to a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls restricted stock award. Each combined company restricted share award as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Johnson Controls restricted stock award immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment (other than Johnson Controls restricted stock awards granted under the Johnson Controls, Inc. 2001 Restricted Stock Plan, which are subject to accelerated vesting upon consummation of the merger).

Table of Contents

Restricted Stock Unit Awards. Each Johnson Controls restricted stock unit award that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into a combined company restricted share unit award with respect to a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls restricted stock unit award. Each combined company restricted share unit award as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Johnson Controls restricted stock unit award immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment.

Performance Share Unit Awards. Each Johnson Controls performance share unit award that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into a restricted share unit award of the combined company with respect to a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls performance share unit award (as determined by Johnson Controls in its reasonable discretion based upon the greater of target and actual performance for the 2016 fiscal year, and disregarding 2017 fiscal year performance for purposes of performance share unit awards granted in Johnson Controls' 2015 fiscal year). Each combined company restricted share unit award as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Johnson Controls performance share unit award (excluding performance conditions) immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment.

Quantification of Payments. Under the Johnson Controls 2012 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Johnson Controls Omnibus Plan"), Johnson Controls equity awards that are assumed by the combined company will vest if an executive officer's employment is terminated by the combined company without cause or by the executive officer with good reason, during a specified period following a change of control, which period is 24 months, or 36 months, if the executive officer executes the acknowledgment described in "*Change of Control Employment Agreements with Executive Officers (Other Than Mr. Molinaroli)*" below (a "Johnson Controls qualifying termination"). The merger agreement provides that the merger constitutes or will be deemed to constitute a change of control for purposes of the Johnson Controls equity awards assumed by the combined company as described above. For an estimate of the amounts that would be payable to each of Johnson Controls' named executive officers upon vesting of their unvested Johnson Controls equity awards in connection with a Johnson Controls qualifying termination, see "*Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Johnson Controls' Named Executive Officers*" below. The estimated aggregate amount that would be payable to Johnson Controls' 11 executive officers who are not named executive officers upon vesting of their unvested Johnson Controls equity awards if the merger were consummated on June 15, 2016 and they were to experience a Johnson Controls qualifying termination on that date is \$22,966,485. None of Johnson Controls' non-employee directors hold any Johnson Controls equity awards (other than the deferred share units described under "*Johnson Controls Deferred Compensation Plans*" below, all of which are vested). The amount specified in this paragraph is determined using a price per share of Johnson Controls common stock of \$35.02, the average closing price per share over the first five business days following the announcement of the transaction (i.e., the five-day period beginning January 25, 2016). The estimated amounts do not include any equity awards that may be granted in connection with Johnson Controls' ordinary course annual equity grants as permitted by the merger agreement, which awards will be treated in the same manner as described above in this section.

Change of Control Employment Agreements with Executive Officers (Other Than Mr. Molinaroli)

Each of Johnson Controls' executive officers, including the named executive officers (other than Mr. Molinaroli), is party to a change of control employment agreement that provides for severance

Table of Contents

benefits in the event of a Johnson Controls qualifying termination or a termination due to the executive's death or disability. In connection with Johnson Controls' execution of the merger agreement, Johnson Controls entered into an amended and restated change of control employment agreement, as amended, with Mr. Molinaroli providing for the terms of his employment following the merger, which is described in " *Amended and Restated Change of Control Employment Agreement with Mr. Molinaroli*" below. The merger will be deemed to constitute a change of control under the Johnson Controls executive officers' change of control employment agreements, provided that the applicable Johnson Controls executive officer enters into a letter agreement with Johnson Controls acknowledging that provisions of the agreement related to guaranteed continued compensation will not apply in respect of the change of control triggered by the merger (other than with respect to base salary) and that implementation of the succession plan described in " *Officers of the Combined Company after the Merger Chief Executive Officer and Executive Chairman*" below will not constitute good reason to terminate employment under the change of control employment agreement. As of the date of this joint proxy/prospectus, each Johnson Controls executive officer (other than Mr. Molinaroli and R. Bruce McDonald, Executive Vice President and Vice Chairman) has entered into this acknowledgment. Mr. McDonald has not entered into a letter agreement as described above, and as a result the merger will not be deemed to constitute a change of control under his change of control employment agreement (although the merger will constitute a change of control with respect to his equity-based awards, as described above, and the Johnson Controls deferred compensation plans, as described below). Mr. McDonald is expected to serve as chairman and chief executive officer of Adient following the completion of the spin-off, and Mr. McDonald's employment agreement and change of control employment agreement are expected to be assigned to Adient at the time of the spin-off.

Upon a Johnson Controls qualifying termination or a termination due to the executive officer's death or disability within 24 months (36 months, if the executive officer executes the acknowledgment described above) following a change of control, the terminated executive officer, including each of Johnson Controls' named executive officers (other than Mr. Molinaroli and Mr. McDonald), would be entitled to the following under the change of control employment agreement:

A lump sum severance payment equal to three times the executive officer's annual cash compensation, which includes the executive officer's annual base salary and the greater of (a) the average of the executive officer's annualized annual cash bonuses and long-term performance awards for the three fiscal years preceding the change of control, and (b) the sum of the annual cash bonuses and long-term performance awards for the most recently completed fiscal year (such greater amount, "average performance bonus").

Payment of a pro rata portion of the executive officer's average performance bonus (reduced, if the executive officer's termination occurs on the change of control date, by the amount paid under the Johnson Controls Omnibus Plan in respect of performance stock unit awards as a result of a Johnson Controls qualifying termination (as described in " *Treatment of Johnson Controls Equity-Based Awards*" above));

a cash payment equal to the lump sum value of the additional benefits the executive officer would have accrued for the remainder of the employment period under Johnson Controls' pension plan and Johnson Controls' Retirement Restoration Plan, assuming the executive officer is fully vested in such benefits at the time of termination; and

continued medical and welfare benefits for two years following termination of employment without cause or with good reason.

Table of Contents

The change of control employment agreements require Johnson Controls executive officers to comply with confidentiality provisions during employment and for two years following termination of employment.

The Johnson Controls executive officers would generally have "good reason" to resign under their respective change of control employment agreements if:

the combined company assigned the executive officer to duties inconsistent with the executive officer's position or the combined company took other actions to reduce the executive officer's authority or responsibilities;

the combined company breached any provision of the change of control employment agreement relating to salary and any benefits required to be paid or provided following the merger (subject to acknowledgment described above);

the combined company required the executive officer to relocate;

the combined company terminated the executive officer's employment other than as permitted by the change of control employment agreement; or

the combined company requested that the executive officer perform an illegal or wrongful act in violation of the combined company's code of conduct.

Mr. McDonald has not entered into a letter agreement as described above, and as a result, Mr. McDonald's change of control employment agreement will not apply to a termination without cause immediately following the consummation of the merger. Instead, Mr. McDonald's employment agreement will continue in full force and effect. Upon a termination without cause prior to a change of control (including a termination without cause following the consummation of the merger), Mr. McDonald would be entitled to a cash severance benefit in an amount equal to the greater of one year of his base salary as of the termination date, or twice the amount payable under the Johnson Controls severance plan for U.S. salaried employees.

For an estimate of the value of the payments and benefits described above that would be payable to each of Johnson Controls' named executive officers upon a Johnson Controls qualifying termination (or in the case of Mr. McDonald, upon a termination without cause), see "*Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Johnson Controls' Named Executive Officers*" below. The estimated aggregate amount that would be payable to Johnson Controls' 11 other executive officers under their change of control employment agreements if the merger were to be consummated and they were to experience a Johnson Controls qualifying termination on June 15, 2016 is \$59,168,723 (which amount is reduced by the amounts that would be payable under the Johnson Controls Omnibus Plan in respect of performance stock unit awards as a result of a Johnson Controls qualifying termination (as described in "*Treatment of Johnson Controls Equity-Based Awards*" above)).

Amended and Restated Change of Control Employment Agreement with Mr. Molinaroli

In connection with the merger agreement, Johnson Controls entered into an amended and restated change of control employment agreement, dated as of January 24, 2016 and amended as of April 1, 2016, with Mr. Molinaroli (the "amended Molinaroli change of control agreement") setting forth the terms of his employment following the merger. The amended Molinaroli change of control agreement, which replaces Mr. Molinaroli's existing change of control employment agreement, will become effective subject to, and contingent upon, consummation of the merger and supersede his existing employment agreement with Johnson Controls at that time. Pursuant to the amended Molinaroli change of control agreement, Mr. Molinaroli has agreed to the terms of the succession plan described in "*The Merger Officers of the Combined Company after the Merger Chief Executive Officer and*

Table of Contents

Executive Chairman" below, including his transition from Chief Executive Officer to Executive Chairman no later than 18 months following the consummation of the merger.

Under the terms of the amended Molinaroli change of control agreement, the merger will be deemed to constitute a change of control, although the provisions of the agreement related to guaranteed continued compensation will not apply in respect of the change of control triggered by the merger (other than with respect to base salary). In addition, the amended Molinaroli change of control agreement provides (1) that, in addition to the events constituting "good reason" as described in " *Change of Control Employment Agreements with Executive Officers (Other Than Mr. Molinaroli)*," a failure by the combined company to provide target incentive compensation opportunities at least as favorable as those provided immediately prior to the closing of the merger, or a failure to provide perquisites at least as favorable as those provided to similarly situated executives of the combined company from time to time, will provide a basis for Mr. Molinaroli to terminate employment for "good reason" in a Johnson Controls qualifying termination, and (2) for a restricted stock unit award of the combined company following the merger having an aggregate grant date fair value equal to \$20 million. The restricted stock unit award will vest on the date that is 30 months following the closing of the merger, subject to Mr. Molinaroli's continued employment through such date and to accelerated vesting upon his earlier death or disability.

Under the amended Molinaroli change of control agreement, Mr. Molinaroli will experience a Johnson Controls qualifying termination if his employment is terminated by the combined company without cause or by him with good reason, in each case, prior to the date that is 30 months following the merger, and he will be entitled to the compensation and benefits as described above under " *Change of Control Employment Agreements with Executive Officers (Other Than Mr. Molinaroli)*" and all equity awards granted to him prior to the merger will vest as described above under " *Treatment of Johnson Controls Equity-Based Awards.*"

Johnson Controls Deferred Compensation Plans

All of Johnson Controls' current executive officers participate in Johnson Controls' Executive Deferred Compensation Plan and Johnson Controls' Retirement Restoration Plan. Dr. Beda Bolzenius, Johnson Controls' former Vice President and President Automotive Experience, left Johnson Controls' employment effective March 31, 2016, and does not participate in either such plan. In addition, certain of Johnson Controls' non-employee directors participate in Johnson Controls' Deferred Compensation Plan for Certain Directors.

Under the merger agreement, each Johnson Controls deferred stock unit (excluding any Johnson Controls equity award) that is deemed invested in shares of Johnson Controls common stock as of immediately prior to the effective time under any of Johnson Controls' Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, Retirement Restoration Plan, or Deferred Compensation Plan for Certain Directors (collectively, the "Johnson Controls deferred compensation plans") will be deemed to be invested in combined company ordinary shares as of the effective time, with the number of combined company ordinary shares subject to the deferred stock unit in a participant's account to be equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such deferred stock unit as of immediately prior to the effective time. Following the effective time, the Johnson Controls deferred compensation plans will otherwise continue to have the same terms, including payment terms and investment options that were applicable immediately prior to the effective time, with the Johnson Controls common stock fund to be replaced with a combined company ordinary share fund.

Each of the Johnson Controls deferred compensation plans provides that, upon a change of control, all amounts deferred under the applicable plan (determined based on the actuarial equivalent value in the case of supplemental defined benefit pension benefits under the Retirement Restoration Plan) will become vested (to the extent not vested) and paid out in a lump sum generally within

Table of Contents

30 days or 90 days (depending on the plan) following the consummation of the change of control. The merger will constitute a change of control for purposes of the Johnson Controls deferred compensation plans.

The Johnson Controls compensation committee has implemented a special program for all current employee and retiree participants in the Johnson Controls deferred compensation plans. Under this special program, each active and retiree participant in the Johnson Controls deferred compensation plans, other than Johnson Controls non-employee directors who will be continuing following the effective time (including with Adient) and executive officers, will receive an increase in his or her cash distribution based on a formula applied consistently across all such participants. Using the same methodology, Johnson Controls executive officers who participate in the Johnson Controls deferred compensation plans will be granted an incentive award in the form of restricted stock units upon the closing of the merger (in lieu of the increased cash distribution), which award will vest on the date that is 36 months (30 months, in the case of Mr. Molinaroli) following the closing of the merger, subject to the executive officer's continued employment with the combined company through that date and to accelerated vesting upon an earlier Johnson Controls qualifying termination. The amount of the increase in the cash distribution, and the value of the restricted stock unit award are intended to partially offset the lost deferral opportunity and the lost opportunity to earn additional supplemental benefits as a result of the merger.

For an estimate of the value of the unvested amounts under the Johnson Controls deferred compensation plans that would vest in respect of, and the value of the anticipated restricted stock unit awards to be granted to, each of Johnson Controls' named executive officers upon consummation of the merger, see " *Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Johnson Controls' Named Executive Officers*" below. The estimated aggregate value of unvested amounts under the Johnson Controls deferred compensation plans that would vest in respect of, and the value of the incremental award or amount to be granted or paid (as applicable) to, Johnson Controls' other executive officers and non-employee directors entitled thereto upon consummation of the merger if the merger were to be consummated on June 15, 2016 is \$7,395,160.

Johnson Controls Merger Retention Program

Under the merger agreement, Johnson Controls may, in consultation with Tyco, establish a cash- and/or equity-based merger retention program for Johnson Controls employees, including executive officers (other than Mr. Molinaroli), identified by the chief executive officer of Johnson Controls (or his designee) that is designed to promote retention and reward extraordinary effort. Awards anticipated to be granted to executive officers under the retention program are expected to be in the form of a restricted stock unit award subject to three-year cliff vesting, except in the case of two executive officers who are not named executive officers (whose anticipated awards are expected to vest on December 31, 2016), in each case, subject to the executive officer's continued employment and to accelerated vesting in the event of a Johnson Controls qualifying termination.

For an estimate of the value of the retention awards under the merger retention program for each of Johnson Controls' named executive officers, see " *Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Johnson Controls' Named Executive Officers*" below. The estimated aggregate value of retention awards under the merger retention program for Johnson Controls' other executive officers is \$12,235,000.

Indemnification; Directors' and Officers' Insurance

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Johnson Controls and Tyco have agreed that, for a period of not less than six years from and after the effective time of the merger, the combined company will indemnify and hold harmless all individuals who are, or prior to the effective time of the merger are, past or present directors, officers, or employees of Johnson Controls and its subsidiaries for

Table of Contents

acts or omissions occurring at or prior to the effective time of the merger, to the fullest extent permitted by law or as provided pursuant to the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation or the Johnson Controls bylaws or similar organizational documents of the subsidiaries of Johnson Controls.

In addition, for an aggregate period of not less than six years from the effective time of the merger, the combined company will provide the current or former directors and officers of Johnson Controls and its respective subsidiaries an insurance and indemnification policy that provides coverage for events occurring prior to the effective time of the merger that is no less favorable than Johnson Controls' existing policy, or, if insurance coverage that is no less favorable is unavailable, the best available coverage, subject to the limitation that the combined company will not be required to spend in any one year more than 300% of the last annual premium paid prior to the date of the merger agreement for Johnson Controls' existing policy. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Johnson Controls may, at its option prior to the effective time of the merger, substitute for such policy a "tail" prepaid policy with respect to Johnson Controls' existing policy, provided that the amount paid for such policy does not exceed 300% of the last annual premium paid prior to the date of the merger agreement.

For additional information, see "*The Merger Agreement Indemnification; Directors' and Officers' Insurance.*"

Certain Governance Matters

At the effective time of the merger, the board of directors of the combined company will consist of eleven directors, six of whom will be directors of the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing and five of whom will be directors of the Tyco board of directors prior to the closing. The eleven directors of the combined company will include Mr. Molinaroli, George R. Oliver, the current Chief Executive Officer of Tyco, and nine other directors mutually agreed between Johnson Controls and Tyco. One of the six directors from the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing will be elected independent lead director of the board of directors of the combined company. See "*The Merger Board of Directors of the Combined Company after the Merger.*"

As of the effective time of the merger, Mr. Molinaroli will be appointed as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, and Mr. Oliver will serve as President and Chief Operating Officer of the combined company. Mr. Oliver will succeed Mr. Molinaroli as Chief Executive Officer on the 18-month anniversary of the effective time of the merger (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Chief Executive Officer). At that time, Mr. Molinaroli will become the Executive Chairman, with the executive functions set forth in his employment agreement, and will serve in such role for 12 months. Following such 12-month period (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Executive Chairman), Mr. Oliver will become Chairman and continue as Chief Executive Officer of the combined company.

The amendments to Tyco's articles of association set forth in Annex B-2 to this joint proxy statement/prospectus will provide that from the effective time of the merger until the date that is three months after the second succession date, the appointment, removal or replacement of the Chief Executive Officer, Chairman, Executive Chairman, President or Chief Operating Officer of the combined company other than as described above would require the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the non-executive directors of the combined company.

Other Compensation Matters

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Johnson Controls may determine and pay annual bonuses in respect of the 2016 fiscal year based on actual performance in the ordinary course of business if the effective time of the merger has not occurred by October 1, 2016, disregarding the expenses and costs related to the merger. The merger agreement also permits Johnson Controls to enter into agreements with its directors and executive officers providing for the reimbursement of any

Table of Contents

taxes that may be imposed under Section 4985 of the Code in connection with the merger, though no such reimbursements are currently expected to become necessary or payable. For more information, see "*Risk Factors Risks Related to the Business of the Combined Company The Internal Revenue Service may not agree that the combined company should be treated as a non-U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes and may not agree that the combined company's U.S. affiliates should not be subject to certain adverse U.S. federal income tax rules.*"

Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Johnson Controls' Named Executive Officers

The following table and the related footnotes present information about the compensation payable to Johnson Controls' named executive officers in connection with the merger. The merger-related compensation payable to these individuals is subject to a non-binding advisory vote of Johnson Controls' shareholders, as described in "*Johnson Controls Proposals Johnson Controls Advisory Compensation Proposal.*" The change of control employment agreements provide for only "double-trigger" payments, which means the executive officer will not receive termination payments thereunder unless a change of control occurs and the executive officer experiences a specified termination of employment. Johnson Controls equity awards are subject to "double-trigger" vesting (other than certain Johnson Controls restricted stock awards under the Johnson Controls, Inc. 2001 Restricted Stock Plan).

Golden Parachute Compensation Johnson Controls

The following table sets forth the information required by Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K regarding the compensation for Johnson Controls' named executive officers based on the merger, assuming that the merger was consummated on June 15, 2016, and each such named executive officer experienced a Johnson Controls qualifying termination immediately following the consummation of the merger. The amounts below are determined using a price per share of Johnson Controls common stock of \$35.02, the average closing price per share over the first five business days following the announcement of the merger agreement (i.e., the five-day period beginning January 25, 2016), and are based on multiple assumptions that may or may not actually occur or be accurate on the relevant date, including the assumptions described in the footnotes to the table. The amounts below do not reflect certain compensation actions that may occur before the effective time of the merger. The actual amounts payable to the Johnson Controls' named executive officers, if any, will depend on whether the named executive officer incurs a Johnson Controls qualifying termination, the date of termination of the named executive officer's employment (if applicable), the manner of termination, and the terms of the plans or agreements in effect at such time. More detail on the included payments and benefits are set forth above in this section.

Name	Cash \$(1)	Equity \$(2)	Pension/ NQDC \$(3)	Perquisites/ Benefits \$(4)	Total (\$)
Alex A. Molinaroli	43,333,391	24,081,995	6,729,201	34,004	74,178,591
R. Bruce McDonald	1,030,000	13,438,821	4,721,816		19,190,637
Brian J. Stief	13,432,956	4,180,510	1,546,715	8,386	19,168,567
Beda Bolzenius(5)					
William C. Jackson	17,925,936	6,009,689	460,750	34,688	24,431,064

(1)

The amounts in the table consist of (a) a lump sum severance payment equal to three times the executive officer's annual cash compensation, which includes the executive officer's annual base salary and average performance bonus (or with respect to Mr. McDonald, cash severance benefit in an amount equal to the one year of his base salary as of the termination date); (b) for each named executive officer other than Mr. McDonald, a lump sum payment of a pro rata portion of the executive officer's average performance bonus (reduced as described in "*Change of Control*")

Table of Contents

Employment Agreements with Executive Officers (Other Than Mr. Molinaroli)" above because the executive officer's termination would be deemed to have occurred on the date on which the merger closes); (c) for each named executive officer other than Mr. McDonald, a lump sum payment equal to the value of the additional benefits the named executive officer would have accrued for the two-year period following the merger under Johnson Controls' pension plan and Johnson Controls' Retirement Restoration Plan, assuming the executive officer is fully vested in such benefits at the time of termination; and (d) the value of any retention award under the merger retention program payable upon a Johnson Controls qualifying termination. The payments described in clauses (a) (c) above are "double-trigger," while the payment described in clause (d) above is "single-trigger" (although its vesting is contingent on satisfaction of a continued service requirement following the closing date and to accelerated vesting upon an earlier specified termination of employment). Set forth below are the separate values of each of the payments described in clauses (a) (d) above.

Name	Severance Payment (\$)	Prorated Average Performance Bonus Payment (\$)	Pension Payment (\$)	Merger Retention Program Award (\$)
Alex A. Molinaroli	40,862,053	1,605,113	866,225	
R. Bruce McDonald	1,030,000			
Brian J. Stief	9,790,350	972,181	170,425	2,500,000
Beda Bolzenius				
William C. Jackson	14,126,684	1,148,154	151,098	2,500,000

(2)

As described above, all unvested equity-based awards held by Johnson Controls' named executive officers will become vested upon a Johnson Controls qualifying termination (i.e., "double-trigger" vesting), other than certain Johnson Controls restricted stock awards under the Johnson Controls, Inc. 2001 Restricted Stock Plan, which will become vested upon the consummation of the merger (i.e., "single-trigger" vesting). Set forth below are the values of each type of equity-based award that would become vested upon a Johnson Controls qualifying termination or consummation of the merger, as applicable, based on a price per share of Johnson Controls common stock of \$35.02, the average closing price per share over the first five business days following the announcement of the merger agreement.

Name	Stock Options (\$)	Stock Appreciation Rights (\$)	Restricted Stock Awards (\$)	Restricted Stock Unit Awards (\$)	Performance Share Unit Awards (\$)
Alex A. Molinaroli	60,929			17,365,677	6,655,388
R. Bruce McDonald	29,277			10,851,727	2,557,817
Brian J. Stief	12,776			3,282,629	885,105
Beda Bolzenius					
William C. Jackson	13,989		428,988	3,852,310	1,714,401

(3)

The amounts in the table consist of (a) the estimated value of unvested balances and supplemental benefits under the Johnson Controls deferred compensation plans that would vest in connection with the merger under the terms of the applicable Johnson Controls deferred compensation plan, and (b) the estimated value of the anticipated restricted stock unit awards to be granted pursuant to the special program described in " *Johnson Controls Deferred Compensation Plans*" above. All such amounts are "single-trigger" (although vesting of the restricted stock units is contingent on satisfaction of a continued service requirement following the closing date and to accelerated

Table of Contents

vesting upon an earlier specified termination of employment). Set forth below are the separate values of each of the payments described in clauses (a) (b) above.

Name	Unvested Balances under Deferred Compensation Plans (\$)	Special Retention Program Award (\$)
Alex A. Molinaroli		6,729,201
R. Bruce McDonald		4,721,816
Brian J. Stief		1,546,715
Beda Bolzenius		
William C. Jackson		460,750

(4) The amounts in the table include the estimated value of continued welfare benefits for two years under the change of control employment agreements. All such amounts are "double-trigger." Mr. McDonald would not be entitled to any continued welfare benefits under his employment agreement.

(5) Dr. Bolzenius left Johnson Controls' employment effective as of March 31, 2016, and is not entitled to any compensation or benefits in connection with the merger.

Interests of Tyco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger

In considering the recommendation of the board of directors of Tyco, Tyco shareholders should be aware that certain directors and current and former executive officers of Tyco will have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of Tyco shareholders generally. These interests are described in more detail below, and with respect to the named executive officers and non-employee directors of Tyco, are quantified in the tables below. The board of directors of Tyco was aware of these interests and considered them when it adopted the merger agreement and approved the merger.

In connection with the merger, no current or former executive officer or director will be entitled to a gross-up payment related to excise taxes imposed on any executive officer or director in the event that any payments or benefits result in an "excess parachute payment" within the meaning of Section 280G of the Code.

Consolidation of Tyco Ordinary Shares Held by Directors and Executive Officers of Tyco Pursuant to the Merger

As a group, the Tyco named executive officers, executive officers, and non-employee directors beneficially owned, as of June 15, 2016, an aggregate of approximately 2,190,053 Tyco ordinary shares. In connection with the Tyco share consolidation, each Tyco ordinary share held by directors and executive officers will be consolidated into 0.955 Tyco ordinary shares, which will become ordinary shares of the combined company in the merger.

The following table sets forth the total number of Tyco ordinary shares beneficially owned by each such individual, as of June 15, 2016.

Name	Tyco Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned (#)
<i>Named Executive Officers:</i>	
George R. Oliver	352,404
Robert E. Olson	
Johan Pfeiffer	

Table of Contents

Name	Tyco Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned (#)
Judith A. Reinsdorf	184,855
Lawrence B. Costello	25,253
Arun Nayar	794
<i>Non-Employee Directors:</i>	
Edward D. Breen	1,392,586
Herman E. Bulls	6,138
Michael E. Daniels	61,573
Frank M. Drendel	13,201
Brian Duperreault	14,591
Rajiv L. Gupta	17,078
Brendan R. O'Neill	14,120
Jürgen Tinggren	4,003
Sandra S. Wijnberg	16,972
R. David Yost	42,668
All other Executive Officers As a Group (2 persons)	43,817

Adjustment of Tyco Restricted Share Units

In connection with the Tyco share consolidation, each award of time-vesting restricted share units that is outstanding immediately prior to the share consolidation will be adjusted by multiplying (i) the number of Tyco ordinary shares subject to the award by (ii) the share consolidation ratio. Each award of performance-vesting restricted share units that is outstanding immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation will be converted into an award of time-vesting restricted share units with respect to a number of combined company ordinary shares determined by multiplying (A) the number of Tyco ordinary shares subject to the award, determined based on the greater of target and actual performance (as determined by the board of directors of Tyco in its reasonable discretion) by (B) the share consolidation ratio.

The vesting of awards of Tyco restricted share units will not accelerate upon consummation of the merger. Time-vesting restricted share units will continue to be subject to the same time-based vesting conditions, and the performance-vesting restricted share units, as converted, will become vested following the completion of the vesting period originally applicable to the restricted share units immediately prior to the share consolidation and the merger. However, the terms and conditions of the restricted share units provide that if an executive officer's employment is terminated by Tyco or the combined company without cause, or by the executive officer with good reason, and the executive officer would be entitled to severance benefits under the CIC Severance Plan (described below), in either case, during the 60-day period immediately prior to or the 24-month period following the consummation of the merger (a "Tyco qualifying termination"), such Tyco restricted share units will become fully vested.

The Tyco named executive officers held, as of June 15, 2016, time-vesting restricted share units and performance-vesting restricted share units (assuming performance at target levels) as set forth in the table below. With respect to Mr. Nayar, the time-vesting restricted share units set forth below consist

Table of Contents

entirely of vested restricted share units which will be settled following the completion of the vesting period originally applicable to the restricted share units immediately prior to his retirement.

Name	Time-Vesting Restricted Share Units (#)	Performance-Vesting Restricted Share Units (#)
George R. Oliver	24,562	272,486
Robert E. Olson	7,326	14,652
Johan Pfeiffer	56,747	14,652
Judith A. Reinsdorf	28,339	48,110
Lawrence B. Costello	23,797	32,072
Arun Nayar	5,350	25,061
All other Executive Officers As a Group (2 persons)	21,405	26,349

For an estimate of the amounts that would be payable to each of Tyco's named executive officers upon vesting of their unvested Tyco time-vesting restricted share units and performance-vesting restricted share units in connection with a Tyco qualifying termination, see "*Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Tyco's Named Executive Officers*" below. The estimated aggregate amount that would be payable to Tyco's two executive officers who are not named executive officers upon vesting of their unvested time-vesting Tyco restricted share units and performance-vesting restricted share units if the merger were consummated on June 15, 2016 and they were to experience a Tyco qualifying termination on that date is \$1,619,816. The amount specified in this paragraph is determined based on a value per Tyco ordinary share of \$33.92, the average closing price of Tyco ordinary shares over the first five business days following the first public announcement of the transaction (i.e., the five-day period beginning January 25, 2016).

Adjustment of Tyco Share Options

Each option to purchase Tyco ordinary shares that is outstanding and unexercised immediately prior to the share consolidation will be converted into an option to acquire a number of combined company ordinary shares (rounded down to the nearest whole share), equal to the product obtained by multiplying (i) the number of Tyco ordinary shares subject to the option immediately prior to the share consolidation by (ii) the share consolidation ratio, at an exercise price (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) per Tyco ordinary share equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (A) the exercise price per Tyco ordinary share by (B) the share consolidation ratio.

The vesting of options to purchase Tyco ordinary shares will not accelerate upon consummation of the merger, and the options will continue to have and be subject to the same terms and conditions as applied immediately prior to the share consolidation and the merger. However, the terms and conditions of the share options provide that, if an executive officer experiences a Tyco qualifying termination, such combined company share options will become fully vested. Following any such termination, the share options held by the executive officer will remain outstanding until the earlier of (i) the original expiration date or (ii) three years from the effective date of the Tyco qualifying termination.

Table of Contents

The Tyco executive officers held, as of June 15, 2016, vested and unvested options to purchase Tyco ordinary shares in the amounts as set forth in the table below.

Name	Outstanding Share Options (#)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
George R. Oliver	2,409,351	\$ 28.99
Robert E. Olson	67,983	\$ 36.08
Johan Pfeiffer	248,024	\$ 36.02
Judith A. Reinsdorf	544,445	\$ 28.11
Lawrence B. Costello	266,941	\$ 32.38
Arun Nayar	78,277	\$ 41.23
All other Executive Officers As a Group (2 persons)	221,781	\$ 33.66

For an estimate of the amounts that would be payable to each of Tyco's named executive officers upon vesting of their unvested options to purchase Tyco ordinary shares in connection with a Tyco qualifying termination, see "*Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Tyco's Named Executive Officers*" below. The estimated aggregate amount that would be payable to Tyco's two executive officers who are not named executive officers upon vesting of their unvested options to purchase Tyco ordinary shares if the merger were consummated on June 15, 2016 and they were to experience a Tyco qualifying termination on that date is \$36,951. The amount specified in this paragraph is determined based on a value per Tyco ordinary share of \$33.92, the average closing price of Tyco ordinary shares over the first five business days following the first public announcement of the transaction (i.e., the five-day period beginning January 25, 2016).

Adjustment of Tyco Deferred Share Units

Members of the Tyco board of directors held, as of June 15, 2016, deferred share units as set forth in the table below. In connection with the share consolidation, each deferred share unit will be adjusted by multiplying (i) the number of Tyco ordinary shares subject to the deferred share units immediately prior to the share consolidation by (ii) the share consolidation ratio. The deferred share units will be settled upon the consummation of the merger (or, if earlier, the termination of the individual from the Tyco board of directors (other than for cause) or December 31, 2017). Upon the occurrence of such event, the combined company will issue the number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the aggregate number of vested deferred share units credited to the individual, including deferred share units received through the accrual of dividend equivalents.

Name	Deferred Share Units (#)
Brian Duperreault	18,909
Rajiv L. Gupta	15,638
Brendan R. O'Neill	21,862
Sandra S. Wijnberg	21,862

Change in Control Severance Plan

Certain Tyco executive officers, including Messrs. Oliver, Olson, Pfeiffer and Costello, and Ms. Reinsdorf, are eligible for benefits under Tyco's Change in Control Severance Plan for Certain U.S. Officers and Executives (the "CIC Severance Plan"), except that following the consummation of the merger, Mr. Oliver will be entitled to benefits under his employment agreement, described below, and not the CIC Severance Plan. Mr. Nayar retired on November 13, 2015, and therefore is not entitled to severance benefits under the CIC Severance Plan.

Table of Contents

Under the CIC Severance Plan, a Tyco executive officer will be entitled to specified benefits if the executive officer experiences a Tyco qualifying termination.

Upon a Tyco qualifying termination, the terminated executive officer would become entitled under the CIC Severance Plan to a severance payment of two times base salary and two times target bonus, payable in a lump sum. In addition, the executive officer would be entitled to a prorated portion of the executive's annual bonus for the year in which employment was terminated, one year of continuing coverage under Tyco's medical and dental benefits, a lump sum cash payment equal to the projected value of the employer portion of premiums under Tyco's medical and dental plans for an additional one year, and one year of outplacement services. To receive any cash payments or benefits under the CIC Severance Plan, the terminated executive officer must sign a general release and comply with confidentiality and non-disparagement covenants.

The Tyco executive officer would have "good reason" under the CIC Severance Plan if:

the combined company assigned the executive officer any duties inconsistent in any material respect with the executive officer's authority, duties or responsibilities prior to the merger that represent a diminution of such duties, or any other action by combined company that results in a material diminution in such authority, duties or responsibilities;

a material change in the geographic location at which the executive officer must perform services to a location that is more than 50 miles from the executive officer's principal place of business prior to the merger (to the extent that such change in location extends the executive officer's commute); or

a material reduction to the executive officer's base compensation and benefits, taken as a whole, as in effect prior to the merger.

The value of the severance benefits that would be payable to each named executive officer under the CIC Severance Plan (other than Mr. Oliver) assuming a Tyco qualifying termination of employment immediately following the consummation of the merger are set forth below in the section entitled " *Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Tyco's Named Executive Officers.*" The estimated aggregate amount that would be payable to Tyco's two executive officers who are not named executive officers under the CIC Severance Plan if the merger were consummated on June 15, 2016 and they were to experience a Tyco qualifying termination on that date is \$5,574,532.

Employment Agreement with Mr. Oliver

In connection with the merger agreement, Tyco entered into an employment agreement, dated as of January 24, 2016, with Mr. Oliver, which will become effective subject to, and contingent upon, the consummation of the merger (the "Oliver Employment Agreement"). The terms of the Oliver Employment Agreement generally are comparable to the Amended and Restated Change of Control Executive Employment Agreement entered into with Johnson Controls' current Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Alex A. Molinaroli, in connection with the merger agreement. See " *Interests of Johnson Controls' Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger Amended and Restated Change of Control Employment Agreement with Mr. Molinaroli.*"

The Oliver Employment Agreement covers an initial employment period of 33 months following the consummation of the merger (the "specified period"), and a two-year employment period following any subsequent change of control.

Mr. Oliver will serve as the President and Chief Operating Officer of the combined company until the 18-month anniversary of the effective time of the merger (or such earlier date that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to serve as Chief Executive Officer). Following the first succession date, Mr. Oliver will serve as chief executive officer of the combined company, and beginning on the second succession date,

Table of Contents

Mr. Oliver will be appointed chairman of the board of directors of the combined company. During the specified period, Mr. Oliver will be entitled to a base salary of \$1,250,000 per year, have a target annual bonus opportunity of 135% of his then-current base salary, and have an annual long-term incentive compensation opportunity target of at least \$8.25 million.

Under the Oliver Employment Agreement, if Mr. Oliver is terminated by the combined company without cause, Mr. Oliver resigns for good reason, or Mr. Oliver's employment ceases due to his death or disability, he (or his beneficiary) will be entitled to: (i) a lump sum severance payment equal to three times the sum of Mr. Oliver's annual base salary and a bonus amount calculated using the greater of his target bonus for the year of termination or his annual bonus for the most recently completed fiscal year, (ii) payment of a prorated portion of the bonus amount for the year of termination; (iii) a cash payment equal to the lump sum value of the additional benefits Mr. Oliver would have accrued through the second anniversary of the merger under certain pension plans, assuming Mr. Oliver is fully vested in such benefits at the time of termination; and (iv) continued medical and welfare benefits for a two-year period following Mr. Oliver's date of termination (in the case of a termination without "cause" or with "good reason").

Additionally, if the combined company terminates Mr. Oliver other than for cause or Mr. Oliver terminates his employment for good reason during the specified period, all equity awards granted prior to the merger will vest, and all share options granted to him prior to the consummation of the merger will remain exercisable until the earlier of three years following Mr. Oliver's date of termination of employment and the date of expiration of the applicable share option award.

Mr. Oliver would have "good reason" to terminate employment under the Oliver Employment Agreement if:

the combined company assigned Mr. Oliver duties inconsistent with his position or the combined company took other actions to reduce the Mr. Oliver's authority or responsibilities;

the combined company failed to appoint Mr. Oliver to, removed him from, or appointed anyone other than Mr. Oliver to, on the applicable dates specified by the Oliver Employment Agreement, the positions of chief executive officer or chairman of the board;

the combined company breached any provision of the Oliver Employment Agreement relating to salary and any benefits required to be paid or provided following the merger;

the combined company required Mr. Oliver to relocate (other than Mr. Oliver's relocation to Milwaukee following the merger);

the combined company terminated Mr. Oliver's employment other than as the Oliver Employment Agreement permits;

the combined company requested that Mr. Oliver perform an illegal or wrongful act in violation of the combined company's code of conduct; or

the combined company failed to provide Mr. Oliver with the incentive compensation opportunities set forth in the Oliver Employment Agreement, or perquisites that are at least as favorable as those provided from time to time to the Combined Company's other similarly situated executives, including the chief executive officer and executive chairman.

Following the specified period, and at any time other than the two-year period following a subsequent change of control, upon the termination of his employment, Mr. Oliver would be entitled to cash severance not lower than the cash severance amount he would have received upon a termination of his employment with Tyco prior to entering into the Oliver Employment Agreement.

The value of the severance benefits that would be payable to Mr. Oliver under the Oliver Employment Agreement, assuming a Tyco qualifying termination of employment immediately following

Table of Contents

the consummation of the merger are set forth below in the section entitled " *Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Tyco's Named Executive Officers.*"

Offer Letter with Ms. Reinsdorf

In connection with the merger, Tyco is expected to enter into an offer letter with Ms. Reinsdorf. The terms of the offer letter are subject to, and contingent upon, the consummation of the merger. Following the merger, Ms. Reinsdorf will serve as the Executive Vice President and General Counsel for the combined company. Under the offer letter, Ms. Reinsdorf will be entitled to an annual base salary of \$600,000, have a target annual bonus opportunity of 80% of her annual base salary beginning with the 2017 fiscal year, and have an annual long-term incentive compensation opportunity target of \$2,000,000. Ms. Reinsdorf will also be eligible to receive an annual perquisites allowance equal to 5% of her annual base salary, which is consistent with Johnson Controls' existing program.

Following the consummation of the merger, Ms. Reinsdorf will be granted a restricted share unit award with respect to the number of shares having a value equal to \$2,400,000, which will vest in full on the two-year anniversary of the closing date. Upon a termination by Ms. Reinsdorf as a result of a "good reason resignation" or by the combined company other than for "cause" (as such terms are defined in the CIC Severance Plan) prior to the two-year anniversary of the closing date, the restricted share unit award will vest on a pro-rata basis.

After the closing date, Ms. Reinsdorf will continue to participate in the CIC Severance Plan and will be entitled to receive benefits under the CIC Severance Plan following a "change in control termination." Ms. Reinsdorf will also be eligible to participate in the change of control severance protection programs of the combined company for any change of control of the combined company occurring following the closing date.

Balances under Supplemental Savings and Retirement Plan

Certain of Tyco's executive officers have unvested employer contributions under the Tyco Supplemental Savings and Retirement Plan. These unvested contributions will become fully vested effective as of the consummation of the merger. The executive officers, and their unvested discretionary employer contributions as of June 15, 2016, are set forth below.

Name	Unvested Supplemental Retirement Plan Balance (\$)
George R. Oliver	
Robert E. Olson	\$ 5,573
Johan Pfeiffer	\$ 2,492
Judith A. Reinsdorf	
Lawrence B. Costello	
Arun Nayar	
All Other Executives as a Group (2 persons)	\$ 6,787

Retention and Recognition Program

Tyco has adopted a Retention and Recognition Program in connection with the merger, pursuant to which certain of Tyco's employees (including executive officers other than Mr. Oliver) may be granted the opportunity to earn a retention bonus subject to continued employment with Tyco through a specified date. Upon a specified termination of employment prior to such date, a portion of the retention and recognition bonus amount may become payable.

Table of Contents

Tyco expects to enter into a Retention Incentive Bonus Agreement with Mr. Costello and Mr. Olson (the "Retention Agreements"). Pursuant to the Retention Agreements, following the effectiveness of the merger, Mr. Costello will transition to a special advisor to the Chief Human Resources Officer of the Combined Company, and Mr. Olson will transition to a special advisor to the Chief Financial Officer of the Combined Company, and Messrs. Costello and Olson will each be entitled to receive a retention incentive bonus payment of \$600,000.

This retention incentive bonus payment will vest on the earliest to occur of (i) termination of the executive's employment by the Company, not for "cause" (as defined in the CIC Severance Plan), (ii) the executive's "good reason resignation" (as defined below), and (iii) December 31, 2016 (or, if the closing of the merger occurs after October 1, 2016, the date that is the three-month anniversary of the closing date of the merger). Under the Retention Agreements, if the executive resigns or retires, other than as a result of a "good reason resignation", or the executive's employment is terminated by the Company for "cause" prior to the vesting of the retention incentive bonus payment, the executive will forfeit any right to receive the retention incentive bonus payment. If the executive's employment terminates as a result of death or "permanent disability" (as defined in the Retention Agreements), the retention incentive bonus payment will be made.

This retention incentive bonus payment to each executive is in lieu of participation in any annual or long-term incentive program offered by the combined company for any period beginning with fiscal year 2017. Each executive will continue to be eligible for benefits under our CIC Severance Plan upon a qualifying termination following the merger.

Messrs. Costello or Olson would be able to terminate his employment for a "good reason resignation" under the Retention Agreements following the occurrence, between the closing date of the merger and December 31, 2016 (or, if the closing of the merger occurs after October 1, 2016, the date that is the three-month anniversary of the closing date of the merger) and without the executive's written consent, of:

a material change in geographic location at which the executive must perform services to a location more than 50 miles from their principal place of business prior to the closing date; *provided* that such change in location extends the commute of the executive; or

a material reduction to base compensation and benefits, taken as a whole, as in effect immediately prior to the closing date.

The executive officers, and each executive officer's potential retention and recognition bonus amount, are set forth below.

Name	Retention and Recognition Award Amount	
	(\$)	
Robert E. Olson	\$	600,000
Johan Pfeiffer		
Judith A. Reinsdorf		
Lawrence B. Costello	\$	600,000
All other Executive Officers as a group (2 persons)	\$	900,000

The portion of the recognition and retention bonus amount specified above that would become payable to Tyco's two executive officers who are not named executive officers under the Retention and Recognition Program if the merger were consummated on June 15, 2016 and they were to experience a Tyco qualifying termination on that date is \$450,000. The amounts for Messrs. Olson and Costello are expected to be paid on or about December 31, 2016 (or, if earlier, upon a qualifying termination of employment specified in the applicable Retention Agreement).

Table of Contents

Indemnification; Directors' and Officers' Insurance

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Johnson Controls and Tyco have agreed that, for a period of not less than six years from and after the effective time of the merger, the combined company will indemnify and hold harmless all individuals who are, or prior to the effective time of the merger are, past or present directors, officers or employees of Tyco and its subsidiaries for acts or omissions occurring at or prior to the effective time of the merger, to the fullest extent permitted by law or as provided pursuant to the Tyco memorandum and articles of association or similar organizational documents of the subsidiaries of Tyco.

In addition, for an aggregate period of not less than six years from the effective time of the merger, the combined company will provide the current or former directors and officers of Tyco an insurance and indemnification policy that provides coverage for events occurring prior to the effective time of the merger that is no less favorable than Tyco's existing policy, or, if insurance coverage that is no less favorable is unavailable, the best available coverage, subject to the limitation that the combined company will not be required to spend in any one year more than 300% of the last annual premium paid prior to the date of the merger agreement for Tyco's existing policy.

Certain Governance Matters

At the effective time of the merger, the board of directors of the combined company will consist of eleven directors, six of whom will be directors of the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing and five of whom will be directors of the Tyco board of directors prior to the closing. The eleven directors of the combined company will include Alex A. Molinaroli, the current Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Johnson Controls, George R. Oliver, the current Chief Executive Officer of Tyco, and nine other directors mutually agreed between Johnson Controls and Tyco. One of the six directors from the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing will be elected independent lead director of the board of directors of the combined company. See " *Board of Directors of the Combined Company after the Merger.*"

As of the effective time of the merger, Mr. Molinaroli will be appointed as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, and Mr. Oliver will serve as President and Chief Operating Officer of the combined company. Mr. Oliver will succeed Mr. Molinaroli as Chief Executive Officer on the 18-month anniversary of the effective time of the merger (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Chief Executive Officer). At that time, Mr. Molinaroli will become the Executive Chairman, with the executive functions set forth in his employment agreement, and will serve in such role for 12 months. Following such 12-month period (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Executive Chairman), Mr. Oliver will become Chairman and continue as Chief Executive Officer of the combined company.

The amendments to Tyco's articles of association set forth in Annex B-2 to this joint proxy statement/prospectus will provide that from the effective time of the merger until the date that is three months after the second succession date, the appointment, removal or replacement of the Chief Executive Officer, Chairman, Executive Chairman, President or Chief Operating Officer of the combined company other than as described above would require the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the non-executive directors of the combined company.

Other Compensation Matters

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Tyco may determine and pay annual bonuses in respect of the 2016 fiscal year based on actual performance in the ordinary course of business if the effective time of the merger has not occurred by September 30, 2016, disregarding the expenses and costs related to the merger. The merger agreement also permits Tyco to enter into agreements with its directors and executive officers providing for the reimbursement of any taxes that may be imposed

Table of Contents

under Section 4985 of the Code in connection with the merger, though no such reimbursements are currently expected to become necessary or payable. For more information, see "*Risk Factors Risks Related to the Business of the Combined Company The Internal Revenue Service may not agree that the combined company should be treated as a non-U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes and may not agree that the combined company's U.S. affiliates should not be subject to certain adverse U.S. federal income tax rules.*"

Quantification of Payments and Benefits to Tyco's Named Executive Officers

The following table and the related footnotes present information about the compensation payable to Tyco's named executive officers in connection with the merger.

Golden Parachute Compensation Tyco

The following table sets forth the information required by Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K regarding the compensation for Tyco's named executive officers based on the merger, assuming that the merger was consummated on June 15, 2016 and the named executive officers are terminated without cause immediately following the consummation of the merger, and are based on multiple assumptions that may or may not actually occur or be accurate on the relevant date, including the assumptions described in the footnotes to the table. The amounts below do not reflect certain compensation actions that may occur before the effective time of the merger. The actual amounts payable to the Tyco named executive officers, if any, will depend on the date of termination, the manner of the termination and the terms of the plans or agreements in effect at such time. The amounts for Messrs. Olson and Costello include a retention payment of \$600,000 for each officer expected to be paid on or about December 31, 2016 (or, if earlier, upon a qualifying termination of employment specified in the applicable Retention Agreement). More detail on the included payments and benefits are set forth above in the section entitled "*Interests of Tyco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.*"

Name	Cash (\$)(1)	Equity (\$)(2)	Pension/ NQDC (\$)(3)	Tax Reimbursement (\$)	Value of Continued Medical Coverage (\$)(4)	Total (\$)
George R. Oliver	\$ 10,009,932	\$ 5,603,020			\$ 14,870	\$ 15,627,822
Robert E. Olson	\$ 2,829,704	\$ 745,494	\$ 5,573		\$ 14,870	\$ 3,595,641
Johan Pfeiffer	\$ 2,116,901	\$ 2,421,854	\$ 2,492		\$ 18,718	\$ 4,559,965
Judith A. Reinsdorf	\$ 2,229,704	\$ 2,731,801			\$ 23,061	\$ 4,984,566
Lawrence B. Costello	\$ 2,548,386	\$ 1,101,979			\$ 12,347	\$ 3,662,712
Arun Nayar						

(1)

For Mr. Oliver, this amount includes the cash severance payments that would become payable in a lump sum upon a termination without cause or a resignation with good reason (each as defined in the Oliver Employment Agreement), in each case, during the 33 months following the consummation of the merger, consisting of (i) \$8,812,500, which is equal to three times the sum of Mr. Oliver's annual base salary and his target bonus in effect as of the date of termination, in accordance with the Oliver Employment Agreement, and (ii) \$1,197,432, which is equal to a prorated portion of the bonus amount for the year of termination, calculated using his target bonus in effect as of the date of termination in accordance with the Oliver Employment Agreement.

For the executive officers other than Mr. Oliver, this amount includes severance payments that would become payable in a lump sum upon a Tyco qualifying termination, which consists of (i) a cash severance benefit amount equal to two times the executive officer's base salary and two times the executive officer's target bonus, and (ii) a payment equal to a prorated portion of the

Table of Contents

executive's annual bonus, each as set forth in the table below. Mr. Nayar retired on November 13, 2015 and therefore is not entitled to cash severance benefits.

Name	Cash Severance Benefit Amount	Prorated Bonus Amount
Robert E. Olson	\$ 1,926,000	\$ 303,704
Johan Pfeiffer	\$ 1,837,500	\$ 279,401
Judith A. Reinsdorf	\$ 1,926,000	\$ 303,704
Lawrence B. Costello	\$ 1,638,000	\$ 265,386

All such amounts are "double-trigger."

In addition Mr. Olson and Mr. Costello are entitled to \$600,000 each, payable pursuant to the Retention Agreements.

(2)

This amount includes the value of unvested share options and restricted share units, the vesting of which would be accelerated upon a Tyco qualifying termination immediately following the consummation of the merger (based on a value per share of \$33.92, the average closing price of Tyco ordinary shares over the first five business days following the first public announcement of the transaction (i.e., the five-day period beginning January 25, 2016) and assuming satisfaction of performance criteria applicable to performance-vesting restricted share units at target level). For Messrs. Oliver and Costello, who are retirement eligible based upon age and service, this amount excludes the value of unvested share options or restricted share units which would become vested or deliverable upon a retirement immediately following the consummation of the merger. Mr. Nayar retired on November 13, 2015 and is therefore not entitled to any additional vesting. All such amounts are "double-trigger."

The following table lists the portion of the value set forth in the "Equity" column in the table above attributable to each type of accelerated equity held by Tyco's named executive officers upon a Tyco qualifying termination:

Name	Value of Unvested Share Options (\$)	Value of Time-Vesting Restricted Share Units (\$)	Value of Performance-Vesting Restricted Share Units (\$)
George R. Oliver	\$ 289,079	\$ 207,149	\$ 5,106,792
Robert E. Olson		\$ 248,498	\$ 496,996
Johan Pfeiffer		\$ 1,924,858	\$ 496,996
Judith A. Reinsdorf	\$ 138,651	\$ 961,259	\$ 1,631,891
Lawrence B. Costello	\$ 46,185	\$ 476,610	\$ 579,184
Arun Nayar			

(3)

Under the Oliver Employment Agreement, Mr. Oliver would be entitled to a cash payment equal to the lump sum value of the additional benefits Mr. Oliver would have accrued through the second anniversary of the merger under certain pension plans of the combined company, assuming Mr. Oliver is fully vested in such benefits at the time of termination. Such amount is "double-trigger." Assuming a termination without cause immediately following the consummation of the merger, Mr. Oliver will not become a participant in any other pension plan of the combined company, so the amount set forth in the table in respect of this benefit is \$0.00. In addition, Mr. Oliver does not have any unvested benefit under the Tyco Supplemental Savings and Retirement Plan which would become vested upon consummation of the merger, without regard to whether his employment was subsequently terminated. Accordingly, for Mr. Oliver, the total amount set forth in the table with respect to the Tyco Supplemental Savings and Retirement Plan is \$0.00.

Table of Contents

For each other named executive officer, this amount includes the amount of unvested discretionary employer contributions under the Tyco Supplemental Savings and Retirement Plan that would become vested upon consummation of the merger. Such amounts are "single-trigger."

(4)

The CIC Severance Plan provides for post-termination medical coverage in the event of a Tyco qualifying termination of employment, but at the same level of benefit that the executive officer (other than Mr. Oliver) would be entitled to under the terms of Tyco's severance plan that would apply absent a change in control. Such amounts are "double-trigger."

Board of Directors of the Combined Company after the Merger

At the effective time of the merger, the board of directors of the combined company will consist of eleven directors, six of whom will be directors of the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing and five of whom will be directors of the Tyco board of directors prior to the closing. The eleven directors of the combined company will include Alex A. Molinaroli, the current Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Johnson Controls, George R. Oliver, the current Chief Executive Officer of Tyco, and nine other directors mutually agreed between Johnson Controls and Tyco. One of the six directors from the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing will be elected independent lead director of the board of directors of the combined company.

In connection with the foregoing, as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Johnson Controls and Tyco expect that the following persons will be designated as directors of the combined company:

Alex A. Molinaroli

George R. Oliver

David P. Abney

Natalie A. Black

Michael E. Daniels

Brian Duperreault

Jeffrey A. Joerres

Juan Pablo del Valle Perochena

Jurgen Tinggren

Mark P. Vergnano

R. David Yost

Biographical information for the Johnson Controls directors who will serve on the combined company board of directors is incorporated by reference from Johnson Controls' Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, filed with the SEC on December 14,

2015. Biographical information for Tyco's directors who will serve on the combined company board of directors is incorporated by reference from Tyco's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2016 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, filed with the SEC on January 15, 2016.

Officers of the Combined Company after the Merger

Chief Executive Officer and Executive Chairman

As of the effective time of the merger, Mr. Molinaroli, Johnson Controls' current Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer, will be appointed as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, and Mr. Oliver, Tyco's current Chief Executive Officer, will serve as President

Table of Contents

and Chief Operating Officer of the combined company. Mr. Oliver will succeed Mr. Molinaroli as Chief Executive Officer on the 18-month anniversary of the effective time of the merger (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Chief Executive Officer). At that time, Mr. Molinaroli will become the Executive Chairman, with the executive functions set forth in his employment agreement, and will serve in such role for 12 months. Following such 12-month period (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Executive Chairman), Mr. Oliver will become Chairman and continue as Chief Executive Officer of the combined company.

The amendments to Tyco's articles of association set forth in Annex B-2 to this joint proxy statement/prospectus will provide that from the effective time of the merger until the date that is three months after the second succession date, the appointment, removal or replacement of the Chief Executive Officer, Chairman, Executive Chairman, President or Chief Operating Officer of the combined company other than as described above would require the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the non-executive directors of the combined company.

Other Officers

In addition to Mr. Oliver, after consummation of the merger, it is expected that the following enterprise leaders will report to Mr. Molinaroli:

Grady Crosby will serve as vice president, public affairs & chief diversity officer;

Simon Davis will serve as vice president & chief human resources officer;

Kim Metcalf-Kupres will serve as vice president & chief marketing officer;

Judy Reinsdorf will serve as executive vice president & general counsel;

John Repko will serve as vice president & chief information officer;

Brian Stief will serve as executive vice president & chief financial officer; and

Jeff Williams will serve as vice president, operations & engineering.

After consummation of the merger, it is expected that the following business leaders will report to Mr. Oliver:

Bill Jackson, executive vice president & president, Building Efficiency;

Trent Nevill, vice president & president, Asia Pacific;

Colleen Repplier, president, Fire Protection Products;

Girish Rishi, executive vice president, North America Integrated Solutions & Services and Tyco Retail Solutions;

Mike Ryan, president, Security Products and Life Safety Products;

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Johan Pfeiffer, executive vice president, Rest of World Integrated Solutions & Services; and

Joe Walicki, vice president & president, Power Solutions.

Biographical information for those individuals named above who are currently executive officers of Johnson Controls is incorporated by reference from Johnson Controls' Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on November 18, 2015. Biographical information for those individuals named above who are currently executive officers of Tyco is incorporated by reference from Tyco's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2016 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, filed with the SEC on January 15, 2016.

Table of Contents

Combined Company's Corporate Offices

The combined company will maintain Tyco's Irish legal domicile and global headquarters in Cork, Ireland. The primary operational headquarters of the combined company in North America will be in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger

United States Antitrust

Under the HSR Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the FTC, the transaction cannot be consummated until, among other things, notifications have been given and certain information has been furnished to the FTC and the Antitrust Division and all applicable waiting periods have expired or been terminated.

On February 17, 2016, each of Johnson Controls and Tyco filed a Pre-Merger Notification and Report Form pursuant to the HSR Act with the Antitrust Division and the FTC, and on March 10, 2016 the FTC granted early termination of the waiting period under the HSR Act.

The Antitrust Division, the FTC and others may challenge the combination on antitrust grounds even after termination of the waiting period. At any time before or after the consummation of the merger, any of the Antitrust Division, the FTC or another person could take action under the antitrust laws as it deems necessary or desirable in the public interest, including, without limitation, seeking to enjoin the consummation of the merger, seeking a rescission or other unwinding of the combination, or permitting completion subject to regulatory concessions or conditions. There can be no assurance that a challenge to the combination will not be made or that, if a challenge is made, it will not succeed.

CFIUS and the DSS

Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (the "Defense Production Act"), as well as related Executive Orders and regulations, authorize the President and CFIUS to review transactions which could result in control of a United States business by a foreign person. Under the Defense Production Act and Executive Order 13456, the Secretary of the Treasury acts through CFIUS to coordinate review of certain covered transactions that are voluntarily submitted to CFIUS or that are unilaterally reviewed by CFIUS. In general, CFIUS review of a covered transaction occurs in an initial 30-day review period that may be extended by CFIUS for an additional 45-day investigation period. At the close of its review or investigation, CFIUS may decline to take any action relative to the covered transaction; may propose and agree to mitigation terms to resolve any national security concerns associated with the covered transaction; or may send a report to the President recommending that the transaction be suspended or prohibited, providing notice to the President that CFIUS cannot agree on a recommendation relative to the covered transaction, or requesting the President to take a decision regarding the transaction. The President has 15 days under the Defense Production Act to act on CFIUS's report.

Johnson Controls and Tyco have agreed to submit a joint voluntary notice of the merger to CFIUS. The closing of the merger is therefore conditioned on one of (i) written notice from CFIUS that review of the merger contemplated by the merger agreement having been concluded and CFIUS having determined that there are no unresolved national security concerns with respect to the merger and advised that action under Section 721 of the Defense Production Act has been concluded, (ii) a conclusion by CFIUS that the merger is not a covered transaction and not subject to review under applicable law or (iii) CFIUS having sent a report to the President of the United States requesting the President's decision on the joint voluntary notice and either (a) the period during which the President may announce his decision to take action to suspend, prohibit or place any limitations on the merger shall have expired without any such action being threatened, announced or taken or (b) the President

Table of Contents

shall have announced a decision not to take any action to suspend, prohibit or place any limitations on the merger.

In addition, it is a condition to closing the merger that Johnson Controls enter into, or receive verbal or written confirmation of an agreement to enter into, a commitment letter with the DSS, the agency with authority over facility and personnel security clearances held by Johnson Controls entities and personnel, to mitigate any foreign ownership, control or influence arising out of the merger. Johnson Controls has provided notice of the merger to the DSS. Johnson Controls and Tyco will work with DSS to develop appropriate structures to mitigate any foreign ownership, control or influence over the operations of Johnson Controls created by the merger in accordance with the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual and related security policies.

Although Johnson Controls and Tyco believe that they will be able to obtain the requisite regulatory clearances from CFIUS and the DSS in a timely manner, they cannot be certain when or if they will do so, or if any clearances will contain terms, conditions, or restrictions that will be detrimental to or adversely affect Johnson Controls, Tyco, or their respective subsidiaries after the completion of the merger.

Other Regulatory Approvals

Johnson Controls and Tyco derive revenues in other jurisdictions where filings regulatory approvals may be required, including the European Union (for which clearance was granted on June 1, 2016), Brazil (for which clearance was granted on June 17, 2016), Canada (for which clearance was granted on April 7, 2016), China (for which clearance was granted on May 6, 2016), India (for which clearance was granted on June 1, 2016), Mexico (for which clearance was granted on June 23, 2016), South Korea (for which clearance was granted on June 21, 2016) and Turkey (for which clearance was granted on May 18, 2016). The transaction cannot be consummated until after the applicable waiting periods have expired or the relevant approvals have been obtained under the antitrust and competition laws of the countries listed above. Johnson Controls and Tyco are in the process of filing applications to obtain the necessary regulatory clearances. Although Johnson Controls and Tyco believe that they will be able to obtain the requisite regulatory clearances in a timely manner, they cannot be certain when or if they will do so, or if any clearances will contain terms, conditions, or restrictions that will be detrimental to or adversely affect Johnson Controls, Tyco, or their respective subsidiaries after the consummation of the merger.

Dividend Policy

Johnson Controls currently pays a quarterly dividend on shares of Johnson Controls common stock, and last paid a quarterly dividend on April 4, 2016, of \$0.29 per share of Johnson Controls common stock. Under the terms of the merger agreement, during the period following the execution of the merger agreement until the earlier of the effective date or the date on which the merger agreement is otherwise terminated, Johnson Controls will not, and will not permit any of its subsidiaries to, authorize or pay any dividend or make any distribution with respect to its outstanding shares of capital stock, except that (i) Johnson Controls may continue to pay regular quarterly cash dividends on the Johnson Controls common stock and Johnson Controls equity awards of not more than \$0.29 per share per quarter consistent with past practice as to timing of declaration, record date and payment date and (ii) Johnson Controls' subsidiaries may pay dividends and distributions on a pro rata basis in the ordinary course of business.

Tyco currently pays a quarterly dividend on Tyco ordinary shares, and last paid a quarterly dividend on May 18, 2016, of \$0.205 per Tyco ordinary share. Under the terms of the merger agreement, during the period following the execution of the merger agreement until the earlier of the effective date or the date on which the merger agreement is otherwise terminated, Tyco will not, and will not permit any of

Table of Contents

its subsidiaries to, authorize or pay any dividend or make any distribution with respect to its outstanding shares of capital stock, except that (i) Tyco may continue to pay regular quarterly cash dividends on Tyco ordinary shares and Tyco equity awards of not more than \$0.205 per share per quarter consistent with past practice as to timing of declaration, record date and payment date and (ii) Tyco's subsidiaries may pay dividends and distributions on a pro rata basis in the ordinary course of business.

Any former Johnson Controls shareholder who hold ordinary shares of the combined company into which Johnson Controls common stock has been converted in connection with the merger will receive whatever dividends are declared and paid on combined company ordinary shares after consummation of the merger, except that no dividend or other distribution having a record date after consummation of the merger will actually be paid with respect to any combined company ordinary shares into which Johnson Controls common stock has been converted in connection with the merger until the certificates formerly representing shares of Johnson Controls common stock have been surrendered (or the book-entry shares formerly representing shares of Johnson Controls common stock have been transferred), at which time any accrued dividends and other distributions on those combined company ordinary shares will be paid without interest. There can be no assurance that any future dividends will be declared or paid by the combined company or as to the amount or timing of those dividends, if any.

Spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience Business

On July 24, 2015, Johnson Controls announced plans to separate its Automotive Experience business from the rest of Johnson Controls by means of a spin-off of a newly formed company, named Adient, which will contain Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business. Subject to final board approval of the spin-off, Johnson Controls currently expects the spin-off of Adient to be completed following the closing of the merger, such that each shareholder of the combined company as of the record date for the distribution will receive a pro rata interest in Adient. The spin-off is a separate, independent transaction from the merger, and is currently expected to generally proceed in substantially the same manner as originally planned and on the timeline previously announced by Johnson Controls, with such adjustments to reflect that the distributing corporation will be the combined company instead of Johnson Controls. The merger agreement imposes certain restrictions on the conduct of Johnson Controls prior to the closing of the merger, which may require Johnson Controls to obtain Tyco's consent (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed) prior to taking specified actions in furtherance of the spin-off.

Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business is the world's largest automotive seating supplier and has market positions in the Americas, Europe and China. The Automotive Experience business designs, manufactures and markets a full range of seating systems and components for passenger cars, commercial vehicles and light trucks, including vans, pick-up trucks and sport/crossover utility vehicles and supplies high performance seating systems to the international motorsports industry through its RECARO brand of products. Once it becomes a separate, independent company, Adient will operate approximately 230 wholly and majority owned manufacturing or assembly facilities, with operations in 33 countries and ownership interests in partially-owned affiliates in Asia, Europe, North America and South America. See "*Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information.*"

Adient has filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form 10 in connection with the spin-off, which includes an information statement describing the spin-off and Adient's assets and liabilities.

Johnson Controls Stock Repurchase

In November 2012, the Johnson Controls board of directors authorized a stock repurchase program to acquire up to \$500 million of Johnson Controls' outstanding common stock, which superseded any prior programs. In September 2013, the Johnson Controls board of directors authorized

Table of Contents

up to an additional \$500 million in stock repurchases of Johnson Controls' outstanding common stock, and in November 2013, the Johnson Controls board of directors authorized an additional \$3.0 billion under the stock repurchase program, both incremental to prior authorizations.

On January 28, 2016, Johnson Controls announced that it expected to resume its previously announced stock repurchase program in the second half of its 2016 fiscal year and to repurchase approximately \$500 million in shares of Johnson Controls common stock before the end of its 2016 fiscal year. Between January 28, 2016 and June 28, 2016, Johnson Controls has repurchased 11,721,398 shares.

Johnson Controls spent approximately \$1.362 billion on stock repurchases in fiscal year 2015 and \$1.249 billion in fiscal year 2014 and would expect any repurchases during the second half of fiscal year 2016 to be generally consistent in amounts and manner of repurchase with its repurchases during the second half of fiscal year 2015. Approximately \$1.039 billion worth of shares of Johnson Controls common stock may be repurchased under the Johnson Controls board of directors' current authorization. However, under the merger agreement, Johnson Controls must obtain Tyco's prior written consent (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed) to repurchase shares for an aggregate amount greater than \$500 million.

After consummation of the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders are expected to own approximately 56% and 44%, respectively, of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of the combined company. For purposes of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the expected ownership percentages of the outstanding combined company ordinary shares to be owned by former Johnson Controls and Tyco shareholders immediately after the consummation of the merger are presented assuming that Johnson Controls repurchases \$500 million of its common stock pursuant to its previously announced share repurchase plan, and in accordance with the timeline contemplated thereby, prior to the closing date of the merger.

Stock repurchases under Johnson Controls' stock repurchase program may be made through open market, privately negotiated, or structured transactions or otherwise at times and in such amounts as Company management deems appropriate. Johnson Controls is under no obligation to repurchase any shares of its common stock under the stock repurchase program and the timing, actual number and value of shares that are repurchased by Johnson Controls under this program will depend on a number of factors, including Johnson Controls' future financial performance and available cash resources, competing uses for its corporate funds, prevailing market prices of its common stock and the number of shares that become available for sale at prices that Johnson Controls believes are attractive.

The stock repurchase program does not have an expiration date, but Johnson Controls may elect to suspend stock repurchases at any time or from time to time, or to terminate the program prior to the repurchase of all of the shares of Johnson Controls common stock authorized for repurchase under this program. Accordingly, there is no assurance that any additional shares of Johnson Controls common stock will be repurchased under this program.

Listing of Combined Company Ordinary Shares

Pursuant to the merger agreement, Tyco has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to cause the combined company ordinary shares to be issued in the merger to be approved for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance, prior to the effective time of the merger. It is expected that, following the merger, the combined company ordinary shares will trade on the NYSE under the symbol "JCI."

Table of Contents

Delisting and Deregistration of Johnson Controls Common Stock

Following the merger, Johnson Controls common stock will be delisted from the NYSE, deregistered under the Exchange Act and cease to be publicly traded.

Financing

In connection with the merger, the Borrower, is expected to enter into the Tyco term loan facility in the amount of \$4.0 billion with Citibank, N.A., as administrative agent, to finance the cash consideration for the merger and fees, expenses and costs incurred in connection with the merger. Neither Tyco, nor any other direct or indirect parent of the Borrower, will be a borrower under, or guarantor of, the Tyco term loan facility. The Tyco term loan facility is being provided to and arranged for the Borrower on the basis of its properties, assets and credit only, and will not be guaranteed, or otherwise supported, directly or indirectly, by the legacy Johnson Controls entities, properties, assets or credit.

The credit agreement in respect of the Tyco term loan facility was executed on March 10, 2016. The closing of the Tyco term loan facility remains subject to the satisfaction or waiver of customary conditions contained therein, including the consummation of the merger in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement.

The Borrower may prepay the Tyco term loan facility, in whole or in part, at any time without fee or penalty, except for breakage costs associated with LIBOR borrowings. Borrowings under the Tyco term loan facility will bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at the option of the Borrower, (1) LIBOR plus an applicable margin based on, at any time of determination, the total leverage ratio of the Borrower, or (2) an alternate base rate equal to the highest of (i) Citibank, N.A.'s prime rate, (ii) the federal funds effective rate plus 1/2 of 1% and (iii) one-month LIBOR plus 1%, in each case plus an applicable margin based on, at any time of determination, the total leverage ratio of the Borrower.

The Tyco term loan facility will contain representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants, including a financial covenant, and events of default, that Tyco believes are usual and customary for credit agreements of this type. Tyco expects that such representations and warranties, covenants and events of default will be substantially similar to the representations and warranties, covenants and events of default under its existing senior unsecured revolving credit facility, except that the representations and warranties, covenants and events of default in the new Tyco credit facility will apply only to the Borrower and its subsidiaries and not to Tyco International plc, the direct or other indirect parent companies of the Borrower or any other subsidiaries of each of them (including Johnson Controls and its subsidiaries).

Transaction-Related Costs

Johnson Controls and Tyco currently estimate that, upon the effective time of the merger, transaction-related costs incurred by the combined company related to the merger, including fees and expenses incurred by Tyco International Holding S.à r.l. relating to the debt financing, will be approximately \$180 million. This amount includes estimated transaction costs to be incurred by Johnson Controls or Tyco (or their respective subsidiaries) and settled on or about the closing of the merger under signed agreements that had been executed as of June 27, 2016, which primarily relate to financing, investment banking, advisory, legal, valuation, and other professional fees, and retention related costs for certain Tyco employees. Not included in these cost estimates are employee- or integration-related costs such as severance, restructuring or other costs anticipated to be incurred to achieve ongoing operating synergies following the completion of the merger. The Johnson Controls and Tyco transaction costs related to the merger are preliminary estimates only, are inherently uncertain, and could differ materially from actual results.

Table of Contents

Accounting Treatment of the Merger

The combined company will account for the acquisition pursuant to the merger agreement as a reverse acquisition using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 805 (ASC 805), "Business Combinations."

ASC 805 requires that one of Johnson Controls or Tyco be designated as the acquirer for accounting purposes based on the evidence available. Johnson Controls will be treated as the acquiring entity for accounting purposes. In identifying Johnson Controls as the acquiring entity, the following pertinent facts and circumstances support the conclusion that Johnson Controls will be the acquirer for financial accounting purposes:

After the consummation of the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders are expected to own approximately 56% of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of the combined company and therefore have the majority voting interest in the combined company.

As of the effective time of the merger, Mr. Molinaroli, Johnson Controls' current Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, will be appointed as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, and Mr. Oliver, Tyco's Chief Executive Officer, will serve as President and Chief Operating Officer of the combined company. Mr. Oliver will succeed Mr. Molinaroli as Chief Executive Officer on the 18-month anniversary of the effective time of the merger (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Chief Executive Officer, which date is also referred to as the "first succession date"). At that time, Mr. Molinaroli will become the Executive Chairman, and will serve in such role for 12 months. Following such 12-month period (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Executive Chairman, which date is also referred to as the "second succession date"), Mr. Oliver will become Chairman and continue as Chief Executive Officer of the combined company. It is unlikely that Mr. Oliver would be designated the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer before this date because, as described below, changes to the leadership succession plan would require the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the non-executive directors of the combined company. Because Mr. Molinaroli will hold both the position of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for a period greater than one year and it is unlikely that Mr. Oliver would be designated as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer before the second succession date, a member of Johnson Controls' current management will hold the key management position of the combined company at the effective time of the merger and for a significant period of time afterwards.

At the effective time of the merger, the board of directors of the combined company will consist of eleven directors, six of whom will be directors of the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing and five of whom will be directors of the Tyco board of directors prior to the closing. As such, Johnson Controls will have the majority control of the board of directors of the combined company. A majority vote of the board of directors of the combined company is generally required to transact significant corporate matters, except that from the effective time of the merger until the date that is three months after the second succession date, the appointment, removal or replacement of the Chief Executive Officer, Chairman, Executive Chairman, President or Chief Operating Officer of the combined company other than as described above would require the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the non-executive directors of the combined company. At the effective time of the merger, there will be nine non-executive directors of the combined company, five of whom will be directors of the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing and four of whom will be directors of the Tyco board of directors prior to the closing. In addition, one of the six directors from the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing will be elected independent lead director of the board of directors of the combined company.

Table of Contents

The acquirer is typically the combining entity that pays a premium over the pre-combination fair value of the equity interest of the other combining entity. The transaction exchange ratio of 0.955 shares of the combined company for each Tyco share represented a premium of approximately 14% to Tyco shareholders, assuming Tyco had effected the share consolidation so that each share of the combined company has a value equal to one share of Johnson Controls common stock and based on the volume weighted average price of a share of Johnson Controls common stock and a Tyco ordinary share for the 30 trading days prior to the announcement of the transaction.

Based on the analysis of the relative size of Johnson Controls and Tyco, Johnson Controls is significantly larger than Tyco both prior to and after taking into consideration Johnson Controls' planned spin-off of its Automotive Experience business when comparing total assets, net sales, net income and market capitalization of the two companies.

As Johnson Controls is identified as the acquiring entity, the historical financial statements of Johnson Controls will become the historical financial statements of the combined company. The combined company will measure Tyco's assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair values, including net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as of the closing of the merger. Any excess of the purchase price over those fair values will be recorded as goodwill.

Definite lived intangible assets will be amortized over their estimated useful lives. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and goodwill will not be amortized but will be tested for impairment at least annually. All intangible assets and goodwill are also tested for impairment when certain indicators are present.

The allocation of purchase price reflected in the unaudited pro forma combined financial statements is based on preliminary estimates using assumptions Tyco management and Johnson Controls management believe are reasonable based on currently available information. The final purchase price and fair value assessment of assets and liabilities will be based in part on a detailed valuation that has not yet been completed.

Table of Contents

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

This section describes certain terms of the merger agreement. The description in this section and elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex A and is incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. This summary does not purport to be complete and may not provide all of the information about the merger agreement that might be important to you in determining how to vote. You are urged to read the merger agreement carefully and in its entirety.

Explanatory Note Regarding the Merger Agreement

The merger agreement and this summary are included solely to provide you with information regarding its terms. The representations, warranties and covenants made in the merger agreement by Johnson Controls, Tyco and Merger Sub were made solely for the purposes of the merger agreement and as of specific dates and were qualified and subject to important limitations agreed to by Johnson Controls, Tyco and Merger Sub in connection with negotiating the terms of the merger agreement. In particular, in your review of the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement and described in this summary, it is important to bear in mind that the representations and warranties were negotiated with the principal purposes of establishing the circumstances in which a party to the merger agreement may have the right not to consummate the merger if the representations and warranties of the other party prove to be untrue due to a change in circumstance or otherwise, and allocating risk between the parties to the merger agreement, rather than establishing matters as facts. The representations and warranties may also be subject to a contractual standard of materiality different from those generally applicable to shareholders and reports and documents filed with the SEC, are qualified by certain matters contained in certain reports publicly filed with the SEC, and in some cases were qualified by the matters contained in the respective disclosure letters that Johnson Controls and Tyco delivered to each other in connection with the merger agreement, which disclosures were not included in the merger agreement attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of the representations and warranties, which do not purport to be accurate as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, may have changed since the date of the merger agreement. Accordingly, the representations and warranties and other provisions of the merger agreement should not be read alone, but instead should be read together with the information provided elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the documents incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, and reports, statements and filings that Johnson Controls and Tyco file with the SEC from time to time. See "*Where You Can Find More Information.*"

Merger

Under the terms of the merger agreement, the businesses of Johnson Controls and Tyco will be combined under a single company. The merger is structured as a "reverse merger," in which Johnson Controls will merge with an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco, with Tyco being the parent entity of the combined company. Specifically, pursuant to the merger agreement, Merger Sub will merge with and into Johnson Controls, with Johnson Controls surviving the merger as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco. Following the merger, Tyco will change its name to "Johnson Controls International plc" (subject to the approval of the Registrar of Companies in Ireland) and is referred to as the "combined company."

After consummation of the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders are expected to own approximately 56% and 44%, respectively, of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of the combined company. Shares of Johnson Controls common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol "JCI," and Tyco ordinary shares currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol "TYC." Following the merger, Johnson Controls common stock will be delisted from the

Table of Contents

NYSE, deregistered under the Exchange Act and will cease to be publicly traded, and the ordinary shares of the combined company will trade on the NYSE using the current Johnson Controls symbol "JCI."

On July 1, 2016, the parties amended the merger agreement to provide that, following the merger, Tyco will change its name to "Johnson Controls International plc" rather than "Johnson Controls plc."

Closing and Effective Time of the Merger

Unless otherwise mutually agreed to by Johnson Controls and Tyco, the closing of the merger will take place at 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the business day after the satisfaction or waiver of the last of the conditions to the consummation of the merger (other than any such conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied at the closing of the merger, but subject to the satisfaction or waiver of those conditions) (described under " *Conditions to the Consummation of the Merger*"). The merger will be effective when Tyco and Johnson Controls duly file articles of merger with the Department of Financial Institutions of the State of Wisconsin, or at such later time and date as specified in the articles of merger. The time at which the merger becomes effective is referred to as the "effective time of the merger."

Assuming timely satisfaction of the necessary closing conditions, the closing of the merger is expected to occur by the end of fiscal year 2016. However, as the merger is subject to various regulatory approvals and the satisfaction or waiver of other conditions described in the merger agreement, it is possible that factors outside the control of Johnson Controls and Tyco could result in the merger being consummated at a later time or not at all.

Consideration to be Received by Johnson Controls Shareholders

In the merger, each share of Johnson Controls common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (other than shares held by Johnson Controls, Tyco, Merger Sub and certain subsidiaries of Johnson Controls and Tyco, as described in the merger agreement) will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of its holder (subject to proration as described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus), either:

one ordinary share of the combined company (also referred to as the "share consideration"); or

\$34.88 in cash, without interest (also referred to as the "cash consideration").

The merger consideration will be adjusted appropriately to reflect the effect of any stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, any dividend or distribution of securities convertible into Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares, reorganization, recapitalization, reclassification, combination, exchange of shares or other like change with respect to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares outstanding after the date of the merger agreement and prior to the effective time of the merger (in each case, other than the Tyco share consolidation).

Election Materials and Procedures

An election form will be mailed to each holder of record of Johnson Controls common stock as of the record date for the Johnson Controls special meeting. Johnson Controls will make available one or more election forms as may reasonably be requested from time to time by all persons who become holders (or beneficial owners) of Johnson Controls common stock between the record date for the Johnson Controls special meeting and prior to the election deadline.

Each election form will permit the holder to specify the number of such holder's shares of Johnson Controls common stock with respect to which such holder makes a (i) cash election and (ii) share election. Any holder of Johnson Controls common stock who does not properly make an election, or

Table of Contents

whose election is not received by the exchange agent (as defined below) prior to the election deadline in the manner provided in the merger agreement, will be deemed to have made a share election. Both the cash election and the share election are subject to proration and adjustment procedures as described below under "*Proration*."

Any election form may be revoked or changed by the authorized person properly submitting such election form, by written notice received by the exchange agent prior to the election deadline accompanied by a properly completed and signed revised election form. In the event an election form is revoked prior to the election deadline, the holder of such shares of Johnson Controls common stock will be deemed to have made a share election, except to the extent a subsequent election is properly made with respect to any or all of such holder's shares of Johnson Controls common stock prior to the election deadline.

Subject to the terms of the merger agreement and the election form, the exchange agent shall have reasonable discretion as to whether any election, revocation or change has been properly or timely made, and if the exchange agent determines in its reasonable discretion that any election is not properly made with respect to any shares of Johnson Controls common stock, then such election will be deemed to be not in effect. None of the parties nor the exchange agent are under any obligation to notify any person of any defect in an election form.

The mailing of the election forms to Johnson Controls shareholders in the European Economic Area will not occur prior to the publication of the European Prospectus. Completed election forms submitted by Johnson Controls shareholders in the European Economic Area shall be deemed invalid and incapable of acceptance if completed or returned prior to the publication of the European Prospectus.

Johnson Controls shareholders in the European Economic Area should not complete any election form except on the basis of the information in the European Prospectus when published. Copies of the European Prospectus will, following publication, be available from Tyco's registered office at 1 Albert Quay, Cork, Ireland and online from <http://investors.tyco.com>.

Non-Electing Shares

If you are a Johnson Controls shareholder and you do not make an election to receive share consideration or cash consideration in the merger or your elections are not received by the exchange agent by the election deadline, or your forms of election are improperly completed and/or are not signed, your shares will be treated as share electing shares under the merger agreement.

Proration

Under the merger agreement, elections by Johnson Controls shareholders will be prorated so that Johnson Controls shareholders will receive in the aggregate \$3,863,939,539 in cash in the merger (referred to as the "aggregate cash consideration").

If the aggregate number of cash electing shares multiplied by the \$34.88 per share cash consideration (the "cash election amount") is equal to the aggregate cash consideration, then:

all cash electing shares will be converted into the right to receive the cash consideration; and

all share electing shares will be converted into the right to receive the share consideration.

However, if the cash election amount exceeds or is less than the aggregate cash consideration, then certain adjustments will be made to the merger consideration to be paid to Johnson Controls shareholders, in the manner described below.

Table of Contents

Adjustment if Cash Election Is Oversubscribed

If the cash election amount exceeds the aggregate cash consideration, then with respect to each Johnson Controls shareholder:

all of the shareholder's share electing shares will be converted into the right to receive the share consideration; and

each of the shareholder's cash electing shares will be converted into the right to receive:

an amount of cash equal to (i) the \$34.88 per share cash consideration multiplied by (ii) a fraction (the "cash fraction") the numerator of which is the aggregate cash consideration and the denominator of which is the cash election amount; and

a number of ordinary shares of the combined company equal to one minus the cash fraction.

Example of Oversubscription of Cash Election

Assuming for the purposes of this example that 150,000,000 shares of Johnson Controls common stock are cash electing shares, then the aggregate cash election amount would be \$5,232,000,000 (150,000,000 multiplied by \$34.88), which is higher than the aggregate cash consideration. As a result, a Johnson Controls shareholder making a cash election with respect to 1,000 shares of Johnson Controls common stock would receive:

an amount of cash equal to \$25,759.60, or 1,000 multiplied by \$34.88 multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is \$3,863,939,529 and the denominator of which is \$5,232,000,000; and

261 ordinary shares of the combined company, or 1,000 multiplied by an amount equal to one minus the fraction described in the preceding bullet (plus a cash amount in lieu of 0.48 of an ordinary share determined according to the procedures relating to fractional shares described below).

Adjustment if the Cash Election Is Undersubscribed

If the cash election amount is less than the aggregate cash consideration, then with respect to each Johnson Controls shareholder:

all of the shareholder's cash electing shares will be converted into the right to receive the cash consideration; and

each of the shareholder's share electing shares will be converted into the right to receive:

an amount of cash equal to (i) the aggregate cash consideration minus the cash election amount, divided by (ii) the total number of share electing shares (the "per share cash"); and

a number of ordinary shares of the combined company equal to (i) \$34.88 minus the per share cash, divided by (ii) \$34.88.

Example of Undersubscription of Cash Election

Assuming for the purposes of this example that:

50,000,000 shares of Johnson Controls common stock are cash electing shares; and

the aggregate number of share electing shares is 585,000,000;

Table of Contents

then the cash election amount would be \$1,744,000,000 (50,000,000 multiplied by \$34.88), which is lower than the aggregate cash consideration. As a result, a Johnson Controls shareholder making a share election with respect to 1,000 shares of Johnson Controls common stock would receive:

an amount of cash equal to \$3,623.83, or 1,000 multiplied by \$2,119,939,529 (or \$3,863,939,529 minus \$1,744,000,000) divided by 585,000,000; and

896 ordinary shares of the combined company, or 1,000 multiplied by an amount equal to \$34.88 minus \$3,623.83 (which is equal to \$2,119,939,529 divided by 585,000,000), divided by \$34.88 plus a cash amount in lieu of 0.11 of an ordinary share determined according to the procedures relating to fractional shares described below).

No Recommendation Regarding Elections

Neither Johnson Controls nor Tyco is making any recommendation as to which election a Johnson Controls shareholder should make. If you are a Johnson Controls shareholder, you must make your own decision with respect to these elections and may wish to seek the advice of your own attorneys or accountants.

Information About the Merger Consideration

The mix of consideration payable to Johnson Controls shareholders who make the cash election or the share election will not be known until the results of the elections made by Johnson Controls shareholders are tallied. The greater the oversubscription of the cash election, the less cash and more combined company ordinary shares a Johnson Controls shareholder making the cash election will receive. Reciprocally, the greater the oversubscription of the share election, the fewer shares and the more cash a Johnson Controls shareholder making the cash election will receive.

If you are considering making an election for the merger consideration, your attention is drawn to the risk factors set forth in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. In addition, you are strongly recommended to obtain your own personal financial advice immediately from your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other appropriate independent financial adviser, who, if you are taking advice in Ireland, is duly authorized or exempted pursuant to the European Communities (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2007 or the Investment Intermediaries Act 1995 (as amended), or, if you are taking advice in the United Kingdom, is duly authorized under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 of the United Kingdom or, if you are taking advice elsewhere, from another appropriately authorized independent financial adviser.

Exchange Agent and Transmittal Materials and Procedures

Prior to the effective time of the merger, Tyco International Finance S.A., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco ("TIFSA"), or Merger Sub will designate a bank or trust company that is reasonably satisfactory to Johnson Controls to act as the exchange agent in connection with the merger (such agent is referred to as the "exchange agent"). On or prior to the closing date, TIFSA or Merger Sub will deposit, or cause to be deposited, with the exchange agent:

evidence of the number of ordinary shares of the combined company issuable pursuant to the merger agreement in book-entry form and cash in immediately available funds in an amount sufficient to pay the aggregate consideration to be received by Johnson Controls shareholders in the merger (excluding any fractional share consideration); and

cash in immediately available funds in an amount sufficient to pay any dividends or other distributions on combined company ordinary shares.

Table of Contents

As soon as reasonably practicable after the effective time of the merger (but in no event more than three business days following the effective time of the merger), Tyco will cause the exchange agent to send transmittal materials to holders of record of shares of Johnson Controls common stock, which will include a letter of transmittal and instructions on how to effect the surrender of shares of Johnson Controls common stock in exchange for the merger consideration which such shares of Johnson Controls common stock have been converted into the right to receive.

When a Johnson Controls shareholder surrenders his or her Johnson Controls common stock and delivers a properly executed letter of transmittal and any other documents as may reasonably be required by the exchange agent, such holder of Johnson Controls common stock will be entitled to receive:

the merger consideration;

any fractional share consideration to which such Johnson Controls shareholder is entitled pursuant to the procedures relating to fractional shares described below; and

any amounts that the shareholder has the right to receive in respect of dividends or other distributions on the combined company's ordinary shares,

which will be mailed to the Johnson Controls shareholder within three business days following the exchange agent's receipt of the shareholder's shares of Johnson Controls common stock. The exchange agent will accept the shares of Johnson Controls common stock upon compliance with such reasonable terms and conditions as the exchange agent may impose in accordance with normal exchange practices.

If payment of the merger consideration is to be delivered to a person or entity other than the holder in whose name any surrendered stock certificate is registered, it will be a condition of such payment that:

the certificate surrendered must be properly endorsed or must be otherwise in proper form for transfer; and

the person or entity requesting such payment pays any transfer or other similar taxes required by reason of the payment of the merger consideration to a person or entity other than the registered holder of the certificate surrendered or will establish to the satisfaction of the surviving corporation that such tax has been paid or is not required to be paid.

Payment of the applicable merger consideration with respect to book-entry shares will only be made to the person or entity in whose name such book-entry shares are registered.

No Dissenters' Rights

Under Wisconsin law, Johnson Controls shareholders will not be entitled to exercise any dissenters' rights in connection with the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Tyco shareholders will not be entitled to dissenters' or appraisal rights under Irish law in connection with the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Treatment of Johnson Controls Equity-Based Awards

Stock Options. As of the effective time of the merger, each option to purchase shares of Johnson Controls common stock that is outstanding and unexercised as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into an option to acquire a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls option, at an exercise price per combined company ordinary share equal to the exercise price per share of Johnson Controls common stock of such Johnson Controls option. Each combined company option as so assumed and converted will continue to

Table of Contents

have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the applicable Johnson Controls option immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment.

Stock Appreciation Rights. As of the effective time of the merger, each stock appreciation right in respect of shares of Johnson Controls common stock that is outstanding and unexercised as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into a stock appreciation right in respect of a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls stock appreciation right, at an exercise price per combined company ordinary share equal to the exercise price per share of Johnson Controls common stock of such Johnson Controls stock appreciation right. Each combined company stock appreciation right as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the applicable Johnson Controls stock appreciation right immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment.

Restricted Stock Awards. As of the effective time of the merger, each Johnson Controls restricted stock award that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by Tyco and converted into a Tyco restricted share award with respect to a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls restricted stock award. Each Tyco restricted share award as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the applicable Johnson Controls restricted stock award immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon consummation of the merger (for Johnson Controls restricted stock awards granted under the Johnson Controls, Inc. 2001 Restricted Stock Plan) and accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment (for other Johnson Controls restricted stock awards).

Restricted Stock Unit Awards. As of the effective time of the merger, each Johnson Controls restricted stock unit award that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into a combined company restricted share unit award with respect to a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls restricted stock unit award. Each combined company restricted share unit award as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the applicable Johnson Controls restricted stock unit award immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment.

Performance Share Unit Awards. As of the effective time of the merger, each Johnson Controls performance share unit award that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be assumed by the combined company and converted into a combined company restricted share unit award with respect to a number of combined company ordinary shares equal to the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock subject to such Johnson Controls performance share unit award (as determined by Johnson Controls in its reasonable discretion based upon the greater of target and actual performance for the 2016 fiscal year, and disregarding 2017 fiscal year performance for purposes of performance share unit awards granted in Johnson Controls' 2015 fiscal year). Each combined company restricted share unit award as so assumed and converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the applicable Johnson Controls performance share unit award (excluding performance conditions) immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment.

Table of Contents

Treatment of Tyco Equity-Based Awards

Share Options. Each option to purchase Tyco ordinary shares that is outstanding and unexercised as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation will be adjusted to be a combined company option to acquire a number of whole combined company ordinary shares (rounded down to the nearest whole share) equal to the product obtained by multiplying the number of Tyco ordinary shares subject to such Tyco option as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation by the share consolidation ratio, at an exercise price per combined company ordinary share (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the exercise price per Tyco ordinary share of such Tyco option by the share consolidation ratio. Each such combined company option will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Tyco option as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment.

Restricted Stock Unit Awards. Each Tyco restricted share unit award that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation will be adjusted to correspond to a number of combined company ordinary shares (rounded to the nearest whole share) equal to the product obtained by multiplying the number of Tyco ordinary shares subject to such Tyco restricted stock unit award as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation by the share consolidation ratio. Each such combined company restricted stock unit award will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Tyco restricted stock unit award as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment.

Performance Share Unit Awards. Each performance share unit award that corresponds to a number of Tyco ordinary shares that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation will be converted into a combined company restricted stock unit award with respect to a number of ordinary shares of the (rounded to the nearest whole share) equal to the product obtained by multiplying the number of Tyco ordinary shares subject to such Tyco performance share unit award as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation (as determined by Tyco in its reasonable discretion based upon the greater of target and actual performance) by the share consolidation ratio. Each such combined company restricted share unit award as so converted will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions (excluding performance conditions) as applied to the Tyco performance share unit award as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation, including accelerated vesting upon specified qualifying terminations of employment.

Deferred Share Unit Awards. Each deferred share unit that corresponds to a number of Tyco ordinary shares that is outstanding immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation will be converted into a combined company deferred share unit and will be adjusted by multiplying the number of Tyco ordinary shares subject to such Tyco deferred share unit award as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation by the share consolidation ratio. Each combined company deferred share unit award will continue to have, and will be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Tyco deferred share unit award as of immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation.

Withholding

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Johnson Controls and Tyco have agreed that Johnson Controls, Tyco, Merger Sub, the combined company and the exchange agent will be entitled to deduct and withhold from the consideration otherwise payable to any person or entity pursuant to the merger agreement any amounts as are required to be withheld or deducted with respect to such consideration under the Code or any applicable provisions of state, local or non-U.S. tax law. To the extent that amounts are so withheld and timely remitted to the appropriate governmental entity, such withheld

Table of Contents

amounts will be treated for all purposes of the merger agreement as having been paid to the person or entity in respect of which such deduction and withholding was made.

No Fractional Shares

No fractional combined company ordinary shares will be issued in connection with the merger. Each holder of Johnson Controls common stock converted pursuant to the merger who would otherwise have been entitled to receive a fraction of an ordinary share of the combined company (after aggregating all shares delivered by such holder) will receive, in lieu thereof and upon surrender thereof, cash (without interest) in an amount determined by multiplying (i) the closing price of Johnson Controls common stock reported on the NYSE on the trading day immediately preceding the closing date, rounded to the nearest one-hundredth of a cent, by (ii) the fraction of a combined company ordinary share (after taking into account all shares of Johnson Controls common stock held by such holder at the effective time of the merger and rounded to the nearest one-thousandth when expressed in decimal form) to which such shareholder would otherwise be entitled.

In addition, no holder of Tyco ordinary shares will be issued fractional shares in the Tyco share consolidation. See "*Covenants and Agreements Tyco Share Consolidation*." Each holder of Tyco ordinary shares subject to the Tyco share consolidation who would otherwise have been entitled to receive a fraction of an ordinary share of the combined company (after aggregating all shares held by such holder), will instead receive cash (without interest) in the amount of such holder's pro rata portion of the proceeds of the sale or sales by the transfer agent of the aggregate number of combined company ordinary shares that would otherwise have been issued as fractional shares (reduced by the amount of commissions, transfer taxes and out-of-pocket transactions costs, as well as expenses, of the transfer agent), which the transfer agent will execute on the NYSE as promptly as practicable following the effective time of the merger.

Representations and Warranties

Johnson Controls and Tyco made customary representations and warranties in the merger agreement on behalf of themselves and their respective subsidiaries that are subject, in some cases, to specified exceptions and qualifications contained in the merger agreement or in information provided pursuant to certain disclosure schedules to the merger agreement. The representations and warranties made by Johnson Controls and Tyco are also subject to and qualified by certain information included in certain filings each party and its affiliates have made with the SEC.

Many of the representations and warranties are reciprocal and apply to Johnson Controls or Tyco, as applicable, and their respective subsidiaries. Some of the more significant representations and warranties relate to:

corporate organization, existence and good standing, and requisite corporate power and authority to carry on business;

capital structure;

corporate authority to enter into the merger agreement and the enforceability thereof;

required governmental approvals;

the absence of any breach or violation of organizational documents or contracts as a result of the consummation of the merger;

SEC reports and financial statements, including their preparation in accordance with GAAP, filing or furnishing with the SEC, and compliance with the applicable rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and that such reports and financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the relevant financial position and results of operations;

Table of Contents

the maintenance of internal disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting;

the absence of undisclosed liabilities;

compliance with laws and government regulations, including environmental laws;

compliance with applicable laws related to employee benefits and the Employment Retirement Income Security Act;

the absence of certain pending or the threatened claims regarding asbestos;

certain employee benefit plan matters;

the absence of certain changes since September 30, 2015 that have had or would reasonably be expected to have, individually or in the aggregate, a Material Adverse Effect;

the absence of any actions since September 30, 2015 that would constitute a breach of certain interim operating covenants if such action was taken between the date of the merger agreement and the closing of the merger;

the absence of certain material litigation, claims and actions;

the reliability and accuracy of information supplied for this joint proxy statement/prospectus;

the accuracy and completeness of certain tax matters;

certain employment and labor matters;

ownership of or right to intellectual property, and absence of infringement on intellectual property rights;

title and rights to, and condition of, real property;

the receipt of fairness opinions from financial advisors;

the requisite vote of the shareholders of Johnson Controls and Tyco to consummate the merger and other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the existence of and compliance with certain material contracts;

the existence and maintenance of insurance;

the absence of undisclosed brokers' fees or finders' fees relating to the merger; and

compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, anti-corruption laws in other jurisdictions and sanctions and export controls.

Johnson Controls made additional representations and warranties in the merger agreement related to the Form 10 registration statement to be filed in connection with the planned separation of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business and pro rata distribution of the shares of a new company formed to hold such business and the inapplicability of certain takeover statutes and any similar provisions in the Johnson Controls governing documents.

Johnson Controls and Tyco also made certain representations and warranties regarding certain non-majority-owned joint ventures that are qualified by a knowledge standard. In addition, Tyco made additional representations and warranties in the merger agreement in relation to the debt financing Tyco has obtained to finance a portion of the merger consideration and the business of Merger Sub.

Many of the representations and warranties made by each of Johnson Controls and Tyco are qualified by a "Material Adverse Effect" standard (that is, they will not be deemed untrue or incorrect unless their failure to be true or correct, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have, individually and in the aggregate, a Material Adverse Effect on the party making

Table of Contents

the representation and warranty). Certain of the representations and warranties are qualified by a general materiality standard or by a knowledge standard. For the purpose of the merger agreement, a "Material Adverse Effect" with respect to each of Johnson Controls or Tyco means any event, development, occurrence, circumstance, state of facts or change (each referred to as an "effect") that has a material adverse effect on the assets, business, results of operations or financial condition of the relevant party and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, excluding:

any changes generally affecting the industries in which the relevant party or its subsidiaries operate, in the United States or elsewhere, to the extent such effects do not disproportionately affect the relevant party relative to other similarly situated companies;

any changes generally affecting the economy or the financial, debt, credit or securities markets, in the United States or elsewhere, to the extent such effects do not disproportionately affect the relevant party relative to other similarly situated companies;

any changes in any political conditions or developments in general, or resulting from any outbreak or escalation of hostilities, declared or undeclared acts of war or terrorism to the extent such effects do not disproportionately affect the relevant party relative to other similarly situated companies;

any changes or proposed changes in law (including rules and regulations), interpretations thereof, regulatory conditions or GAAP or other accounting standards (or interpretations thereof);

any actions of a party or its subsidiaries which the other party has expressly requested in writing;

any decline in the stock price of the respective party or change in the credit rating of the respective party or its subsidiaries or any failure to meet internal or published projections, forecasts or revenue or earning predictions for any period (provided that the underlying causes of such decline, change or failure may, to the extent not otherwise excluded, be considered in determining whether there is a Material Adverse Effect); or

any effect resulting from the announcement or the existence of the merger agreement, the merger or the consummation of the merger, including any litigation resulting or arising therefrom or with respect thereto (except with respect to the representations and warranties made by the relevant party that the execution of the merger agreement and consummation of the merger will not result in any violation or breach of law or of certain covenants and agreements).

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT IN THIS JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN INCLUDED TO PROVIDE YOU WITH INFORMATION REGARDING ITS TERMS. THE MERGER AGREEMENT CONTAINS REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES MADE BY AND TO THE PARTIES AS OF SPECIFIC DATES. THE STATEMENTS EMBODIED IN THOSE REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES WERE MADE FOR PURPOSES OF THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE PARTIES AND ARE SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS AGREED TO BY THE PARTIES IN CONNECTION WITH NEGOTIATING THE TERMS OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND IN SOME CASES WERE QUALIFIED BY CONFIDENTIAL DISCLOSURES MADE BY THE PARTIES, WHICH DISCLOSURES ARE NOT REFLECTED IN THE MERGER AGREEMENT ATTACHED AS ANNEX A TO THIS JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS. IN ADDITION, CERTAIN REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES WERE MADE AS OF A SPECIFIED DATE AND THE REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES WERE GENERALLY USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ALLOCATING RISK BETWEEN THE PARTIES RATHER THAN ESTABLISHING MATTERS AS FACTS.

Table of Contents

No Survival of Representations and Warranties

The representations and warranties in the merger agreement of each of Johnson Controls and Tyco on behalf of itself and its subsidiaries will not survive the consummation of the merger or termination of the merger agreement pursuant to its terms.

Covenants and Agreements

Conduct of Business Pending the Closing Date

At all times from the execution of the merger agreement until the earlier of the effective time of the merger or the date on which the merger agreement is otherwise terminated, except as required by law, expressly contemplated or permitted by the merger agreement or the applicable disclosure letter or with the prior written consent of the other party (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), each of Tyco and Johnson Controls have agreed to, and have agreed to cause their respective subsidiaries to, conduct their respective businesses in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice in all material respects.

At all times from the execution of the merger agreement until the earlier of the effective time of the merger or the date on which the merger agreement is otherwise terminated, except as required by law, expressly contemplated or permitted by the merger agreement or the Tyco disclosure letter, or as required by certain tax sharing agreements to which Tyco is party or any ruling received from or agreement entered into with any tax authority, or any action necessary to resolve or settle any tax audit, litigation or similar proceeding, or with the prior written consent of Johnson Controls (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), subject to certain exceptions, Tyco has generally agreed not to, and has agreed not to permit its subsidiaries to:

authorize or pay any dividends or other distributions (whether in cash, assets, shares or other securities of Tyco), except for (i) dividends or other distributions by Tyco's wholly owned subsidiaries, (ii) regular quarterly cash dividends on Tyco ordinary shares and equity awards of not more than \$0.205 per share per quarter, consistent with past practice as to timing of declaration, record date and payment date and (iii) dividends and distributions paid or made on a pro rata basis by subsidiaries of Tyco in the ordinary course of business;

recommend, propose or announce an intention to adopt a plan of complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, consolidation, restructuring, recapitalization or other reorganization, except for any such transaction involving only direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Tyco (other than Merger Sub);

split, combine or reclassify any of its shares of its capital in issue, or issue or authorize the issuance of any other securities in respect of, in lieu of or in substitution for, shares in its capital, except for transactions by Tyco's wholly owned subsidiaries that remain wholly owned subsidiaries after such transaction;

grant any equity awards or non-equity based long-term incentive awards, increase the compensation, bonus, severance or other benefits of any participant in Tyco's Change of Control Severance Plan for Certain U.S. Officers and Executives, enter into any employment, change of control, severance, or retention agreement with any director, officer or employee, terminate the employment of any executive officer (other than for cause), amend any performance targets with respect to any outstanding bonus or equity award, amend the funding obligation or contribution rate of any benefit plan or change any underlying assumptions used to calculate benefits payable under any benefit plan (subject to certain exceptions), establish, amend or terminate any benefit plan, or accelerate the vesting or payment or fund any compensation under any benefit plan, except for (i) actions performed in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and upon five business days' prior written notice to Johnson Controls, (ii) actions required by

Table of Contents

existing written agreements or Tyco's benefits plans in effect as of January 24, 2016, (iii) actions required by law, (iv) entry into employment agreements terminable on less than 30 days' notice without penalty or liability in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice and applicable law, (v) entry into employment agreements with employees in non-U.S. jurisdictions in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice and applicable law, (vi) amendments to benefits plans in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice that do not contravene the above restrictions nor materially increase the cost to Tyco of maintaining the benefit plan, and (vii) entry into third-party contracts for the provision of services to Tyco's benefits plans;

hire any officer, Band 1 executive or functional Band 2 executive or above, except for (i) employees hired pursuant to offers of employment outstanding on January 24, 2016, (ii) employees hired or promoted to fill open positions in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, and (iii) positions identified in the Tyco disclosure letter;

make any change in financial accounting policies or procedures or any of its methods of reporting income, deductions or other material items for financial accounting purposes, except for changes required by GAAP, applicable law or SEC policy;

enter into agreements with respect to or complete any acquisition of an equity interest in or the assets of any person or any business or division (whether by merger, consolidation, business combination, joint venture or similar agreements), except for (i) transactions between or among Tyco and its wholly owned subsidiaries or among Tyco's wholly owned subsidiaries, unless such transaction would reasonably be expected to prevent or materially delay or impede the consummation of the merger and (ii) transactions for amounts (including assumption of liabilities) that do not exceed \$250,000,000 individually or \$500,000,000 in the aggregate, unless such transaction would reasonably be expected to prevent or materially delay or impede the consummation of the merger;

amend Tyco's memorandum and articles of association (other than pursuant to the Tyco governing documents proposals), or permit any of Tyco's "significant subsidiaries" (as defined in Rule 1-02 of Regulation S-X) to adopt any material amendments to their organizational documents;

issue, deliver, grant, sell, pledge, dispose of or encumber any shares in its capital, voting securities or other equity interest (or securities convertible into any shares in its capital, voting securities or other equity interest) or authorize any of the foregoing or take any action to cause to be vested or exercisable any otherwise unvested or unexercisable equity award under any existing equity plan (except as otherwise provided by the express terms of any Tyco benefit plan outstanding on January 24, 2016), except for (i) issuances of shares in respect of any exercise of share options or vesting or settlement of equity awards outstanding on January 24, 2016, or as may be granted after January 24, 2016 in accordance with the merger agreement, (ii) grants of equity awards allowed by other interim operating covenants, (iii) withholding of shares to satisfy tax obligations pertaining to the exercise of share options or the vesting or settlement of equity awards or to satisfy the exercise price with respect to share options, (iv) stock fund transactions under qualified benefit plans or supplemental savings plans and (v) transactions among Tyco and its wholly owned subsidiaries or among Tyco's wholly owned subsidiaries;

purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any shares in its capital or rights, warrants or options to acquire such shares, except for (i) acquisitions of Tyco ordinary shares tendered by holders of equity awards in order to satisfy obligations to pay the exercise price and/or tax withholding obligations and (ii) transactions among Tyco and its wholly owned subsidiaries or among Tyco's wholly owned subsidiaries;

Table of Contents

redeem, repurchase, prepay (other than prepayments of revolving loans), defease, incur, assume, endorse, guarantee or otherwise become liable for or modify in any material respects the terms of any indebtedness for borrowed money or issue or sell any debt securities or calls, options, warrants or other rights to acquire any debt securities (directly, contingently or otherwise), including off-balance sheet arrangements, except for (i) transactions among Tyco and its wholly owned subsidiaries, (ii) guarantees of indebtedness of Tyco or any of its subsidiaries, which indebtedness is incurred in compliance with this paragraph, (iii) issuances of commercial paper backed by the existing credit facilities of Tyco or its subsidiaries in effect as of January 24, 2016, (iv) borrowings under existing credit facilities of Tyco or its subsidiaries in effect as of January 24, 2016, solely to fund operating expenses in the ordinary course of business, (v) repayments of indebtedness at maturity and required amortization or mandatory prepayments, (vi) indebtedness incurred to replace, renew, extend or refinance any existing indebtedness of Tyco or its subsidiaries up to the amount of the indebtedness replaced, renewed, extended or refinanced (plus interest and premium, if any, thereon and the amount of reasonable refinancing fees and expenses incurred in connection therewith) and on terms that are no less favorable to Tyco or its subsidiaries than the terms of such existing indebtedness and (vii) other indebtedness for borrowed money not in excess of \$100,000,000 in aggregate principal amount and with maturities of 180 days or less, in each case of (ii), (iii), (vi) and (vii) above, that do not (a) require Johnson Controls or any of its subsidiaries to guarantee, grant liens on their respective properties or assets or otherwise provide, directly or indirectly, credit or collateral support, whether prior to or after the effective time of the merger, for such indebtedness or securities (or rights to acquire such securities), or (b) contain any representations, warranties, covenants or events of default, or any other terms or conditions, in each case, that would apply, or would reasonably be expected to apply, to Johnson Controls, any of its subsidiaries or any of their respective properties or assets, whether prior to or after the effective time of the merger. The parties also agreed that no part of this covenant prohibits Tyco from making guarantees or obtaining letters of credit or surety bonds for the benefit of commercial counterparties in the ordinary course of business;

incur, assume, endorse, guarantee or otherwise become liable for any indebtedness or borrowed money or issue or sell any debt securities or calls, options, warrants or other rights to acquire any debt securities (directly, contingently or otherwise) that would (i) require Johnson Controls or any of its subsidiaries to guarantee, grant liens on their respective properties or assets or otherwise provide, directly or indirectly, credit or collateral support, whether prior to or after the effective time of the merger, for such indebtedness or securities (or rights to acquire such securities), or (ii) contain any representations, warranties, covenants or events of default, or any other terms or conditions, in each case, that would apply, or would reasonably be expected to apply, to Johnson Controls, any of its subsidiaries or any of their respective properties or assets, whether prior to or after the effective time of the merger;

make any loans to any other person or entity involving in excess of \$200,000,000 in the aggregate (including any loans to its non-wholly owned subsidiaries, joint ventures or third parties), of which not more than \$50,000,000 may be made to third parties, except for loans among Tyco and its wholly owned subsidiaries or among Tyco's wholly owned subsidiaries;

sell, lease, license, transfer, exchange, swap or otherwise dispose of or subject to any lien (other than certain permitted liens) any material properties or assets (including shares in the capital of subsidiaries), except for (i) liens required in connection with any indebtedness permitted by the covenants and exceptions described in the interim covenants, but only to the extent such indebtedness is incurred to replace, renew, extend, refinance or refund any existing indebtedness currently subject to a lien of no greater amount, (ii) dispositions of inventory and obsolete equipment in the ordinary course of business and sales of goods and services in the ordinary

Table of Contents

course of business, (iii) transactions involving less than \$100,000,000 individually or \$300,000,000 in the aggregate, (iv) non-exclusive licenses to contractors of Tyco or its subsidiaries for the purposes of enabling such contractors to provide services to Tyco or its subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business, (v) non-exclusive intellectual property licenses in the ordinary course of business and (vi) transactions among Tyco and its wholly owned subsidiaries or among Tyco's wholly owned subsidiaries;

compromise or settle any material claim, litigation, investigation or proceeding (other than any claim, litigation, investigation or proceeding in respect of taxes, which matters are addressed in the general exceptions to the interim covenants) made or pending against Tyco or any of its subsidiaries or any of their officers and directors in their capacity as such, except for a compromise or settlement (i) for an amount not to exceed \$10,000,000 individually or \$50,000,000 in the aggregate, (ii) that does not impose any injunctive relief on Tyco or its subsidiaries or otherwise encumber or restrict their operations, (iii) does not include any admission of guilt or wrongdoing by Tyco or its subsidiaries and (iv) if related to material intellectual property of Tyco or its subsidiaries, that is made in the ordinary course of business and does not contain any admission of invalidity of any such material intellectual property or of the validity or infringement of any intellectual property of another person that is material to the products or services of Tyco or its subsidiaries;

make or change any material tax election, change any material method of accounting for tax purposes or any annual tax accounting period, file any material amended tax return, agree to an extension or waiver of the statute of limitations with respect to a material amount of taxes (except in the ordinary course of business), enter into any closing agreement within the meaning of Section 7121 of the Code (or any similar provision of state, local or non-U.S. law) with respect to a material amount of taxes or surrender any right to claim a material amount of tax refunds;

make any new capital expenditure in excess of the amounts set forth in the Tyco disclosure letter;

enter into any contract that would, if entered into prior to January 24, 2016 be a "Material Contract" as defined in the merger agreement or materially modify, materially amend or terminate any such contract or waive, release or assign any material rights or claims thereunder, except for actions taken in the ordinary course of business or as permitted by the exceptions to the interim operating covenants;

enter into, amend or terminate, directly or indirectly, or take any action that has a similar effect with respect to, any interest rate, currency, commodity, equity, credit or other derivative or any other "Specified Transaction" (as defined in the 2002 ISDA Master Agreement), except for bona fide foreign exchange swaps, foreign exchange options and foreign exchange forwards in the ordinary course of business or in connection with indebtedness permitted by the covenants and exceptions described in this section; or

agree, in writing or otherwise, to take any of the foregoing actions.

Tyco's obligations with respect to causing its subsidiaries that are not directly or indirectly wholly owned to take or not take these prohibited actions only applies to the extent that Tyco has the right to consent to such action pursuant to the subsidiary's organizational documents.

At all times from the execution of the merger agreement until the earlier of the effective time of the merger or the date on which the merger agreement is otherwise terminated, except as required by law, expressly contemplated or permitted by the merger agreement or the Johnson Controls disclosure letter, as required to comply with any ruling received from or agreement entered into with any tax authority, any action necessary to resolve or settle any tax audit, litigation or similar proceeding, or

Table of Contents

with the prior written consent of Tyco (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), subject to certain exceptions, Johnson Controls has generally agreed not to, and agreed not to permit its subsidiaries to:

authorize or pay any dividends or other distributions (whether in cash, assets, stock or other securities of Johnson Controls), except for (i) dividends or other distributions by Johnson Controls' wholly owned subsidiaries, (ii) regular quarterly cash dividends on Johnson Controls shares and equity awards of not more than \$0.29 per share per quarter, consistent with past practice as to timing of declaration, record date and payment date and (iii) dividends and distributions paid or made on a pro rata basis by subsidiaries of Johnson Controls in the ordinary course of business;

recommend, propose or announce an intention to adopt a plan of complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, consolidation, restructuring, recapitalization or other reorganization, except for any such transaction involving only direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Johnson Controls;

split, combine or reclassify any of its capital stock or issue or authorize the issuance of any other securities in respect of, in lieu of or in substitution for, shares of its capital stock, except for transactions by Johnson Controls' wholly owned subsidiaries that remain wholly owned subsidiaries after such transaction;

grant any equity awards or non-equity based long-term incentive awards, increase the compensation, bonus, severance or other benefits of any employee who is a party to an individual change of control employment agreement, enter into any employment, change of control, severance, or retention agreement with any director, officer or employee, terminate the employment of any executive officer (other than for cause), amend any performance targets with respect to any outstanding bonus or equity award, amend the funding obligation or contribution rate of any benefit plan or change any underlying assumptions used to calculate benefits payable under any benefit plan (subject to certain exceptions), establish, amend or terminate any benefit plan, or accelerate the vesting or payment or fund any compensation under any benefit plan, except for (i) actions performed in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and upon five business days' prior written notice to Tyco, (ii) actions required by existing written agreements or Johnson Controls' benefits plans in effect as of January 24, 2016, (iii) actions required by law, (iv) entry into employment agreements terminable on less than 30 days' notice without penalty or liability in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice and applicable law, (v) entry into employment agreements with employees in non-U.S. jurisdictions in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice and applicable law, (vi) amendments to benefits plans in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice that do not contravene the above restrictions nor materially increase the cost to Johnson Controls of maintaining the benefit plan, and (vii) entry into third-party contracts for the provision of services to Johnson Controls' benefits plans;

hire any person for positions at grade 184 or above, except for (i) employees hired pursuant to offers of employment outstanding on January 24, 2016, (ii) employees hired or promoted to fill open positions in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, and (iii) positions identified in the Johnson Controls disclosure letter;

make any change in financial accounting policies or procedures or any of its methods of reporting income, deductions or other material items for financial accounting purposes, except for changes required by GAAP, applicable law or SEC policy;

enter into agreements with respect to or complete any acquisition of an equity interest in or the assets of any person or any business or division (whether by merger, consolidation, business

Table of Contents

combination, joint venture or similar agreements), except for (i) transactions between or among Johnson Controls and its wholly owned subsidiaries or among Johnson Controls' wholly owned subsidiaries, unless such transaction would reasonably be expected to prevent or materially delay or impede the consummation of the merger and (ii) transactions for amounts (including assumption of liabilities) that do not exceed \$350,000,000 individually or \$700,000,000 in the aggregate, unless such transaction would reasonably be expected to prevent or materially delay or impede the consummation of the merger;

amend the Johnson Controls governing documents or permit any of Johnson Controls' "significant subsidiaries" (as defined in Rule 1-02 of Regulation S-X) to adopt any material amendments to their organizational documents;

issue, deliver, grant, sell, pledge, dispose of or encumber any shares of its capital stock, voting securities or other equity interest (or securities convertible into any shares of its capital stock, voting securities or other equity interest) or authorize any of the foregoing or take any action to cause to be vested or exercisable any otherwise unvested or unexercisable equity award under any existing equity plan (except as otherwise provided by the express terms of any Johnson Controls benefit plan outstanding on January 24, 2016), except for (i) issuances of shares in respect of any exercise of stock options or vesting or settlement of equity awards or deferred awards outstanding on January 24, 2016, or as may be granted after January 24, 2016 in accordance with the merger agreement, (ii) grants of equity awards and deferred awards allowed by other interim operating covenants, (iii) withholding of shares to satisfy tax obligations pertaining to the exercise of stock options or the vesting or settlement of equity awards or deferred awards or to satisfy the exercise price with respect to stock options, (iv) stock fund transactions under qualified benefit plans or supplemental savings plans, (v) transactions among Johnson Controls and its wholly owned subsidiaries or among Johnson Controls' wholly owned subsidiaries and (vi) issuances of shares under Johnson Controls' dividend reinvestment plan;

purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any shares of its capital stock or rights, warrants or options to acquire such shares, except for (i) acquisitions of shares tendered by holders of equity awards and deferred awards in order to satisfy obligations to pay the exercise price and/or tax withholding obligations, (ii) transactions among Johnson Controls and its wholly owned subsidiaries or among Johnson Controls' wholly owned subsidiaries and (iii) acquisitions or repurchases of shares for an aggregate amount not to exceed \$500,000,000 pursuant to (and within the limitations of) Johnson Controls' previously announced share repurchase plan, whether pursuant to an accelerated share repurchase plan, a 10b5-1 plan, other open market purchases or otherwise;

redeem, repurchase, prepay (other than prepayments of revolving loans), defease, incur, assume, endorse, guarantee or otherwise become liable for or modify in any material respects the terms of any indebtedness for borrowed money or issue or sell any debt securities or calls, options, warrants or other rights to acquire any debt securities (directly, contingently or otherwise), including off-balance sheet arrangements, except for (i) transactions among Johnson Controls and its wholly owned subsidiaries, (ii) guarantees of indebtedness of Johnson Controls or any of its subsidiaries, which indebtedness is incurred in compliance with this paragraph, (iii) issuances of commercial paper backed by the existing credit facilities of Johnson Controls or its subsidiaries in effect as of January 24, 2016, (iv) borrowings under existing credit facilities of Johnson Controls or its subsidiaries in effect as of January 24, 2016, solely to fund operating expenses in the ordinary course of business, (v) repayments of indebtedness at maturity and required amortization or mandatory prepayments, (vi) indebtedness incurred to replace, renew, extend or refinance any existing indebtedness of Johnson Controls or its subsidiaries up to the amount of the indebtedness replaced, renewed, extended or refinanced (plus interest and premium, if any, thereon and the amount of reasonable refinancing fees and expenses incurred

Table of Contents

in connection therewith) and on terms that are no less favorable to Johnson Controls or its subsidiary than the terms of the existing indebtedness, (vii) certain indebtedness incurred in connection with the planned spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business, and (viii) other indebtedness not in excess of \$250,000,000 in aggregate principal amount and with maturities of 180 days. The parties also agreed that no part of this covenant prohibits Johnson Controls from making guarantees or obtaining letters of credit or surety bonds for the benefit of commercial counterparties in the ordinary course of business;

make any loans to any other person or entity involving in excess of \$300,000,000 in the aggregate (including any loans to its non-wholly owned subsidiaries, joint ventures or third parties), of which not more than \$100,000,000 may be made to third parties, except for loans among Johnson Controls and its wholly owned subsidiaries or among Johnson Controls' wholly owned subsidiaries;

sell, lease, license, transfer, exchange, swap or otherwise dispose of or subject to any lien (other than certain permitted liens) any material properties or assets (including shares in the capital of subsidiaries), except for (i) liens required in connection with any indebtedness permitted by the covenants and exceptions described in the interim covenants, but only to the extent such indebtedness is incurred to replace, renew, extend, refinance or refund any existing indebtedness currently subject to a lien of no greater amount, (ii) dispositions of inventory and obsolete equipment in the ordinary course of business and sales of goods and services in the ordinary course of business, (iii) transactions involving less than \$150,000,000 individually or \$450,000,000 in the aggregate, (iv) non-exclusive licenses to contractors of Johnson Controls or its subsidiaries for the purposes of enabling such contractors to provide services to Johnson Controls or its subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business, (v) non-exclusive intellectual property licenses in the ordinary course of business and (vi) transactions among Johnson Controls and its wholly owned subsidiaries or among Johnson Controls' wholly owned subsidiaries;

compromise or settle any material claim, litigation, investigation or proceeding (other than any claim, litigation, investigation or proceeding in respect of taxes, which matters are addressed in the general exceptions to the interim covenants) made or pending against Johnson Controls or any of its subsidiaries or any of their officers and directors in their capacity as such, except for a compromise or settlement (i) for an amount not to exceed \$15,000,000 individually or \$75,000,000 in the aggregate, (ii) that does not impose any injunctive relief on Johnson Controls or its subsidiaries or otherwise encumber or restrict their operations, (iii) does not include any admission of guilt or wrongdoing by Johnson Controls or its subsidiaries and (iv) if related to material intellectual property of Johnson Controls or its subsidiaries, that is made in the ordinary course of business and does not contain any admission of invalidity of any such material intellectual property or of the validity or infringement of any intellectual property of another person that is material to the products or services of Johnson Controls or its subsidiaries;

make or change any material tax election, change any material method of accounting for tax purposes or any annual tax accounting period, file any material amended tax return, agree to an extension or waiver of the statute of limitations with respect to a material amount of taxes (except in the ordinary course of business), enter into any closing agreement within the meaning of Section 7121 of the Code (or any similar provision of state, local or non-U.S. law) with respect to a material amount of taxes or surrender any right to claim a material amount of tax refunds;

make any new capital expenditure in excess of the amounts set forth in the Johnson Controls disclosure letter;

enter into any contract that would, if entered into prior to January 24, 2016 be a "Material Contract" as defined in the merger agreement or materially modify, materially amend or

Table of Contents

terminate any such contract or waive, release or assign any material rights or claims thereunder, except for actions taken in the ordinary course of business or as permitted by the exceptions to the interim operating covenants;

enter into, amend or terminate, directly or indirectly, or take any action that has a similar effect with respect to, any interest rate, currency, commodity, equity, credit or other derivative or any other "Specified Transaction" (as defined in the 2002 ISDA Master Agreement), except for bona fide foreign exchange swaps, foreign exchange options and foreign exchange forwards in the ordinary course of business or in connection with indebtedness permitted by the covenants and exceptions described in this section;

authorize, set a record date for or consummate the distribution of shares of the new company formed to hold Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business to Johnson Controls' shareholders in connection with the planned spin-off of the Automotive Experience business or enter into agreements related to the planned spin-off that are filed or required to be filed as exhibits to the Form 10; or

agree, in writing or otherwise, to take any of the foregoing actions.

Johnson Controls' obligations with respect to causing its subsidiaries that are not directly or indirectly wholly owned to take or not take these prohibited actions only applies to the extent that Johnson Controls has the right to consent to such action pursuant to the subsidiary's organizational documents.

Notwithstanding the interim covenants described above, Johnson Controls and its subsidiaries may take actions that may otherwise be implicated by certain of the interim covenants in furtherance of the separation of the Automotive Experience business in preparation for the spin-off.

Employment and Benefits Matters

During the period commencing on the effective time of the merger and ending on the first anniversary of the effective time of the merger, the combined company will provide each Johnson Controls and Tyco employee (other than employees employed within a bargaining unit represented by a union, labor organization, or works council) with (i) base compensation that is no less favorable to such employee than the base compensation provided to such employee immediately prior to the effective time of the merger; (ii) annual cash incentive opportunities and cash-based long-term incentive opportunities that are no less favorable to such employee than the annual cash incentive opportunities and cash-based long-term incentive opportunities provided to such employee immediately prior to the effective time of the merger; (iii) annual equity-based incentive award opportunity in a mix of equity award types that is substantially comparable to the mix of equity award types provided to similarly situated Johnson Controls employees immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, and with an aggregate opportunity that is no less favorable to such employee than the aggregate opportunity for annual equity-based incentive awards provided to such employee immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, and (iv) other compensation and employee benefits that are no less favorable in the aggregate than the other compensation and benefits provided to such employee immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. With respect to Johnson Controls or Tyco employees employed within a bargaining unit represented by a union, labor organization, or works council, the combined company will provide compensation, employee benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment in accordance with the applicable labor agreements.

For purposes of vesting, eligibility to participate, and level of benefits under any employee benefit plan of the combined company or its subsidiaries after the effective time of the merger, each Johnson Controls and Tyco employee will be credited with his or her years of service with Johnson Controls or Tyco, as applicable, and their respective subsidiaries and predecessors before the effective time of the

Table of Contents

merger to the extent such service was recognized by Johnson Controls or Tyco, as applicable, for similar purposes prior to the effective time of the merger, subject to certain exceptions. Johnson Controls and Tyco have also agreed that each Johnson Controls and Tyco employee will be immediately eligible to participate, without any waiting time, in all employee benefit plan of the combined company and its subsidiaries to the extent coverage under such benefit plan is replacing comparable coverage under a corresponding Johnson Controls or Tyco benefit plan, and the combined company will use commercially reasonable efforts (i) to waive all pre-existing condition exclusions and actively-at-work requirements for such employee benefit plans (unless and to the extent the applicable participant was subject to such conditions under the comparable Johnson Controls or Tyco employee benefit plan), and (ii) to credit eligible expenses incurred under the Johnson Controls or Tyco employee benefit plan during the plan year in which the closing occurs for purposes of satisfying deductible, coinsurance, and maximum out-of-pocket requirements under the applicable combined company employee benefit plan.

The combined company has agreed to assume, honor, and fulfill all Johnson Controls and Tyco benefit plans, in each case, in accordance with their terms as in effect immediately prior to the date hereof or as subsequently amended as permitted pursuant to the terms of such benefit plan or the merger agreement. Johnson Controls and Tyco have each acknowledged that a change of control will occur or be deemed to occur at the effective time of the merger (except with respect to certain specified Johnson Controls benefit plans).

Johnson Controls and Tyco will cooperate in connection with any consultation obligations and similar notice and bargaining obligations owed to any employees or consultants of Johnson Controls and Tyco and their respective subsidiaries in accordance with applicable laws and works council or other bargaining agreements, if any. Johnson Controls and Tyco have also agreed that each party will provide the other with copies of any material written communication intended for broad-based and general distribution to any current or former Johnson Controls or Tyco employees if such communications relate to the transactions and will provide each other with a reasonable opportunity to review such communications prior to distribution.

Litigation

The merger agreement requires each party to provide the other party with prompt oral notice of any litigation brought by any shareholder of that party against such party, any of its subsidiaries and/or any of their respective directors relating to the merger, the merger agreement or any of the transactions contemplated thereby. Unless, (i) in the case of such litigation with respect to Johnson Controls, the Johnson Controls board of directors has made or has informed the Tyco board in writing that it is considering making a change of recommendation or (ii) in the case of such litigation with respect to Tyco, the Tyco board of directors has made or has informed the Johnson Controls board in writing that it is considering making a change of recommendation, each party will give the other party the opportunity to participate (at such other party's expense) in the defense or settlement of any such litigation, and no such settlement will be agreed to without the other party's prior written consent, which consent will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed, except that the other party will not be obligated to consent to any settlement which does not include a full release of such other party and its affiliates or which imposes an injunction or other equitable relief after the effective time of the merger upon the combined company or any of its affiliates.

Tyco Share Consolidation

Subject to approval by Tyco's shareholders of the Tyco share consolidation proposal, Tyco agrees to take such actions as are reasonably necessary to effect the Tyco share consolidation, effective as of immediately prior to the effective time of the merger.

Table of Contents

Debt Financing

Tyco has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to take, or cause to be taken, all appropriate action, and to do, or cause to be done, all things necessary, proper or advisable to cause the debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement to be consummated. Without the prior written consent of Johnson Controls (not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), Tyco will not, and will cause TIFSA and the borrower not to, consent or agree to any material amendment or modification to, or any waiver of any material provision under, or any replacement of, the debt commitment letters or the definitive agreements relating to the debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement, or enter into any material agreement or arrangement with respect to such debt financing (including in respect of any alternative financing) other than definitive agreements relating to the debt financing as contemplated by (and substantially upon the express terms set forth in) the debt commitment letters, with certain exceptions.

At Johnson Controls' reasonable request from time to time, Tyco will inform Johnson Controls in reasonable detail of the status of its efforts to arrange the debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the immediately succeeding paragraph, Johnson Controls will use its reasonable best efforts to provide to Tyco such cooperation and assistance as may be reasonably requested by Tyco that is customary in connection with the arranging, obtaining and syndication of the debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither Johnson Controls nor any of its subsidiaries shall be required to (i) deliver any financial or other information with respect to Johnson Controls or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement or (ii) cause the independent auditors of Johnson Controls to cooperate with Tyco or the Borrower in connection with the debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement.

Tyco has agreed that the definitive agreements relating to the debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement will not (i) require Johnson Controls or any of its subsidiaries to guarantee, grant liens on their respective properties or assets or otherwise provide, directly or indirectly, credit or collateral support for such debt financing, whether prior to or after the effective time of the merger or (ii) contain any representations, warranties, covenants or events of default, or any other terms or conditions, in each case that would apply to Johnson Controls, any of its subsidiaries or any of their respective properties or assets, whether prior to or after the effective time of the merger. Tyco shall use its reasonable best efforts to cause its financing sources to confirm in writing (which confirmation may be contained in the definitive agreements relating to the debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement) that the debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement is being provided to Borrower on the basis of its properties, assets and credit only.

Planned Spin-Off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience Business

Johnson Controls has agreed in the merger agreement to provide Tyco with reasonable access to information regarding the planned spin-off of the Automotive Experience business and to keep Tyco reasonably informed of any material decisions made by Johnson Controls with respect to the planned spin-off. Prior to the filing of the Form 10 in relation to the spin-off or any amendment or supplement thereto, Johnson Controls will provide Tyco with a copy of such filing (including all exhibits to be filed therewith) and a reasonable opportunity to review and comment on all such documents. Johnson Controls will also consider in good faith any comments Tyco may have with respect to such filing (or the exhibits thereto) and cooperate in good faith to make appropriate revisions. If Tyco disagrees with any material matters in any such filing or any exhibit to be filed, other than certain matters regarding the spin-off that have been agreed in advance, Tyco may raise its objections within one week after it receives the filing or exhibit, and Johnson Controls and Tyco will cooperate in good faith to resolve any such objections.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls may not file the Form 10 in relation to the planned spin-off of its Automotive Experience business or any amendment or supplement thereto, or enter into any agreement the form of which will be filed as an exhibit to the Form 10, in each case that contains terms that are materially inconsistent with certain matters agreed in advance and set forth in the Johnson Controls disclosure letter, without the prior written consent of Tyco (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed).

Post-Merger Governance Matters

Johnson Controls and Tyco agree that at the effective time of the merger, the board of directors of the combined company will consist of eleven directors, six of whom will be directors of the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing and five of whom will be directors of the Tyco board of directors prior to the closing. The eleven directors of the combined company will include Alex A. Molinaroli, the current Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Johnson Controls, George R. Oliver, the current Chief Executive Officer of Tyco, and nine other directors mutually agreed between Johnson Controls and Tyco. One of the six directors from the Johnson Controls board of directors prior to the closing will be elected independent lead director of the board of directors of the combined company. See "*The Merger Board of Directors of the Combined Company after the Merger.*"

As of the effective time of the merger, Mr. Molinaroli will be appointed as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, and Mr. Oliver will serve as President and Chief Operating Officer of the combined company. Mr. Oliver will succeed Mr. Molinaroli as Chief Executive Officer on the 18-month anniversary of the effective time of the merger (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Chief Executive Officer). At that time, Mr. Molinaroli will become the Executive Chairman, with the executive functions set forth in his employment agreement, and will serve in such role for 12 months. Following such 12-month period (or such earlier time that Mr. Molinaroli ceases to be Executive Chairman), Mr. Oliver will become Chairman and continue as Chief Executive Officer of the combined company.

The combined company's articles of association, as amended by the amendments to Tyco's articles of association set forth in Annex B-2 to this joint proxy statement/prospectus, will provide that from the effective time of the merger until the date that is three months after the second succession date, the appointment, removal or replacement of the Chief Executive Officer, Chairman, Executive Chairman, President or Chief Operating Officer of the combined company other than as described above would require the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the non-executive directors of the combined company.

The merger agreement provides that Tyco will take all such actions as are required to change the name of the combined company to "Johnson Controls International plc" and to change its NYSE symbol to "JCI," effective from and after the closing of the merger. In addition, as of the effective time of the merger, the combined company will maintain Tyco's Irish legal domicile and global headquarters in Cork, Ireland, and the primary operational headquarters of the combined company in North America will be in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Tyco and Johnson Controls have also agreed to cooperate, and subject to Tyco shareholder approval of the Tyco distributable reserves creation proposal, Tyco will as promptly as reasonably practicable following the consummation of the merger, in respect of the reduction of some or all of the share premium of Tyco resulting from the merger, prepare and file an application to the High Court of Ireland for an order pursuant to the Irish Companies Act approving the creation of distributable reserves in respect of such reduction, and take all action as is reasonably necessary to cause such distributable reserves creation to become effective.

Table of Contents

Integration Planning

Subject to the obligations described in " *Tax Matters*" below, from and after the execution of the merger agreement until the earlier of the effective time of the merger or the date, if any, on which the merger agreement is terminated pursuant to its terms, except as may be required by law (including antitrust laws), each of Johnson Controls and Tyco agree to use reasonable best efforts to cooperate in planning the restructuring and integration of Johnson Controls, its subsidiaries and their respective businesses, on the one hand, with Tyco, its subsidiaries and their respective businesses, on the other hand.

Tax Matters

Tyco and Johnson Controls have agreed that, from and after the execution of the merger agreement until the earlier of the effective time of the merger or the date, if any, on which the merger agreement is terminated, except as may be required by law, none of Tyco, Merger Sub or Johnson Controls will, and they will not permit any of their respective subsidiaries to, take any action (or knowingly fail to take any action) that causes, or could reasonably be expected to cause, the 60% ownership test to be met with respect to the merger. Tyco and Johnson Controls have also agreed that Tyco will provide Johnson Controls with a proposed acquisition structure and specific transaction steps relating to the merger and the anticipated timing for completing such transaction steps and will inform Johnson Controls of any material modifications to and material departures from such steps. If Johnson Controls disagrees with any material matters in such proposed acquisition structure or transaction steps or any such material modification to or material departure from such acquisition structure or transaction steps, Johnson Controls may raise such objection with Tyco not later than one week following receipt by Johnson Controls of such acquisition structure, transaction steps or modification, as application, and the parties will cooperate in good faith to resolve any such objections. In the event Johnson Controls does not raise any objections to such acquisition structure, transaction steps or modification within one week following receipt, then such acquisition structure, steps or modification, as applicable, will be deemed to be consistent with the terms of the merger agreement.

Shareholder Meetings

Johnson Controls and Tyco agree to cause the Johnson Controls special meeting and the Tyco EGM, respectively, to be held on the same date as soon as reasonably practicable following the date on which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is mailed to their respective shareholders (which shall be as promptly as practicable following the effectiveness of this joint proxy statement/prospectus).

Johnson Controls and Tyco have also agreed to adjourn or postpone the Johnson Controls special meeting or the Tyco EGM, as applicable, if, as of the time for which such meeting is originally scheduled, there are insufficient shares of Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares, as applicable, represented (either in person or by proxy) to constitute a quorum necessary to conduct the business of such meeting, or if on the date of such meeting, Johnson Controls or Tyco has not received proxies representing a sufficient number of shares necessary to obtain approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal or the Tyco required proposals, as applicable, and, except to the extent that either Johnson Controls or Tyco has made a change of recommendation, Johnson Controls and Tyco shall continue to use all reasonable best efforts to assist in the solicitation of proxies from shareholders relating to the Johnson Controls merger proposal or the Tyco required proposals, as applicable. Johnson Controls and Tyco will only be required to adjourn or postpone the Johnson Controls special meeting or the Tyco EGM, as applicable, twice, in each case for not more than 30 days after the date when such meeting was scheduled to be held prior to such adjournment or postponement. In no event shall Johnson Controls or Tyco be required to adjourn or postpone the Johnson Controls special meeting or the Tyco EGM, as applicable, if such adjournment or postponement would require either Johnson Controls or Tyco to establish a new record date.

Table of Contents

Reasonable Best Efforts; Regulatory Filings and Other Actions

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Johnson Controls and Tyco have each agreed to use their respective reasonable best efforts to take, or cause to be taken, all actions and to do, or cause to be done, all things necessary, proper or advisable under applicable laws to consummate the merger and make effective the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement as soon as practicable after the date of the merger agreement, including:

preparing and filing as promptly as advisable all documentation to effect all necessary applications, notices, petitions, filings and other documents and to obtain as promptly as reasonably practicable all waiting period expirations or terminations, consents, clearances, waivers, licenses, orders, registrations, approvals, permits and authorizations necessary or advisable to be obtained by such party from any third party and/or relevant governmental entities in order to consummate the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; and

taking all steps as may be necessary to obtain all such waiting period expirations or terminations, consents, clearances, waivers, licenses, registrations, permits, authorizations, orders and approvals.

Johnson Controls and Tyco have agreed to take these actions in order to obtain antitrust and/or foreign investment approvals from the applicable regulatory authorities in the United States, European Union, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan and Turkey, as well as to enable Johnson Controls to enter into, or receive verbal or written confirmation of an agreement to enter into, a commitment letter with DSS to mitigate any foreign ownership, control or influence arising out of the merger. In addition, Johnson Controls and Tyco have agreed to coordinate with each other and engage in discussions with representatives of CFIUS and, as appropriate, individual member agencies thereof, regarding the merger and to prepare a joint voluntary notification pursuant to the Defense Production Act to be used in seeking CFIUS approval.

In addition, subject to certain exceptions specified in the merger agreement, in connection with the foregoing efforts, each of Johnson Controls and Tyco have agreed to cooperate in all respects and consult with each other in connection with any filing or submission and in connection with any investigation or other inquiry, promptly inform the other party of any substantive or material communication received from a relevant governmental entity, and permit the other party to review in advance any written communication that it gives to, and consult with each other in advance of any substantive or material meeting, phone call or conference with, a relevant governmental authority and, to the extent permitted, give the other party the opportunity to attend and participate in any in-person meetings with a relevant governmental authority.

Johnson Controls and Tyco have also agreed to take any and all actions as may be necessary or advisable to obtain the expiration or termination of any waiting period or any consents, permits, waivers, approvals, authorizations or orders required under any antitrust or foreign investment law as promptly as reasonably practicable and to resolve objections, if any, under any such law as promptly as reasonably practicable, including, in each case, agreeing to any terms, conditions or modifications. Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither Johnson Controls nor Tyco will be required to take, or will take without the prior written consent of the other party, any such actions that would result in, or would be reasonably likely to result in, either individually or in the aggregate, a Material Adverse Effect on the business, the results of operations or the condition (financial or otherwise) of either party immediately prior to the merger. In addition, none of Johnson Controls, Tyco or their respective subsidiaries are required to take or agree to take any action with respect to its business or operations unless the effectiveness of such agreement or action is conditioned on the closing of the merger. Johnson Controls and Tyco also agree to jointly develop the strategy relating to the antitrust laws and consult and cooperate with one another, and consider in good faith the views of one another, regarding the form

Table of Contents

and content of any analyses, appearances, presentations, memoranda, briefs, arguments, opinions and proposals made or submitted by or on behalf of either party in connection with the proceedings under or relating to any antitrust law prior to their submission.

No Solicitation; Third-Party Acquisition Proposals

The merger agreement contains detailed provisions outlining the circumstances in which Johnson Controls and Tyco may respond to competing proposals received from third parties. Under these reciprocal provisions, each of Johnson Controls and Tyco has agreed that it will not (and will not permit any of its subsidiaries to), and that it will direct and use its reasonable best efforts to cause its respective representatives not to, directly or indirectly:

solicit, initiate or knowingly encourage any inquiry with respect to, or the making or submission of any inquiry, proposal or offer (including any inquiry, proposal or offer to its shareholders) which constitutes or would be reasonably expected to lead to a "competing proposal" (as defined below);

participate in any discussions or negotiations regarding a competing proposal with, or furnish any nonpublic information in furtherance of a competing proposal to any person or entity that has made or, to Johnson Controls' or Tyco's knowledge, as applicable, is considering making, a competing proposal; or

waive, terminate, modify or release any person or entity (other than Johnson Controls, Tyco, Merger Sub and their respective affiliates, as applicable) from any provision of or grant any permission, waiver or request under any "standstill" or similar agreement or obligation (provided that Johnson Controls or Tyco, as applicable, will not be required to take, or be prohibited from taking, any action otherwise prohibited or required under this bullet point if its board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with outside legal counsel) that such action or inaction would be reasonably likely to be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties under applicable law).

In addition, the merger agreement requires Johnson Controls and Tyco to, and to cause their respective subsidiaries and representatives to, immediately cease and cause to be terminated all existing discussions or negotiations with any person or entity with respect to any competing proposal or any inquiry or proposal that may have been reasonably expected to lead to a competing proposal, request the prompt return or destruction of all confidential information previously furnished in connection therewith and immediately terminate all physical and electronic data room access previously granted to any such person or entity or its representatives.

If Johnson Controls or Tyco receives a written competing proposal which was made after January 24, 2016 and did not otherwise result from a breach of the non-solicitation provisions of the merger agreement and its board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with its outside legal counsel and financial advisors) that:

the competing proposal constitutes a "superior proposal" (as defined below) or could reasonably be expected to result in a superior proposal; and

failure to take the actions described in the bullet points below would be reasonably likely to be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties under applicable law,

then Johnson Controls or Tyco, as applicable, may take any or all of the following actions:

furnish nonpublic information to the third party making or intending to make such competing proposal, if, and only if, prior to so furnishing such information, it receives from the third party an executed confidentiality agreement that includes terms that are no less restrictive on such

Table of Contents

person or entity than the terms contained in the confidentiality agreement between Johnson Controls and Tyco; and

engage in discussions or negotiations with the third party with respect to the competing proposal.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Johnson Controls and Tyco have also agreed that:

each will notify the other party orally and in writing promptly (and in any event within 24 hours) after receipt of any competing proposal or any initial communication or proposal that may reasonably be expected to lead to a competing proposal;

such notice will set forth the material terms and conditions of such competing proposal (including any changes to terms and conditions) and the identity of the person or entity making such competing proposal;

each will promptly keep the other party reasonably informed on a reasonably current basis of any material change to the terms and status of any such competing proposal;

each will provide to the other party as soon as reasonably practicable after receipt thereof (and in any event within 24 hours) copies of any written competing proposal and all written material received by it or any of its subsidiaries from the person or entity making a competing acquisition proposal (or such person or entity's representatives) that is material to understanding such competing proposal;

each will provide to the other party as soon as reasonably practicable after delivery thereof (and in any event within 24 hours) copies of all written material provided by it or any of its subsidiaries, to the person or entity making the competing proposal (or such person or entity's representatives) that was not previously provided to such party and is related to such competing proposal, including draft agreements or term sheets received in connection therewith; and

each will not, and will cause its respective subsidiaries not to, enter into any confidentiality or other agreement with any person or entity subsequent to the date of the merger agreement that would prohibit them from complying with its obligations under the merger agreement, including providing such information to the other party.

The merger agreement permits each of the Johnson Controls board of directors and the Tyco board of directors to comply with Rule 14d-9, Rule 14e-2(a) or Item 1012(a) of Regulation M-A promulgated under the Exchange Act or other applicable law or make any disclosure to their shareholders if such board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with outside legal counsel, that the failure to do so would violate applicable law. Any disclosure of a position contemplated by Rule 14d-9 and Rule 14e-2(a) that relates to the approval, recommendation or declaration of advisability by the Johnson Controls board of directors or the Tyco board of directors with respect to a competing proposal will nevertheless be deemed a change of recommendation unless Johnson Controls or Tyco, as applicable, in connection with such disclosure:

publicly states that its board of directors expressly rejects the competing proposal or expressly reaffirms its recommendation in favor of the approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal or the Tyco proposals, as applicable; or

does not publicly state that the board of directors recommends acceptance of the competing proposal at a time when the party making the change of recommendation has already provided notice to the other party of its intention to do so and its board of directors is not yet permitted to effect such change of recommendation.

If, within two business days following the date on which the Johnson Controls board of directors or the Tyco board of directors, as applicable, is permitted to effect such change of recommendation, the

Table of Contents

applicable board of directors does not expressly reaffirm its recommendation in favor of the approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal or the Tyco proposals, as applicable, then such board of directors will also be deemed to make a change of recommendation.

Definition of Competing Proposal

For purposes of the merger agreement, the term "competing proposal" (as used with respect to each of Johnson Controls and Tyco, as applicable) means any bona fide proposal or bona fide offer made by a person or group (other than a proposal or offer by Johnson Controls or Tyco, or any of their subsidiaries, as applicable) for:

the acquisition by any person or entity of 20% or more of the assets of Johnson Controls or Tyco and their respective subsidiaries, as applicable, taken as a whole, measured by either book value or fair market value (including equity securities of Johnson Controls' or Tyco's subsidiaries, as applicable);

the acquisition by any person or entity (or the shareholders of any person or entity) of 20% or more of the outstanding capital stock, other equity securities or voting power of Johnson Controls, or 20% or more of the outstanding Tyco ordinary shares, as applicable; or

any merger, business combination, consolidation, share exchange, recapitalization or similar transaction involving Johnson Controls or Tyco as a result of which the holders of Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares, as applicable, immediately prior to such transaction do not, in the aggregate, own at least 80% of the outstanding voting power of the surviving or resulting entity in such transaction immediately after consummation thereof, in each case other than the merger.

Definition of Superior Proposal

For purposes of the merger agreement, the term "superior proposal" (as used with respect to each of Johnson Controls and Tyco, as applicable) means a bona fide proposal or offer constituting a competing proposal (with references to 20% and 80% being deemed to be replaced with references to 50%), which the Johnson Controls board of directors or the Tyco board of directors, as applicable, determines in good faith after consultation with its outside legal and financial advisors to be:

more favorable to its shareholders, from a financial point of view, than the merger, taking into account all relevant factors (including all of the terms and conditions of such proposal or offer and the merger agreement (including any changes to the terms of the merger agreement proposed by Tyco or Johnson Controls, as applicable, in response to such offer or otherwise)); and

reasonably capable of being completed, taking into account all financial, legal, regulatory and other aspects of such proposal or offer.

Recommendation of the Johnson Controls Board of Directors

Johnson Controls, through its board of directors, has agreed to recommend to its shareholders that they approve the Johnson Controls merger proposal, to include such recommendation in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, and to solicit and use its reasonable best efforts to obtain such approval, except in each case to the extent that the Johnson Controls board of directors has made a change of recommendation, as described below in "*Agreements Change of Recommendation*." In the event that the Johnson Controls board of directors makes a change of recommendation prior to receipt of shareholder approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal, then Tyco will have the right to terminate the merger agreement.

Table of Contents

Recommendation of the Tyco Board of Directors

Tyco, through its board of directors, has agreed to recommend to its shareholders that they approve the Tyco required proposals and certain of the other Tyco proposals described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, to include such recommendation in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, and to solicit, and use its reasonable best efforts to obtain such approval, except in each case to the extent that the Tyco board of directors has made a change of recommendation, as described below in "*Agreements Change of Recommendation*." In the event that the Tyco board of directors makes a change of recommendation prior to receipt of shareholder approval of the Tyco required proposals, then Johnson Controls will have the right to terminate the merger agreement.

Change of Recommendation

Each of the Johnson Controls board of directors and the Tyco board of directors is required not to:

approve, recommend or declare advisable, or propose publicly to approve, recommend or declare advisable, any competing proposal, or withdraw or fail to make when required pursuant to the merger agreement, or propose publicly to withdraw or fail to make when required pursuant to the merger agreement (or qualify or modify in any manner adverse to Tyco or Johnson Controls, as applicable), or not include in this joint proxy statement/prospectus its recommendation in favor of the Johnson Controls merger proposal or the Tyco proposals, as applicable (any of the foregoing, a "change of recommendation"); or

cause or allow Johnson Controls or Tyco or any of their respective subsidiaries, as applicable, to execute or enter into any letter of intent, memorandum of understanding, agreement in principle, merger agreement, acquisition agreement, transaction agreement, implementation agreement, option agreement, joint venture agreement, alliance agreement, partnership agreement or other agreement constituting or with respect to, or that would reasonably be expected to lead to any competing proposal, or requiring, or reasonably expected to cause, Johnson Controls or Tyco, as applicable, to abandon, terminate, delay or fail to consummate the merger (other than a confidentiality agreement as permitted by the merger agreement).

Prior to the approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal or the Tyco required proposals by the Johnson Controls shareholders or the Tyco shareholders, as applicable, each of the Johnson Controls board of directors and the Tyco board of directors is permitted to make a change of recommendation:

if such board of directors has concluded in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that (i) a competing proposal constitutes a superior proposal and (ii) the failure to take such action would be reasonably likely to be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties under applicable law; or

in response to any effect that occurs after January 24, 2016, if such board of directors has (i) concluded in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the effect would reasonably be an intervening event and (ii) that failure to change its recommendation in response to the intervening event would be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties, except that:

the effect may not be known or reasonably foreseeable as of January 24, 2016, unless it is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of applicable law;

if the effect is a proposed change in or issuance of applicable law, then in making its determination, the board of directors will take into account the likelihood that such proposed change in or issuance of law would occur and the impact it would have on the expected benefits of the merger to the company's shareholders;

Table of Contents

the intervening event may not arise from the receipt, existence of or terms of any competing proposal or any inquiry relating thereto or the consequences thereof; and

the intervening event may not arise from an effect that has a material adverse effect on the other party, unless it has had or would reasonably be expected to have a "Material Adverse Effect" (as such term is defined in the merger agreement) on that other party or results from a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law.

Prior to making a change of recommendation in response to a competing proposal, the party taking such action must provide the other party with at least three business days' prior written notice of its board of directors' intention to make such a change of recommendation. Its board of directors must take into account any changes to the terms of the merger agreement proposed by the other party in response to such prior written notice or otherwise, and during such three business day period, the party making the change of recommendation must engage in good faith negotiations with the other party regarding any changes to the terms of the merger agreement proposed by the other party.

Prior to making a change of recommendation in response to an intervening event, the party taking such action must provide the other party with at least ten business days' prior written notice of its board of directors' intention to make such a change of recommendation and the reasons therefore. Its board of directors must take into account any changes to the terms of the merger agreement and other mitigating or structural factors proposed by the other party in response to such prior written notice or otherwise, and during such ten business day period, the party making the change of recommendation must engage in good faith negotiations with the other party regarding any changes to the terms of the merger agreement and other mitigating or structural factors proposed by the other party.

In the event that the Tyco board of directors makes a change of recommendation prior to receipt of approval of the Tyco required proposals, then Johnson Controls will have the right to terminate the merger agreement. In the event that the Johnson Controls board of directors makes a change of recommendation prior to receipt of approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal, then Tyco will have the right to terminate the merger agreement. Unless the merger agreement has been terminated in accordance with its terms, the party making the change of recommendation must hold the Johnson Controls special meeting or the Tyco EGM, as applicable, for the purpose of obtaining approval of the Johnson Controls proposals or the Tyco proposals, as applicable.

Certain Additional Covenants

The merger agreement also contains additional covenants, including, among others, covenants relating to the filing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the filing of the Irish prospectus, access to information of the other company, public announcements with respect to the merger, coordination with respect to dividends, exemptions from takeover laws, obligations of Merger Sub and the surviving corporation, Rule 16b-3 exemptions, the delisting of Johnson Controls common stock and the listing of combined company ordinary shares issued in connection with the merger.

Conditions to the Consummation of the Merger

Under the merger agreement, the respective obligations of each of Johnson Controls and Tyco to effect the merger are subject to the satisfaction or, to the extent permitted by applicable law, waiver of each of the following conditions:

Tyco and Johnson Controls Shareholder Approvals. Approval by Tyco shareholders of the Tyco required proposals and by Johnson Controls shareholders of the Johnson Controls merger proposal.

Registration Statement. Effectiveness of the registration statement on Form S-4 of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus forms a part and absence of any stop order suspending the

Table of Contents

effectiveness of such registration statement or proceeding to that effect commenced or threatened.

No Illegality or Injunction. Absence of any (i) law, (ii) injunction, restraint or prohibition by any court of competent jurisdiction or (iii) injunction, order or prohibition under any antitrust law by any governmental authority of competent jurisdiction, in each case which prohibits consummation of the merger.

Regulatory Approvals. Expiration or termination of the applicable waiting period under the HSR Act (for which early termination was granted on March 10, 2016), CFIUS approval, entry into, or receipt of verbal or written confirmation of an agreement to enter into, a commitment letter with the DSS and receipt of the other required regulatory approvals.

Tyco Share Consolidation. The consummation of the Tyco share consolidation.

Irish Prospectus. Approval of an Irish prospectus in relation to the Tyco ordinary shares by the Central Bank of Ireland.

NYSE Listing. Approval for listing on the NYSE of the combined company ordinary shares to be issued in the merger, subject to official notice of issuance.

Debt Financing. Availability of the debt financing contemplated by the merger agreement on the terms set forth in Tyco's debt commitment letter, or upon terms and conditions no less favorable, in the aggregate, and that comply with the terms of the merger agreement.

Under the merger agreement, the respective obligations of Tyco and Merger Sub to effect the merger are also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

Representations and Warranties. (i) The representations and warranties of Johnson Controls regarding its authorized capital stock, absence of certain changes and events since September 30, 2015 and finders and brokers must be true and correct as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing date as though made on and as of the closing date (except that representations and warranties that by their terms speak specifically as of the date of the merger agreement or another date must be true and correct as of such date), except for breaches of representations and warranties that are de minimis in the aggregate, (ii) the representations and warranties of Johnson Controls regarding qualification, organization, the Form 10 for the spin-off of the Automotive Experience business, corporate authority, required vote of the Johnson Controls shareholders and the absence of any takeover statutes or rights agreements that would be applicable to Tyco, Merger Sub or any of their respective subsidiaries must be true and correct in all material respects as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing date as though made on and as of the closing date (except that representations and warranties that by their terms speak specifically as of the date of the merger agreement or another date must be true and correct in all material respects as of such date), (iii) the other representations and warranties of Johnson Controls must be true and correct as of the date of the merger agreement and the closing date as though made on and as of the closing date (except that representations and warranties that by their terms speak specifically as of the date of the merger agreement or another date must be true and correct as of such date), except where any failure to be true and correct (without giving effect to any qualification as to materiality or Material Adverse Effect contained therein) has not had and would not reasonably be expected to have, individually or in the aggregate, a Material Adverse Effect on Johnson Controls, and (iv) Tyco must have received a certificate signed on behalf of Johnson Controls by a duly authorized executive officer of Johnson Controls to such effect.

Performance of Obligations of Johnson Controls. (i) Johnson Controls must have performed or complied in all material respects with the covenants and agreements required to be performed

Table of Contents

or complied with by it under the merger agreement at or prior to the effective time of the merger and (ii) Tyco must have received a certificate signed on behalf of Johnson Controls by a duly authorized executive officer of Johnson Controls to such effect.

Under the merger agreement, the obligation of Johnson Controls to effect the merger is also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

Representations and Warranties. (i) The representations and warranties of Tyco regarding its authorized capital, finders and brokers and absence of certain changes and events since September 30, 2015 must be true and correct in all respects as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing date as though made on and as of the closing date (except that representations and warranties that by their terms speak specifically as of the date of the merger agreement or another date must be true and correct as of such date), except for breaches of representations and warranties that are de minimis in the aggregate, (ii) the representations and warranties of Tyco regarding qualification, organization, corporate authority, required vote of the Tyco shareholders and the activities of Merger Sub must be true and correct in all material respects as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing date as though made on and as of the closing date (except that representations and warranties that by their terms speak specifically as of the date of the merger agreement or another date must be true and correct in all material respects as of such date), (iii) the other representations and warranties of Tyco must be true and correct as of the date of the merger agreement and the closing date as though made on and as of the closing date (except that representations and warranties that by their terms speak specifically as of the date of the merger agreement or another date must be true and correct as of such date), except where any failure to be true and correct (without giving effect to any qualification as to materiality or Material Adverse Effect contained therein) has not had and would not reasonably be expected to have, individually or in the aggregate, a Material Adverse Effect on Tyco and (iv) Johnson Controls must have received a certificate signed on behalf of Tyco by a duly authorized executive officer of Tyco to such effect.

Performance of Obligations of Tyco and Merger Sub. Tyco and Merger Sub must have performed or complied in all material respects with the covenants and agreements required to be performed or complied with by them under the merger agreement at or prior to the effective time of the merger and Johnson Controls must have received a certificate signed on behalf of Tyco by a duly authorized executive officer of Tyco to such effect.

Neither Johnson Controls nor Tyco can be certain when, or if, the conditions to the merger will be satisfied or waived, or the merger will be consummated.

Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement

Termination of the Merger Agreement

The merger agreement may be terminated and the merger and the other transactions abandoned as follows:

by mutual written consent of Johnson Controls and Tyco;

by either Johnson Controls or Tyco, prior to the effective time of the merger, if, with respect to a termination by Johnson Controls, there has been a breach by Tyco or Merger Sub, or, with respect to a termination by Tyco, there has been a breach by Johnson Controls, of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement set forth in the merger agreement, which breach would result in the conditions to the other party's obligation to consummate the merger not being satisfied and such breach is not curable prior to the outside date, or, if curable prior to the outside date, has not been cured within the earlier of (i) 30 calendar days following delivery of notice thereof to the defaulting party from the non-defaulting party or (ii) three

Table of Contents

business days before the outside date, except that the merger agreement may not be so terminated by any party if such party is then in material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement set forth in the merger agreement;

by either Johnson Controls or Tyco, if the effective time of the merger has not occurred by 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on October 24, 2016, except that if on such date all of the conditions to the consummation of the merger have been satisfied or waived (other than the conditions regarding regulatory approvals, lack of injunctions and those conditions that by their nature can only be satisfied at the closing of the merger), then the outside date will be extended to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on January 24, 2017. This right to terminate the merger agreement may not be exercised by a party whose breach of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement in the merger agreement is the cause of, or resulted in, the effective time of the merger not occurring prior to such date;

by Tyco, if, prior to receipt of approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal, the Johnson Controls board of directors makes a change of recommendation or Johnson Controls has willfully breached its non-solicitation obligations or its obligations to call a special meeting of its shareholders and to recommend and solicit proxies in favor of the proposals to be voted on at such special meeting;

by Johnson Controls, if, prior to receipt of approval of the Tyco required proposals, the Tyco board of directors makes a change of recommendation or Tyco has willfully breached its non-solicitation obligations or its obligations to call an extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders and to recommend and solicit proxies in favor of the proposals to be voted on at such special meeting;

by either Johnson Controls or Tyco, if a relevant governmental authority of competent jurisdiction that is in a jurisdiction that is material to the business and operations of Johnson Controls and Tyco, taken together, has issued a final, non-appealable order, injunction, decree, ruling or law in each case permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the consummation of the merger;

by either Johnson Controls or Tyco, if the Johnson Controls special meeting (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal has not been obtained;

by either Johnson Controls or Tyco, if the Tyco EGM (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has been concluded and approval of the Tyco required proposals has not been obtained;

by Johnson Controls, if an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law has occurred and the Johnson Controls board of directors concludes in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the failure to terminate the merger agreement in response to the intervening event would be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties under applicable law; or

by Tyco, if an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law has occurred and the Tyco board of directors concludes in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the failure to terminate the merger agreement in response to the intervening event would be inconsistent with the directors' fiduciary duties under applicable law.

Prior to terminating the merger agreement in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, the party so doing must provide the other party with at least ten business days' prior written notice advising the other party of its board of directors' intention to terminate the agreement and must take into account any changes to the terms

Table of Contents

of the merger agreement and other mitigating or structural factors proposed by the other party in response to such prior written notice or otherwise, and during such ten business day period, the party intending to terminate the merger agreement agrees to engage in good faith negotiations with the other party regarding any changes to the terms of the merger agreement and other mitigating or structural factors proposed by the other party.

Termination Fees

Termination Fees Payable by Johnson Controls

The merger agreement requires Johnson Controls to pay a termination fee of \$375 million to an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco if:

(i) either Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Johnson Controls special meeting (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval by the Johnson Controls shareholders of the Johnson Controls merger proposal has not been obtained, (ii) a competing proposal for Johnson Controls is made known to Johnson Controls' senior management or publicly disclosed after January 24, 2016 (regardless of whether it was withdrawn prior to the date of the Johnson Controls special meeting), and (iii) any competing proposal is consummated within 12 months of such termination or Johnson Controls enters into a definitive agreement providing for a competing proposal within 12 months of such termination (solely for these purposes, the term "competing proposal" will have the same meaning described under " *No Solicitation; Third-Party Acquisition Proposals*," except that all references to "20%" and "80%" will be deemed to be replaced with references to "50%");

(i) Tyco terminates the merger agreement because (a) the Johnson Controls board of directors changes its recommendation in response to a superior proposal or an intervening event that is not a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, or (b) Johnson Controls willfully breaches its non-solicitation obligations under the merger agreement or its obligations to hold a special meeting of its shareholders and to recommend and solicit in favor of the Johnson Controls merger proposal, and (ii) the Tyco board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Tyco confirms to Johnson Controls in writing that the Tyco board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that it continues to recommend the approval of the Tyco proposals and does not intend to make a change of recommendation; or

(i) either Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Johnson Controls special meeting (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval by the Johnson Controls shareholders of the Johnson Controls merger proposal has not been obtained, (ii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has made a change of recommendation in response to a superior proposal or an intervening event that is not a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (iii) the Tyco board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Tyco confirms to Johnson Controls in writing that the Tyco board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Tyco and its shareholders.

The merger agreement requires Johnson Controls to pay a termination fee of \$500 million to an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco if:

(i) Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Johnson Controls board of directors changes its recommendation in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (ii) the Tyco board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Tyco confirms to Johnson Controls in writing that

Table of Contents

the Tyco board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that it continues to recommend the approval of the Tyco proposals and does not intend to make a change of recommendation;

(i) either Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Johnson Controls special meeting (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal has not been obtained from the Johnson Controls shareholders, (ii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has made a change of recommendation in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (iii) the Tyco board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Tyco confirms to Johnson Controls in writing that the Tyco board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Tyco and its shareholders; or

(i) Johnson Controls terminates the merger agreement in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (ii) the Tyco board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Tyco confirms to Johnson Controls in writing that the Tyco board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Tyco and its shareholders.

The merger agreement also requires Johnson Controls to reimburse Tyco for certain expenses in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$35 million for general expenses and up to an additional \$65 million for Tyco's financing-related expenses if the Tyco shareholders have approved the Tyco required proposals but the merger agreement is nevertheless terminated by either Johnson Controls or Tyco because the Johnson Controls special meeting (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal has not been obtained from the Johnson Controls shareholders. To the extent this reimbursement is required, any payment made for this reason will be credited against Johnson Controls' obligation, if any, to pay any of the termination fees described above.

Termination Fees Payable by Tyco

The merger agreement requires an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco to pay a termination fee of \$375 million to Johnson Controls if:

(i) either Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Tyco EGM (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval by the Tyco shareholders of the Tyco required proposals has not been obtained, (ii) a competing proposal for Tyco is made known to Tyco's senior management or publicly disclosed after January 24, 2016 (regardless of whether it was withdrawn prior to the date of the Tyco EGM) and (iii) any competing proposal is consummated within 12 months of such termination or Tyco enters into a definitive agreement providing for a competing proposal within 12 months of such termination (solely for these purposes, the term "competing proposal" will have the same meaning described under " *No Solicitation; Third-Party Acquisition Proposals*," except that all references to "20%" and "80%" will be deemed to be replaced with references to "50%");

(i) Johnson Controls terminates the merger agreement because (a) the Tyco board of directors changes its recommendation in response to a superior proposal or an intervening event that is not a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law, or (b) Tyco willfully breaches its non-solicitation obligations under the merger agreement or its obligations to hold an extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders and to recommend and solicit in favor of the Tyco proposals and (ii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has not made a

Table of Contents

change of recommendation, and Johnson Controls confirms to Tyco in writing that the Johnson Controls board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that it continues to recommend the approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal and does not intend to make a change of recommendation; or

(i) either Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Tyco EGM (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval by the Tyco shareholders of the Tyco required proposals has not been obtained, (ii) the Tyco board of directors has made a change of recommendation in response to a superior proposal or an intervening event that is not a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (iii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has not changed its recommendation, and Johnson Controls confirms to Tyco in writing that the Johnson Controls board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Johnson Controls and its shareholders.

The merger agreement requires an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco to pay a termination fee of \$500 million to Johnson Controls if:

(i) Johnson Controls terminates the merger agreement because the Tyco board of directors changes its recommendation in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (ii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Johnson Controls confirms to Tyco in writing that the Johnson Controls board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that it continues to recommend the approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal and does not intend to make a change of recommendation;

(i) either Johnson Controls or Tyco terminates the merger agreement because the Tyco EGM (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval of the Tyco required proposals has not been obtained from the Tyco shareholders, (ii) the Tyco board of directors has made a change of recommendation in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (iii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Johnson Controls confirms to Tyco in writing that the Johnson Controls board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Johnson Controls and its shareholders; or

(i) Tyco terminates the merger agreement in response to an intervening event that is a change in or issuance of, or proposed change in or issuance of, applicable law and (ii) the Johnson Controls board of directors has not made a change of recommendation, and Johnson Controls confirms to Tyco in writing that the Johnson Controls board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors and outside legal counsel) that the merger continues to be in the best interests of Johnson Controls and its shareholders.

The merger agreement also requires Tyco to reimburse Johnson Controls for certain expenses in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$35 million if the Johnson Controls shareholders have approved the Johnson Controls merger proposal but the merger agreement is nevertheless terminated by either Johnson Controls or Tyco because the Tyco EGM (as it may be adjourned or postponed) has concluded and approval of the Tyco required proposals has not been obtained from the Tyco shareholders. To the extent this reimbursement is required, any payment made for this reason will be credited against Tyco's obligation, if any, to pay any of the termination fees described above.

Table of Contents

Limitation on Remedies

In the event of the termination of the merger agreement pursuant to the provisions described under "*Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement Termination of the Merger Agreement*" above, written notice must be given to the other party or parties specifying the provision of the merger agreement pursuant to which such termination is made, and the merger agreement will terminate and there will be no liability on the part of Johnson Controls, on the one hand, or Tyco, Merger Sub or TIFSA, on the other hand, except that the confidentiality agreement, the sections of the merger agreement relating to the fees payable in connection with termination of the merger agreement and certain other sections of the merger agreement will survive such termination. However, no such termination will relieve any party from its obligation to pay the termination fees described under "*Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement Termination Fees*" or from liability for fraud or a "willful breach" (as such term is defined in the merger agreement) of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements in the merger agreement prior to such termination, in which case the aggrieved party will be entitled to all rights and remedies available at law or in equity. In certain circumstances, if the merger agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms and such termination gives rise to the obligation to pay certain of the termination fees described above under "*Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement Termination Fees*," then the payment of such fees shall be considered the sole and exclusive remedy of Tyco and TIFSA, or of Johnson Controls, against the other, as applicable, for any liability or damage relating to or arising out of the merger agreement or the merger and the other transactions contemplated thereby.

Fees and Expenses

Except as otherwise expressly provided in the merger agreement, all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses (including fees and expenses of counsel, financing sources, accountants, investment bankers, experts and consultants) incurred by or on behalf of a party to the merger agreement in connection with the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby will be paid by the party incurring the expense, except that Johnson Controls and Tyco will share equally all expenses incurred in connection with printing, filing and mailing this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the registration statement of which it is a part, and all SEC and other regulatory filing fees incurred in connection therewith.

Indemnification; Directors' and Officers' Insurance

The parties to the merger agreement have agreed that, for a period of not less than six years from and after the effective time of the merger, the combined company will, and will cause the surviving corporation to, indemnify and hold harmless all individuals who are past or present directors, officers or employees of Johnson Controls and its subsidiaries or Tyco and its subsidiaries, and each person who served as a director, officer, member, trustee or fiduciary of another company, joint venture, trust or other enterprise if such service was at the request or for the benefit of Johnson Controls, Tyco or their respective subsidiaries, as applicable, for losses in connection with any actual or threatened proceeding in respect of acts or omissions occurring at or prior to the effective time of the merger, to the fullest extent permitted by law or as provided pursuant to the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation or the Johnson Controls bylaws or the Tyco memorandum and articles of association or similar organizational documents of the subsidiaries of Johnson Controls or Tyco, as applicable.

In addition, for an aggregate period of not less than six years from the effective time of the merger, the combined company will provide, and cause the surviving corporation to provide, the current or former directors and officers of Johnson Controls, Tyco and their respective subsidiaries an insurance and indemnification policy that provides coverage for events occurring prior to the effective time of the merger that is no less favorable than Johnson Controls' or Tyco's, as applicable, existing

Table of Contents

policy, or, if insurance coverage that is no less favorable is unavailable, the best available coverage, subject to the limitation that the combined company or the surviving corporation, as applicable, will not be required to spend in any one year more than 300% of the last annual premium paid prior to the date of the merger agreement for either Johnson Controls' or Tyco's existing policy, as applicable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Johnson Controls may, at its option prior to the effective time of the merger, substitute for such policy a "tail" prepaid policy with respect to Johnson Controls' existing policy, provided that the amount paid for such policy does not exceed 300% of the last annual premium paid prior to the date of the merger agreement.

Amendment and Waiver

The parties may amend the merger agreement by written agreement at any time either before or after the approval of the Johnson Controls merger proposal and the Tyco required proposals by the Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders, as applicable, except that certain sections related to the rights and liabilities of third party beneficiaries may not be amended without the prior written consent of the parties to certain debt commitment letters entered into by Tyco. However, after such shareholder approval, no amendment may be made which by law requires further approval by the Johnson Controls shareholders or the Tyco shareholders, as applicable, unless such further approval is obtained.

Prior to the effective time of the merger, the parties may, to the extent legally allowed and except as otherwise set forth in the merger agreement:

extend the time for the performance of any of the obligations or other acts of the other party;

waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties made to Johnson Controls or Tyco, as applicable, contained in the merger agreement or in any document delivered pursuant thereto; and

waive compliance with any of the agreements or conditions for the benefit of any party, as applicable, under the merger agreement.

Any agreement by a party to such extension or waiver must be in writing signed by the applicable party. Any delay in exercising any right under the merger agreement does not constitute a waiver of such right.

Governing Law

The merger agreement and any claim, controversy or dispute of any kind arising under is governed by the laws of the State of New York, without giving effect to conflicts of laws principles that would result in the application of the law of any other jurisdiction, except that matters relating to the fiduciary duties of the board of directors of Johnson Controls shall be subject to the laws of the State of Wisconsin and matters relating to the fiduciary duties of the board of directors of Tyco shall be subject to the laws of Ireland.

Assignment

The merger agreement cannot be assigned by any party without the prior written consent of the other parties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a party may assign its rights or interests under the merger agreement to any wholly owned subsidiary, provided that no such assignment will relieve such party of its obligations under the merger agreement.

Table of Contents

Specific Performance

The parties to the merger agreement have agreed that irreparable injury would occur if any provisions of the merger agreement are not performed in accordance with their specific terms or are otherwise breached. The parties agreed that, prior to the valid termination of the merger agreement pursuant to the provisions described under "*Termination of the Merger Agreement; Termination Fees; Expense Reimbursement Termination of the Merger Agreement*" above, each party is entitled to an injunction or injunctions to prevent or remedy any breaches or threatened breaches of the merger agreement by any other party, to a decree or order of specific performance to specifically enforce the terms and provisions of the merger agreement and to any further equitable relief. The parties have agreed to waive any objections to any of the foregoing remedies (including any objection on the basis that there is an adequate remedy at law or that an award of such remedy is not an appropriate remedy for any reason at law or equity). In the event that any party seeks any of the foregoing remedies, such party is not required to obtain, furnish, post or provide any bond or other security in connection with or as a condition to obtaining any such remedy.

Table of Contents

LITIGATION RELATING TO THE MERGER

On March 1, 2016, a putative class action lawsuit, *Wandel v. Tyco International plc, et al.*, Docket No. C-000010-16, was filed in the Superior Court of New Jersey naming Tyco, the individual members of its board of directors, Johnson Controls and Merger Sub as defendants. The complaint alleges that Tyco's directors breached their fiduciary duties and exercised their powers as directors in a manner oppressive to the public shareholders of Tyco in violation of Irish law by, among other things, failing to take steps to maximize shareholder value and failing to protect against purported conflicts of interest. The complaint further alleges that Tyco, Johnson Controls and Merger Sub aided and abetted Tyco's directors in the breach of their fiduciary duties. The complaint seeks, among other things, to enjoin the merger. Johnson Controls and Tyco believe that the claims asserted by the complaint are not valid.

On May 20, 2016, a putative class action lawsuit, *Laufer v. Johnson Controls, Inc., et al.*, Docket No. 2016CV003859, was filed in the Circuit Court of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, naming Johnson Controls, the individual members of its board of directors, Tyco and Merger Sub as defendants. The complaint alleges that Johnson Controls' directors breached their fiduciary duties by, among other things, failing to take steps to maximize shareholder value, seeking to benefit themselves improperly and failing to disclose material information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. The complaint further alleges that Tyco aided and abetted Johnson Controls' directors in the breach of their fiduciary duties. The complaint seeks, among other things, to enjoin the merger. Johnson Controls and Tyco believe that the claims asserted by the complaint are not valid.

Table of Contents

CERTAIN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a general discussion of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of: (i) the Tyco share consolidation to U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders (each as defined below) of Tyco ordinary shares, (ii) the merger to U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders of Johnson Controls common stock, and (iii) the ownership and disposition of combined company ordinary shares received by U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger. This discussion is based on provisions of the Code, the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder (whether final, temporary or proposed), administrative rulings of the IRS, judicial decisions, and the income tax treaty between Ireland and the United States (the "Ireland-U.S. tax treaty"), all as in effect on the date hereof, and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or change, possibly with retroactive effect. Any such change or differing interpretation could affect the accuracy of the statements and conclusions set forth herein. This discussion is for general purposes only and does not purport to be a complete analysis or listing of all potential U.S. federal income tax considerations that may apply to holders as a result of the Tyco share consolidation, the merger, or as a result of the ownership and disposition of shares of the combined company. In addition, this discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to particular holders, nor does it take into account the individual facts and circumstances of any particular holder that may affect the U.S. federal income tax consequences to such holder. Accordingly, it is not intended to be, and should not be construed as, tax advice. This discussion does not address the U.S. federal 3.8% Medicare tax imposed on certain net investment income, any withholding required pursuant to the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act of 2010 (including the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder and intergovernmental agreements entered into in connection therewith) or any aspects of U.S. federal taxation other than those pertaining to the income tax, nor does it address any tax consequences arising under any U.S. state and local, or non-U.S., tax laws. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding such tax consequences in light of their particular circumstances. No ruling has been requested or will be obtained from the IRS regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger or any other related matter; thus, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge the U.S. federal income tax treatment described below or that, if challenged, such treatment will be sustained by a court.

This discussion is limited to U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders that hold Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares, and, after the closing of the merger, combined company ordinary shares, as "capital assets" within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to particular holders in light of their individual circumstances, including holders subject to special treatment under the U.S. tax laws, such as, for example:

banks or other financial institutions, underwriters, or insurance companies;

traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting;

real estate investment trusts and regulated investment companies;

tax-exempt organizations, qualified retirement plans, individual retirement accounts, or other tax-deferred accounts;

expatriates or former long-term residents of the United States;

partnerships or other pass-through entities (or arrangements treated as such) or investors therein;

dealers or traders in securities, commodities or currencies;

grantor trusts;

Table of Contents

persons subject to the alternative minimum tax;

U.S. persons whose "functional currency" is not the U.S. dollar;

persons who received Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares through the exercise of incentive stock options or through the issuance of restricted stock under an equity incentive plan or through a tax-qualified retirement plan or otherwise as compensation;

persons who own (directly or through attribution) 5% or more (by vote or value) of the outstanding Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares or, after the merger, the outstanding combined company ordinary shares; or

holders holding Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares, or, after the merger, combined company ordinary shares, as a position in a "straddle," as part of a "synthetic security" or "hedge," as part of a "conversion transaction," or other integrated investment or risk reduction transaction.

For the purposes of this discussion, the term "U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares, and, after the merger, combined company ordinary shares received in the merger, that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation (or other entity that is classified as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that is created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any State thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or

a trust (i) if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (ii) that has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

For purposes of this discussion, a "non-U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares, and, after the merger, combined company ordinary shares received in the merger, that is neither a U.S. holder nor a partnership (or an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership) for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If a partnership, including for this purpose any entity or arrangement that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holds Johnson Controls common stock or Tyco ordinary shares and, after the closing of the merger, combined company ordinary shares, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in such partnership generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A holder that is a partnership and the partners in such partnership should consult their tax advisors with regard to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Tyco share consolidation, the merger and the subsequent ownership and disposition of combined company ordinary shares received in the merger.

THIS SUMMARY DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OR DESCRIPTION OF ALL POTENTIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE TYCO SHARE CONSOLIDATION, THE MERGER OR THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF ORDINARY SHARES OF THE COMBINED COMPANY RECEIVED IN THE MERGER. JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDERS AND TYCO SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE MERGER, THE TYCO SHARE CONSOLIDATION, AND THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF ORDINARY SHARES OF THE COMBINED COMPANY RECEIVED IN THE MERGER, INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTS OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND OTHER TAX LAWS.

Table of Contents

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger to the Combined Company

Tax Residence of the Combined Company for U.S. Federal Income Tax Purposes

Under current U.S. federal tax law, a corporation is generally considered for U.S. federal income tax purposes to be a tax resident in the jurisdiction of its organization or incorporation. Accordingly, under the generally applicable U.S. federal income tax rules, the combined company, which is incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Ireland, would be classified as a non-U.S. corporation (and, therefore, not a U.S. tax resident) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Section 7874 provides an exception to this general rule (more fully discussed below), under which a non-U.S. incorporated entity may, in certain circumstances, be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes. These rules are relatively new and complex and there is limited guidance regarding their application.

Under Section 7874, a corporation created or organized outside the United States (*i.e.*, a non-U.S. corporation) will nevertheless be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes (and, therefore, as a U.S. tax resident subject to U.S. federal income tax on its worldwide income) if each of the following three conditions are met: (i) the non-U.S. corporation, directly or indirectly, acquires substantially all of the properties held directly or indirectly by a U.S. corporation (including through the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of the U.S. corporation), (ii) the non-U.S. corporation's "expanded affiliated group" does not have "substantial business activities" in the non-U.S. corporation's country of organization or incorporation and tax residence relative to the expanded affiliated group's worldwide activities and (iii) after the acquisition, the former shareholders of the acquired U.S. corporation hold at least 80% (by either vote or value) of the shares of the non-U.S. acquiring corporation by reason of holding shares in the U.S. acquired corporation (taking into account the receipt of the non-U.S. corporation's shares in exchange for the U.S. corporation's shares) as determined for purposes of Section 7874 (this test is referred to as the "80% ownership test").

For purposes of Section 7874, the first two conditions described above will be met with respect to the merger, because Tyco will acquire indirectly all of the assets of Johnson Controls through the merger, and the combined company, including its "expanded affiliated group," is not expected to have "substantial business activities" in Ireland within the meaning of Section 7874 upon consummation of the merger. As a result, whether Section 7874 will apply to cause the combined company to be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes following the merger should depend on the satisfaction of the 80% ownership test.

Based on the terms of the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders are expected to own less than 80% (by both vote and value) of the ordinary shares of the combined company following the merger by reason of holding Johnson Controls common stock. However, ownership for purposes of Section 7874 is subject to various adjustments under the Code and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and there is limited guidance regarding Section 7874, including with respect to the application of the 80% ownership test. As a result, the Section 7874 ownership percentage is subject to factual and legal uncertainties. Thus, there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with the position that the combined company should not be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes.

Moreover, on April 4, 2016, the U.S. Treasury and the IRS issued the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations, which, among other things, require certain adjustments that generally increase, for purposes of the Section 7874 ownership tests, the percentage of the stock of the acquiring non-U.S. corporation deemed owned (within the meaning of Section 7874) by the former shareholders of the acquired U.S. corporation by reason of holding stock in such U.S. corporation. For example, these temporary regulations disregard, for purposes of determining the Section 7874 ownership percentage, (1) any "non-ordinary course distributions" (within the meaning of the temporary regulations) made by the acquired U.S. corporation during the 36 months preceding the merger, including certain dividends and share repurchases, (2) potentially any cash consideration received by the shareholders of the acquired U.S. corporation in the acquisition to the extent such cash is, directly or indirectly, provided by the U.S. corporation in the acquisition to the extent such cash is, directly or indirectly, provided by

Table of Contents

the U.S. corporation, as well as (3) certain stock of the foreign acquiring corporation that was issued as consideration in a prior acquisition of another U.S. corporation (or U.S. partnership) during the 36 months preceding the signing date of a binding contract for the acquisition being tested.

Based on the terms of the merger, the rules for determining share ownership under Section 7874 and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder (including the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations) and based upon certain factual assumptions, Johnson Controls and Tyco currently expect that the Section 7874 ownership percentage of the Johnson Controls shareholders in the combined company should be less than 80% and accordingly the combined company is not expected to be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes. However, whether the 80% ownership test has been satisfied must be finally determined at completion of the merger, by which time there could be adverse changes to the relevant rules and relevant facts and circumstances. In addition, as discussed above, the rules for determining ownership under Section 7874 are complex, unclear and the subject of ongoing regulatory change. Many of these rules are contained in the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations which have only just been issued, and there is no guidance as to their application. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS would not assert that the 80% ownership test is met with respect to the merger and that accordingly the combined company should be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes or that such an assertion would not be sustained by a court.

In addition, any changes to the rules of Section 7874 or the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, or other changes of law, which could be made retroactively effective, could adversely affect the combined company's status as a non-U.S. corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As described above under " *Risk Factors Risks Related to the Business of the Combined Company*," several recent legislative and other proposals have aimed to expand the scope of U.S. corporate tax residence generally or Section 7874, or otherwise address certain perceived issues arising in connection with so-called inversion transactions. Certain of these proposals, if enacted in their proposed form either prior to the closing of the merger or if made retroactively effective to transactions completed during the period that the merger occurs, would cause the combined company to be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes. It is presently uncertain whether any such proposals or other legislation or regulatory action relating to U.S. corporate tax residence, Section 7874 or so-called inversion transactions will be enacted or adopted and, if so, what impact such proposals, legislation or regulatory action would have on the combined company. Thus, there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with the position that the combined company should be treated as a non-U.S. corporation following the merger.

If the combined company were to be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes, it could be subject to substantial liability for additional U.S. income taxes. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the combined company will not be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Section 7874.

Utilization of Johnson Controls' (and its U.S. Affiliates') Tax Attributes and Ability to Engage in Certain Restructuring and Other Transactions

Following the acquisition of a U.S. corporation by a non-U.S. corporation, Section 7874 can limit the ability of the acquired U.S. corporation and its U.S. affiliates to utilize certain U.S. tax attributes (including net operating losses and certain tax credits) to offset U.S. taxable income resulting from certain transactions. These limitations will potentially apply if (i) the non-U.S. corporation acquires, directly or indirectly, substantially all of the properties held, directly or indirectly, by the U.S. corporation (including through the direct or indirect acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of the U.S. corporation), (ii) after the acquisition, the non-U.S. corporation's "expanded affiliated group" does not have "substantial business" activities in the non-U.S. corporation's country of organization or incorporation and tax residence relative to the expanded affiliated group's worldwide activities (as determined under the Treasury regulations), and (iii) after the acquisition, the former shareholders of the acquired U.S. corporation hold less than 80% but at least 60% (by either vote or value) of the

Table of Contents

shares of the non-U.S. acquiring corporation by reason of holding shares in the U.S. acquired corporation (taking into account the receipt of the non-U.S. corporation's shares in exchange for the U.S. corporation's shares) as determined for purposes of the 60% ownership test. If each of these conditions is met, then the taxable income of the U.S. corporation (and any U.S. person related to the U.S. corporation) for any given year, within a period beginning on the first date the U.S. corporation's properties were acquired directly or indirectly by the non-U.S. acquiring corporation and ending 10 years after the last date the U.S. corporation's properties were acquired, will be no less than that person's "inversion gain" for that taxable year. A person's inversion gain includes gain from the transfer of shares or any other property (other than property held for sale to customers) and income from the license of any property that is either transferred or licensed as part of the acquisition or after the acquisition to a non-U.S. related person. In addition, the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations (and certain related temporary regulations issued under other provisions of the Code) broaden the definition of "inversion gain" to, among other things, include income or gain recognized by reason of certain transfers of property by certain foreign affiliates, and limit the ability to restructure the non-U.S. members of the U.S. corporation's group or access cash earned by the U.S. corporation's non-U.S. subsidiaries, in each case without incurring substantial U.S. tax liabilities.

Based on the terms of the merger, the rules for determining share ownership under Section 7874 and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder (including the Temporary Section 7874 Regulations) and based upon certain factual assumptions, Johnson Controls and Tyco currently expect that the Section 7874 ownership percentage of the Johnson Controls shareholders in the combined company should be less than 60% and accordingly the limitations and other rules described above are not expected to apply to Johnson Controls and its U.S. affiliates (including the U.S. affiliates historically owned by Tyco) after the merger. However, whether the 60% ownership test has been satisfied must be finally determined at consummation of the merger, by which time there could be adverse changes to the relevant rules and relevant facts and circumstances. In addition, as discussed above under "*Tax Residence of the Combined Company for U.S. Federal Tax Purposes*," the rules for determining ownership under Section 7874 are complex, unclear and the subject of recent and ongoing regulatory change and there can be no assurance that the IRS would not assert that the 60% ownership test is met with respect to the merger and that accordingly the foregoing limitations and rules would apply or that such an assertion would not be sustained by a court.

If the IRS were to successfully assert that the 60% ownership test has been met, the ability of Johnson Controls and its U.S. affiliates (including the U.S. affiliates historically owned by Tyco) to utilize certain U.S. tax attributes against income or gain recognized pursuant to certain transactions, including certain transactions expected to be undertaken in connection with the contemplated spin-off, may be limited. In such case, Johnson Controls and its U.S. affiliates (including the U.S. affiliates historically owned by Tyco) could be subject to substantial additional U.S. federal income tax liability. In addition, the ability of the combined company to restructure or access cash earned by its non-U.S. subsidiaries without significant U.S. tax liability may be limited.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Tyco Share Consolidation to Tyco Shareholders

The discussion under "*U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Tyco Share Consolidation to Tyco Shareholders*" constitutes the opinion of McDermott Will & Emery LLP as to the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Tyco share consolidation to U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders of Tyco ordinary shares, subject to the limitations, exceptions, and qualifications described herein.

U.S. Holders

Except as described below with respect to cash in lieu of fractional shares, no gain or loss will be recognized by a U.S. holder upon receipt of combined company ordinary shares pursuant to the Tyco share consolidation. A U.S. holder's aggregate tax basis in the combined company ordinary shares received pursuant to the Tyco share consolidation (including any fractional combined company ordinary

Table of Contents

shares deemed received as discussed below) will equal the aggregate tax basis in such U.S. holder's Tyco ordinary shares immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation, and such U.S. holder's holding period for the ordinary shares received in the Tyco share consolidation (including any fractional combined company ordinary shares deemed received as discussed below) will include the holding period for the Tyco ordinary shares surrendered. In the case of a U.S. holder that acquired different blocks of Tyco ordinary shares at different times and at different prices, Treasury regulations promulgated under the Code provide detailed rules for allocating the tax basis and holding period of Tyco ordinary shares surrendered to the combined company ordinary shares received pursuant to the Tyco share consolidation. U.S. holders that acquired different blocks of Tyco ordinary shares at different times and at different prices should consult their tax advisors regarding the allocation of the tax basis and holding period of such shares to particular combined company ordinary shares received in the Tyco share consolidation.

A U.S. holder who receives cash in lieu of a fractional combined company ordinary share pursuant to the Tyco share consolidation will be treated as having received such fractional ordinary share and then as having received such cash upon a sale or exchange of such fractional ordinary share. Such U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the amount of cash received in lieu of such fractional combined company ordinary share and (ii) the portion of the U.S. holder's aggregate tax basis in the Tyco ordinary shares surrendered that is allocable to such fractional share. Such capital gain or loss generally will be long term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder's holding period for the Tyco ordinary shares surrendered exceeds one year at the effective time of the Tyco share consolidation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

In general, information reporting requirements may apply to cash received by U.S. holders of Tyco ordinary shares in the Tyco share consolidation (including cash in lieu of fractional combined company ordinary shares received by such U.S. holders). Backup withholding (currently at a rate of 28%) may apply to such amounts if the U.S. holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number (generally on an IRS Form W-9 provided to the paying agent or the U.S. holder's broker) or is otherwise subject to backup withholding.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a refund or credit against a holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders

Subject to the discussion below regarding information reporting and backup withholding, non-U.S. holders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax as a result of the Tyco share consolidation, except for any gain realized on the receipt of cash in lieu of fractional combined company ordinary shares if:

the gain is effectively connected with such non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if required by an applicable tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the United States); or

such non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year in which the merger occurs, and certain other requirements are met.

Unless an applicable treaty provides otherwise, any gain described in the first bullet point above generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the same manner as if such holder were a U.S. person, as described above under " *U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Tyco Share Consolidation to Tyco Shareholders U.S. Holders.*" A non-U.S. holder that is a corporation also may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable tax treaty) of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, as adjusted for certain items.

Table of Contents

Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding any applicable tax treaties that may provide for different rules.

Any gain described in the second bullet point above generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty), but may be offset by U.S.-source capital losses of the non-U.S. holder, if any, provided that the holder has timely filed U.S. federal income tax returns with respect to such losses.

Information returns may be filed with the IRS in connection with, and non-U.S. holders may be subject to backup withholding on, cash received by a non-U.S. holder in the Tyco share consolidation (including cash in lieu of fractional combined company ordinary shares received by such non-U.S. holders), unless the non-U.S. holder furnishes to the applicable withholding agent the required certification as to its non-U.S. status, such as by providing a valid IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E or IRS Form W-8ECI, or otherwise establishes an exemption.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a refund or credit against a holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger to Johnson Controls Shareholders

U.S. Holders

The receipt of combined company ordinary shares and/or cash in exchange for Johnson Controls common stock pursuant to the merger will be a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Subject to the discussion below relating to the potential application of Section 304 of the Code under "*Potential Distribution Treatment Under Section 304 of the Code*," and except as described below with respect to any portion of the merger consideration that is deemed to be provided by Johnson Controls, a U.S. holder of shares of Johnson Controls common stock that exchanges such shares for combined company ordinary shares and/or cash in the merger will generally recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the fair market value of the combined company ordinary shares and the amount of cash (including any cash received in lieu of fractional ordinary shares of the combined company) received in the merger and (ii) the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the shares of Johnson Controls common stock surrendered in exchange therefor. Such gain or loss must be determined separately for each separate block of shares of Johnson Controls common stock held by such U.S. holder (*i.e.*, shares acquired at different times and at different prices).

Any such gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder upon the exchange of shares of Johnson Controls common stock for combined company ordinary shares and/or cash (including any cash in lieu of fractional combined company ordinary shares) generally will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder's holding period in its shares of Johnson Controls common stock is more than one year on the closing date of the merger. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate U.S. holders (including individuals) generally are eligible for preferential U.S. federal income tax rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

To the extent that any portion of the merger consideration received by a U.S. holder in exchange for such holder's Johnson Controls common stock pursuant to the merger is deemed to be provided by Johnson Controls, such exchange will generally be treated as a redemption of such Johnson Controls common stock by Johnson Controls, subject to possible dividend treatment if such U.S. holder does not satisfy either the "substantially disproportionate" or the "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" test described under "*Potential Distribution Treatment Under Section 304 of the Code*." The combined company and Johnson Controls will advise former holders of Johnson Controls common stock of the portion, if any, of the merger consideration deemed to be provided by Johnson Controls in the merger as soon as reasonably practicable following the completion of the merger.

Table of Contents

Except to the extent of any combined company ordinary shares received in the merger the receipt of which is treated as a dividend as described above (the basis of which would be determined in the manner described under " Potential Distribution Treatment Under Section 304 of the Code"), a U.S. holder's initial tax basis in the combined company ordinary shares received in the merger will equal the fair market value of such shares and a U.S. holder's holding period for such shares will commence on the day following the day on which the merger occurs.

All U.S. holders are urged to consult their advisors as to the particular consequences of the exchange of Johnson Controls common stock for combined company ordinary shares pursuant to the merger.

Information reporting and backup withholding may also apply as described below under " *Information Reporting and Backup Withholding.*"

Potential Distribution Treatment Under Section 304 of the Code

The receipt of consideration by holders of Johnson Controls common stock in the merger may be subject to Section 304 of the Code. As a result, and as further described below, instead of recognizing taxable gain or loss as described above, a holder of Johnson Controls common stock whose percentage ownership interest in the combined company (including by attribution) immediately after the merger is not lower than its percentage ownership interest in Johnson Controls (including by attribution) prior to the merger by an amount that satisfies the "substantially disproportionate" or "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" tests described below, may recognize dividend income in an amount up to the sum of the fair market value of the combined company ordinary shares and the amount of cash received in the merger, regardless of its gain realized in the merger. The ownership percentage of a holder in the combined company after the merger will be determined after taking into account sales (or purchases) of combined company ordinary shares made by such holder (or by persons whose shares are attributed to the holder) in connection with the merger.

The dividend treatment under Section 304 only applies if a holder's receipt of combined company ordinary shares and/or cash (including cash in lieu of fractional combined company ordinary shares) in exchange for its Johnson Controls common stock in the merger is not "substantially disproportionate" with respect to such holder, or is "essentially equivalent to a dividend." As discussed below, that determination generally requires a comparison of (x) the percentage of the outstanding Johnson Controls stock that the holder is deemed actually and constructively to have owned immediately before the merger and (y) the percentage of the outstanding Johnson Controls stock that is actually and constructively owned by the holder immediately after the merger (including indirectly as a result of owning stock in the combined company and taking into account any shares of the combined company otherwise acquired in connection with the merger).

The merger will generally result in a "substantially disproportionate" exchange with respect to a holder if the percentage described in (y) above is less than 80% of the percentage described in (x) above. Whether the merger results in an exchange that is "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" with respect to a holder will depend on such holder's particular circumstances. At a minimum, however, for the merger to be "not essentially equivalent to a dividend," it must result in a "meaningful reduction" in the holder's deemed percentage stock ownership of Johnson Controls, as determined by comparing the percentage described in (y) above to the percentage described in (x) above. The IRS has indicated in a revenue ruling that a minority shareholder in a publicly traded corporation will experience a "meaningful reduction" if the minority shareholder (i) has a minimal percentage stock interest, (ii) exercises no control over corporate affairs and (iii) experiences any reduction in its percentage stock interest.

In applying the above tests, a holder may, under constructive ownership rules, be deemed to own stock that is owned by other persons or stock underlying a holder's option to purchase stock in addition to the stock actually owned by the holder. In addition, as noted above, in applying the "substantially

Table of Contents

disproportionate" and "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" tests to a holder, sales (or purchases) of combined company ordinary shares made by such holder (or by persons whose shares are attributed to the holder) in connection with the merger will be taken into account. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these tests to them in light of their particular circumstances.

If, as described above, a U.S. holder is treated as receiving a distribution under Section 304 of the Code in the merger, such distribution will be taxable as a dividend to the extent of such U.S. holder's allocable share of the current and accumulated earnings and profits of Johnson Controls for the taxable year of the merger. Non-corporate U.S. holders may be eligible for a reduced rate of taxation on deemed dividends arising under Section 304, subject to exceptions for short-term and hedged positions. To the extent that a corporate U.S. holder of Johnson Controls common stock is treated as having received a dividend as a result of Section 304, such dividend may constitute an "extraordinary dividend" within the meaning of Section 1059 of the Code. Corporate U.S. holders of Johnson Controls common stock should consult their own tax advisors as to the consequences of receiving such an "extraordinary dividend" in light of their particular circumstances.

To the extent that the amount of any distribution under Section 304 exceeds a U.S. holder's allocable share of the current and accumulated earnings and profits of Johnson Controls for the taxable year of the merger, such excess will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital up to an amount equal to the amount of such U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its Johnson Controls common stock prior to the merger (causing a reduction, but not below zero, in such adjusted tax basis), and thereafter as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange of the U.S. holder's common stock. The amount of any such gain will be taxed as described above under " *U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger to Holders of Johnson Controls common stock U.S. Holders.*"

Section 304 and the regulations and guidance thereunder are complex and their application to the present case is unclear. A U.S. holder that actually or constructively owns both Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares, or that purchases or sells combined company ordinary shares in connection with the merger, should consult its own tax advisors with respect to the application of Section 304 in light of such holder's particular circumstances (including as to its tax basis in the shares subject to Section 304). A U.S. holder of Johnson Controls common stock that also owns Tyco ordinary shares should consult its own tax advisors regarding the possible desirability of selling its shares in either Johnson Controls or Tyco prior to the merger or in the combined company immediately after the merger.

Non-U.S. Holders

Subject to the discussion below relating to the potential application of Section 304 of the Code under " *Potential Distribution Treatment Under Section 304 of the Code,*" and subject to the discussion below under " *Information Reporting and Backup Withholding,*" and except as described below with respect to any portion of the merger consideration that is deemed to be provided by Johnson Controls, a non-U.S. holder that exchanges Johnson Controls common stock for combined company ordinary shares and/or cash in the merger generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any gain recognized as a result of the merger unless:

the gain is effectively connected with such non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if required by an applicable tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the United States); or

such non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year in which the merger occurs, and certain other requirements are met.

Unless an applicable treaty provides otherwise, any gain described in the first bullet point above generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the same manner as if such holder were a U.S.

Table of Contents

person, as described above under " *U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger to Johnson Controls Shareholders U.S. Holders.*" A non-U.S. holder that is a corporation also may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable tax treaty) of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, as adjusted for certain items. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding any applicable tax treaties that may provide for different rules.

Any gain described in the second bullet point above generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty), but may be offset by U.S.-source capital losses of the non-U.S. holder, if any, provided that the holder has timely filed U.S. federal income tax returns with respect to such losses.

However, as described below under " *Potential Distribution Treatment Under Section 304 of the Code,*" certain non-U.S. holders may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate on all or a portion of the consideration received in the merger. In addition, to the extent that any portion of the merger consideration received by a non-U.S. holder in exchange for such holder's Johnson Controls common stock pursuant to the merger is deemed to be provided by Johnson Controls, such exchange will generally be treated as a redemption of such Johnson Controls stock by Johnson Controls, subject to possible dividend treatment if such non-U.S. holder does not satisfy either the "substantially disproportionate" or the "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" test described under " *U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger to Johnson Controls Shareholders U.S. Holders Potential Distribution Treatment Under Section 304 of the Code.*" The combined company and Johnson Controls will advise former holders of Johnson Controls common stock of the portion, if any, of the merger consideration deemed to be provided by Johnson Controls in the merger as soon as reasonably practicable following the completion of the merger.

As a result of the foregoing, withholding agents may withhold at a 30% rate against all non-U.S. holders, unless a withholding agent has established special procedures allowing non-U.S. holders that are exempt from such withholding tax (or eligible for a reduced rate under an applicable income tax treaty) to certify their exemption to the withholding agent. If a withholding agent withholds a portion of the merger consideration payable to a non-U.S. holder that is exempt from such withholding, the non-U.S. holder may apply for a refund.

Information reporting and backup withholding may also apply as described below under " *Information Reporting and Backup Withholding.*"

Potential Distribution Treatment Under Section 304 of the Code

As discussed above under " *U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger to Johnson Controls Shareholders U.S. Holders Potential Distribution Treatment Under Section 304 of the Code,*" the receipt of merger consideration by holders of Johnson Controls common stock may be subject to Section 304 of the Code. As a result, under the circumstances described in that discussion above, certain non-U.S. holders of Johnson Controls common stock may be treated as receiving a dividend in an amount up to the sum of the fair market value of the combined company ordinary shares and the amount of cash received in the merger, regardless of the gain realized in the merger. The payment of any portion of the merger consideration that is treated as a dividend to a non-U.S. holder of Johnson Controls common stock generally will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate (or such lower rate as may be specified under an applicable U.S. income tax treaty). The payment of any such amounts may also be subject to other withholding, and the applicable withholding agent may reduce consideration paid in the merger to pay any withholding tax. Because it is not possible to determine the amount of Johnson Controls' current and accumulated earnings and profits until the end of the taxable year in which the merger occurs, withholding at the rate of 30% (or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty) will generally be imposed on the gross amount of any merger consideration treated as a distribution to a non-U.S. holder. In order to obtain a reduced rate

Table of Contents

of withholding under a tax treaty, a non-U.S. holder claiming such reduced rates will be required to deliver a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E or other applicable IRS form to the applicable withholding agent before the consideration is paid pursuant to the merger. Non-U.S. holders may seek a refund from the IRS of any over withheld amounts.

Section 304 and the regulations and guidance thereunder are complex and their application in the present case is unclear. A non-U.S. holder that actually or constructively owns both Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares, or that purchases or sells combined company ordinary shares in connection with the merger, should consult its own tax advisors with respect to the application of Section 304 in light of such holder's particular circumstances. A non-U.S. holder of Johnson Controls common stock that also owns Tyco ordinary shares should consult its own tax advisors regarding the possible desirability of selling its shares in either Johnson Controls or Tyco prior to the merger or in the combined company immediately after the merger.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Ownership and Disposition of Shares of the Combined Company

The following is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of combined company ordinary shares to Johnson Controls shareholders who receive such combined company ordinary shares pursuant to the merger.

U.S. Holders

Distributions on Shares of the Combined Company

Subject to the discussion below under "*Passive Foreign Investment Company Status*," the gross amount of any distribution on combined company ordinary shares that is made out of the combined company's current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) generally will be taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary dividend income on the date such distribution is actually or constructively received. Any such dividends paid to corporate U.S. holders generally will not qualify for the dividends-received deduction that may otherwise be allowed under the Code.

Distributions in excess of the combined company's current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year will be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. holder's basis in its combined company ordinary shares, and thereafter as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange, as described below under "*Sale, Exchange, Redemption or Other Taxable Disposition of Combined Company Ordinary Shares*."

Dividends received by non-corporate U.S. holders (including individuals) from a "qualified foreign corporation" may be eligible for reduced rates of taxation, provided that certain holding period requirements and other conditions are satisfied. For these purposes, a non-U.S. corporation will be treated as a qualified foreign corporation if it is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States which is determined by the U.S. Treasury to be satisfactory for purposes of these rules and which includes an exchange of information provision. The U.S. Treasury has determined that the Ireland-U.S. tax treaty meets these requirements. A non-U.S. corporation is also treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid by that corporation on shares that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. U.S. Treasury guidance indicates that shares listed on the NYSE (which the combined company ordinary shares are expected to be) will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. There can be no assurance that the combined company ordinary shares will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in future years. Non-corporate U.S. holders that do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which they are not protected from the risk of loss or that elect to treat the dividend income as "investment income" pursuant to Section 163(d)(4) of the Code (dealing with the deduction for investment interest expense) will not be eligible for the

Table of Contents

reduced rates of taxation regardless of the combined company's status as a qualified foreign corporation. In addition, the rate reduction will not apply to dividends if the recipient of a dividend is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. This disallowance applies even if the minimum holding period has been met. The combined company will not constitute a qualified foreign corporation for purposes of these rules if it is a passive foreign investment company (a "PFIC") for the taxable year in which it pays a dividend or for the preceding taxable year. See " *Passive Foreign Investment Company Status.*"

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, withholding taxes, if any, on dividends paid by the combined company may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against a U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability under the U.S. foreign tax credit rules. For purposes of calculating the U.S. foreign tax credit, dividends paid on the combined company ordinary shares will generally be treated as income from sources outside the United States and will generally constitute passive category income. However, it is possible that the combined company will be at the closing of the merger or some time thereafter at least 50% owned by U.S. persons. Dividends paid by a foreign corporation that is at least 50% owned by U.S. persons may be treated as U.S. source income (rather than foreign source income) for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes to the extent that the foreign corporation has more than an insignificant amount of U.S. source income. The effect of this rule may be to treat a portion of any dividends paid by the combined company as U.S. source income. Treatment of the combined company dividends as U.S. source income in whole or in part may limit a U.S. holder's ability to claim a foreign tax credit with respect to foreign taxes payable or deemed payable in respect of such dividends or on other items of foreign source, passive income for U.S. federal foreign tax credit limitation purposes. The rules governing the U.S. foreign tax credit are complex. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the U.S. foreign tax credit under particular circumstances.

Sale, Exchange, Redemption or Other Taxable Disposition of Combined Company Ordinary Shares

Subject to the discussion below under " *Passive Foreign Investment Company Status,*" a U.S. holder generally will recognize gain or loss on any sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of combined company ordinary shares in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the amount realized on the disposition and (ii) such U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in such shares. Any gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder on a taxable disposition of combined company ordinary shares generally will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder's holding period in such shares exceeds one year at the time of the disposition. Preferential tax rates may apply to long-term capital gains of non-corporate U.S. holders (including individuals). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder on the sale or exchange of combined company ordinary shares generally will be treated as U.S. source gain or loss.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Status

Notwithstanding the foregoing, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could apply to a U.S. holder if the combined company is treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during which such U.S. holder holds combined company ordinary shares. A non-U.S. corporation, such as the combined company, will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year in which, after the application of certain look-through rules, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year is "passive income" (as defined in the relevant provisions of the Code) or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities, net gains from the sale or exchange of property producing such income and net foreign currency gains. The combined company is not expected to be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination made annually and, thus, is subject to change.

Table of Contents

If the combined company were to be treated as a PFIC, unless a U.S. holder elected to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to its combined company ordinary shares, gain realized on any sale or exchange of such combined company ordinary shares and certain distributions received with respect to such shares could be subject to additional U.S. federal income taxes, plus an interest charge on certain taxes treated as having been deferred under the PFIC rules. In addition, dividends received with respect to combined company ordinary shares would not constitute qualified dividend income eligible for preferential tax rates if the combined company is treated as a PFIC for the taxable year of the distribution or for its preceding taxable year. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to their investment in the shares of the combined company.

Non-U.S. Holders

In general, a non-U.S. holder of combined company ordinary shares will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or, subject to the discussion below under "*Information Reporting and Backup Withholding*," U.S. federal withholding tax on any dividends received on combined company ordinary shares or any gain recognized on a sale or other disposition of combined company ordinary shares (including any distribution to the extent it exceeds the adjusted basis in the non-U.S. holder's shares of the combined company) unless:

the dividend or gain is effectively connected with such non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if required by an applicable tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the United States); or

in the case of gain only, such non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the sale or disposition, and certain other requirements are met.

A non-U.S. holder that is a corporation also may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable tax treaty) of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, as adjusted for certain items. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding any applicable tax treaties that may provide for different rules.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements may apply to cash received by U.S. holders of Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares in the merger (including cash in lieu of fractional combined company ordinary shares received by such U.S. holders), dividends received by U.S. holders of combined company ordinary shares, and the proceeds received on the disposition of combined company ordinary shares effected within the United States (and, in certain cases, outside the United States), in each case other than U.S. holders that are exempt recipients (such as corporations). Backup withholding (currently at a rate of 28%) may apply to such amounts if the U.S. holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number (generally on an IRS Form W-9 provided to the paying agent or the U.S. holder's broker) or is otherwise subject to backup withholding.

Certain U.S. holders holding specified foreign financial assets with an aggregate value in excess of the applicable dollar threshold are required to report information to the IRS relating to combined company ordinary shares, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for combined company ordinary shares held in accounts maintained by U.S. financial institutions), by attaching a complete IRS Form 8938, Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets, with their tax return, for each year in which they hold combined company ordinary shares. Such U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding information reporting requirements relating to their ownership of combined company ordinary shares.

Table of Contents

Information returns may be filed with the IRS in connection with, and non-U.S. holders may be subject to backup withholding on, cash received by a non-U.S. holder in the merger (including cash in lieu of fractional combined company ordinary shares received by such non-U.S. holders), unless the non-U.S. holder furnishes to the applicable withholding agent the required certification as to its non-U.S. status, such as by providing a valid IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E or IRS Form W-8ECI, or otherwise establishes an exemption. Dividends paid with respect to combined company ordinary shares and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of combined company ordinary shares received in the United States by a non-U.S. holder through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless such non-U.S. holder provides proof of an applicable exemption or complies with certain certification procedures described above, and otherwise complies with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a refund or credit against a holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Irish Tax Considerations

Scope of Discussion

The following is a summary of the material Irish tax consequences of the merger to certain beneficial owners of Johnson Controls common stock and the ownership and disposal of combined company ordinary shares received upon the consummation of the merger by such owners. The summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to each of the Johnson Controls shareholders or combined company shareholders. The summary is based upon Irish tax laws and the practice of the Irish Revenue Commissioners in effect on the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus and correspondence with the Irish Revenue Commissioners. Changes in law and/or administrative practice may result in alteration of the tax considerations described below, possibly with retrospective effect.

The summary does not constitute tax advice and is intended only as a general guide. The summary is not exhaustive and Johnson Controls shareholders or combined company shareholders should consult their tax advisors about the Irish tax consequences (and tax consequences under the laws of other relevant jurisdictions) of the merger and of the acquisition, ownership and disposal of combined company ordinary shares. The summary applies only to Johnson Controls shareholders or combined company shareholders who hold their Johnson Controls common stock, and will own combined company ordinary shares, as capital assets and does not apply to other categories of shareholders or shareholders, such as dealers in securities, trustees, insurance companies, collective investment schemes and shareholders or shareholders who acquired their Johnson Controls common stock or who have, or who are deemed to have, acquired their combined company ordinary shares by virtue of an Irish office or employment (performed or carried on in Ireland).

Irish Tax on Chargeable Gains

The current rate of tax on chargeable gains (where applicable) in Ireland is 33%.

Non-Irish Resident Shareholders

Johnson Controls shareholders that are not resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and do not hold their Johnson Controls common stock in connection with a trade carried on by such shareholders through an Irish branch or agency will not be within the charge to Irish CGT on the cancellation of their Johnson Controls common stock, or on the receipt of combined company ordinary shares and/or cash pursuant to the merger.

Table of Contents

Any subsequent disposal of combined company ordinary shares will not be within the charge to Irish CGT provided the holder of such shares is not resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and does not hold his or her shares in connection with a trade carried on by such shareholder through an Irish branch or agency.

Irish Resident Shareholders

Johnson Controls shareholders that are resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes, or Johnson Controls shareholders that hold their Johnson Controls common stock in connection with a trade carried on by such persons through an Irish branch or agency, will, subject to the availability of any exemptions and reliefs, generally be within the charge to Irish CGT arising on the cancellation of their Johnson Controls common stock pursuant to the merger. Such shareholders should consult their own tax advisors as to the Irish tax consequences of the merger.

A subsequent disposal of combined company ordinary shares by a shareholder who is resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes or who holds his or her shares in connection with a trade carried on by such person through an Irish branch or agency will, subject to the availability of any exemptions and reliefs, generally be within the charge to Irish CGT.

A shareholder of the combined company who is an individual and who is temporarily not resident in Ireland may, under Irish anti-avoidance legislation, still be liable to Irish tax on any chargeable gain realized upon subsequent disposal of combined company ordinary shares during the period in which such individual is a non-resident.

Stamp Duty

The rate of stamp duty (where applicable) on transfers of shares of Irish incorporated companies is 1% of the price paid or the market value of the shares acquired, whichever is greater. Where Irish stamp duty arises it is generally a liability of the transferee.

No stamp duty should be payable on the cancellation of the Johnson Controls common stock or the issue of combined company ordinary shares pursuant to the merger.

Irish stamp duty may, depending on the manner in which the shares in the combined company are held, be payable in respect of transfers of combined company ordinary shares.

Shares Held Through DTC

A transfer of combined company ordinary shares effected by means of the transfer of book-entry interests in DTC will not be subject to Irish stamp duty. On the basis that most ordinary shares of the combined company are expected to be held through DTC, it is anticipated that most transfers of ordinary shares will be exempt from Irish stamp duty.

Shares Held Outside of DTC or Transferred Into or Out of DTC

A transfer of combined company ordinary shares where any party to the transfer holds such shares outside of DTC may be subject to Irish stamp duty. Shareholders wishing to transfer their shares into (or out of) DTC may do so without giving rise to Irish stamp duty provided that:

there is no change in the beneficial ownership of such shares as a result of the transfer; and

the transfer into (or out of) DTC is not effected in contemplation of a sale of such shares by a beneficial owner to a third party.

Due to the potential Irish stamp charge on transfers of combined company ordinary shares held outside of DTC, it is strongly recommended that those Johnson Controls shareholders who do not hold

Table of Contents

their Johnson Controls common stock through DTC (or through a broker who in turn holds such shares through DTC) should arrange for the transfer of their Johnson Controls common stock into DTC as soon as possible and before the merger is consummated.

Withholding Tax on Dividends (DWT)

Distributions made by the combined company will, in the absence of one of many exemptions, be subject to DWT currently at a rate of 20%.

For DWT purposes, a distribution includes any distribution that may be made by the combined company to its shareholders, including cash dividends, non-cash dividends and additional stock taken in lieu of a cash dividend. Where an exemption does not apply in respect of a distribution made to a particular shareholder, the combined company is responsible for withholding DWT prior to making such distribution.

General Exemptions

Irish domestic law provides that a non-Irish resident shareholder is not subject to DWT on dividends received from the combined company if such shareholder is beneficially entitled to the dividend and is either:

a person (not being a company) resident for tax purposes in a Relevant Territory (including the U.S.) and is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland (for a list of Relevant Territories for DWT purposes, see Annex F to this joint proxy statement/prospectus);

a company resident for tax purposes in a Relevant Territory, provided such company is not under the control, whether directly or indirectly, of a person or persons who is or are resident in Ireland;

a company that is controlled, directly or indirectly, by persons resident in a Relevant Territory and who is or are (as the case may be) not controlled by, directly or indirectly, persons who are not resident in a Relevant Territory;

a company whose principal class of shares (or those of its 75% direct or indirect parent) is substantially and regularly traded on a stock exchange in Ireland, on a recognized stock exchange in a Relevant Territory or on such other stock exchange approved by the Irish Minister for Finance; or

a company that is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by two or more companies where the principal class of shares of each of such companies is substantially and regularly traded on a stock exchange in Ireland, on a recognized stock exchange in a Relevant Territory or on such other stock exchange approved by the Irish Minister for Finance;

and provided, in all cases noted above (but subject to "*Shares Held by U.S. Resident Shareholders*" below), the combined company or, in respect of shares held through DTC, any qualifying intermediary appointed by the combined company, has received from the shareholder, where required, the relevant DWT Forms prior to the payment of the dividend. In practice, in order to ensure sufficient time to process the receipt of relevant DWT Forms, the shareholder where required should furnish the relevant DWT Forms to:

its broker (and the relevant information is further transmitted to any qualifying intermediary appointed by the combined company) before the record date for the dividend (or such later date before the dividend payment date as may be notified to the shareholder by the broker) if its shares are held through DTC, or

Table of Contents

the combined company's transfer agent at least seven business days before the record date for the dividend if its shares are held outside of DTC.

Links to the various DWT Forms are available at: <http://www.revenue.ie/en/tax/dwt/forms/index.html>. **The information contained on this website is not incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus.**

Shareholders that are required to file DWT Forms in order to receive dividends free of DWT should note that such forms are generally valid, subject to a change in circumstances, until December 31 of the fifth year after the year in which such forms were completed.

For non-Irish resident combined company shareholders that cannot avail themselves of one of Ireland's domestic law exemptions from DWT, it may be possible for such shareholders to rely on the provisions of a double tax treaty to which Ireland is party to reduce the rate of DWT.

Shares Held by U.S. Resident Shareholders

Dividends paid in respect of combined company ordinary shares that are owned by a U.S. resident and held through DTC will not be subject to DWT provided the address of the beneficial owner of such shares in the records of the broker holding such shares is in the United States (and such broker has further transmitted the relevant information to a qualifying intermediary appointed by the combined company). It is strongly recommended that such shareholders, including Johnson Controls shareholders who are U.S. residents and who receive combined company ordinary shares pursuant to the merger, ensure that their information is properly recorded by their brokers (so that such brokers can further transmit the relevant information to a qualifying intermediary appointed by the combined company).

Dividends paid in respect of combined company ordinary shares that are held outside of DTC and are owned by a former Johnson Controls shareholder who is a resident of the United States will not be subject to DWT if such shareholder satisfies the conditions of one of the exemptions referred to above under the heading " *General Exemptions*," including the requirement to provide a completed IRS issued Form 6166 or a valid DWT Form to the combined company's transfer agent at least seven business days before the record date for the dividend to confirm its U.S. residence and claim an exemption. It is strongly recommended that Johnson Controls shareholders who are U.S. residents and who receive combined company ordinary shares (which are to be held outside of DTC) pursuant to the merger complete the appropriate IRS Form 6166 or a DWT Form and provide them to the combined company's transfer agent as soon as possible after receiving their combined company ordinary shares.

If any shareholder that is resident in the United States receives a dividend from which DWT has been withheld, the shareholder should generally be entitled to apply for a refund of such DWT from the Irish Revenue Commissioners, provided the shareholder is beneficially entitled to the dividend.

Shares Held by Residents of Relevant Territories Other Than the United States

Shareholders who are residents of Relevant Territories, other than the United States, must satisfy the conditions of one of the exemptions referred to above under the heading " *General Exemptions*," including the requirement to furnish valid DWT Forms, in order to receive dividends without suffering DWT. If such shareholders hold their shares through DTC, they must provide the appropriate DWT Forms to their brokers (so that such brokers can further transmit the relevant information to a qualifying intermediary appointed by the combined company) before the record date for the dividend (or such later date before the dividend payment date as may be notified to the shareholder by the broker). If such shareholders hold their shares outside of DTC, they must provide the appropriate DWT Forms to the combined company's transfer agent at least seven business days before the record date for the dividend. It is strongly recommended that such shareholders, including Johnson Controls

Table of Contents

shareholders who are residents of Relevant Territories other than the U.S. and who receive combined company ordinary shares pursuant to the merger, complete the appropriate DWT Forms and provide them to their brokers or the combined company's transfer agent, as the case may be, as soon as possible after receiving their shares.

If any shareholder who is resident in a Relevant Territory receives a dividend from which DWT has been withheld, the shareholder may be entitled to a refund of DWT from the Irish Revenue Commissioners provided the shareholder is beneficially entitled to the dividend.

Shares Held by Residents of Ireland

Most Irish tax resident or ordinarily resident shareholders (other than Irish resident companies that have completed the appropriate DWT Forms) will be subject to DWT in respect of dividends paid on their combined company ordinary shares.

Shareholders that are residents of Ireland, but are entitled to receive dividends without DWT, must complete the appropriate DWT Forms and provide them to their brokers (so that such brokers can further transmit the relevant information to a qualifying intermediary appointed by the combined company) before the record date for the dividend (or such later date before the dividend payment date as may be notified to the shareholder by the broker) (in the case of shares held through DTC), or to the combined company's transfer agent at least seven business days before the record date for the dividend (in the case of shares held outside of DTC).

Combined company shareholders who are resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland or are otherwise subject to Irish tax should consult their own tax advisors.

Shares Held by Other Persons

Combined company shareholders that do not fall within any of the categories specifically referred to above may nonetheless fall within other exemptions from DWT. If any shareholders are exempt from DWT, but receive dividends subject to DWT, such shareholders may apply for refunds of such DWT from the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

Dividends paid in respect of combined company ordinary shares held through DTC that are owned by a partnership formed under the laws of a Relevant Territory and where all the underlying partners are residents in a Relevant Territory will be entitled to exemption from DWT if all of the partners complete the appropriate DWT Forms and provide them to their brokers (so that such brokers can further transmit the relevant information to a qualifying intermediary appointed by the combined company) before the record date for the dividend (or such later date before the dividend payment date as may be notified to the shareholder by the broker). If any partner is not a resident of a Relevant Territory, no partner is entitled to exemption from DWT.

Qualifying Intermediary

Prior to paying any dividend, the combined company will put in place an agreement with an entity that is recognized by the Irish Revenue Commissioners as a "qualifying intermediary," which will provide for certain arrangements relating to distributions in respect of shares of the combined company that are held through DTC (the "deposited securities"). The agreement will provide that the qualifying intermediary shall distribute or otherwise make available to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, any cash dividend or other cash distribution with respect to the deposited securities after the combined company delivers or causes to be delivered to the qualifying intermediary the cash to be distributed.

The combined company will rely on information received directly or indirectly from its qualifying intermediary, brokers and its transfer agent in determining where shareholders reside, whether they

Table of Contents

have provided the required U.S. tax information and whether they have provided the required DWT Forms.

Income Tax on Dividends Paid on Combined Company Ordinary Shares

Irish income tax may arise for certain persons in respect of distributions received from Irish resident companies.

A combined company shareholder that is not resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland and that is entitled to an exemption from DWT generally has no liability to Irish income tax or the universal social charge on a dividend from the combined company. An exception to this position may apply where such shareholder holds combined company ordinary shares through a branch or agency in Ireland through which a trade is carried on.

A combined company shareholder that is not resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland and that is not entitled to an exemption from DWT generally has no additional Irish income tax liability or liability to the universal social charge. The DWT deducted by the combined company discharges the liability to income tax and the universal social charge. An exception to this position may apply where the shareholder holds combined company ordinary shares through a branch or agency in Ireland through which a trade is carried on.

Irish resident or ordinarily resident shareholders may be subject to Irish tax and (in the case of an individual) the universal social charge and/or Pay Related Social Insurance on dividends received from the combined company. Such combined company shareholders should consult their own tax advisors.

Capital Acquisitions Tax (CAT)

CAT comprises principally gift tax and inheritance tax. CAT could apply to a gift or inheritance of combined company ordinary shares irrespective of the place of residence, ordinary residence or domicile of the parties. This is because combined company ordinary shares are regarded as property situated in Ireland for Irish CAT purposes as the share register of the combined company must be held in Ireland. The person who receives the gift or inheritance has primary liability for CAT.

CAT is currently levied at a rate of 33% above certain tax-free thresholds. The appropriate tax-free threshold is dependent upon (i) the relationship between the donor and the donee and (ii) the aggregation of the values of previous gifts and inheritances received by the donee from persons within the same group threshold. Gifts and inheritances passing between spouses are exempt from CAT. Children have a tax-free threshold of €280,000 in respect of taxable gifts or inheritances received from their parents. Combined company shareholders should consult their own tax advisors as to whether CAT is creditable or deductible in computing any domestic tax liabilities.

There is also a "small gift exemption" from CAT whereby the first €3,000 of the taxable value of all taxable gifts taken by a donee from any one donor, in each calendar year, is exempt from CAT and is also excluded from any future aggregation. This exemption does not apply to an inheritance.

THE IRISH TAX CONSIDERATIONS SUMMARIZED ABOVE ARE FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. JOHNSON CONTROLS SHAREHOLDERS AND COMBINED COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER AND OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSAL OF COMBINED COMPANY ORDINARY SHARES.

Table of Contents**COMPARATIVE PER SHARE MARKET PRICE INFORMATION**

The table below sets forth, for the fiscal quarters indicated, the high and low sales prices per share, as well as the dividend paid per share, of Johnson Controls common stock, which trades on the NYSE under the symbol "JCI," and Tyco ordinary shares which trade on the NYSE under the symbol "TYC."

	Johnson Controls Common Stock			Tyco Ordinary Shares		
	High	Low	Dividend Declared	High	Low	Dividend Declared
2013						
First Quarter	\$ 30.74	\$ 24.75	\$ 0.19	\$ 27.73	\$ 26.17	\$ 0.15
Second Quarter	\$ 35.17	\$ 30.30	\$ 0.19	\$ 32.49	\$ 28.33	\$ 0.15
Third Quarter	\$ 38.33	\$ 31.95	\$ 0.19	\$ 34.82	\$ 30.62	\$ 0.16
Fourth Quarter	\$ 43.49	\$ 35.43	\$ 0.19	\$ 35.95	\$ 31.98	\$ 0.16
2014						
First Quarter	\$ 51.90	\$ 39.42	\$ 0.22	\$ 40.27	\$ 34.07	\$ 0.16
Second Quarter	\$ 52.50	\$ 43.85	\$ 0.22	\$ 44.10	\$ 39.15	\$ 0.16
Third Quarter	\$ 50.71	\$ 43.16	\$ 0.22	\$ 46.64	\$ 40.15	\$ 0.18
Fourth Quarter	\$ 51.60	\$ 43.74	\$ 0.22	\$ 46.09	\$ 42.44	\$ 0.18
2015						
First Quarter	\$ 50.92	\$ 38.60	\$ 0.26	\$ 44.84	\$ 38.15	\$ 0.18
Second Quarter	\$ 52.00	\$ 44.32	\$ 0.26	\$ 44.83	\$ 39.89	\$ 0.18
Third Quarter	\$ 54.52	\$ 49.14	\$ 0.26	\$ 43.71	\$ 39.03	\$ 0.205
Fourth Quarter	\$ 51.85	\$ 38.48	\$ 0.26	\$ 39.55	\$ 33.75	\$ 0.205
2016						
First Quarter	\$ 47.32	\$ 38.51	\$ 0.29	\$ 37.61	\$ 30.84	\$ 0.205
Second Quarter	\$ 39.21	\$ 33.62	\$ 0.29	\$ 36.93	\$ 28.94	\$ 0.205
Third Quarter	\$ 45.06	\$ 37.21	\$ 0.29	\$ 43.98	\$ 34.66	\$ 0.205
Fourth Quarter (through July 5, 2016)	\$ 44.62	\$ 42.73	\$	\$ 43.34	\$ 39.81	\$

On January 22, 2016, the last full trading day before the public announcement of the signing of the merger agreement, the closing sale price per share of Johnson Controls common stock on the NYSE was \$35.60 and the closing sale price per share of Tyco ordinary shares on the NYSE was \$30.59. On July 5, 2016, the latest practicable full trading day before the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the closing sale price per share of Johnson Controls common stock on the NYSE was \$42.79 and the closing sale of per Tyco ordinary share on the NYSE was \$41.59.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, the estimated implied value of the 0.955 shares of the combined company to Tyco shareholders was approximately \$40.86, based on the closing price per share of Johnson Controls common stock on July 5, 2016 and assuming that each ordinary share of the combined company will have a value equal to the closing price of one share of Johnson Controls common stock on the NYSE on such date.

The Tyco board of directors has the power to determine the amount and frequency of the payment of dividends. Decisions regarding whether to pay dividends and the amount of any dividends are based upon compliance with applicable Irish law, compliance with Tyco's articles of association, earnings, cash requirements, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition and other factors that the Tyco board of directors considers important. While Tyco anticipates that if the merger were not consummated it would maintain dividends at the current level for the foreseeable future, there are no assurances that it will continue to pay dividends at this level, or at all. Under the merger agreement, until the effective time of the merger, Tyco is not permitted to declare, set aside or pay any dividends

Table of Contents

on, or make any other distributions in respect of, any of its capital stock, other than quarterly cash dividends with respect to Tyco ordinary shares not in excess of \$0.205 per share per quarter.

The Johnson Controls board of directors has the power to determine the amount and frequency of the payment of dividends. Decisions regarding whether to pay dividends and the amount of any dividends are based on compliance with the laws of the state of Wisconsin, compliance with agreements governing Johnson Controls' indebtedness, earnings, cash requirements, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition and other factors that the Johnson Controls board of directors considers important. While Johnson Controls anticipates that if the merger were not consummated it would maintain dividends at the current level for the foreseeable future, there are no assurances that it will continue to pay dividends at this level, or at all. Under the merger agreement, until the effective time of the merger, Johnson Controls is not permitted to declare, set aside or pay any dividends on, or make any other distributions in respect of, any of its capital stock, other than quarterly cash dividends with respect to Johnson Controls common stock not in excess of \$0.29 per share per quarter.

The above tables show only historical comparisons. Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders are urged to obtain current market quotations for Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares and to review carefully the other information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus or incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus in considering whether to approve the issuance of combined company ordinary shares pursuant to the merger agreement or to adopt the merger agreement, as applicable. Although the exchange ratio is fixed, the market price of Tyco ordinary shares and Johnson Controls common stock will fluctuate between the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the effective time of the merger. No assurance can be given concerning the market price of Tyco ordinary shares and Johnson Controls common stock before or after the effective time of the merger. Changes in the market price of Tyco ordinary shares prior to the effective time of the merger will affect the market value of the merger consideration that Johnson Controls shareholders will receive upon consummation of the merger.

Table of Contents

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information is presented to illustrate the estimated effects of the pending merger between Johnson Controls and Tyco, which was announced on January 25, 2016, and other activities contemplated by the merger agreement based on the historical financial position and results of operations of Johnson Controls and Tyco. It is presented as follows:

The unaudited pro forma combined statement of financial position as of March 31, 2016 was prepared based on (i) the historical unaudited consolidated statement of financial position of Johnson Controls as of March 31, 2016 and (ii) the historical unaudited consolidated balance sheet of Tyco as of March 25, 2016.

The unaudited pro forma combined statement of income for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 was prepared based on (i) the historical audited consolidated statement of income of Johnson Controls for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and (ii) the historical audited consolidated statement of operations of Tyco for the fiscal year ended September 25, 2015.

The unaudited pro forma combined statement of income for the six months ended March 31, 2016 was prepared based on (i) the historical unaudited consolidated statement of income of Johnson Controls for the six months ended March 31, 2016 and (ii) the historical unaudited consolidated statement of operations of Tyco for the six months ended March 25, 2016.

The merger will be accounted for as a reverse acquisition using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 805, "Business Combinations," ("ASC 805"). Johnson Controls will be the acquirer solely for financial accounting purposes. The unaudited pro forma combined financial information set forth below primarily gives effect to the following:

adjustments to conform the accounting policies of Tyco to those of Johnson Controls;

application of the acquisition method of accounting in connection with the merger;

repayment of certain existing debt facilities and new or assumed borrowings under new debt facilities in connection with the merger;

transaction costs in connection with the merger and related financing;

issuance of new equity in connection with the merger;

Tyco's planned 0.955 for 1 share consolidation in connection with the merger; and

Johnson Controls' planned spin-off of the Automotive Experience business.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information has been presented for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of what the combined company's financial position or results of operations actually would have been had the combination been completed as of the dates indicated. In addition, the unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not purport to project the future financial position or operating results of the combined company. The accompanying unaudited pro forma combined statements of income do not include any pro forma adjustments to reflect expected cost savings or restructuring actions which may be achievable or the impact of any non-recurring activity and one-time transaction related costs.

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The unaudited pro forma combined financial information has been prepared using the acquisition method of accounting under existing U.S. GAAP standards, which are subject to change. Johnson Controls will be deemed the acquirer in the merger for accounting purposes and Tyco will be treated as the acquiree, based on a number of factors considered at the time of preparation of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. The acquisition accounting is dependent upon certain valuations and other studies that have yet to progress to a stage where there is sufficient information for a definitive

Table of Contents

measurement. Johnson Controls intends to complete the valuations and other studies upon completion of the merger and will finalize the purchase price allocation as soon as practicable within the measurement period, but in no event later than one year following the closing date of the merger. The assets and liabilities of Tyco have been measured based on various preliminary estimates using assumptions that Johnson Controls believes are reasonable, based on information that is currently available. In addition, the proposed merger has not yet received all necessary approvals from governmental authorities. Under the HSR Act and other relevant laws and regulations, before the closing of the merger, there are significant limitations regarding what Johnson Controls can learn about Tyco. Accordingly, the pro forma adjustments are preliminary and have been made solely for the purpose of providing pro forma financial information prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. Differences between these preliminary estimates and the final acquisition accounting will occur, and these differences could have a material impact on the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined financial information and the combined company's future results of operation and financial position.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information has been compiled in a manner consistent with the accounting policies adopted by Johnson Controls. Upon completion of the merger, Johnson Controls will perform a detailed review of Tyco's accounting policies. As a result of that review, Johnson Controls may identify additional differences between the accounting policies of the two companies that, when conformed, could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the combined company. Additionally, certain financial information of Tyco as presented in its historical consolidated financial statements has been reclassified to conform to the historical presentation in Johnson Controls' consolidated financial statements for purposes of preparation of the unaudited pro forma combined financial information. Transactions between Johnson Controls and Tyco during the periods presented in the unaudited pro forma combined financial information were not significant.

The unaudited pro forma combined statements of income for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and the six months ended March 31, 2016 assume the transaction occurred on October 1, 2014. The unaudited pro forma combined statement of financial position as of March 31, 2016 assumes the transaction occurred on March 31, 2016.

This unaudited pro forma combined financial information was derived from and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes, as well as the following historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of Johnson Controls and Tyco that are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus:

Separate historical financial statements of Johnson Controls as of and for the year ended September 30, 2015 and the related notes included in Johnson Controls' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2015 that Johnson Controls filed with the SEC on November 18, 2015, portions of which (including Part I, Item 1. Business, and the following items from Part II of the Annual Report: Item 6. Selected Financial Data, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data) were recast in Johnson Controls' Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2016;

Separate historical financial statements of Tyco as of and for the year ended September 25, 2015 and the related notes in Tyco's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 25, 2015 that Tyco filed with the SEC on November 13, 2015, portions of which (including the following items from Part II of the Annual Report: Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and Item 9A. Controls and Procedures) were recast in Tyco's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 11, 2016;

Table of Contents

Separate historical financial statements of Johnson Controls as of and for the six months ended March 31, 2016 and the related notes included in Johnson Controls' Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2016 that Johnson Controls filed with the SEC on April 29, 2016; and

Separate historical financial statements of Tyco as of and for the six months ended March 25, 2016 and the related notes included in Tyco's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 25, 2016 that Tyco filed with the SEC on April 29, 2016.

For more information regarding such historical consolidated financial statements and related notes, see "*Where You Can Find More Information.*"

Table of Contents

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of March 31, 2016
(In millions)

	Historical								
	Johnson	Tyco	Pro	Pro	Automotive	Pro			
	Controls	International	Forma	Forma	Experience	Forma			
	Inf	PR	Merger	Merger	Spin-off	Spin-off	(9)	(9)	Combined
	Classification	(2)	Adjustments	Sub-Total	Sub-Total	Sub-Total	Sub-Total	Sub-Total	Sub-Total
Assets									
Current Assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 358	\$ 345	\$ 1,358	6a	\$ 2,061	\$ (66)	\$ 1,995		
Accounts receivable net	5,987	1,722			7,709	(2,194)	5,515		
Inventories	2,922	670	136	6b	3,728	(734)	2,994		
Prepaid expenses and other		864	(864)						
Deferred income taxes		62	(62)						
Assets held for sale	17				17		17		
Other current assets	1,774		926	(38)	6c	2,662	(679)	1,983	
Total current assets	11,058	3,663	1,456		16,177	(3,673)	12,504		
Property, plant and equipment net	6,397	1,189	237	6d	7,823	(2,172)	5,651		
Goodwill	7,042	4,460	8,099	6e	19,601	(2,390)	17,211		
Other intangible assets net	1,576	1,025	6,185	6f	8,786	(121)	8,665		
Investments in partially-owned affiliates	2,736				2,736	(1,768)	968		
Other noncurrent assets	2,390	1,274	(548)	6g	3,116	(531)	2,585		
Total assets	\$ 31,199	\$ 11,611	\$ 15,429		\$ 58,239	\$ (10,655)	\$ 47,584		
Liabilities and Equity									
Short-term debt	\$ 1,236	\$ 400	\$ (414)	6h	\$ 1,222	\$ (132)	\$ 1,090		
Current portion of long-term debt	647		(150)	6h	497	(7)	490		
Loans payable and current maturities of long-term debt		400	(400)						
Accounts payable	5,360	797			6,157	(2,594)	3,563		
Accrued compensation and benefits	947		272	(11)	6i	1,208	(338)	870	
Accrued and other current liabilities		1,643	(1,643)						
Deferred revenue		393	(393)						
Other current liabilities	3,602		1,764	(127)	6j	5,239	(907)	4,332	
Total current liabilities	11,792	3,233	(702)		14,323	(3,978)	10,345		
Long-term debt	5,143	2,159	3,434	6k	10,736	(32)	10,704		
Deferred revenue		285	(285)						
Pension and postretirement benefits	781		475	(211)	6l	1,045	(105)	940	
Other noncurrent liabilities	2,364	1,756	(190)	1,176	6m	5,106	(368)	4,738	
Total liabilities	20,080	7,433	3,697		31,210	(4,483)	26,727		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	237				237	(42)	195		
Common stock	718	4	(713)	6n	9		9		
Treasury stock, at cost	(3,163)	(15)	3,163	6n	(15)		(15)		
Capital in excess of par value	3,088	769	9,973	6n	13,830		13,830		
Retained earnings	10,380	5,213	(2,520)	6n	13,073	(6,293)	6,780		
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,039)	(1,829)	1,829	6n	(1,039)	314	(725)		
Shareholders' equity attributable to Johnson Controls and Tyco	9,984	4,142	11,732		25,858	(5,979)	19,879		
Noncontrolling interests	898	36			934	(151)	783		
Total equity	10,882	4,178	11,732		26,792	(6,130)	20,662		
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 31,199	\$ 11,611	\$ 15,429		\$ 58,239	\$ (10,655)	\$ 47,584		

Table of Contents

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2015
(In millions, except per share data)

	Historical			Pro Forma Merger Adjustments	Pro Forma Merger Sub-Total	Automotive Experience Spin-off(9)	Pro Forma Combined
	Johnson Controls Inc	Tyco International PLC	Reclassification				
Net Sales							
Products and systems	\$ 33,513	\$ 5,965	\$	\$ (35)	7a \$ 39,443	\$ (20,079)	\$ 19,364
Services	3,666	3,937			7,603		7,603
	37,179	9,902		(35)	47,046	(20,079)	26,967
Cost of sales							
Products and systems	28,214	4,072		6	32,292	(18,163)	14,129
Services	2,518	2,198		110	4,826		4,826
	30,732	6,270		116	37,118	(18,163)	18,955
Gross profit	6,447	3,632		(151)	9,928	(1,916)	8,012
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(3,986)	(2,573)	(12)	(295)	7c (6,866)	795	(6,071)
Restructuring and impairment costs	(397)	(175)			(572)	182	(390)
Net financing charges	(288)		(168)	(87)	7d (543)	14	(529)
Equity income	375			11	386	(295)	91
Interest income		15		(15)			
Interest expense		(102)		102			
Other expense net		(82)		82			
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	2,151	715		(533)	2,333	(1,220)	1,113
Income tax provision	600	100		(120)	7e 580	(529)	51
Income from continuing operations	1,551	615		(413)	1,753	(691)	1,062
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	112	(2)			110	(66)	44
Net income from continuing operations attributable to controlling shareholders	\$ 1,439	\$ 617		\$ (413)	\$ 1,643	\$ (625)	\$ 1,018
Basic earnings per share attributable to controlling shareholders from continuing operations	\$ 2.20				\$ 1.76		\$ 1.09
Diluted earnings per share attributable to controlling shareholders from continuing operations	\$ 2.18				\$ 1.74		\$ 1.08
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:							
Basic	655.2				931.0	(8)	931.0
Diluted	661.5				943.0	(8)	943.0

Table of Contents

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME
Six Months Ended March 31, 2016
(In millions, except per share data)

	Historical		Pro Forma Merger Adjustments	7a	Pro Forma Merger Sub-Total	Automotive Experience Spin-off(9)	Pro Forma Combined
	Johnson Controls	Tyco International					
Net Sales							
Products and systems	\$ 16,214	\$ 2,806	\$ (16)	7a	\$ 19,004	\$ (8,531)	\$ 10,473
Services	1,746	1,901			3,647		3,647
	17,960	4,707	(16)		22,651	(8,531)	14,120
Cost of sales							
Products and systems	13,404	1,930	(8)		15,326	(7,713)	7,613
Services	1,194	1,042	44		2,280		2,280
	14,598	2,972	36	7b	17,606	(7,713)	9,893
Gross profit	3,362	1,735	(52)		5,045	(818)	4,227
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(2,226)	(1,175)	(24)	(26) 7c	(3,451)	480	(2,971)
Merger costs		(26)	26				
Restructuring and impairment costs	(229)	(16)			(245)	169	(76)
Net financing charges	(142)		(206)	(44) 7d	(392)	5	(387)
Equity income	253		1		254	(171)	83
Interest income		8	(8)				
Interest expense		(46)	46				
Other expense net		(165)	165				
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	1,018	315	(122)		1,211	(335)	876
Income tax provision	997	99	(37)	7e	1,059	(906)	153
Income from continuing operations	21	216	(85)		152	571	723
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	101	(1)			100	(40)	60
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to controlling shareholders	\$ (80)	\$ 217	\$ (85)		\$ 52	\$ 611	\$ 663
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to controlling shareholders from continuing operations	\$ (0.12)				\$ 0.06		\$ 0.71
Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to controlling shareholders from continuing operations	\$ (0.12)				\$ 0.06		\$ 0.70
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:							
Basic	648.2				933.8	(8)	933.8
Diluted	648.2				942.3	(8)	942.3

Table of Contents

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Description of Transaction

On January 24, 2016, Johnson Controls entered into the merger agreement with Tyco and certain other parties named therein, including Merger Sub. Pursuant to the merger agreement and subject to the terms and conditions set forth therein, Merger Sub will merge with and into Johnson Controls, with Johnson Controls surviving the merger as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco. At the effective time of the merger, Tyco will change its name to "Johnson Controls International plc."

As a result of the merger, each outstanding share of Johnson Controls common stock, other than shares held by Johnson Controls, its subsidiaries, Tyco, or Merger Sub, will be converted into the right to receive (subject to proration as described below), at the holder's election, either: (i) one (1) ordinary share of the combined company or (ii) an amount in cash equal to \$34.88. Elections will be prorated so that Johnson Controls shareholders will receive in the aggregate approximately \$3,864 million of cash in the merger. The exchange ratio takes into account the effects of the Tyco share consolidation contemplated by the merger agreement whereby, immediately prior to the merger, every issued and unissued ordinary share of Tyco will be consolidated into 0.955 of a share of Tyco. After consummation of the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders and Tyco shareholders are expected to own approximately 56% and 44%, respectively, of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of the combined company.

Tyco expects to finance the cash consideration for the merger and fees, expenses and costs related to the transactions with \$4,000 million of debt financing. In connection with the contemplated debt financing, on March 10, 2016, Tyco International Holding S.à.r.l ("TSarI") entered into a Term Loan Credit Agreement (the "Term Loan Agreement") with Citibank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as joint lead arrangers and joint book runners, providing for a three and a half year senior unsecured term loan facility in the amount of \$4,000 million to finance the cash consideration for, and fees, expenses, and costs incurred in connection with, the merger. TSarI expects to borrow \$4,000 million under the Term Loan Agreement simultaneously with the closing of the merger.

2. Basis of Presentation

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information is prepared in accordance with Article 11 of SEC Regulation S-X. The historical consolidated financial information has been adjusted in the accompanying unaudited pro forma combined financial information to give effect to unaudited pro forma events that are (1) directly attributable to the transactions, (2) factually supportable, and (3) with respect to the unaudited pro forma combined statements of income, are expected to have a continuing impact on the results of operations of the combined company.

The spin-off of Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business is expected to be completed following the consummation of the merger by means of a pro rata, taxable distribution to the holders of the combined company's ordinary shares, which would result in the Automotive Experience business becoming an independent publicly traded company named Adient. It is currently expected that the separation will generally proceed in substantially the same manner as originally planned and on the timeline previously announced by Johnson Controls, with such adjustments to reflect the distributing corporation reflected as those of the combined company instead of Johnson Controls. Accordingly, the unaudited pro forma financial information of the combined company after giving effect to the merger has been further adjusted to reflect the planned distribution of the Automotive Experience business, which management has assessed as probable of occurring. The unaudited pro forma financial information related to the planned spin-off of the Automotive Experience business has been prepared in accordance with the discontinued operations guidance in ASC 205, "Financial Statement

Table of Contents

Presentation" ("ASC 205") and therefore does not reflect what Johnson Controls' or Adient's results of operations would have been on a stand-alone basis and are not necessarily indicative of Johnson Controls' or Adient's future results of operations. As such, the unaudited pro forma combined financial statements of income do not allocate any general corporate overhead expenses of Johnson Controls to the Automotive Experience business.

The merger will be treated as a business combination for accounting purposes, with Johnson Controls as the deemed accounting acquirer and Tyco the deemed acquiree. Therefore, the historical basis of Johnson Controls' assets and liabilities will not be affected by the merger, and the accounting policies of Johnson Controls will be applied (see **Note 3**). In identifying Johnson Controls as the acquiring entity, the companies took into account the structure of the merger and other activities contemplated by the merger agreement, relative outstanding share ownership, the composition of the combined company's board of directors, and the designation of certain senior management positions of the combined company. See "*Accounting Treatment of the Merger*," for further discussion.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information was prepared using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805, which requires, among other things, that assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination be recognized at their fair values as of the acquisition date. The acquisition method of accounting, in accordance with ASC 805, uses the fair value concepts defined in ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement" ("ASC 820").

ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes the framework for measuring fair value for any asset acquired or liability assumed under U.S. GAAP, expands disclosures about fair value measurements, and specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on the nature of the inputs used to develop the fair value measurements. Fair value is defined in ASC 820 as "the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date." This is an exit price concept for the valuation of an asset or liability. Market participants are assumed to be buyers or sellers in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. Fair value measurement for an asset assumes the highest and best use by these market participants, and as a result, assets may be required to be recorded which are not intended to be used or sold. Additionally, the fair value may not reflect management's intended use for those assets.

Fair value measurements can be highly subjective and it is possible the application of reasonable judgment could develop different assumptions resulting in a range of alternative estimates using the same facts and circumstances.

Fair value estimates were determined based on preliminary discussions between Johnson Controls and Tyco management, due diligence efforts, and information available in public filings. The allocation of the aggregate merger consideration used in the preliminary unaudited pro forma combined financial information is based on preliminary estimates. The estimates and assumptions are subject to change as of the effective time of the merger. The final determination of the allocation of the aggregate merger consideration will be based on the actual tangible and intangible assets and the liabilities of Tyco at the effective time of the merger (see **Note 5**).

For pro forma purposes, the valuation of consideration transferred is based on, amongst other things, the share price of Johnson Controls on June 27, 2016 of \$41.33 per share. This is used for pro forma purposes only. The consideration transferred will ultimately be based on the closing date share price of Johnson Controls stock on the closing date of the merger, and could materially change. In addition, the fair value of Tyco equity awards was estimated based on Tyco's closing share price at June 27, 2016 of \$40.22 per share.

Tyco operates under a 52 or 53-week fiscal year that ends on the last Friday in September and the first three fiscal quarters that end on the last Friday of each quarter. Johnson Controls operates on a fiscal year that ends on September 30 of each year and the first three fiscal quarters that end on the

Table of Contents

last day of each quarter. This resulted in a five day difference in the close of the 2015 fiscal years and a six day difference in the close of the first six months ended in fiscal 2016. Because the historical statements of income of each company represent full and equivalent annual and quarterly periods, no adjustments have been made to align the fiscal years or quarters. Management is not aware of any significant transactions occurring outside the normal course of business entered into by Tyco from September 25, 2015 to September 30, 2015 or from March 25, 2016 to March 31, 2016.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information is presented solely for informational purposes and is not necessarily indicative of the combined results of operations or financial position that might have been achieved for the periods or dates indicated, nor is it necessarily indicative of the future results of the combined company. The unaudited pro forma combined financial information has not been adjusted to give effect to certain expected financial benefits of the merger, such as tax savings, cost synergies or revenue synergies, or the anticipated costs to achieve these benefits, including the cost of integration activities. Also, the unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not reflect possible adjustments related to restructuring or integration activities that have yet to be determined or transaction or other costs following the combination that are not expected to have a continuing impact on the business of the combined company. Further, one-time transaction-related expenses anticipated to be incurred prior to, or concurrent with, the closing of the merger are not included in the unaudited pro forma combined statements of income. However, the impact of such transaction expenses is reflected in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of financial position as a decrease to retained earnings and as a decrease to cash.

Certain amounts from the historical consolidated financial statements of Tyco were reclassified to conform their presentation to that of Johnson Controls.

3. Accounting Policies

Johnson Controls has completed a preliminary review of accounting policies for purposes of the unaudited pro forma combined financial information, during which review, Johnson Controls identified the following differences in accounting policies:

Adoption of ASU No. 2015-17, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes"

In November 2015, the FASB issued authoritative guidance intended to simplify the presentation of deferred income taxes. Under the new guidance, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are to be classified as noncurrent in the statement of financial position. This guidance is effective for Johnson Controls and Tyco in the first quarter of fiscal 2018, with early adoption permitted on a prospective or retrospective basis. Johnson Controls early adopted the standard during the quarter ended December 31, 2015 on a retrospective basis, and Tyco has not yet adopted the standard. See **6(c)**, **6(g)**, **6(j)** and **6(m)**.

Accounting for Defined Benefits

Net actuarial gains or losses and changes in the fair value of plan assets for its defined benefit plans are recognized by Johnson Controls immediately upon remeasurement in the statement of income, and by Tyco initially in other comprehensive income. In order to align Tyco to Johnson Controls' accounting policy, accumulated unamortized actuarial losses were removed from Tyco's accumulated other comprehensive loss as of March 31, 2016, with an offset to retained earnings. For the year ended September 30, 2015, the adjustment required to reflect the loss for the fiscal year on a mark-to-market basis and the reversal of amortization of actuarial losses that were included in Tyco's historical financial statements was recorded within cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses based on the classification of the underlying participants (see **7(b)** and **7(c)**). For the six months ended March 31, 2016, the reversal of amortization of actuarial losses that were included in

Table of Contents

Tyco's historical financial statements was recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses (see 7(c)).

Upon completion of the merger, Johnson Controls will perform a detailed review of Tyco's accounting policies. As a result of that review, Johnson Controls may identify differences between the accounting policies of the two companies that, when conformed, could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the combined company. At this time, Johnson Controls is not aware of any other significant differences in accounting policies.

4. Estimated Merger Consideration

The total estimated merger consideration is calculated as follows (in millions, except for share data):

Number of Tyco ordinary shares outstanding as of June 27, 2016	426,181,054
Tyco share consolidation ratio	0.955
Tyco ordinary shares outstanding following the share consolidation and immediately prior to the merger(1)	407,002,906
Johnson Controls share price as of June 27, 2016	\$ 41.33
Fair value of equity portion of the merger consideration	\$ 16,821
Fair value of Tyco equity awards(2)	\$ 224
Total estimated merger consideration	\$ 17,045

(1)

As newly issued Tyco shares will be exchanged for shares of Johnson Controls on a 1 for 1 basis, the amount of shares outstanding immediately following the pre-merger share consolidation equals the number of Johnson Controls shares that Johnson Controls would theoretically be required to issue in order to maintain the respective post-merger ownership percentages of the combined company held by Tyco and Johnson Controls.

(2)

Fair value calculated as of June 27, 2016 and assuming a transaction closing date of October 1, 2016. The total fair value of Tyco equity awards of \$311 million was allocated between total estimated merger consideration of \$224 million and post-merger compensation expense of \$87 million based on the portion of the total service period of the underlying awards that will have been completed by the estimated transaction closing date of October 1, 2016. Upon completion of the merger, it is probable that a portion of the post-merger compensation expense will be accelerated in the financial statements of the combined company due to the likelihood that certain Tyco employees will be terminated in conjunction with the transaction. However, at this time, the number of awards that will be accelerated as a result of the merger is not known, as Tyco awards contain "double triggers" requiring a change in control as well as termination of employment in order to accelerate vesting. An estimate cannot be reasonably made as it would require highly uncertain and unsubstantiated assumptions to be made, and therefore would not result in factually supportable adjustments to the unaudited combined pro forma financial information. Accordingly, no pro forma adjustment has been recorded to reflect the potential acceleration of equity awards for employees terminated in connection with the merger.

The estimate of consideration expected to be transferred reflected in these unaudited pro forma combined financial statements does not purport to represent what the actual consideration transferred will be when the merger is consummated. For purposes of these unaudited pro forma combined financial statements, the market price of Johnson Controls common stock on June 27, 2016 was used to

Table of Contents

calculate the estimate of consideration expected to be transferred. However, the fair value of equity securities issued as the consideration transferred will be measured using the market price of Johnson Controls common stock on the closing date. An increase/decrease of 25% in Johnson Controls' share price would increase/decrease the total consideration by \$4,205 million, which would be reflected in these unaudited pro forma combined financial statements as an increase or decrease to goodwill. The actual purchase price will fluctuate until the closing of the merger.

5. Purchase Accounting Adjustments

The following is a preliminary estimate of the assets to be acquired and the liabilities to be assumed by Johnson Controls in the merger, reconciled to estimate merger consideration (in millions):

	Amounts as of Acquisition Date	
Book value of net assets acquired at March 31, 2016	\$	4,178
Adjusted for:		
Noncontrolling interests		(36)
Elimination of existing goodwill and intangible assets		(5,485)
Adjusted book value of net assets acquired		(1,343)
Adjustments to:		
Inventories		136 6(b)
Property, plant and equipment		237 6(d)
Other intangible assets		7,210 6(f)
Other noncurrent assets		(444) 6(g)
Other current liabilities		50 6(j)
Long-term debt		(56) 6(k)
Other noncurrent liabilities		(1,304) 6(m)
Goodwill		12,559 6(e)
Estimate of consideration expected to be transferred	\$	17,045

Table of Contents**6. Balance Sheet Adjustments**

The following represents an explanation of the various adjustments to the unaudited pro forma combined statement of financial position.

(a)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents has been adjusted for the following (in millions):

Net Tyco borrowings deemed to be assumed by Johnson Controls(1)	\$ 3,975
Cash contributed by Tyco used to purchase shares of Johnson Controls(2)	(3,864)
Repayment of Johnson Controls debt(3)	(1,186)
Distribution from Adient(4)	3,000
Johnson Controls pension and deferred compensation liabilities(5)	(405)
Tyco unfunded deferred compensation liability(6)	(24)
Johnson Controls transaction costs(7)	(59)
Tyco transaction costs(8)	(79)
Total pro forma adjustment to cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,358

-
- (1) Represents proceeds expected to be received from debt to be issued by Tyco in connection with the merger net of deferred financing fees of \$25 million, which will be assumed by Johnson Controls. See **6(k)**.
- (2) Represents cash consideration contributed by Tyco to Johnson Controls, which will be paid to Johnson Controls shareholders in exchange for a portion of the outstanding shares of Johnson Controls, in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement.
- (3) Represents cash consideration to be paid by Johnson Controls for the repayment of debt due to change in control provisions triggered by the merger transaction. See **6(h)** and **6(k)**.
- (4) In connection with the proposed spin-off of Adient, Adient intends to obtain \$3,500 million in debt financing. \$500 million of the proceeds of such financing are expected to remain with Adient following the spin-off, with \$3,000 million being distributed to Johnson Controls prior to the completion of the spin-off. Johnson Controls intends to use a portion of these proceeds to fund the repayment of any of its debt that becomes due as a result of the merger and any payment of pension and deferred compensation liabilities due to change in control provisions triggered by the merger transaction. The remaining cash proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes.
- (5) Represents the payment of Johnson Controls nonqualified defined benefit pension and deferred compensation liabilities due to change in control provisions triggered by the merger transaction. Payment will occur within 90 days of the merger date. See **6(g)**, **6(i)**, **6(j)**, **6(l)**, **6(m)** and **6(n)**.
- (6) Represents the unfunded portion of Tyco's Supplemental Savings and Retirement Plan ("SSRP"), which is required to be funded in connection with the merger. See **6(c)**.
- (7) Represents estimated transaction costs expected to be incurred by Johnson Controls and settled prior to or at the merger date. Amounts reflected are based on costs to be incurred under signed agreements which had been executed as of June 27, 2016. See **6(n)**.
- (8) Represents estimated transaction costs expected to be incurred by Tyco and settled prior to the merger date. Amounts reflected are based on costs to be incurred under signed agreements which had been executed as of June 27, 2016. See **6(n)**.

Table of Contents

(b)

Inventories

Represents an adjustment of \$136 million to increase the carrying value of Tyco's inventories to adjust it to its preliminary estimated fair value.

(c)

Other current assets

Other current assets has been adjusted for the following (in millions):

Deferred compensation adjustment(1)	\$ 24
Deferred tax adjustment(2)	(62)
Total	\$ (38)

(1)

Tyco maintains the SSRP, a nonqualified deferred compensation plan for current and former executives. The executives participating in this plan have elected to defer a portion of their compensation until a later date and are also credited with company matching contributions and investment earnings based on their individual deemed investment elections. Under the terms of the SSRP, Tyco has no obligation to fund the SSRP, although it created a rabbi trust for use as a potential pre-funding vehicle in the event of a change in control transaction. The trust agreement provides that Tyco would be obligated to make an irrevocable contribution to the trust in an amount sufficient to fully fund the SSRP liabilities no later than thirty days after a change in control. As of March 31, 2016, Tyco had a gross liability of \$81 million under the SSRP. Tyco had previously set aside certain assets outside of the trust to partially mitigate the changes in the SSRP liability due to market impacts. The value of these assets totaled \$57 million at March 31, 2016, leaving an additional \$24 million required to fund the liability of the trust upon a change in control. This \$24 million is reflected as a reduction of cash in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of financial position. See **6(a)**.

(2)

Represents the adjustment to current deferred tax assets upon Tyco's adoption of ASU 2015-17 (see **Note 3**).

(d)

Property, plant and equipment net

Represents the adjustment in carrying value of Tyco's property, plant and equipment from its recorded net book value to its preliminary estimated fair value. The estimated fair value is expected to be depreciated over the estimated useful lives, generally on a straight-line basis. The property, plant and equipment consist of the following (in millions, except for estimated useful lives):

	Estimated Useful Life	Tyco Historical Carrying Amount	Fair Value Adjustment	Estimated Fair Value
Subscriber Systems	6 - 11	\$ 538	\$	\$ 538
Machinery & Equipment	5	185	102	287
Buildings	19	142	94	236
Land	N/A	33	41	74
Other	5	291		291
Total		\$ 1,189	\$ 237	\$ 1,426

The final determination of fair value of property, plant and equipment, as well as estimated useful lives, remains subject to change. The finalization may have a material impact on the

Table of Contents

valuation of property, plant and equipment and the purchase price allocation, which is expected to be finalized subsequent to the merger.

The preliminary estimate of fair value of Tyco's property, plant and equipment was determined using a depreciated replacement cost method, which is a form of the "cost approach," using currently available information, such as Tyco's balance sheet and fixed asset registers. This method applies asset class specific inflationary/deflationary factors to the original capitalized cost of the assets being valued. The inflationary/deflationary factors used were derived from published sources. The estimated cost was then adjusted for physical depreciation calculated on a straight-line basis, considering the economic useful life and physical age of the assets being valued, for all asset classes except its pooled subscriber systems and related deferred revenue.

Subscriber system assets and any deferred revenue resulting from the customer acquisition are accounted for over the expected life of the subscriber. In certain geographical areas where Tyco has a large number of customers that behave in a similar manner over time, Tyco accounts for subscriber system assets and related deferred revenue using pools, with separate pools for the components of subscriber system assets and any related deferred revenue based on the same month and year of acquisition. Tyco depreciates its pooled subscriber system assets and related deferred revenue using an accelerated method. The accelerated method uses declining balance rates based on geographical area ranging from 140% to 360% for commercial subscriber pools and dealer intangibles, and converts to a straight-line methodology when the resulting depreciation charge is greater than that for the accelerated method. Tyco uses a straight-line method for non-pooled subscriber system assets (primarily in Europe, Latin America, and Asia) and related deferred revenue, with remaining balances written off upon customer termination.

The estimated useful lives used to calculate the physical depreciation reflect the weighted average remaining utility of each asset group based upon the relationship of preliminary value to replacement cost while considering each asset group's estimated total economic life. The estimate of fair value and estimated useful lives is preliminary and subject to change once Johnson Controls has sufficient information as to the specific types, nature, age, condition, and location of Tyco's property, plant and equipment.

Table of Contents

(e)

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the preliminary fair value of the underlying net tangible and identifiable intangible assets net of liabilities. Goodwill acquired is estimated to be \$12,559 million. The estimated goodwill to be recognized is attributable primarily to expected synergies, expanded market opportunities, and other benefits that Johnson Controls believes will result from combining its operations with the operations of Tyco. The goodwill created in the merger is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes and is subject to material revision as the purchase price allocation is completed. See Note 5.

(f)

Other intangible assets net

Represents adjustments to record the preliminary estimated fair value of intangibles of approximately \$7,210 million, which is an increase of \$6,185 million over Tyco's book value of intangibles prior to the merger. The general categories of the acquired identified intangible assets are expected to be the following:

Customer relationships

Tradenames

Technology

In-process Research & Development ("IPR&D")

Backlog

Identified intangibles assets expected to be acquired consist of the following (in millions):

Intangible asset	Estimated Fair Value
Acquired identifiable-definite-lived intangible assets	\$ 4,300
Acquired indefinite lived intangible assets (primarily trademarks)	2,580
Purchased IPR&D	330
Estimated fair value of identified intangible assets	\$ 7,210

The fair value estimate for all identifiable intangible assets is preliminary and 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 determination of fair value of intangible assets, as well as estimated useful lives, remains subject to change. The finalization may have a material impact on the valuation of intangible assets and the purchase price allocation, which is expected to be finalized subsequent to the merger.

Table of Contents

(g)

Other noncurrent assets

Other noncurrent assets has been adjusted for the following (in millions):

Deferred income tax adjustment Johnson Controls pension and deferred compensation liabilities(1)	\$ (144)
Deferred tax adjustment(2)	15
Deferred financing fees(3)	25
Purchase accounting adjustment(4)	(444)
Total	\$ (548)

(1)

Represents the deferred tax impact of the payment of Johnson Controls' nonqualified defined benefit pension and deferred compensation liabilities due to change in control provisions triggered by the merger transaction. See **6(a)**.

(2)

Represents the adjustment to increase noncurrent deferred tax assets by \$15 million upon Tyco's adoption of ASU 2015-17 (see **Note 3**).

(3)

Underwriters' fees related to the term loan facility and revolving line of credit are expected to be \$23 million and \$2 million, respectively, and are presented within other noncurrent assets on the unaudited pro forma combined statement of financial position.

(4)

Represents the estimated fair value adjustment of \$444 million related to Tyco's historical other noncurrent assets being acquired by Johnson Controls in the transaction. This adjustment is comprised of (i) \$334 million related to the reduction of deferred tax assets due to an increase in deferred tax liabilities in certain jurisdictions resulting from purchase accounting. See **Note 5** and **6(m)**, (ii) \$89 million related to the elimination of Tyco's historical capitalized contract related costs, and (iii) \$21 million related to the write-off of historical deferred financing costs.

(h)

Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt

Represents the reduction in Johnson Controls' outstanding short-term debt of \$414 million for the repayment of debt in connection with the merger. Additionally, represents the repayment of \$150 million of Johnson Controls' long-term debt due to change in control provisions triggered by the merger, which was classified as current as of March 31, 2016. See **6(a)**.

(i)

Accrued compensation and benefits

Represents the settlement of short-term liabilities related to Johnson Controls' nonqualified defined benefit pension plans due to the change in control provisions triggered by the merger transaction. See **6(a)**.

Table of Contents

(j)

Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities has been adjusted for the following (in millions):

Reclassification of deferred taxes(1)	\$ (61)
Current income tax payable adjustment Johnson Controls pension and deferred compensation liabilities(2)	(16)
Purchase accounting adjustment(3)	(50)
Total	\$ (127)

(1) Represents the adjustment to Tyco's current deferred tax liabilities upon the adoption of ASU 2015-17 (see **Note 3**).

(2) Represents the adjustment to current income taxes payables related to Johnson Controls' payout of the nonqualified defined benefit pension and deferred compensation liabilities. See **6(a)**.

(3) Represents the estimated fair value adjustment related to Tyco's historical deferred revenue being assumed by Johnson Controls in the transaction. The fair value of the assumed deferred revenue was estimated based upon management's assessment of the future costs to be incurred in connection with the combined company's continued legal obligation associated with the assumed deferred revenue plus a reasonable profit margin.

(k)

Long-term debt

Long-term debt has been adjusted for the following (in millions):

\$4,000 senior unsecured term loan issuance deemed assumed by Johnson Controls(1)	\$ 4,000
Reduction in Johnson Controls outstanding debt(2)	(622)
Fair value adjustment to existing Tyco debt(3)	56
Total	\$ 3,434

(1) To fund the cash consideration to be paid to Johnson Controls shareholders for the repurchase of Johnson Controls common stock as part of the aggregate merger consideration and transaction related expenses. TSarl has obtained committed debt financing in the form of a \$4,000 million senior unsecured term loan, which, for accounting purposes, is deemed to be assumed by Johnson Controls upon closing of the merger. See **6(a)**.

(2) Represents the reduction in Johnson Controls' outstanding long-term debt for the repayment of debt due to change in control provisions triggered by the merger transaction. See **6(a)**.

(3) Represents the estimated fair value adjustment of \$56 million related to Tyco's historical long-term debt that, for accounting purposes, is deemed to be assumed by Johnson Controls in the transaction. Various valuation methodologies were used to determine the fair value of Tyco's debt, primarily dependent on the type of market in which Tyco's debt is traded. When available, quoted market prices were used to determine the fair value of Tyco's debt that is traded in active markets.

Table of Contents

(l)

Pension and postretirement benefits

Represents the settlement of long-term liabilities related to Johnson Controls' nonqualified defined benefit pension plans due to the change in control provisions triggered by the merger transaction. See **6(a)**.

(m)

Other noncurrent liabilities

Other noncurrent liabilities has been adjusted for the following (in millions):

Deferred compensation(1)	\$ (142)
Deferred tax adjustment(2)	14
Purchase accounting adjustment(3)	1,304
Total	\$ 1,176

(1)

Represents the settlement of long-term liabilities related to Johnson Controls' deferred compensation plans due to the change in control provisions triggered by the merger transaction. See **6(a)**.

(2)

Represents the adjustment to increase noncurrent deferred tax liabilities by \$14 million upon Tyco's adoption of ASU 2015-17 (see **Note 3**).

(3)

Represents the estimated fair value adjustment of \$1,304 million related to Tyco's historical other noncurrent liabilities deemed to be assumed by Johnson Controls in the transaction. Included in this amount are the following adjustments:

i.

\$1,589 million increase related to deferred income tax liabilities. The total incremental deferred tax liabilities as a result of purchase accounting was \$1,923 million, of which \$334 million was recorded in jurisdictions with offsetting deferred tax assets (see **6(g)**). The estimate of deferred taxes was determined based on the preliminary estimate of fair value of the net assets to be acquired as compared to the historical basis reflected in Tyco's historical financial statements. A weighted average statutory rate of 28% was applied. This estimate of deferred income tax is preliminary and is subject to change based on Johnson Controls' final determination of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed by jurisdiction and their respective fair values.

ii.

\$285 million reduction related to the fair value adjustment of the long-term portion of Tyco's historical deferred revenue. The fair value of the deferred revenue deemed to be assumed was estimated based upon management's assessment of the future costs expected to be incurred in connection with the combined company's continued legal obligation associated with the assumed deferred revenue plus a reasonable profit margin.

Table of Contents

(n)

Total shareholders' equity

Represents the elimination of Tyco capital in excess of par value, retained earnings, and accumulated other comprehensive loss, as well as the following adjustments to reflect the capital structure of the combined company:

a.

The reduction of common stock by \$713 million represents the adjustment to the aggregate historical par value of Johnson Controls and Tyco of \$722 million, to reflect 935,933,107 shares outstanding at a total par value of \$9 million (\$0.01 per share) calculated as follows:

Pre-merger Tyco shares outstanding (as of June 27, 2016)	426,181,054
Share consolidation ratio	0.955
Post-share consolidation Tyco shares	407,002,906
Johnson Controls shares outstanding (as of June 27, 2016)	639,708,284
Cash contributed by Tyco used to purchase shares of Johnson Controls	\$ 3,863,939,529
Johnson Controls per share consideration	\$ 34.88
Reduction in shares due to cash consideration paid by Tyco	(110,778,083)
Adjusted Johnson Controls shares outstanding (1:1 exchange ratio)	528,930,201
Pro-forma shares outstanding	935,933,107
Par value	\$ 9,359,331

b.

Adjustments to capital in excess of par value for the following (in millions):

Merger consideration	\$ 17,045
Cash contributed by Tyco used to purchase shares of Johnson Controls	(3,864)
Retained Tyco capital structure:	
Par value	(4)
Treasury stock	15
Record fair value of Tyco, net of cash consideration paid	13,192
Par value adjustment	713
Elimination of historical Johnson Controls treasury stock	(3,163)
Elimination of historical Tyco capital in excess of par value	(769)
Total	\$ 9,973

c.

Eliminate the \$3,163 million of historical treasury stock of Johnson Controls.

d.

Adjustments to retained earnings for the following (in millions):

Elimination of historical Tyco retained earnings(1)	\$ (5,213)
Payment of Johnson Controls defined benefit and deferred compensation plans(2)	(169)
Johnson Controls transaction costs(3)	(59)
Tyco transaction costs(3)	(79)
Distribution from Adient(4)	3,000
Total	\$ (2,520)

Table of Contents

- (1) Represents the reduction to retained earnings related to the elimination of Tyco's historical equity.
- (2) Represents the reduction to retained earnings related to the payment of Johnson Controls' nonqualified defined benefit and deferred compensation plans. See **6(a)**.
- (3) Represents the reduction to retained earnings related to estimated transaction costs expected to be incurred by Johnson Controls or Tyco on or prior to the merger under signed agreements that had been executed as of June 27, 2016, which primarily relate to financing, investment banking, advisory, legal, valuation, and other professional fees, and retention-related costs for certain Tyco employees. Not included in these costs are employee or integration-related costs such as severance, restructuring or other costs anticipated to be incurred to achieve ongoing operating synergies following the completion of the merger. The Johnson Controls and Tyco transaction costs related to the merger are preliminary estimates only, are inherently uncertain, and could differ materially from actual results.
- (4) Represents the increase to retained earnings due to the distribution expected to be received from Adient prior to the completion of the spin-off.
- e. Eliminate the \$1,829 million of historical accumulated comprehensive loss of Tyco.

7. Statements of Operations Adjustments

The following outlines the various adjustments to the unaudited pro forma combined statements of income.

(a)**Net sales**

The reduction to net sales include \$35 million and \$16 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and six months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, related to fair value adjustments of Tyco's deferred revenue in purchase accounting. See Note **6(j)** and **6(m)**.

(b)**Cost of sales**

The increase to cost of sales is comprised of the following (in millions):

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2015

Adjustment for accounting for defined benefit plans(1)	\$ 36
Depreciation adjustment for property, plant and equipment(2)	(26)
Amortization adjustment for identified definite-lived intangible assets(3)	117
Eliminate amortization of deferred costs(4)	(11)
Total pro forma adjustment to cost of sales	\$ 116

Table of Contents**Six Months Ended March 31, 2016**

Depreciation adjustment for property, plant and equipment(2)	\$ (12)
Amortization adjustment for identified definite-lived intangible assets(3)	53
Eliminate amortization of deferred costs(4)	(5)
Total pro forma adjustment to cost of sales	\$ 36

(1) For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, represents the adjustment due to the change in timing of defined benefit plans' mark-to-market gain or loss recognition. See **Note 3**.

(2) The adjustments made to cost of sales include \$26 million and \$12 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and six months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, of a reduction to depreciation expense due to the fair value adjustments of Tyco's property, plant and equipment in purchase accounting. See **Note 6(d)** and **7(c)**.

For each increase or decrease of \$100 million to the adjustment to property, plant and equipment, assuming a weighted average useful life of 7 years, depreciation expense recorded in cost of sales would increase or decrease by \$6 million and \$3 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and six months ended March 31, 2016, respectively.

(3) The adjustments made to cost of sales include \$117 million and \$53 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and six months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, of additional amortization expense due to the identification of definite-lived intangible assets in purchase accounting discussed in **Note 6(f)**. Refer to **7(c)** below for further discussion of amortization expense for the definite-lived intangible assets.

For each increase or decrease of \$100 million to the adjustment to definite-lived intangible assets with a useful life greater than one year, assuming a weighted average useful life of 10 years, amortization expense recorded in cost of sales would increase or decrease by \$3 million and \$2 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and six months ended March 31, 2016, respectively.

(4) The adjustments made to cost of sales include \$11 million and \$5 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and six months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, related to fair value adjustments to eliminate the amortization of Tyco's capitalized contract related costs in purchase accounting. See **Note 6(g)**.

(c) **Selling, general and administrative expenses**

The increase to selling, general and administrative expenses is comprised of the following (in millions):

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2015

Adjustment for accounting for defined benefit plans(1)	109
Depreciation adjustment for property, plant and equipment(2)	(37)
Amortization adjustment for identified definite-lived intangible assets(3)	223
Total pro forma adjustment to selling, general and administrative expenses	295

Table of Contents**Six Months Ended March 31, 2016**

Adjustment for accounting for defined benefit plans(1)	\$ (14)
Depreciation adjustment for property, plant and equipment(2)	(15)
Amortization adjustment for identified definite-lived intangible assets(3)	99
Transaction costs(4)	(44)
Total pro forma adjustment to selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 26

-
- (1) For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, represents the adjustment due to the change in timing of defined benefit plans' mark-to-market gain or loss recognition and the reversal of actuarial gain or loss amortization included in historical Tyco results. For the six months ended March 31, 2016, represents the reversal of actuarial gain or loss amortization included in historical Tyco results. See **Note 3**.
- (2) The adjustments made to selling, general and administrative expenses include \$37 million and \$15 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and six months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, of a reduction to depreciation expense due to the fair value adjustments of Tyco's property, plant and equipment in purchase accounting. See **Note 6(d)** and **7(b)**.
- For each increase or decrease of \$100 million to the adjustment to property, plant and equipment, assuming a weighted average useful life of 7 years, depreciation expense recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses would increase or decrease by \$8 million and \$4 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and six months ended March 31, 2016, respectively.
- (3) The adjustments made to selling, general and administrative expense includes \$223 million and \$99 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and six months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, of additional amortization expense due to the identification of definite-lived intangible assets in purchase accounting discussed in **Note 6(f)**.
- For each increase or decrease of \$100 million to the adjustment to definite-lived intangible assets with a useful life greater than one year, assuming a weighted average useful life of 10 years, amortization expense included in selling, general and administrative expenses would increase or decrease by \$7 million and \$3 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and six months ended March 31, 2016, respectively.

Table of Contents

Pro forma amortization has been estimated on a preliminary basis, and only includes additional amortization expense for definite-lived intangible assets with an estimated useful life greater than one year, as follows (in millions, except estimated useful life):

The total impact to cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses is summarized below:

	Estimated Fair Value	Weighted Average Estimated Useful Life	Estimated Amortization Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2015	Six Months Ended March 31, 2016
Acquired definite-lived intangible assets with estimated useful life greater than one year	\$ 4,190(1)	10	\$ 428	\$ 200
Tyco historical amortization			(88)	(48)
Pro forma amortization expense			\$ 340	\$ 152

(1) Excludes \$110 million of definite-lived intangible assets which have an estimated useful life of less than one year and therefore were excluded from the above adjustment as the amortization is not expected to have a continuing impact.

(4) Represents the elimination of non-recurring transaction costs that are directly related to the merger of \$18 million and \$26 million incurred by Johnson Controls and Tyco, respectively, during the six months ended March 31, 2016.

(d)**Interest expense**

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, represents an increase to interest expense of \$87 million, comprised of (i) \$86 million of additional interest expense calculated at an assumed rate of 2.13%, representing the three-month London Interbank Offer Rate as of June 27, 2016 plus 1.50% in accordance with the terms of the commitment letter executed with the lenders, on the \$4,000 million of senior unsecured term loan, (ii) an increase of \$5 million related to amortization of deferred financing fees incurred by TSarI in connection with the senior unsecured term loan, (iii) a decrease of \$2 million as a result of a \$56 million step-up in fair value of existing Tyco debt, which is recognized as a reduction to interest expense over the remaining term of the existing debt, and (iv) a decrease of \$2 million related to elimination of amortization expense related to Tyco's preexisting deferred financing costs. A $\frac{1}{8}$ percent increase or decrease in the interest rates assumed above would result in an aggregate increase or decrease to interest expense of \$5 million in the period.

For the six months ended March 31, 2016, represents an increase to interest expense of \$44 million comprised of (i) \$43 million of additional interest expense at a rate of 2.13%, as calculated above, related to the \$4,000 million senior unsecured term loan entered into by Tyco, (ii) an increase of \$3 million related to amortization of deferred financing fees incurred by Tyco in conjunction with the senior unsecured term loan, (iii) a decrease of \$1 million as a result of the \$56 million step-up in fair value of existing Tyco debt, which is recognized as a reduction to interest expense over the remaining term of the debt, and (iv) a decrease of \$1 million related to elimination of amortization expense related to Tyco's preexisting deferred financing costs. A $\frac{1}{8}$ percent increase or decrease in the assumed rates would result in an aggregate increase or decrease to the above noted interest expense of \$2 million in the term loan interest expense.

Table of Contents

The net impact to interest expense as a result of the repayment of Johnson Controls debt and short-term borrowings by Johnson Controls discussed in **Note 6(a)** are immaterial to all periods presented.

(e)

Provision for income taxes

Represents the income tax effect for unaudited pro forma combined statement of income adjustments related to the merger using statutory tax rates in each jurisdiction, less any applicable valuation allowances for both the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 and the six months ended March 31, 2016. Because the adjustments contained in this unaudited pro forma combined financial information are based on estimates, the effective tax rate will likely vary from the effective rate in periods subsequent to the merger. Additionally, certain adjustments reflect transactions that will occur within legal entities located in jurisdictions which are subject to valuation allowances and a tax benefit is not expected to be realized on a more likely than not basis. Adjustments to established deferred tax assets and liabilities as well as the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities upon detailed analysis of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities may occur in conjunction with the finalization of the purchase accounting, and these items could be material.

8. Earnings per share

The unaudited pro forma weighted average number of basic shares outstanding is calculated as follows (in millions, except share consolidation ratio and per share amounts):

	Fiscal Year Ended 9/30/2015	Six Months Ended 3/31/2016
Weighted average Tyco shares outstanding Basic(1)	421.0	424.0
Share consolidation ratio:	0.955	0.955
Post-share consolidation shares:	402.1	404.9
Johnson Controls shares outstanding as of June 27, 2016:	639.7	639.7
Sub-total	1,041.8	1,044.6
Cash consideration to Johnson Controls shareholders:	\$ 3,864	\$ 3,864
Per share consideration:	\$ 34.88	\$ 34.88
Reduction in shares:	110.8	110.8
Adjusted weighted average shares outstanding Basic(2)	931.0	933.8

(1) Historical Tyco weighted average shares for the periods presented.

(2) For purposes of pro forma earnings per share, adjusted weighted average shares outstanding do not reflect equity awards which may vest upon satisfaction of "double trigger" criteria for accelerated vesting contained in the award agreements. At this time, the number of awards that will be accelerated as a result of the merger is not known and an estimate would require us to make highly uncertain and unsubstantiated assumptions, and therefore would not result in factually supportable adjustments to the unaudited combined pro forma financial information.

The unaudited pro forma weighted average number of diluted shares outstanding is calculated by adding the effect of dilutive securities to the unaudited pro forma weighted average number of basic shares outstanding. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, the effect of dilutive securities are comprised of 6.3 million shares and 5.7 million shares of common stock of the combined company

Table of Contents

exercisable or issuable pursuant to outstanding awards of Johnson Controls and Tyco, respectively. For the six months ended March 31, 2016, the effect of dilutive securities are comprised of 4.5 million shares and 4.0 million shares of common stock of the combined company exercisable or issuable pursuant to outstanding awards of Johnson Controls and Tyco, respectively. The dilutive effects of these share-based awards were computed using the treasury stock method.

(in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended 9/30/2015	Six Months Ended 3/31/2016
Pro forma weighted basic shares outstanding:	931.0	933.8
Dilutive impact of Tyco awards outstanding:	5.7	4.0
Dilutive impact of Johnson Controls awards outstanding:	6.3	4.5
Adjusted weighted average shares outstanding Diluted	943.0	942.3

9. Automotive Experience Business Spin-off

On July 24, 2015, Johnson Controls announced its intent to pursue a separation of the Automotive Experience business through a spin-off to shareholders in early fiscal 2017. The newly publicly traded company will be named Adient. The proposed spin-off is subject to various conditions, is complex in nature, and may be affected by unanticipated developments, credit and equity markets, or changes in market conditions. Completion of the proposed spin-off will be contingent upon customary closing conditions, including final approval from the combined company's Board of Directors. In connection with the proposed spin-off of Adient, Adient intends to obtain debt financing, of which a portion of the proceeds would remain with Adient following the spin-off, and the remainder of the proceeds being distributed to Johnson Controls prior to the completion of the spin-off.

Due to the significance of the transaction, the unaudited pro forma combined statement of financial position as of March 31, 2016 and the unaudited pro forma combined statements of income for the year ended September 30, 2015 and for the six months ended March 31, 2016 have been adjusted to reflect the spin-off of the Automotive Experience business, which is expected to be treated as a discontinued operation at the time of the spin-off. Additionally, as this probable transaction has not yet been reflected in the historical financial statements of Johnson Controls, unaudited pro forma statements of income for Johnson Controls have been provided within this Note 9 for the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 in order to provide pro forma presentation of the proposed spin-off for the three years presented in Johnson Controls' current report on Form 8-K (Items 8.01 and 9.01) filed with the SEC on March 3, 2016.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated statements of income have been prepared in accordance with the discontinued operations guidance in ASC 205 and therefore do not reflect what Johnson Controls' or Adient's results of operations would have been on a stand-alone basis and are not necessarily indicative of Johnson Controls' or Adient's future results of operations. As such, the unaudited pro forma combined financial statements of income do not allocate any general corporate overhead expenses of Johnson Controls to the Automotive Experience business.

The information in the Automotive Experience Spin-off column in the unaudited pro forma consolidated statements of income was prepared based on the Johnson Controls' audited financial statements for the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 and only include costs that are directly attributable to the operating results of the Automotive Experience business.

Table of Contents

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF INCOME
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014
(In millions, except per share data)

	Historical Johnson Controls	Automotive Experience Spin-off	Pro Forma Johnson Controls Continuing Operations
Net sales			
Products and systems	\$ 34,978	\$ (22,032)	\$ 12,946
Services	3,771		3,771
	38,749	(22,032)	16,717
Cost of sales			
Products and systems	29,910	(20,039)	9,871
Services	2,534		2,534
	32,444	(20,039)	12,405
Gross profit	6,305	(1,993)	4,312
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(4,216)	1,222	(2,994)
Restructuring and impairment costs	(324)	159	(165)
Net financing charges	(244)	18	(226)
Equity income	395	(285)	110
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	1,916	(879)	1,037
Provision for income taxes	407	(314)	93
Income from continuing operations	1,509	(565)	944
Income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	105	(67)	38
Net income from continuing operations attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc. common shareholders	\$ 1,404	\$ (498)	\$ 906
Basic earnings per share attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc. from continuing operations	\$ 2.11		\$ 1.36
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc. from continuing operations	\$ 2.08		\$ 1.34
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:			
Basic	666.9		666.9
Diluted	674.8		674.8

Table of Contents

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF INCOME
FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013
(In millions, except per share data)

	Historical Johnson Controls	Automotive Experience Spin-off	Pro Forma Johnson Controls Continuing Operations
Net sales			
Products and systems	\$ 33,092	\$ (20,461)	\$ 12,631
Services	4,053		4,053
	37,145	(20,461)	16,684
Cost of sales			
Products and systems	28,189	(18,833)	9,356
Services	2,810		2,810
	30,999	(18,833)	12,166
Gross profit	6,146	(1,628)	4,518
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(3,627)	1,097	(2,530)
Restructuring and impairment costs	(903)	712	(191)
Net financing charges	(247)	12	(235)
Equity income	399	(303)	96
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	1,768	(110)	1,658
Provision for income taxes	674	(206)	468
Income from continuing operations	1,094	96	1,190
Income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	102	(58)	44
Net income from continuing operations attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc. common shareholders	\$ 992	\$ 154	\$ 1,146
Basic earnings per share attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc. from continuing operations	\$ 1.45		\$ 1.68
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Johnson Controls, Inc. from continuing operations	\$ 1.44		\$ 1.66
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:			
Basic	683.7		683.7
Diluted	689.2		689.2

Table of Contents

**COMPARISON OF THE RIGHTS OF HOLDERS OF JOHNSON CONTROLS COMMON STOCK
AND TYCO ORDINARY SHARES**

The rights of the shareholders of Johnson Controls and the relative powers of the Johnson Controls board of directors are governed by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, including the WBCL, and the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation and the Johnson Controls bylaws. As a result of the merger, each issued and outstanding share of Johnson Controls common stock (other than shares held by Johnson Controls, Tyco, Merger Sub and certain subsidiaries of Johnson Controls and Tyco, as described in the merger agreement) will be converted into the right to receive the merger consideration, consisting of:

in the case of a share of Johnson Controls common stock that is converted into the right to receive the share consideration, one ordinary share of the combined company; or

in the case of a share of Johnson Controls common stock that is converted into the right to receive the cash consideration, \$34.88 in cash, without interest.

Each Tyco ordinary share issued to Johnson Controls shareholders in connection with the merger, which will become an ordinary share of the combined company, will be issued in accordance with, and will carry with it the rights and obligations set forth in, Tyco's articles of association. As Tyco is a public limited company incorporated under the laws of Ireland, the rights of the shareholders of Tyco are governed by applicable Irish law, including the Irish Companies Act, and by Tyco's articles of association.

Although many of the principal attributes of Johnson Controls common stock are similar to those of Tyco ordinary shares, there are differences between the rights of shareholders of Johnson Controls under the laws of the State of Wisconsin and the rights of shareholders of Tyco under Irish law. In addition, there are differences between the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation and the Johnson Controls bylaws and Tyco's memorandum and articles of association.

The following is a summary comparison of certain differences between the rights of Johnson Controls shareholders under the WBCL, the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation and the Johnson Controls bylaws, on the one hand, and the rights that Johnson Controls shareholders will have as shareholders of the combined company under the Irish Companies Act and Tyco's memorandum and articles of association, which, subject to the amendments contemplated by the Tyco governing documents proposals and set forth on Annex B-1 and Annex B-2 to this joint proxy statement/prospectus, will become the memorandum and articles of association of the combined company, on the other hand. The discussion in this section does not include a description of rights or obligations under the U.S. federal securities laws or NYSE listing requirements. Such rights and obligations generally apply equally to Johnson Controls common stock and Tyco ordinary shares, and therefore will apply equally to combined company ordinary shares.

The statements in this section are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation and the Johnson Controls bylaws, which have been filed by Johnson Controls with the SEC, Tyco's memorandum and articles of association, which has been filed by Tyco with the SEC, and the proposed amendments to the Tyco memorandum and articles of association set forth on Annex B-1 and Annex B-2 to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Copies of the full text of the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation and the Johnson Controls bylaws as currently in effect, and Tyco's memorandum and articles of association as currently in effect, are available, without charge, by following the instructions in the section entitled "*Where You Can Find More Information.*" For more information about the proposed amendments to Tyco's memorandum and articles of association, see "*Tyco Proposals Tyco Governing Documents Proposals (Resolutions 1 and 2).*" You are also urged to carefully read the relevant provisions of the

Table of Contents

WBCL and the Irish Companies Act for a more complete understanding of the differences between being a shareholder of Johnson Controls and a shareholder of Tyco.

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Authorized and Outstanding Capital Stock

The authorized capital stock of Johnson Controls currently consists of 1,800,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, and 2,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$1.00 par value.

As of June 27, 2016, the record date for the Johnson Controls special meeting, Johnson Controls had 639,708,284 shares of common stock issued and outstanding and no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding.

The number of authorized shares of common stock may be increased or reduced by amending the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation. Johnson Controls may amend the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation as described under " *Amendments of Governing Documents*." In addition, under the WBCL, the board of directors of Johnson Controls, without shareholder approval, may approve the issuance of authorized but unissued shares of common stock.

The Johnson Controls articles of incorporation grant the board of directors of Johnson Controls the authority to divide Johnson Controls' preferred stock into series, and to determine and fix the relative rights and preferences of the shares of any series so established prior to the issuance thereof with respect to (i) the rate of dividend and the date from which such dividends shall be cumulative, (ii) the price at and the terms and conditions on which shares may be redeemed, (iii) the amount payable upon shares in the event of voluntary or involuntary liquidation, (iv) sinking fund provisions for the redemption or purchase of shares, (v) the terms and conditions on which such shares of preferred stock may be converted into shares of Johnson Controls common stock, if any and (vi) voting rights, if any.

The authorized share capital of Tyco is €40,000 and \$11,000,000 divided into 40,000 ordinary A shares with a par value of €1.00 per share, 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of \$0.01 per share and 100,000,000 preferred shares with a par value of \$0.01 per share.

As of June 27, 2016, the record date for the Tyco EGM, Tyco had zero ordinary A shares, par value €1.00 per share issued and outstanding, 426,181,054 ordinary shares, par value \$0.01 per share, issued and outstanding and zero preferred shares, par value of \$0.01 per share, issued and outstanding.

The authorized share capital may be increased or reduced (but not below the number of issued ordinary shares, preferred shares or ordinary A shares, as applicable) by a simple majority of the votes cast at a general meeting (referred to under Irish law as an "ordinary resolution"). The number of shares to be issued to Johnson Controls shareholders in the merger may exceed the available authorized but unissued number of ordinary shares under the current authorized share capital after taking into account the effects of the Tyco share consolidation. Accordingly it is proposed to increase the authorized share capital of Tyco immediately following the Tyco share consolidation to 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares (the number of authorized ordinary shares of Tyco immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation) at the Tyco EGM. Since almost all of the current authorized share capital of Tyco ordinary shares will be used in the issuance of the combined company ordinary shares in the merger, it will be further proposed at the Tyco EGM that Tyco shareholders approve an ordinary resolution to increase the authorized share capital of Tyco to a total of 2,000,000,000 ordinary shares, 200,000,000 preferred shares and 40,000 ordinary A shares following consummation of the merger.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Notwithstanding anything in the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation to the contrary, the board of directors of Johnson Controls may not cause any shares of preferred stock to be issued if, as a result of such issuance, the aggregate amount payable on all shares of preferred stock outstanding in the event of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation of all shares of Preferred Stock outstanding would exceed \$100,000,000.

Tyco

Under Irish law, the directors of a company may issue new ordinary, preferred or ordinary A shares without shareholder approval once authorized to do so by its articles of association or by an ordinary resolution adopted by the shareholders at a general meeting. The authorization may be granted for a maximum period of five years, at which point it must be renewed by the shareholders by an ordinary resolution. Because of this requirement of Irish law, Tyco's articles of association authorize the board of directors of Tyco to issue new ordinary, preferred and ordinary A shares without shareholder approval for a period of five years from September 8, 2014 up to Tyco's current authorized share capital. As a result of the increase in the authorized share capital for the purposes of issuing shares in the merger, it will be proposed at the Tyco EGM that Tyco shareholders authorize the directors of Tyco pursuant to an ordinary resolution to issue ordinary shares up to the authorized but unissued share capital of Tyco as increased for the purposes of issuing shares under the merger until the earlier of the Tyco annual general meeting in 2017 and June 9, 2017. Following consummation of the merger, the combined company will have used almost all of its authorized but unissued ordinary share capital and therefore the authority of its directors to issue shares. Accordingly, it will be further proposed at the Tyco EGM that Tyco shareholders authorize the directors of Tyco pursuant to an ordinary resolution to issue shares up to an aggregate nominal value of \$3,050,000 until the earlier of the Tyco annual general meeting in 2017 and June 9, 2017, which will represent approximately 33% of the enlarged issued share capital immediately following the consummation of the merger. The consummation of the merger is not conditioned on the passing of this share issuance resolution.

Consolidation and Division; Subdivision

Under the WBCL, the issued shares of a corporation may be combined into a smaller number of shares or split into a greater number of shares through an amendment to its articles of incorporation. Johnson Controls may amend the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation as described under " *Amendments of Governing Documents.*"

Tyco's articles of association provide that Tyco may, by ordinary resolution, consolidate and divide its issued share capital into a smaller number of shares, or subdivide its issued share capital into a larger number of shares.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Reduction of Share Capital

Under the WBCL, Johnson Controls may reacquire, redeem, convert or cancel its capital, subject to the requirement that at all times capital stock of Johnson Controls is outstanding there must be outstanding (i) one or more shares that together have unlimited voting rights and (ii) one or more shares, which may be the same share or shares as those with unlimited voting rights, that together are entitled to receive the net assets of Johnson Controls upon dissolution. The board of directors of Johnson Controls may, by resolution, cancel shares of its capital stock held in treasury or otherwise acquired by Johnson Controls.

Tyco may, by ordinary resolution, reduce its authorized but unissued share capital in any way. Tyco may also, by special resolution (a "special resolution" requires the approval of not less than 75% of the votes of Tyco's shareholders cast at a general meeting at which a quorum is present) and subject to confirmation by the High Court of Ireland, reduce or cancel its issued share capital in any way permitted by the Irish Companies Act. If the proposed amendments to the articles of association of Tyco proposed at the Tyco EGM are adopted, Tyco will also be able to increase or reduce the par value of any class of its shares by an ordinary resolution, with the resulting increase or reduction in share capital being taken from or credited to the undenominated capital of Tyco.

270

Table of Contents**Johnson Controls****Tyco****Preemption Rights, Share Warrants and Options**

Johnson Controls' shareholders do not have preemptive rights to acquire newly issued shares of Johnson Controls common stock. According to the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation, holders of Johnson Controls capital stock do not have any preemptive or preferential rights other than as the board of directors of Johnson Controls in its discretion may from time to time determine.

Under the WBCL, unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, a corporation may issue rights, options or warrants for the purchase of shares of the corporation. The rights, options or warrants may contain provisions that adjust the rights, options or warrants in the event of an acquisition of shares or a reorganization, merger, share exchange, sale of assets or other occurrence. Subject to the articles of incorporation, the board of directors may determine the terms on which the rights, options or warrants are issued, their form and content, and the consideration for which the shares are to be issued. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation before issuance of the rights, options or warrants, a corporation may issue rights, options or warrants that include conditions that prevent the holder of a specified percentage of the outstanding shares of the corporation, including subsequent transferees of the holder, from exercising those rights, options or warrants.

Under Irish law, certain statutory preemption rights apply automatically in favor of shareholders where shares are to be issued for cash. Tyco has opted out of these preemption rights in its articles of association as permitted under Irish law. Because Irish law requires this opt-out to be renewed every five years by a special resolution of the shareholders, Tyco's articles of association provide that this opt-out must be so renewed in accordance with Irish statutory requirements. If the opt-out is not renewed, shares issued for cash must be offered to existing shareholders of Tyco on a pro rata basis to their existing shareholding before the shares may be issued to any new shareholders. Statutory preemption rights do not apply (i) where shares are issued for non-cash consideration (such as in a stock-for-stock acquisition), (ii) to the issue of non-equity shares (that is, shares that have the right to participate only up to a specified amount in any income or capital distribution) or (iii) where shares are issued pursuant to an employee option or similar equity plan. The current opt-out from pre-emption rights of Tyco only applies in respect of its current authorized but unissued share capital. Since the issuance of the combined company ordinary shares pursuant to the merger will use almost all of the current authorized but unissued share capital, it will be proposed at the Tyco EGM that Tyco shareholders authorize the directors of Tyco pursuant to a special resolution to issue shares for cash without the application of preemption rights of up to an aggregate nominal value of \$450,000, which will represent approximately 5% of the enlarged issued share capital immediately following the consummation of the merger, with such authority expiring on the earlier of the Tyco annual general meeting in 2017 or June 9, 2017, unless otherwise varied, revoked or renewed. The consummation of the merger is not conditioned on the passing of the Tyco preemption waiver proposal.

Under Irish law, Tyco is prohibited from allotting shares without consideration. 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 Irish Companies Act.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Distributions, Dividends, Repurchases and Redemptions

Distributions / Dividends

Under the WBCL, distributions are paid at the discretion of the board of directors of a Wisconsin corporation.

The board of directors of Johnson Controls may authorize, and Johnson Controls may make, distributions to its shareholders, including in connection with the repurchase of its shares, in amounts determined by the board of directors of Johnson Controls, unless:

after the distribution, Johnson Controls would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or

Johnson Controls' total assets after the distribution would be less than the sum of its total liabilities, *plus*, unless the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation provide otherwise, the amount that would be needed to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution of shareholders whose preferential rights are superior to those receiving the distribution if Johnson Controls were to be dissolved at the time of distribution.

The Johnson Controls articles of incorporation state that after all dividends on all series of preferred stock entitled to dividends accrued have been paid, the holders of Johnson Controls common stock shall be entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared thereon from time to time by the board of directors of Johnson Controls, at its discretion, out of any assets of the corporation at the time legally available for payment of dividends.

Distributions / Dividends

Under Irish law, dividends and distributions may only be made from distributable reserves. Distributable reserves generally means accumulated realized profits less accumulated realized losses and includes reserves created by way of capital reduction. In addition, no distribution or dividend may be made unless the net assets of Tyco are equal to, or in excess of, the aggregate of Tyco's called-up share capital plus undistributable reserves and the distribution does not reduce Tyco's net assets below such aggregate.

Undistributable reserves include the share premium account, the par value of Tyco shares acquired by Tyco and the amount by which Tyco's accumulated unrealized profits, so far as not previously utilized by any capitalization, exceed Tyco's accumulated unrealized losses, so far as not previously written off in a reduction or reorganization of capital.

The determination as to whether or not Tyco has sufficient distributable reserves to fund a dividend must be made by reference to the "relevant financial statements" of Tyco. The "relevant financial statements" are either the last set of unconsolidated annual audited financial statements or other financial statements properly prepared in accordance with the Irish Companies Act, which give a "true and fair view" of Tyco's unconsolidated financial position and accord with accepted accounting practice. The relevant financial statements must be filed in the Companies Registration Office (the official public registry for companies in Ireland).

Tyco's articles of association authorize the directors to pay interim dividends without shareholder approval to the extent they appear justified by profits. The Tyco board of directors may also recommend a dividend to be approved and declared by the shareholders at a general meeting and may direct that the payment be made by distribution of assets, shares or cash. No dividend issued may exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

Dividends may be declared and paid in the form of cash or non-cash assets and may be paid in dollars or any other currency.

The Tyco board of directors may deduct from any dividend payable to any shareholder any amounts payable by such shareholder to Tyco in relation to the Tyco shares.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Pursuant to the articles of association of Tyco, the directors may determine that any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date of its declaration shall be forfeited and cease to remain owing by Tyco.

Repurchases / Redemptions

Repurchases / Redemptions

Unless otherwise restricted in the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation, under the WBCL, Johnson Controls may redeem or repurchase its own shares of capital stock, subject to the limitations described above in " *Reduction of Share Capital.*"

Under Irish law, Tyco may issue redeemable shares and redeem them out of distributable reserves or, where Tyco proposes to cancel the shares on redemption, the proceeds of a new issue of shares for that purpose.

Tyco may only issue redeemable shares if the nominal value of the issued share capital that is not redeemable is not less than 10% of the nominal value of the total issued share capital of Tyco.

Tyco may also be given authority to purchase its own shares as overseas market purchases on a recognized stock exchange such as the NYSE or off-market purchases with such authority to be given by its shareholders at a general meeting, which would take effect on the same terms and be subject to the same conditions as applicable to purchases by Tyco's subsidiaries. Tyco currently has authority to make market purchases which permits Tyco and any subsidiary of Tyco to acquire shares not exceeding in the aggregate, 40,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.01 each (which represented slightly less than 10% of Tyco's issued ordinary shares at the date of the passing of the resolution to grant the authority). In accordance with the authority the maximum price to be paid for any ordinary share shall be an amount equal to 110% of the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange for the ordinary shares on the trading day preceding the day on which the relevant share is purchased by Tyco or the relevant subsidiary of Tyco, and the minimum price to be paid for any ordinary share shall be the nominal value of such share. The authority is due to expire on the earlier of the Tyco annual general in March 2017 or 18 months from the Tyco 2016 annual general meeting.

Repurchased and redeemed shares may be canceled or held as treasury shares. The nominal value of treasury shares held by Tyco at any time must not exceed 10% of the aggregate of the par value and share premium received in respect of the allotment of Tyco shares together with the par value of any shares acquired by Tyco.

Tyco may not exercise any voting rights in respect of any shares held as treasury shares. Treasury shares may be canceled by Tyco or reissued subject to certain conditions.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Purchase of Johnson Controls Capital Stock by Subsidiaries of Johnson Controls

Under the WBCL, subsidiaries of Johnson Controls are not prevented from purchasing shares of Johnson Controls common stock.

Tyco's articles of association provide that any ordinary share that Tyco has agreed to acquire shall be deemed to be a redeemable share. Accordingly, for the purposes of Irish law, the repurchase of ordinary shares by Tyco may be effected as a redemption.

Purchases by Subsidiaries of Tyco

Under Irish law, Tyco's subsidiaries may purchase Tyco ordinary shares either as overseas market purchases on a recognized stock exchange such as NYSE or off-market purchases.

For a subsidiary of Tyco to make overseas market purchases of Tyco ordinary shares, the shareholders of Tyco must provide general authorization for such purchases by way of ordinary resolution. Tyco's subsidiaries have the authority to make overseas market purchases of Tyco ordinary shares as described above.

For a purchase by a subsidiary of Tyco ordinary shares off market, the proposed purchase contract must be authorized by special resolution of Tyco shareholders before the contract is entered into. The person whose Tyco ordinary shares are to be bought back cannot vote in favor of the special resolution, and from the date of the notice of the meeting at which the resolution approving the contract is proposed, the purchase contract must be on display or must be available for inspection by Tyco shareholders at the registered office of Tyco.

The number of shares held by the subsidiaries of Tyco at any time will count as treasury shares and will be included in any calculation of the permitted treasury share threshold of 10% of the aggregate of the par value and share premium received in respect of the allotment of Tyco shares together with the par value of any shares acquired by Tyco. While a subsidiary holds Tyco ordinary shares, such subsidiary cannot exercise any voting rights in respect of those shares. The acquisition of Tyco ordinary shares by a subsidiary must be funded out of distributable reserves of the subsidiary.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Dividends in Shares / Bonus Issues

Under the WBCL, unless a corporation's articles of incorporation provide otherwise, it may issue shares proportionally and without consideration to its shareholders. For the discussion of dividends and distributions, see " *Distributions, Dividends, Repurchases and Redemptions.*"

Under Tyco's articles of association, the board of directors may resolve to capitalize any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any of Tyco's reserve accounts or to the credit of the profit and loss account which is not available for distribution by applying such sum in paying up in full unissued shares to be allotted as fully paid bonus shares to those shareholders of Tyco who would have been entitled to that sum if it were distributable and had been distributed by way of dividend (and in the same proportions).

Lien on Shares, Calls on Shares and Forfeiture of Shares

Under the WBCL, a corporation may place in escrow shares issued for a contract for future services or benefits or a promissory note, or make other arrangements to restrict the transfer of the shares, and may credit distributions in respect of the shares against their purchase price, until the services are performed, the benefits are received or the note is paid. If the services are not performed, the benefits are not received or the note is not paid, the corporation may cancel, in whole or in part, the shares escrowed or restricted and the distributions credited.

Tyco's articles of association provide that Tyco will have a first and paramount lien on every share for all moneys payable, whether presently due or not, in respect of such Tyco ordinary share. Subject to the terms of their allotment, directors may call for any unpaid amounts in respect of any shares to be paid, and if payment is not made, the shares may be forfeited. These provisions are standard inclusions in the articles of association of an Irish company limited by shares, such as Tyco. The shares to be issued to Johnson Controls shareholders in the merger will be fully paid up.

Share Certificates

Johnson Controls' bylaws authorize the issuance of Johnson Controls common stock in certificated or uncertificated form.

Pursuant to the Irish Companies Act, a shareholder is entitled to be issued a share certificate on request and subject to payment of a nominal fee.

Table of Contents**Johnson Controls****Tyco****Number, Election and Qualification of Directors***Number of Directors*

The WBCL provides that a board of directors must consist of one or more natural persons, with the number specified or fixed in accordance with the articles of incorporation or bylaws. The number of directors may be increased or decreased (except that a decrease in the number of directors may not shorten an incumbent director's term) from time to time by amendment to, or in the manner provided in, the articles of incorporation or the bylaws.

Pursuant to the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation, the number of directors shall not be less than three and shall be fixed from time to time by the Johnson Controls bylaws. The Johnson Controls bylaws require that the number of directors of Johnson Controls be not less than nine and not more than 13.

Election

Under the Johnson Controls bylaws, election of directors at all meetings of Johnson Controls shareholders at which directors are to be elected shall be by ballot. In uncontested director elections, a majority of the votes cast at any meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors at which a quorum is present shall elect directors, subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock to elect directors under specified circumstances. For purposes of this standard, a "majority of the votes cast" means that the number of shares voted "for" a director's election exceeds 50% of the number of votes cast with respect to that director's election. Votes cast shall include votes "for" and "against" that director's election and direction to withhold authority in each case and exclude abstentions and broker non-votes with respect to that director's election.

In the event of a "contested election" of directors, directors shall be elected by the vote of a plurality of the votes cast at any meeting for the election of directors at which a quorum is present. For purposes of this provision, "contested election" means any election of directors in which the number of candidates for election as directors exceeds the number of directors to be elected, as determined by the secretary of Johnson Controls.

Qualifications

Under the WBCL, a director is not required to be a resident of the State of Wisconsin or a shareholder of the corporation.

Number of Directors

Tyco's articles of association currently provide that the number of directors will be not less than two and not more than 13. As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the Tyco board of directors consisted of 11 directors.

Election

Under Tyco's articles of association directors are subject to re-election at each annual general meeting, unless they previously are removed from office or resign. Any director who stands for re-election at an annual general meeting but whose election is not approved by an ordinary resolution at that meeting will retire at the end of that meeting.

Directors are elected by the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by shareholders at an annual general meeting, each by an individual resolution, and serve for one-year terms. Any nominee for director who does not receive a majority of the votes cast is not elected to the board. However, because Irish law requires a minimum of two directors at all times, in the event that an election results in no directors being elected, each of the two nominees receiving the greatest number of votes in favor of his or her election shall hold office until his or her successor shall be elected. In the event that an election results in only one director being elected, that director shall be elected and shall serve for a one-year term, and the nominee receiving the greatest number of votes in favor of their election shall hold office until his or her successor shall be elected.

Tyco's articles of association provide that no person shall be appointed director unless nominated as follows:

- (i) by or at the direction of the board of Tyco;
- (ii) with respect to election at an annual general meeting, by any shareholder who holds ordinary shares or other shares carrying the general right to vote at general meetings of Tyco, who is a shareholder at the time of the giving of the notice and at the time of the relevant annual general meeting and who timely complies with the notice procedures set out in the articles of association; or

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

(iii) with respect to election at an extraordinary general meeting (including an extraordinary general meeting requisitioned in accordance with section 178(3) of the Irish Companies Act), by a shareholder or shareholders who hold ordinary shares or other shares carrying the general right to vote at general meetings of Tyco and who make such nomination in the written requisition of the extraordinary general meeting in accordance with Tyco's articles of association.

Tyco's articles of association provide that directors shall be appointed as follows:

(i) by shareholders by ordinary resolution at the annual general meeting in each year or at any extraordinary general meeting at which a resolution seeking the appointment of a director is proposed; or

(ii) so long as there is in office a sufficient number of directors to constitute a quorum of the board in accordance with Tyco's articles of association, the directors shall have the power at any time and from time to time to appoint any person to be a director, either to fill a vacancy in the board or as an addition to the existing directors but so that the total number of directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum number provided for in the articles of association.

Classified Board

The WBCL permits, but does not require, a Wisconsin corporation to provide for a classified board of directors in its articles of incorporation.

Irish law permits classified boards but Tyco has not adopted one.

Johnson Controls does not have a classified board of directors.

Quorum at Board Meetings

The Johnson Controls bylaws provide that the presence of a majority of the total number of directors then in office constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business, and the act of a majority of directors present at any meeting at which there is a quorum will be the act of the board of directors of Johnson Controls, except as may be otherwise specifically provided by law, by the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation or by the Johnson Controls bylaws.

Tyco's articles of association provide that the quorum for board meetings is a majority of the directors in office when the meeting is convened.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Removal of Directors and Vacancies

Removal of Directors

The WBCL provides that, unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, vacancies on the board of directors (including a vacancy resulting from an increase in the number of directors) may be filled by the shareholders, the board of directors or, if the directors remaining in office constitute fewer than a quorum of the board, by the affirmative vote of a majority of all of the directors remaining in office.

The WBCL further provides that the shareholders may remove one or more directors with or without cause unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide that directors may be removed only for cause.

The Johnson Controls articles of incorporation provide that a director may only be removed by the vote of two-thirds of the shares outstanding and the bylaws provide that directors may only be removed for cause at a meeting of shareholders duly called for such purpose. "Cause" means that the director whose removal is proposed has been convicted of a felony by a court of competent jurisdiction, where such conviction is no longer subject to direct appeal, or has been adjudged liable for actions or omissions in the performance of his or her duty to Johnson Controls in a matter which has a materially adverse effect on the business of Johnson Controls, where such adjudication is no longer subject to appeal.

Newly Created Directorships and Vacancies

Pursuant to the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation, any vacancy occurring on the board of directors, however caused (including as result of an increase in the size of the board of directors), may be filled by a majority vote of the directors remaining in office, although less than a quorum, by a sole remaining director or by Johnson Controls' shareholders.

Removal of Directors

Under the Irish Companies Act and notwithstanding anything contained in Tyco's articles of association or in any agreement between Tyco and a director, the shareholders may, by an ordinary resolution (at least 28 days' notice of which is given to the company), remove a director from office before the expiration of his or her term at a meeting held at which the director is entitled to be heard. In compliance with this provision of the Irish Companies Act, Tyco's articles of association provide that Tyco may, by ordinary resolution, remove any director before the expiration of his or her period of office notwithstanding anything in any agreement between Tyco and the removed director. The power of removal is without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of contract (e.g., an employment contract) that the director may have against Tyco in respect of his or her removal.

A vacancy caused by the removal of a director may be filled at the meeting at which the director is removed by a resolution of Tyco's shareholders. If not, it may be filled by the board of directors. A vacancy created by an increase in the maximum number of directors, capable of being appointed to the board of directors can be filled in accordance with the procedures for the election of and qualification of directors outlined above.

Tyco's articles of association provide that the directors also have the authority to appoint directors to the Tyco board of directors, subject to the maximum in the articles of association.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Duties of Directors

Under the WBCL, a director or officer, in discharging his or her duties to the corporation and determining what he or she believes is in the best interests of the corporation, may, in addition to considering the effects of any action on shareholders, consider:

the effects of the action on employees, suppliers and customers of the corporation;

the effects of the action on the communities in which the corporation operates; and

any other factors that the director or officer considers pertinent.

The directors of Tyco have certain statutory and fiduciary duties as a matter of Irish law. All of the directors have equal and overall responsibility for the management of Tyco (although directors who also serve as employees have additional responsibilities and duties arising under their employment agreements, and it is likely that more will be expected of them in compliance with their duties than non-executive directors). The Irish Companies Act provides specifically for certain fiduciary duties of the directors of Irish companies, including duties:

(i) to act in good faith and in the best interests of the company;

(ii) to act honestly and responsibly in relation to the company's affairs;

(iii) to act in accordance with the company's constitution and to exercise powers only for lawful purposes;

(iv) not to misuse the company's property, information and/or opportunity;

(v) not to fetter their independent judgment;

(vi) to avoid conflicts of interest;

(vii) to exercise care, skill and diligence; and

(viii) to have regard for the interests of the company's shareholders.

Additional statutory duties under the Irish Companies Act include ensuring the maintenance of proper books of account, having annual accounts prepared, having an annual audit performed, and the duty to maintain certain registers and make certain filings as well as certain disclosures of personal interests.

For public limited companies like Tyco, directors are under a specific duty to ensure that the secretary has the skills or resources and the requisite knowledge and experience to discharge the role.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Under Irish law, a director is entitled to rely on information, opinions, reports or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, prepared or presented by (i) other directors, officers or employees of the corporation whom the director reasonably believes to be reliable and competent in the matters prepared or presented, (ii) legal counsel, public accountants or other persons as to matters the director reasonably believes are within their professional or expert competence or (iii) a committee of the board of which the director does not serve as to matters within its designated authority, which committee the director reasonably believes to merit confidence.

Conflicts of Interest of Directors

Under the WBCL, a "conflict of interest transaction" is a transaction with a corporation in which a director of that corporation has a direct or indirect interest. A conflict of interest transaction is not voidable by the corporation solely because of the director's interest in the transaction if any of the following is true:

As a matter of Irish law, a director is under a general fiduciary duty to avoid conflicts of interest. Under Irish law, directors who have a personal interest in a contract or proposed contract with the applicable Irish company are required to declare the nature of their interest at a meeting of the board of directors of the applicable Irish company. An Irish company is required to maintain a register of declared interests, which must be available for shareholder inspection.

the material facts of the transaction and the director's interest were disclosed or known to the board of directors and the requisite number of non-interested directors authorized, approved or specifically ratified the transaction;

Tyco's articles of association and Irish statutory law, as applicable, provide that a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or proposed contract, transaction or arrangement with Tyco and has complied with his or her disclosure obligations under the Irish Companies Act shall be entitled to vote in respect of any contract, transaction or arrangement in which he or she is so interested, and if he or she shall do so his or her vote shall be counted, and he or she shall be taken into account in ascertaining whether a quorum is present.

the material facts of the transaction and the director's interest were disclosed or known to the shareholders entitled to vote and the requisite number of non-interested shareholders authorized, approved or specifically ratified the transaction; or

the transaction was fair to the corporation.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Under Tyco's articles of association, a director of Tyco may be a director of, other officer of, or otherwise interested in, any company in which Tyco is interested in conjunction with his office of director for such period and on such terms and conditions as the directors of Tyco may determine, and such director will not be accountable to Tyco for any remuneration received from such employment or other interest. Tyco's articles of association further provides that (i) no director will be prevented from contracting with Tyco because of his or her position as a director and (ii) no director will be liable to account to Tyco for any profits realized by virtue of any contract between such director and Tyco because the director holds such office or because of the fiduciary relationship established thereby

Indemnification of Officers and Directors Limitation on Director Liability

The WBCL requires a corporation to indemnify a director or officer to the extent that he or she has been successful on the merits or otherwise in the defense of a proceeding for all reasonable expenses that he or she incurred in the proceeding if the director or officer was a party because he or she is or was a director or officer of the corporation. Indemnification is also required for proceedings to which the director or officer was a party because he or she is a director or officer of the corporation, unless liability was incurred because the director or officer breached or failed to perform a duty that he or she owes to the corporation and the breach or failure to perform constitutes any of the following:

a willful failure to deal fairly with the corporation or its shareholders in connection with a matter in which the director or officer has a material conflict of interest;

a violation of criminal law, unless the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was lawful or no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful;

a transaction from which the director or officer derived an improper personal profit; or

willful misconduct.

Pursuant to Tyco's articles of association, its directors and secretary are indemnified to the extent permitted under the Irish Companies Act. Under Irish law, Tyco may not exempt its directors from liability for negligence or a breach of duty. However, where a breach of duty has been established, directors may be statutorily exempted by an Irish court from personal liability for negligence or breach of duty if, among other things, the court determines that they have acted honestly and reasonably, and that they may fairly be excused as a result.

The Irish Companies Act only permits Tyco to enter into an agreement to pay the costs or discharge the liability of a director or the secretary where judgment is given in his/her favor in any civil or criminal action in respect of such costs or liability, or where an Irish court grants relief because the director or secretary acted honestly and reasonably and ought fairly to be excused. This restriction does not apply to executives who are not directors or the secretary of Tyco. Any obligation of an Irish company which purports to indemnify a director or secretary of an Irish company over and above this will be void under Irish law, whether contained in its articles of association or any contract between the director and the company.

In addition, the articles of association of Tyco also contain an indemnity for officers (other than the secretary).

Table of Contents**Johnson Controls**

A corporation may provide directors and officers additional rights to indemnification, except the conduct described above, under any of the following: (i) the articles of incorporation or bylaws; (ii) a written agreement between the director or officer and the corporation; (iii) by a resolution adopted by the board of directors; or (iv) by a resolution that is adopted, after notice, by a majority vote of all of the corporation's voting shares then issued and outstanding.

The WBCL provides that reasonable expenses incurred by a director or officer who is a party to a proceeding may be paid or reimbursed by a corporation at such time as the director or officer furnishes to the corporation a written affirmation of his or her good faith belief that he or she has not breached or failed to perform his or her duties to the corporation and a written undertaking to repay any amounts advanced if it is determined that indemnification by the corporation is not required.

The Johnson Controls articles of incorporation provide that Johnson Controls will indemnify any person (i) who was or is a party or threatened to be made a party to any proceeding (other than an action by or in the right of Johnson Controls) by reason of the fact that such person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of Johnson Controls, or is or was serving at the request of Johnson Controls as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses, including attorney's fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with such proceeding if he acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of Johnson Controls, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe such conduct was unlawful or (ii) who was or is a party threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of Johnson Controls to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that such person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of Johnson Controls, or is or was serving at the request of Johnson Controls as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against expenses, including attorney's fees, actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with the defense or settlement of such action or suit if such person acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed

Tyco

The directors of Tyco may on a case-by-case basis decide at their discretion that it is in the best interests of Tyco to pay an individual director's liability arising from his or her position as a director of Tyco. However, this discretion must be exercised bona fide in the best interests of Tyco as a whole. Any such indemnity will be limited in the manner described in the foregoing paragraph and by the Irish Companies Act.

Irish companies may take out directors' and officers' liability insurance, as well as other types of insurance, for their directors and officers.

The limitation of liability and indemnification provisions described above may discourage shareholders from bringing a lawsuit against directors for breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions may also have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against Tyco's directors and officers, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit Tyco and its shareholders. However, these provisions will not limit or eliminate Tyco's rights, or those of any shareholder, to seek non-monetary relief such as injunction or rescission in the event of a breach of a director's duty of care. The provisions will not alter the liability of directors under U.S. federal securities laws. In addition, your investment may be materially adversely affected to the extent that, in a class action or direct suit, Tyco pays the costs of settlement and damage awards against directors and officers pursuant to these indemnification provisions.

Tyco has entered into deeds of indemnification which are subject to the statutory restrictions outlined above. In addition, a non-Irish subsidiary of Tyco has also entered into indemnification agreements with certain directors and officers of Tyco which is intended to provide broader indemnity protection (subject to Irish laws to the extent applicable).

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

to be in or not opposed to the best interests of Johnson Controls and except that no indemnification shall be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of such person's duty to Johnson Controls unless and only to the extent that the court in which such action or suit was brought shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses which such court shall deem proper.

Limitation on Director Liability

Under the WBCL, unless a limitation in the articles of incorporation applies, a director is not liable to the corporation, its shareholders or any person asserting rights on behalf of the corporation or its shareholders for monetary damages or other monetary liabilities arising from a breach of or failure to perform any duty resulting solely from his or her status as a director, unless the person asserting liability proves that the breach or failure to perform constitutes:

Under Irish law, a company may not exempt its directors from liability for negligence or a breach of duty. However, where a breach of duty has been established, directors may be statutorily exempted by an Irish court from personal liability for negligence or breach of duty if, among other things, the court determines that they have acted honestly and reasonably and that they may fairly be excused as a result. Under Irish law, shareholders may not agree to exempt a director or officer from any claim or right of action a shareholder may have, whether individually or in the right of a company, on account of any action taken or the failure to take any action in the performance of such director's or officer's duties to the company.

a willful failure to deal fairly with the corporation or its shareholders in connection with a matter in which the director has a material conflict of interest;

a violation of criminal law, unless the director had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was lawful or no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful;

a transaction from which the director derived an improper personal profit; or

willful misconduct.

The Johnson Controls articles of incorporation do not limit these provisions as they may apply to Johnson Controls' directors.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Record Date

Under the WBCL, a record date fixed for one or more voting groups in order to determine the shareholders entitled to notice of a shareholders' meeting, to demand a special meeting, to vote or to take any other action may not be more than 70 days before the meeting or action requiring a determination of shareholders. Under the Johnson Controls bylaws, the record date for an annual meeting of shareholders must not be less than 10 nor more than 70 days before such meeting.

The Tyco board of directors may from time to time fix a record date for the purposes of determining the rights of shareholders to notice of and/or to vote at any general meeting of Tyco or any adjournments thereof.

The record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted and may not be more than 80 days nor less than 10 days before the date of such meeting. If no record date is fixed by the board, the record date for determining shareholders entitled to notice of, or to vote at, a meeting shall be the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given.

The board may also set a record date to determine the identity of the shareholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or for the purpose of any other lawful action. The record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted and the record date shall not be more than thirty nor less than two days prior to such action. If no record date is fixed, the record date for determining shareholders for such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the board adopts the resolution relating to the payment of any dividend or other distribution.

284

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Annual Meetings of Shareholders

The WBCL provides that a corporation must hold a meeting of shareholders annually at a time stated in or fixed in accordance with its bylaws.

The Johnson Controls bylaws provide that the annual meeting of shareholders is to be held on the fourth Wednesday in the month of January in each year at 2:00 p.m., or at such other time and/or date as shall be fixed by the board of directors of Johnson Controls, for the purposes of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may have been properly brought before the meeting in compliance with the provisions of the Johnson Controls bylaws.

Notice

Under the WBCL, a Wisconsin corporation must notify its shareholders of an annual or special meeting not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days before such meeting unless the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise.

Under the Johnson Controls bylaws, holders of Johnson Controls common stock are entitled to no more than 70 days' nor less than 10 days' prior notice for each annual meeting of shareholders.

Additionally, under the WBCL, at least 20 days' notice must be provided if the purpose of the meeting is to consider a plan of merger or share exchange for which shareholder approval is required by law or the sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of Johnson Controls' property outside the usual course of business. The notice must state that the purpose or one of the purposes is to consider the plan of merger or share exchange and must be accompanied by a copy or summary of the plan.

As a matter of Irish law, Tyco is required to hold an annual general meeting at intervals of no more than 15 months from the previous annual general meeting, provided that an annual general meeting is held in each calendar year and no more than nine months after Tyco's fiscal year-end. Because of the 15-month requirement described in this paragraph, Tyco's articles of association include provisions reflecting this requirement of Irish law.

Tyco's articles of association provide that shareholder meetings may be held outside of Ireland (subject to compliance with the Irish Companies Act). Where a company holds its annual general meeting or extraordinary general meeting outside of Ireland, the Irish Companies Act requires that the company, at its own expense, make all necessary arrangements to ensure that members can by technological means participate in the meeting without leaving Ireland (unless all of the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting consent in writing to the meeting being held outside of Ireland).

Tyco's articles of association provide that a resolution put to vote at any general meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded in accordance with the Irish Companies Act.

On a show of hands every member present in person and every proxy shall have one vote and on a poll every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Advance Notice Provisions

The Johnson Controls bylaws allow for business or nominations to be properly brought before an annual or special meeting by a shareholder provided that such shareholder gives timely notice thereof in proper written form to the secretary of Johnson Controls.

To be timely, a shareholder's notice must be delivered to and received by the secretary at the principal executive offices of the corporation not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days in advance of the anniversary of the previous year's annual meeting; provided, however, that (i) in the event the annual meeting is called for a date that is more than 30 days before or more than 60 days after such anniversary date or (ii) in the case of a special meeting of shareholders, notice by the shareholder must be received no earlier than 120 days before the meeting and no later than the later of (a) the close of business on the tenth day following the date on which such notice of the date of the annual or special meeting, as applicable, was mailed and (b) the 90th day prior to the meeting.

To be proper, the notice must contain specific information concerning the person to be nominated or the matters to be brought before the meeting, as well as specific information concerning the shareholder submitting the proposal or making the nomination, as provided in the Johnson Controls bylaws. The presiding officer of the annual meeting will determine whether any such shareholder proposal was made in accordance with the terms of the Johnson Controls bylaws. If the presiding officer determines that such proposal was not made in accordance with the terms of the Johnson Controls bylaws, such proposal will not be acted upon.

Under Tyco's articles of association, in addition to any other applicable requirements, for business or nominations to be properly brought before an annual general meeting by a shareholder, such shareholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to the secretary of Tyco.

To be timely for an annual general meeting, a shareholder's notice to the secretary as to the business or nominations to be brought before the meeting must be delivered to or mailed and received at the registered office not less than 120 days before the first anniversary of the notice convening Tyco's annual general meeting for the prior year. In the event that the date of the annual general meeting is changed by more than 30 days from the date contemplated at the time of the previous year's proxy statement, notice by the member must be so delivered by close of business on the day that is not less than the later of (a) 150 days prior to the day of the contemplated annual general meeting or (b) ten days after the day on which public announcement of the date of the contemplated annual general meeting is first made by Tyco. In no event shall the public announcement of an adjournment or postponement of an annual general meeting commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the giving of a shareholder's notice.

To be timely for nomination of a director at an extraordinary general meeting, notice must be delivered, or mailed and received not less than 120 days prior to the date of such extraordinary general meeting. If the first public announcement of the date of the extraordinary general meeting is less than 130 days prior to the date of the meeting, by close of business 10 days after the day on which the public announcement of the date of the extraordinary general meeting and nominees proposed by the board of directors is first made by Tyco.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

For nominations to the board, the notice must include all information about the director nominee that is required to be disclosed by SEC rules regarding the solicitation of proxies for the election of directors pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act, a description of all direct and indirect agreements and arrangements during the past three years between the member (and any beneficial owner) and the proposed nominee and such other information as Tyco may reasonably require to determine the eligibility of the proposed nominee. For other business that a shareholder proposes to bring before the meeting, the notice must include a brief description of the business, the reasons for proposing the business at the meeting, a discussion of any material interest of the shareholder in the business and the text of the proposal or business, including the text of any resolutions proposed. Whether the notice relates to a nomination to the board of directors or to other business to be proposed at the meeting, the notice also must include information about the shareholder and the shareholder's holdings of Tyco's shares. The chairman of the meeting shall have the power and duty to determine whether any business proposed to be brought before the meeting was made or proposed in accordance with these procedures (as set out in Tyco's articles of association), and if any proposed business is not in compliance with these provisions, to declare that such defective proposal shall be disregarded.

287

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Calling Special Meetings of Shareholders

Under the WBCL, a special meeting of shareholders may be called by the board of directors or any person authorized by the articles of incorporation or bylaws and must be called upon receipt of written demand(s) by the holders of at least 10% of all the votes entitled to be cast on any issue proposed to be considered at the proposed special meeting describing one or more purposes for which the meeting is to be held. Only business within the purpose described in the meeting notice may be conducted at a special meeting of shareholders.

The Johnson Controls bylaws authorize a special meeting of shareholders to be called only by (i) the Chairman of the Board, (ii) the Vice Chairman of the Board, (iii) the President or (iv) the board of directors and must be called by the Chairman of the Board or the President upon the demand, in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Johnson Controls bylaws, made by the holders of record of shares representing at least 10% of all the votes entitled to be cast on any issue proposed to be considered at the special meeting.

As provided under Irish law, extraordinary general meetings of Tyco may be convened (i) by the Tyco board of directors, (ii) on requisition of Tyco shareholders holding not less than 10% of the paid-up share capital of Tyco carrying voting rights, (iii) on requisition of Tyco's auditors or (iv) in exceptional cases, by court order.

Extraordinary general meetings are generally held for the purpose of approving shareholder resolutions as may be required from time to time. At any extraordinary general meeting, only such business shall be conducted as is set forth in the notice thereof.

In the case of an extraordinary general meeting requisitioned by the Tyco shareholders, the proposed purpose of the meeting must be set out in the requisition notice. Upon receipt of any such valid requisition notice, the Tyco board of directors has 21 days to convene a meeting of Tyco shareholders to vote on the matters set out in the requisition notice. This meeting must be held within two months of the receipt of the requisition notice. If the Tyco board of directors does not convene the meeting within such 21-day period, the requisitioning shareholders, or any of them representing more than one-half of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a meeting, which meeting must be held within three months of Tyco's receipt of the requisition notice. Because of the requirements described in this paragraph, Tyco's articles of association include provisions reflecting these requirements of Irish law.

If the Tyco board of directors becomes aware that the net assets of Tyco are not greater than half or less of the amount of Tyco's called-up share capital, it must convene an extraordinary general meeting of Tyco's shareholders not later than 28 days from the date that the directors learn of this fact to consider how to address the situation.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Notice of Shareholder or Shareholder Meetings

Under the WBCL, a corporation shall notify shareholders of the date, time and place of each annual and special shareholders' meeting not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days before the meeting date, unless a different time is provided by the articles of incorporation or the bylaws.

The Johnson Controls bylaws provide that written or printed notice of each annual or special meeting stating the place, day and hour of the meeting shall be delivered to each shareholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting not less than 10 nor more than 70 days before the date of such meeting.

As provided under Irish law, notice of an annual or extraordinary general meeting must be given to all Tyco shareholders and to the auditors of Tyco.

Tyco's articles of association provide for the minimum notice period of 21 clear days' notice in writing for an annual meeting or an extraordinary general meeting to approve a special resolution and 14 clear days' notice in writing for any other extraordinary general meeting. In each case the notice period excludes the date of mailing, the date of the meeting and is in addition to two days for deemed delivery where the notice is sent electronically.

Quorum at Shareholder Meetings

Under the Johnson Controls bylaws, when specified business is to be voted upon by one or more classes or series of shares entitled to vote as a separate voting group, the holders of shares representing a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter by the voting group shall constitute a quorum of that voting group for the transaction of such business. Once a share is represented for any purpose at a meeting, other than for the purpose of objecting to holding the meeting or transacting business at the meeting, it is considered present, for purposes of determining whether a quorum exists, for the remainder of the meeting and for any adjournment of that meeting unless a new record date is or must be set for that adjourned meeting.

Tyco's articles of association provide that the holders of shares, present in person or by proxy entitling them to exercise a majority of the voting power on the relevant record date shall constitute a quorum.

Adjournment of Shareholder Meetings

The Johnson Controls bylaws provide that, whether or not a quorum is present, the Chairman of the Board or holders of Johnson Controls common stock representing a majority of the voting power of all shares present in person or by proxy may adjourn the meeting from time to time. No notice of the time and place of adjourned meetings need be given unless a new record date for such meeting is set.

Tyco's articles of association require any general meeting at which a quorum is not present to be adjourned. Tyco's articles of association also provides that the chairman may, with the consent of the meeting (and in certain circumstances, without the consent of the meeting), and shall, if so directed by the meeting, adjourn a general meeting. The usual notice periods apply for the reconvening of an adjourned meeting where the meeting was adjourned due to the lack of a quorum.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Voting Rights

Under the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation, each Johnson Controls shareholder is entitled to one vote for each share of Johnson Controls common stock that he or she holds as of the record date for the meeting.

Under the Johnson Controls bylaws, at any meeting of shareholders at which a quorum is present, except as otherwise required by the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation or Johnson Controls bylaws or other law, rule or regulation, all matters other than the election of directors will be approved by shareholders present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote on the matter if the votes cast in favor of such matter exceed the votes cast against such matter. Directors are elected in the manner described in " *Number, Election and Qualification of Directors.*"

Under Tyco's articles of association, each Tyco shareholder is entitled to one vote for each ordinary share that he or she holds as of the record date for the meeting. The holders of preferred shares may also be entitled to a vote, depending on the terms upon which any such shares are issued.

Except where a greater majority is required by the Irish Companies Act, any question, business or resolution proposed at any general meeting shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast.

At any meeting of Tyco, all resolutions will be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is demanded by: (i) the chairman; (ii) at least three shareholders present in person or by proxy; (iii) any shareholder or shareholders present in person or proxy and holding not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all shareholders having the right to vote at such meeting; or (iv) any shareholder or shareholders holding shares in Tyco conferring the right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to and not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

On a show of hands every member present in person and every proxy shall have one vote and on a poll every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder.

Ordinary resolutions require the support of a simple majority of the votes of Tyco cast at a general meeting at which a quorum is present.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Voting Rights in an Extraordinary Transaction

Because Johnson Controls was incorporated before 1973 and has not opted into the WBCL's now-lower voting requirements, under the WBCL, unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws require a greater vote or a vote by voting groups, (i) a plan of merger or share exchange must be approved, with certain exceptions, by each voting group entitled to vote separately on the plan by two-thirds of all votes entitled to be cast on the plan by that voting group, (ii) a sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporation's property must be approved by two-thirds of all votes entitled to be cast on the transaction and (iii) a proposal to dissolve a corporation must be approved by a majority of all votes entitled to be cast on the proposal.

Irish law requires approval of certain matters by special resolution (in person or by proxy) of the shareholders at a general meeting. Special resolutions require a majority of not less than 75% of the votes of Tyco cast at a general meeting at which a quorum is present.

Irish law also distinguishes between "ordinary business" and "special business." Under Irish law as applied by Tyco's articles of association, all matters are deemed "special business" with the exception of (i) declaring a dividend, (ii) the consideration of Tyco's statutory financial statements and the reports of the directors and auditors, (iii) the review by the shareholders of Tyco's affairs, (iv) the election and re-election of directors in place of those retiring, (v) the reappointment of auditors and (vi) the authorization of directors to fix the remuneration of the auditors, all of which are deemed to be "ordinary business."

Shareholder Action by Written Consent

Under the WBCL, unless a corporation's articles of incorporation permit such action to be taken by less than unanimous consent, shareholders may take action without a meeting only by a unanimous written consent of all shareholders entitled to vote on the action.

The Irish Companies Act provides that shareholders may approve a resolution without a meeting if (i) all shareholders sign the written resolution and (ii) the company's articles of association permit written resolutions of shareholders. Tyco's articles of association provide shareholders with the right to take action by unanimous written consent as permitted by Irish law.

The Johnson Controls articles of incorporation do not permit such action to be taken by less than unanimous consent.

Table of Contents**Johnson Controls****Tyco****Shareholder Suits**

Generally, Johnson Controls may be sued under federal securities law, and shareholders may bring derivative litigation against the corporation if the corporation does not enforce its own rights. Under federal and state procedural rules, a shareholder must make a demand upon the board before bringing a derivative suit unless demand is excused. An individual also may commence a class action suit on behalf of himself or herself and other similarly situated shareholders where the requirements for maintaining a class action have been met.

The Johnson Controls bylaws designate that unless Johnson Controls consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of Johnson Controls, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director, officer or other employee of Johnson Controls to Johnson Controls or Johnson Controls' shareholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the WBCL or the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation or the Johnson Controls bylaws (as either may be amended from time to time), or (iv) any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine shall be the Circuit Court for Milwaukee County, Wisconsin (or if the Circuit Court does not have jurisdiction, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin Milwaukee Division).

In Ireland, the decision to institute proceedings is generally taken by a company's board of directors, who will usually be empowered to manage the company's business. In certain limited circumstances, a shareholder may be entitled to bring a derivative action on behalf of the company. The central question at issue in deciding whether a minority shareholder may be permitted to bring a derivative action is whether, unless the action is brought, a wrong committed against the company would otherwise go unredressed.

The principal case law in Ireland indicates that to bring a derivative action, a person must first establish a prima facie case (a) that the company is entitled to the relief claimed and (b) that the action falls within one of the five exceptions derived from case law, as follows:

- (i) where an ultra vires or illegal act is perpetrated;
- (ii) where more than a bare majority is required to ratify the "wrong" complained of;
- (iii) where the shareholders' personal rights are infringed;
- (iv) where a fraud has been perpetrated upon a minority by those in control; or
- (v) where the justice of the case requires a minority to be permitted to institute proceedings.

Shareholders may also bring proceedings against the company where the affairs of the company are being conducted, or the powers of the directors are being exercised, in a manner oppressive to the shareholders or in disregard of their interests. Oppression connotes conduct that is burdensome, harsh or wrong.

Conduct must relate to the internal management of the company. This is an Irish statutory remedy, and the court can grant any order it sees fit, usually providing for the disposition or transfer of the shares of the relevant shareholder.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Inspection of Books and Records

Under the WBCL, each shareholder and his or her agent or attorney has the right to inspect and copy, subject to specified requirements (including having a proper purpose), the list of shareholders entitled to notice of a shareholders' meeting. The list shall be arranged by class or series of shares and show the address of and number of shares held by each shareholder. Inspections must be conducted during regular business hours at the shareholder's expense. This right of inspection begins two business days after notice of the shareholders' meeting is given and continues through the meeting. This right of inspection may be exercised upon written demand.

The WBCL further provides that both shareholders of record and beneficial shareholders of a corporation who satisfy specified requirements, and their attorneys and agents, have the right to inspect and copy the corporation's bylaws and, subject to the requirements discussed below, minutes of meetings and consent actions of the board of directors and shareholders, records of actions taken by a committee of the board of directors on behalf of the corporation, accounting records and the record of shareholders. Inspections must be conducted during regular business hours and are conducted at the shareholder's expense. Notice of a demand must be given five business days before the date on which the shareholder wants to inspect and copy the records. For records other than the bylaws, the demand must be made in good faith and for proper purpose, and the person must have been a shareholder for at least six months before his or her demand or hold at least five percent of the outstanding shares of the corporation.

The WBCL also requires a corporation to mail a copy of its latest financial statements to any shareholder who requests a copy in writing.

Under Irish law, shareholders have the right to:

- (i) receive a copy of Tyco's memorandum and articles of association;
- (ii) inspect and obtain copies of the minutes of general meetings and resolutions of Tyco;
- (iii) inspect and receive a copy of the register of shareholders, register of directors and secretaries, register of directors' interests and other statutory registers maintained by Tyco;
- (iv) receive copies of balance sheets and directors' and auditors' reports of Tyco that have previously been sent to shareholders prior to an annual general meeting; and
- (v) receive balance sheets of any subsidiary of Tyco that have previously been sent to shareholders prior to an annual general meeting for the preceding 10 years.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Disclosure of Interests in Shares

None of the WBCL, the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation or the Johnson Controls bylaws impose any obligation with respect to disclosure by shareholders of their interests in shares of Johnson Controls common stock, except in connection with a shareholder making a demand to inspect the stock list or other books and records of Johnson Controls pursuant to the WBCL, a shareholder making a demand for appraisal of its shares under the WBCL in connection with a merger or consolidation of Johnson Controls, shareholder demand for a special meeting or a shareholder making a proposal for business or nominations to be properly brought before a meeting of the shareholders.

Under the Irish Companies Act, there is a notification requirement for shareholders who acquire or cease to be interested in 3% of the shares of an Irish public limited company. A Tyco shareholder therefore must make such a notification to Tyco if, as a result of a transaction, the shareholder will be interested in 3% or more of the relevant share capital of Tyco or if, as a result of a transaction, a shareholder who was interested in 3% or more of the relevant share capital of Tyco ceases to be so interested. Where a shareholder is interested in 3% or more of the relevant share capital of Tyco (i.e., voting shares), any alteration of his or her interest that brings his or her total holding through the nearest whole percentage number, whether an increase or a reduction, must be notified to Tyco.

The relevant percentage figure is calculated by reference to the aggregate par value of the shares in which the shareholder is interested as a proportion of the entire par value of Tyco's ordinary share capital. Where the percentage level of the shareholder's interest does not amount to a whole percentage, this figure may be rounded down to the next whole number. All such disclosures should be notified to Tyco within five business days of the alteration of the shareholder's interests that gave rise to the requirement to notify.

Where a person fails to comply with the notification requirements described above, no right or interest of any kind whatsoever in respect of any shares in Tyco concerned, held by such person, shall be enforceable by such person, whether directly or indirectly, by action or legal proceeding, although such person may apply to the High Court of Ireland to have the rights attaching to the shares concerned reinstated.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

In addition to the above disclosure requirement, Tyco, under the Irish Companies Act, may by notice in writing require a person whom Tyco knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be, or at any time during the three years immediately preceding the date on which such notice is issued, to have been interested in shares comprised in Tyco's relevant share capital (i) to indicate whether or not it is the case and (ii) where such person holds or has during that time held an interest in the shares of Tyco, to give such further information as may be required by Tyco, including particulars of such person's own past or present interests in Tyco ordinary shares. Any information given in response to the notice is required to be given in writing within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice.

Where such a notice is served by Tyco on a person who is or was interested in shares of Tyco and that person fails to give Tyco any of the requested information within the reasonable time specified, Tyco may apply to the court for an order directing that the affected shares be subject to certain restrictions. Under the Irish Companies Act, the restrictions that may be placed on the shares by the court are as follows:

- (i) any transfer of those shares, or in the case of unissued shares, any transfer of the right to be issued with shares and any issue of shares, shall be void;
- (ii) no voting rights shall be exercisable in respect of those shares;
- (iii) no further shares shall be issued in right of those shares or in pursuance of any offer made to the holder of those shares; and
- (iv) no payment shall be made of any sums due from Tyco on those shares, whether in respect of capital or otherwise.

Where the shares in Tyco are subject to these restrictions, the court may order the shares to be sold and may also direct that the shares shall cease to be subject to these restrictions.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Rights of Dissenting Shareholders

Under the WBCL, a shareholder may dissent from, and obtain payment of the fair value of his or her shares in the event of specified mergers, share exchanges and transactions involving the sale of all or substantially all of the corporation's property other than in the usual and regular course of business.

However, dissenters' rights generally are not available to holders of shares, such as shares of Johnson Controls common stock, that are listed on a national securities exchange, unless the transaction is a business combination involving a significant shareholder or the corporation's articles of incorporation provide otherwise.

The Johnson Controls articles of incorporation do not otherwise provide for dissenters' rights.

Generally, under Irish law, shareholders of an Irish company do not have dissenters' or appraisal rights. Under the European Communities (Cross-Border Mergers) Regulations 2008 governing the merger of an Irish public limited company such as Tyco and a company incorporated in the European Economic Area (the European Economic Area includes all member states of the European Union and Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein) where that other company is the surviving entity, a shareholder (i) who voted against the special resolution approving the merger or (ii) of a company in which 90% of the shares are held by the other party to the merger, has the right to request that the company acquire his or her shares for cash at a price determined in accordance with the share exchange ratio set out in the acquisition agreement.

Under the Irish Companies Act, which governs the merger of Irish companies limited by shares, a shareholder of either of the merging companies who voted against the special resolution approving the merger, or any shareholder, other than the successor company, where the successor company held 90% or more of the voting shares in the transferor company, may, not later than 15 days after the shareholder meeting of the relevant merging company at which the merger was approved, request in writing that the successor company acquire his, her or its shares for cash.

296

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Anti-Takeover Measures

The WBCL prevents a person from engaging in specified transactions with a corporation or from taking specific actions after that person has acquired a significant portion of the corporation's shares. These protections fall into three categories:

the business combination statute, which regulates specified types of transactions with interested shareholders;

the fair price statute, which regulates the price at which significant shareholders may acquire the remaining shares of the corporation; and

the control share statute, which regulates the voting power of shares held by specified large shareholders.

Business Combination Statute

The WBCL prohibits business combinations between Wisconsin corporations and a person who is an interested shareholder. This prohibition lasts for three years after the date on which that person became an interested shareholder. Business combinations include mergers, consolidations, share exchanges, sales of assets, liquidations, dissolutions, and specified types of stock transactions and stock issuances. An interested shareholder is a person who is the beneficial owner of at least 10% of the voting power of the outstanding voting stock or who is an affiliate or associate of the corporation and is the beneficial owner of at least 10% of the voting power of the outstanding voting stock at any time within the prior three-year period. The prohibition on business combinations does not apply if the corporation's board of directors has approved, before the interested shareholder's stock acquisition date, that business combination or the purchase of stock made by the interested shareholder on that stock acquisition date.

The prohibition on business combinations continues after the initial three-year period, unless:

the corporation's board of directors has approved, before the interested shareholder's stock acquisition date, the purchase of stock made by the interested shareholder on that stock acquisition date;

Business Combinations with Interested Shareholders

Tyco's articles of association include a provision similar to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which generally prohibits Tyco from engaging in a business combination with an interested shareholder for a period of three years following the date the person became an interested shareholder, unless, in general:

the Tyco board of directors approved the transaction which resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder;

upon consummation of the transaction which resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder, the shareholder owned at least 85% of the voting shares outstanding at the time of commencement of such transaction, excluding for purposes of determining the number of voting shares outstanding (but not the outstanding voting shares owned by the interested shareholder), voting shares owned by persons who are directors and also officers and by certain employee share plans; or

the business combination is approved by the Tyco board of directors and authorized at an annual or extraordinary general meeting of shareholders by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding voting shares that are not owned by the interested shareholder.

A "business combination" is generally defined as a merger, asset or stock sale or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested shareholder. An "interested shareholder" is generally defined as a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns or, within three years prior to the date in question, owned 15% or more of the outstanding voting shares of Tyco.

Irish Takeover Rules

A transaction by virtue of which a third party is seeking to acquire 30% or more of the voting rights of Tyco will be governed by the Irish Takeover Panel Act 1997 and the Irish Takeover Rules made thereunder and will be regulated by the Irish Takeover Panel. A detailed description of the Irish Takeover Rules is included above under "*Description of Tyco Ordinary Shares Anti-Takeover Provisions Irish Takeover Rules and Substantial Acquisition Rules.*"

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

the business combination is approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting stock not beneficially owned by the interested shareholder at a meeting called for that purpose;

the interested shareholder pays a fair price, as defined in the statute, for the shares it acquires in the business combination; or

the business combination is a business combination specifically excluded from the prohibition on business combinations by the WBCL.

Fair Price Statute

The WBCL provides that a business combination must be approved by the affirmative vote of at least all of the following: (i) 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by outstanding voting shares of the corporation, voting together as a single voting group; and (ii) two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting shares other than voting shares beneficially owned by a significant shareholder who is a party to the business combination or an affiliate or associate of a significant shareholder who is a party to the business combination, voting together as a single voting group. This voting requirement does not apply to a business combination if the corporation's shareholders receive a fair price, as defined in the statute, for their shares from the significant shareholder in the business combination. A significant shareholder is a person who is the beneficial owner of at least 10% of the voting power of the outstanding voting stock or who is an affiliate of the corporation and is the beneficial owner of at least 10% of the voting power of the outstanding voting stock at any time within the prior three-year period.

Control Share Statute

Under the WBCL, unless otherwise provided in a corporation's articles of incorporation, the voting power of shares of a corporation held by any person, including shares issuable upon conversion of convertible securities or upon exercise of options or warrants, in excess of 20% of the voting power in the election of directors shall be limited to 10% of the full voting power of those shares. The full voting power of the excess shares may be restored by a vote of a majority of the corporation's shares. The person seeking restoration of full voting power may vote on this resolution.

The Wisconsin anti-takeover provisions are not applicable to the merger.

Tyco

The Irish Takeover Rules are built on the following General Principles that will apply to any transaction regulated by the Panel:

- (i) in the event of an offer, all holders of security of the target company should be afforded equivalent treatment, and if a person acquires control of a company, the other holders of securities must be protected;
- (ii) the holders of the securities in the target company must have sufficient time and information to enable them to reach a properly informed decision on the offer; where it advises the holders of securities, the board of the target company must give its views on the effects of implementation of the offer on employment, conditions of employment and the locations of the target company's places of business;
- (iii) the board of the target company must act in the interests of the company as a whole and must not deny the holders of securities the opportunity to decide on the merits of the offer;
- (iv) false markets must not be created in the securities of the target company, the bidder or of any other company concerned by the offer in such a way that the rise or fall of the prices of the securities becomes artificial and the normal functioning of the markets is distorted;
- (v) a bidder must announce an offer only after ensuring that he or she can fulfill in full any cash consideration, if such is offered, and after taking all reasonable measures to secure the implementation of any other type of consideration;
- (vi) a target company must not be hindered in the conduct of its affairs for longer than is reasonable by an offer for its securities; and
- (vii) a "substantial acquisition" of securities (whether such acquisition is to be effected by one transaction or a series of transactions) shall take place only at an acceptable speed and shall be subject to adequate and timely disclosure.

Irish law also includes mandatory bid rules, other requirements in relation to offers, "substantial acquisition" rules and restrictions on "frustrating action," as described in more detail under "*Description of Tyco Ordinary Shares Anti-Takeover Provisions.*"

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Rights Agreement

Under the WBCL, unless otherwise provided for in the articles of incorporation, a corporation may, before issuing rights, options or warrants, include conditions that prevent the holder of a specified percentage of the outstanding shares of the corporation, including subsequent transferees of the holder, from exercising those rights, options or warrants.

Johnson Controls does not currently have a shareholder rights plan in effect.

Irish law does not expressly authorize or prohibit companies from issuing share purchase rights or adopting a shareholder rights plan as an anti-takeover measure; there is no directly relevant case law on this issue. Tyco does not currently have a rights plan in place.

Subject to the Irish Takeover Rules described above, the board of directors also has power to issue any authorized and unissued shares of Tyco on such terms and conditions as it may determine (as described above under "*Description of Tyco Ordinary Shares Capital Structure Authorized Share Capital*") and any such action should be taken in the best interests of Tyco. It is possible, however, that the terms and conditions of any issue of preferred shares could discourage a takeover or other transaction that holders of some or a majority of the ordinary shares believe to be in their best interests or in which holders might receive a premium for their shares over the then market price of the shares. The board of directors has previously represented that, it will not, without prior shareholder approval, approve the issuance or use of any of the preferred shares for any defensive or anti-takeover purpose or for the purpose of implementing any shareholder rights plan. Within these limits, the board of directors may approve the issuance or use of preferred shares for capital raising, financing or acquisition needs or opportunities that has the effect of making a takeover of Tyco or other acquisition transaction more difficult or costly, as could also be the case if the board of directors were to issue additional ordinary shares.

Variation of Rights Attaching to a Class or Series of 'Shares

Under the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation, the board of directors may designate a new series of preferred stock, which may have terms different from outstanding shares, without shareholder approval. Such designation would specify the number of shares of any series and determine the voting rights, preferences, limitations and special rights, if any, of the shares of any series. A variation of the rights attached to issued shares of Johnson Controls would be effected through an amendment to the Johnson Controls Articles of incorporation, as described under "*Amendments of Governing Documents.*"

As a matter of Irish law, any variation of class rights attaching to the issued Tyco ordinary shares must be approved in writing by holders of three-quarters of the issued shares in that class or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class, provided that, if the relevant class of holders has only one holder, that person present in person or by proxy shall constitute the necessary quorum.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Amendments of Governing Documents

Articles

The WBCL's general provisions governing amendments to the articles of incorporation do not apply to Johnson Controls because it was incorporated before January 1, 1973. As a result, amendment of the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation requires the vote of two-thirds of shares outstanding.

Pursuant to Irish law, Tyco's memorandum and articles of association may only be amended by the passing of a special resolution of shareholders.

Bylaws

Under the WBCL, the board of directors or the shareholders of a corporation may adopt, amend or repeal the bylaws, except to the extent that (i) the articles of incorporation reserve that power to the shareholders, (ii) the shareholders provide in adopting, amending or repealing a particular bylaw, that the board of directors may not amend, repeal or readopt that bylaw or (iii) the shareholders set specific voting requirements for the board of directors to amend, repeal or readopt that bylaw.

Except as described below, the Johnson Controls bylaws provide that the bylaws may be amended, altered or repealed, and new bylaws may be enacted, only by the affirmative vote of not less than a majority interest of the stock of the corporation present or represented at a meeting of the shareholders at an annual or special meeting where the proposed action is properly brought before the meeting, or by a vote of not less than a majority of the entire board of directors then in office.

Notwithstanding the above, amendment of the following sections of the Johnson Controls bylaws requires the affirmative vote of shareholders possessing at least four-fifths of the voting power of the then outstanding shares of all classes of stock of Johnson Controls, or the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the board of directors then in office plus one director (i) Article II (Shareholders), Section 4 "Notice of Meeting" and Section 13 "Notice of Shareholder Business and Nomination of Directors; Required Vote For Directors," (ii) Article III (Directors), Section 1 "Number and Tenure Qualifications" and Section 7 "Vacancies" and (iii) Article VIII (Amendment), Section 1 "Amendment by Shareholders" and Section 2 "Amendment by Directors."

The Johnson Controls bylaws provide that bylaws altered, amended, repealed or enacted by the directors may be altered or repealed by the shareholders at any annual meeting or at any special meeting thereof.

Table of Contents**Johnson Controls****Tyco****Rights Upon Liquidation**

Under the laws of the WBCL, in the event of a dissolution, a Wisconsin corporation must notify each shareholder (whether or not entitled to vote) of the proposed shareholders' meeting. The notice shall state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider and to act upon dissolving the corporation. Unless the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation or bylaws require otherwise, the proposal to dissolve a corporation is adopted if approved by a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast on the proposal. Dissolution is authorized upon adoption of the proposal. Upon dissolution, after discharging its liabilities the corporation will distribute its remaining property among its shareholders according to their interests.

Because Johnson Controls was incorporated before 1973 and it has not opted into the lower voting requirements, a vote of dissolution requires the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote on the proposal.

Under the Johnson Controls articles of incorporation, in the event of the dissolution of Johnson Controls, whether voluntary or involuntary, after distribution to the holders of all shares of Preferred Stock which shall be entitled to a preference over the holders of Johnson Controls common stock of the full preferential amounts to which they are entitled, the holders of common stock will be entitled to share ratably in the distribution of the remaining assets of the corporation.

The rights of shareholders of an Irish public limited company to a return of the company's assets on dissolution or winding up, following the settlement of all claims of creditors, may be prescribed in the company's articles of association or the terms of any preferred shares issued by the company from time to time. The holders of preferred shares in particular may have the right to priority in a dissolution or winding up of the company. If the company's articles of association contain no specific provisions in respect of a dissolution or winding up, then, subject to the priorities of any creditors, the assets will be distributed to the shareholders in proportion to the paid-up nominal value of the shares held. Tyco's articles of association provide that the ordinary shareholders of Tyco are entitled to participate pro rata in a winding up, but that their right to do so is subject to the rights of any holders of the preferred shares to participate under the terms of any class of such shares.

Tyco may be dissolved and wound up at any time by way of a shareholders' voluntary winding up or a creditors' winding up. In the case of a shareholders' voluntary winding up, a special resolution of shareholders is required. Tyco may also be dissolved by way of court order on the application of a creditor or the Director of Corporate Enforcement (where the court is satisfied on a petition of the Director of Corporate Enforcement, that it is in the public interest that Tyco should be wound up), or by the Companies Registration Office (by way of strike off) as an enforcement measure where Tyco has failed to file certain returns.

Table of Contents

Johnson Controls

Tyco

Enforcement of Civil Liabilities Against Foreign Persons

A judgment for the payment of money rendered by a court in the United States based on civil liability generally would be enforceable elsewhere in the United States.

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 was obtained by fraud, if the judgment violated Irish public policy, if the judgment is in breach of natural justice or if it is irreconcilable with an earlier foreign judgment.

302

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF TYCO ORDINARY SHARES

As a result of the merger, Johnson Controls shareholders who receive the share consideration in the merger will become shareholders of Tyco, which, following the merger, is referred to as the combined company. Your rights as shareholders of the combined company will be governed by Irish law and the memorandum and articles of association of Tyco, which will become the memorandum and articles of association of the combined company, subject to the amendments contemplated by the Tyco governing documents proposals. The following description of Tyco ordinary shares is a summary. This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the Tyco memorandum and articles of association, which has been filed by Tyco with the SEC, and the proposed amendments to the Tyco memorandum and articles of association set forth on Annex B-1 and Annex B-2 to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. For more information about the proposed amendments to Tyco's memorandum and articles of association, see "*Tyco Proposals Tyco Governing Documents Proposals (Resolutions 1 and 2)*." See also "*Comparison of the Rights of Holders of Johnson Controls Common Stock and Tyco Ordinary Shares*."

Capital Structure

Issued Share Capital

At the record date of the Tyco EGM, the issued share capital of Tyco was \$4,261,810.54, comprised of 426,181,054 ordinary shares with a par value of \$0.01 per share and no preference shares or ordinary A shares were in issue.

Authorized Share Capital

The authorized share capital of Tyco is \$11,000,000 and €40,000, divided into 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of \$0.01 per share, 100,000,000 preferred shares with a par value of \$0.01 per share and 40,000 ordinary A shares with a par value of €1.00 per share. The authorized share capital includes 40,000 ordinary A shares with a par value of €1.00 per share in order, at the time of its incorporation, to satisfy statutory requirements for the incorporation of all Irish public limited companies.

Tyco may issue shares subject to the maximum prescribed by its authorized share capital contained in its memorandum of association. The number of shares to be issued to Johnson Controls shareholders under the merger agreement may exceed the available authorized but unissued number of ordinary shares under the current authorized share capital. Accordingly it is proposed to increase the authorized share capital of Tyco immediately following the Tyco share consolidation to 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares (the number of authorized ordinary shares of Tyco immediately prior to the Tyco share consolidation) at the Tyco EGM. Since almost all of the current authorized share capital of Tyco ordinary shares will be used in the issuance of the combined company ordinary shares in the merger, it will be further proposed at the Tyco EGM that Tyco shareholders approve an ordinary resolution to increase the authorized share capital of Tyco to a total of 2,000,000,000 ordinary shares, 200,000,000 preferred shares and 40,000 ordinary A shares following consummation of the merger.

Under Tyco's articles of association, the board of directors is authorized to issue the entire authorized preferred share capital of Tyco (i.e., up to a maximum of up to 100,000,000 preferred shares with a par value of \$0.01 per share), including on a non-preemptive basis, with discretion as to the terms attaching to the preference shares, including as to voting, dividend and conversion rights and priority relative to other classes of shares with respect to dividends and upon a liquidation.

As a matter of Irish company law, the directors of a company may issue new ordinary or preferred shares (including the grant of options and issue of warrants) without shareholder approval once authorized to do so by the articles of association of the company or by an ordinary resolution adopted

Table of Contents

by the shareholders at a general meeting. An ordinary resolution requires over 50% of the votes of a company's shareholders cast at a general meeting. The authority conferred can be granted for a maximum period of five years, at which point it will lapse unless renewed by the shareholders of the company by an ordinary resolution. Because of this requirement of Irish law, Tyco's articles of association authorize the board of directors of Tyco to issue new ordinary, preferred and ordinary A shares without shareholder approval for a period of five years from September 8, 2014.

As a result of the increase in the authorized share capital for the purposes of issuing shares in the merger, it will be proposed at the Tyco EGM that Tyco shareholders authorize the directors of Tyco pursuant to an ordinary resolution to issue ordinary shares up to the authorized but unissued share capital of Tyco as increased for the purposes of issuing shares under the merger until the earlier of the Tyco annual general meeting in 2017 or June 9, 2017. Following consummation of the merger, the combined company will have used almost all of its authorized but unissued ordinary share capital and therefore the authority of its directors to issue shares. Accordingly, it will be further proposed at the Tyco EGM that Tyco shareholders authorize the directors of Tyco pursuant to an ordinary resolution to issue shares up to a maximum par value of \$3,050,000 until the earlier of the Tyco annual general meeting in 2017 or June 9, 2017, which will represent approximately 33% of the enlarged issued share capital immediately following consummation of the merger. The consummation of the merger is not conditional on the passing of this Tyco allotment authority proposal.

Notwithstanding this authority, under the Irish Takeover Rules the board of directors would not be permitted to issue any shares in Tyco, including the preference shares, during a period when an offer has been made for Tyco or is believed to be imminent unless the issue is (i) approved by shareholders at a general meeting, (ii) consented to by the Irish Takeover Panel on the basis it would not constitute action frustrating the offer, (iii) consented to by the Irish Takeover Panel and approved by the holders of more than 50% of the voting rights in Tyco, (iv) consented to by the Irish Takeover Panel in circumstances where a contract for the issue of the shares had been entered into prior to that period or (v) consented to by the Irish Takeover Panel in circumstances where the issue of the shares was decided by the directors of Tyco prior to that period and either action has been taken to implement the issuance (whether in part or in full) prior to such period or the issuance was otherwise in the ordinary course of business.

The board of directors of Tyco has previously represented that it will not, without prior shareholder approval, approve the issuance or use of any of the preferred shares for any defensive or anti-takeover purpose or for the purpose of implementing any shareholder rights plan. Within these limits, the board of directors may approve the issuance or use of preferred shares for capital raising, financing or acquisition needs or opportunities that has the effect of making a takeover of Tyco or other acquisition transaction more difficult or costly, as could also be the case if the board of directors were to issue additional ordinary shares.

The authorized but unissued share capital may be increased or reduced by way of an ordinary resolution of Tyco's shareholders. The shares comprising the authorized share capital of Tyco may be divided into shares of such par value as the resolution shall prescribe.

The rights and restrictions to which the ordinary shares will be subject are prescribed in Tyco's articles of association. Tyco's articles of association entitles the board of directors, without shareholder approval, to determine the terms of the preferred shares issued by Tyco. Preferred shares may be preferred as to dividends, rights on a winding up or voting in such manner as the directors of Tyco may resolve. The preferred shares may also be redeemable at the option of the holder of the preferred shares or at the option of Tyco, and may be convertible into or exchangeable for shares of any other class or classes of Tyco, depending on the terms of such preferred shares.

Table of Contents

Irish law does not recognize fractional shares held of record; accordingly, Tyco's articles of association does not provide for the issuance of fractional shares of Tyco, and the official Irish register of Tyco will not reflect any fractional shares.

Dividends

Under Irish law, dividends and distributions may only be made from distributable reserves. Distributable reserves, broadly, means the accumulated realized profits of Tyco less accumulated realized losses of Tyco. In addition, no distribution or dividend may be made unless the net assets of Tyco are equal to, or in excess of, the aggregate of Tyco's called up share capital plus undistributable reserves and the distribution does not reduce Tyco's net assets below such aggregate. Undistributable reserves include the share premium account, the par value of shares acquired by Tyco and the amount by which Tyco's accumulated unrealized profits, so far as not previously utilized by any capitalization, exceed Tyco's accumulated unrealized losses, so far as not previously written off in a reduction or reorganization of capital.

The determination as to whether or not Tyco has sufficient distributable reserves to fund a dividend must be made by reference to "relevant financial statements" of Tyco. The "relevant financial statements" will be either the last set of unconsolidated annual audited financial statements or unaudited financial statements prior to the declaration of a dividend prepared in accordance with the Irish Companies Act, which give a "true and fair view" of Tyco's unconsolidated financial position and accord with accepted accounting practice. The relevant financial statements must be filed in the Companies Registration Office (the official public registry for companies in Ireland).

As of June 27, 2016, being the last practicable date prior to the publication of this document, Tyco had approximately \$17.2 billion of distributable reserves (by reference to its most recent relevant financial statements, being the financial statements for the year-ended September 25, 2015, as adjusted for sums paid in dividends since that date). It is expected that Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business will be spun-off to the combined company's shareholders shortly after the consummation of the merger, which will have the effect of reducing the combined company's distributable reserves by approximately the value of the Automotive Experience business. It is expected that shortly after the consummation of the merger, Tyco (at that stage renamed as Johnson Controls International plc) will increase its distributable reserves by applying to the High Court of Ireland for a capital reduction. See "*Risk Factors*" and "*Tyco Proposals Tyco Distributable Reserves Creation Proposal (Resolution 11)*."

The mechanism as to who declares a dividend and when a dividend shall become payable is governed by the articles of association of Tyco. Tyco's articles of association authorizes the directors to declare such dividends as appear justified from the profits of Tyco without the approval of the shareholders at a general meeting. The board of directors may also recommend a dividend to be approved and declared by the shareholders at a general meeting. The dividends can be declared and paid in the form of cash or non-cash assets.

The directors of Tyco may deduct from any dividend payable to any shareholder all sums of money (if any) payable by him or her to Tyco in relation to the shares of Tyco.

Pursuant to the articles of association of Tyco, the directors may determine that any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date of its declaration shall be forfeited and cease to remain owing by Tyco.

The directors of Tyco are also entitled to issue shares with preferred rights to participate in dividends declared by Tyco. The holders of such preferred shares may, depending on their terms, be entitled to claim arrears of a declared dividend out of subsequently declared dividends in priority to ordinary shareholders.

Table of Contents

For information about the Irish tax issues relating to dividend payments, see "*Certain Tax Consequences of the Merger Irish Tax Considerations.*"

Preemptive Rights and Advance Subscription Rights

Certain statutory pre-emption rights apply automatically in favor of Tyco's shareholders where shares in Tyco are to be issued for cash (including pursuant to non-compensatory options). Statutory preemption rights do not apply (i) where shares are issued for non-cash consideration (such as in a stock-for-stock acquisition), (ii) to the issue of non-equity shares (that is, shares that have the right to participate only up to a specified amount in any income or capital distribution) or (iii) where shares are issued pursuant to an employee option or similar equity plan. However, Tyco opted out of these pre-emption rights in its articles of association adopted on September 8, 2014 as permitted under Irish company law for the maximum five year period. The current opt-out from pre-emption rights of Tyco only applies in respect of its current authorized but unissued share capital. Since the issuance of the combined company ordinary shares pursuant to the merger will use almost all of the current authorized but unissued share capital, it will be proposed at the Tyco EGM that Tyco shareholders authorize the directors of Tyco pursuant to a special resolution to issue ordinary shares for cash without the application of preemption rights of up to a maximum par value of \$450,000, which will represent approximately 5% of the enlarged issued share capital immediately following the consummation of the merger, with such authority expiring on the earlier of the Tyco annual general meeting in 2017 or June 9, 2017, unless otherwise varied, renewed or revoked. The approval of the merger is not conditional on the passing of the Tyco preemption waiver proposal.

Share Repurchases and Redemptions

Overview

Article 3 of Tyco's articles of association provides that any ordinary share which Tyco has acquired or agreed to acquire shall be deemed to be a redeemable share. Accordingly, for Irish company law purposes, the repurchase of ordinary shares by Tyco will technically be effected as a redemption of those shares as described below under "*Repurchases and Redemptions by Tyco*" If the articles of association of Tyco did not contain Article 3(d), repurchases by Tyco would be subject to many of the same rules that apply to purchases of Tyco ordinary shares by subsidiaries described below under "*Repurchases and Redemptions by Tyco*", including the shareholder approval requirements described below and the requirement that any on-market purchases be effected on a "recognized stock exchange." Except where otherwise noted, references to repurchasing or buying back ordinary shares of Tyco, refer to the redemption of ordinary shares by Tyco pursuant to Article 3(d) of the articles of association or the purchase of ordinary shares of Tyco by a subsidiary of Tyco, in each case in accordance with Tyco's articles of association and the Irish Companies Act as described below.

Repurchases and Redemptions by Tyco

Under Irish law, a company can issue redeemable shares and redeem them out of distributable reserves (which are described above under "*Dividends*") or the proceeds of a new issue of shares for that purpose. As of June 27, 2016, being the last practicable date prior to the publication of this document, Tyco had approximately \$17.2 billion of distributable reserves (by reference to its most recent relevant financial statements, being the financial statements for the year-ended September 25, 2015, as adjusted for sums paid in dividends since that date). It is expected that Johnson Controls' Automotive Experience business will be spun-off to the combined company's shareholders shortly after the consummation of the merger, which will have the effect of reducing the combined company's distributable reserves by approximately the value of the Automotive Experience business. It is expected that shortly after the consummation of the merger, Tyco (at that stage renamed as Johnson Controls International plc) will increase its distributable reserves by applying to the High Court of Ireland for a

Table of Contents

capital reduction. See "*Risk Factors*" and "*Tyco Proposals Tyco Distributable Reserves Creation Proposal (Resolution 11)*."

The issue of redeemable shares may only be made by Tyco where the nominal value of the issued share capital that is not redeemable is not less than 10% of the nominal value of the total issued share capital of Tyco. All redeemable shares must also be fully paid and the terms of redemption of the shares must provide for payment on redemption. Shareholder approval will not be required to redeem Tyco ordinary shares. The board of directors of Tyco will also be entitled to issue preferred shares which may be redeemed at the option of either Tyco or the shareholder, depending on the terms of such preferred shares. For additional information on redeemable shares, see "*Capital Structure Authorized Share Capital*."

Repurchased and redeemed shares may be canceled or held as treasury shares. The nominal value of treasury shares held by Tyco at any time must not exceed 10% of the aggregate of the par value and share premium in respect of the allotment of Tyco shares together with the par value of any shares acquired by Tyco. While Tyco holds shares as treasury shares, it cannot exercise any voting rights in respect of those shares. Treasury shares may be canceled by Tyco or re-issued subject to certain conditions.

Purchases by Subsidiaries of Tyco

Under Irish law, it may be permissible for an Irish or non-Irish subsidiary to purchase shares of Tyco either on-market or off-market. A general authority of the shareholders of Tyco is required to allow a subsidiary of Tyco to make on-market purchases of Tyco ordinary shares; however, as long as this general authority has been granted, no specific shareholder authority for a particular on-market purchase by a subsidiary of Tyco ordinary shares is required. Such an authority was approved by Tyco's shareholders for adoption at the Tyco annual general meeting on March 9, 2016. The authority expires on the earlier of the 2017 annual general meeting of Tyco or September 9, 2017. In order for a subsidiary of Tyco to make an on-market purchase of Tyco's shares, such shares must be purchased on a "recognized stock exchange." The NYSE, on which the shares of Tyco are listed, is a recognized stock exchange for this purpose by Irish company law. For an off-market purchase by a subsidiary of Tyco, the proposed purchase contract must be authorized by special resolution of the shareholders of Tyco before the contract is entered into. The person whose shares are to be bought back cannot vote in favor of the special resolution and, from the date of the notice of the meeting at which the resolution approving the contract is to be proposed, the purchase contract must be on display or must be available for inspection by shareholders at the registered office of Tyco.

The number of shares held by the subsidiaries of Tyco at any time will count as treasury shares and will be included in any calculation of the permitted treasury share threshold of 10% of the aggregate of the par value and share premium in respect of the allotment of Tyco shares together with the par value of any shares acquired by Tyco. While a subsidiary holds shares of Tyco, it cannot exercise any voting rights in respect of those shares. The acquisition of the shares of Tyco by a subsidiary must be funded out of distributable reserves of the subsidiary.

Lien on Shares, Calls on Shares and Forfeiture of Shares

Tyco's articles of association provide that Tyco will have a first and paramount lien on every share for all moneys payable, whether presently due or not, in respect of such Tyco ordinary share. Subject to the terms of their allotment, directors may call for any unpaid amounts in respect of any shares to be paid, and if payment is not made, the shares may be forfeited. These provisions are standard inclusions in the articles of association of an Irish company limited by shares, such as Tyco. The shares to be issued to Johnson Controls shareholders in the merger will be fully paid up.

Table of Contents

Bonus Shares

Under Tyco's articles of association, the board of directors may resolve to capitalize any amount credited to any reserve or fund available for distribution or the share premium account or other undistributable reserves of Tyco for issuance and distribution to shareholders as fully paid up bonus shares on the same basis of entitlement as would apply in respect of a dividend distribution.

Consolidation and Division; Subdivision

Under its articles of association, Tyco may by ordinary resolution consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger par value than its existing shares or subdivide its shares into smaller amounts than is fixed by its articles of association.

Reduction of Share Capital

Tyco may, by ordinary resolution, reduce its authorized but unissued share capital in any way and reduce the nominal value of any of its shares. Tyco may also, by special resolution and subject to confirmation by the High Court of Ireland (or as otherwise permitted under the Irish Companies Act), reduce or cancel its issued share capital in any way.

General Meetings of Shareholders

Tyco is required to hold annual general meetings at intervals of no more than fifteen months, provided that an annual general meeting is held in each calendar year no more than nine months after Tyco's fiscal year-end.

Tyco's articles of association provide that shareholder meetings may be held outside of Ireland (subject to compliance with the Irish Companies Act). Where a company holds its annual general meeting or extraordinary general meeting outside of Ireland, the Irish Companies Act requires that the company, at its own expense, make all necessary arrangements to ensure that members can by technological means participate in the meeting without leaving Ireland (unless all of the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting consent in writing to the meeting being held outside of Ireland).

Extraordinary general meetings of Tyco may be convened by (i) the board of directors, (ii) on requisition of the shareholders holding not less than 10% of the paid up share capital of Tyco carrying voting rights or (iii) on requisition of Tyco's auditors. Extraordinary general meetings are generally held for the purposes of approving shareholder resolutions of Tyco as may be required from time to time.

Notice of a general meeting must be given to all shareholders of Tyco and to the auditors of Tyco. Tyco's articles of association provide that the maximum notice period is 60 days. The minimum notice periods are 21 days' notice in writing for an annual general meeting or an extraordinary general meeting to approve a special resolution and 14 days' notice in writing for any other extraordinary general meeting. In each case the notice period excludes the date of mailing, the date of the meeting and is in addition to two days for deemed delivery where this is by electronic means. General meetings may be called by shorter notice, but only with the consent of the auditors of Tyco and all of the shareholders entitled to attend and vote thereat. Because of the 21-day and 14-day requirements described in this paragraph, Tyco's articles of association includes provisions reflecting these requirements of Irish law.

In the case of an extraordinary general meeting convened by shareholders of Tyco, the proposed purpose of the meeting must be set out in the requisition notice. The requisition notice can contain any resolution. Upon receipt of this requisition notice, the board of directors has 21 days to convene a meeting of Tyco's shareholders to vote on the matters set out in the requisition notice. This meeting must be held within two months of the receipt of the requisition notice. If the board of directors does

Table of Contents

not convene the meeting within such 21-day period, the requisitioning shareholders, or any of them representing more than one half of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a meeting, which meeting must be held within three months of the receipt of the requisition notice.

Irish law also distinguishes between "ordinary business" and "special business." Under Irish law as applied by Tyco's articles of association, all matters are deemed "special business" with the exception of: (i) declaring a dividend; (ii) the consideration of Tyco's statutory financial statements, balance sheets and the reports of the directors and auditors, (iii) the review by the shareholders of Tyco's affairs, (iv) the election and re-election of directors in place of those retiring, (v) the reappointment of the retiring auditors and (vi) the authorization of directors to fix remuneration of the auditors, all of which are deemed to be "ordinary business." If no resolution is made in respect of the reappointment of an auditor at an annual general meeting, the previous auditor will be deemed to have continued in office. Directors are elected by the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by shareholders at an annual general meeting and, pursuant to the articles of association, serve for one-year terms. Any nominee for director who does not receive a majority of the votes cast is not elected to the board. However, because Irish law requires a minimum of two directors at all times, in the event that an election results in no directors being elected, each of the two nominees receiving the greatest number of votes in favor of his or her election shall hold office until his or her successor shall be elected. In the event that an election results in only one director being elected, that director shall be elected and shall serve for a one-year term, and the nominee receiving the greatest number of votes in favor of their election shall hold office until his or her successor shall be elected.

If the directors become aware that the net assets of Tyco are half or less of the amount of Tyco's called-up share capital, the directors of Tyco must convene an extraordinary general meeting of Tyco's shareholders not later than 28 days from the date that they learn of this fact. This meeting must be convened for the purposes of considering whether any, and if so what, measures should be taken to address the situation.

Voting

General

Where a poll is demanded at a general meeting, every shareholder shall have one vote for each ordinary share that he or she holds as of the record date for the meeting. Voting rights on a poll may be exercised by shareholders registered in Tyco's share register as of the record date for the meeting or by a duly appointed proxy of such a registered shareholder, which proxy need not be a shareholder. Where interests in shares are held by a nominee trust company this company may exercise the rights of the beneficial holders on their behalf as their proxy. All proxies must be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Irish Companies Act. The articles of association of Tyco permit the appointment of proxies by the shareholders to be notified to Tyco electronically, when permitted by the directors.

Tyco's articles of association provide that all resolutions shall be decided by a show of hands unless a poll is demanded by the chairman, by at least three shareholders as of the record date for the meeting or by any shareholder or shareholders holding not less than 10% of the total voting rights of Tyco as of the record date for the meeting. Each Tyco shareholder of record as of the record date for the meeting has one vote at a general meeting on a show of hands.

In accordance with the articles of association of Tyco, the directors of Tyco may from time to time cause Tyco to issue preferred shares. These preferred shares may have such voting rights as may be specified in the terms of such preferred shares (e.g., they may carry more votes per share than ordinary shares or may entitle their holders to a class vote on such matters as may be specified in the terms of the preferred shares).

Treasury shares will not be entitled to vote at general meetings of shareholders.

Table of Contents

Supermajority Voting

Irish company law requires "special resolutions" of the shareholders at a general meeting to approve certain matters. A special resolution requires not less than 75% of the votes cast of Tyco's shareholders at a general meeting. This may be contrasted with "ordinary resolutions," which require a simple majority of the votes of Tyco's shareholders cast at a general meeting. Examples of matters requiring special resolutions include:

amending the objects of Tyco;

amending the memorandum and articles of association of Tyco;

approving the change of name of Tyco;

authorizing the entering into of a guarantee or provision of security in connection with a loan, quasi-loan or credit transaction to a director or connected person;

opting out of pre-emption rights on the issuance of new shares;

re-registration of Tyco from a public limited company as a private company;

variation of class rights attaching to classes of shares;

purchase of own shares off market;

the reduction of share capital;

resolving that Tyco be wound up by the Irish courts;

resolving in favor of a shareholders' voluntary winding-up;

re-designation of shares into different share classes; and

setting the re-issue price of treasury shares.

A scheme of arrangement with shareholders requires a court order from the High Court of Ireland and the approval of (i) 75% of the voting shareholders by value and (ii) greater than 50% in number of the voting shareholders, at a meeting called to approve the scheme.

Variation of Class Rights Attaching to Shares

Variation of all or any special rights attached to any class of shares of Tyco is addressed in Tyco's articles of association as well as the Irish Companies Act. Any variation of class rights attaching to the issued shares of Tyco must be approved by a special resolution of the shareholders of the class affected.

Quorum for General Meetings

The presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders of Tyco ordinary shares outstanding which entitle the holders to a majority of the voting power of Tyco constitutes a quorum for the conduct of business. No business may take place at a general meeting of Tyco if a quorum is not present in person or by proxy. The board of directors has no authority to waive quorum requirements stipulated in Tyco's articles of association. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted as present for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum in respect of the proposals.

Inspection of Books and Records

Under Irish law, shareholders have the right to (i) receive a copy of the memorandum and articles of association of Tyco, (ii) inspect and obtain copies of the minutes of general meetings and resolutions of Tyco, (iii) inspect and receive a copy of the register of shareholders, register of directors and secretaries, register of directors' interests and other statutory registers maintained by Tyco, (iv) receive

Table of Contents

copies of financial statements and directors' and auditors' reports which have previously been sent to shareholders prior to an annual general meeting; and (v) receive financial statements of a subsidiary company of Tyco which have previously been sent to shareholders prior to an annual general meeting for the preceding ten years. The auditors of Tyco will also have the right to inspect all books, records and vouchers of Tyco. The auditors' report must be circulated to the shareholders with Tyco's audited financial statements 21 days before the annual general meeting and must be laid before the shareholders at Tyco's annual general meeting.

Acquisitions and Appraisal Rights

There are a number of mechanisms for acquiring an Irish public limited company, including:

a court-approved scheme of arrangement under the Irish Companies Act. A scheme of arrangement with shareholders requires a court order from the High Court of Ireland and the approval of (i) 75% of the voting shareholders by value and (ii) greater than 50% in number of the voting shareholders, at a meeting called to approve the scheme;

through a tender offer by a third party for all of the shares of Tyco. Where the holders of 80% or more of Tyco's shares have accepted an offer for their shares in Tyco, the remaining shareholders may be statutorily required to also transfer their shares. If the bidder does not exercise its "squeeze out" right, then the non-accepting shareholders also have a statutory right to require the bidder to acquire their shares on the same terms. If shares of Tyco were listed on the Irish Stock Exchange or another regulated stock exchange in the European Union ("EU"), this threshold would be increased to 90%; and

by way of a merger with an EEA-incorporated company under the EU Cross Border Merger Directive (Directive 2005/56 EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on cross-border mergers of limited liability companies). Such a merger must be approved by a special resolution (there is no statutory merger regime pursuant to Irish law for mergers between an Irish company and a company based outside of the European Economic Area, but Irish law nevertheless allows for the transfer of all assets and liabilities in accordance with an agreement such as the merger agreement).

Under Irish law, there is no requirement for a company's shareholders to approve a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of a company's property and assets. However, Tyco's articles of association provide that the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting shares on the relevant record date is required to approve a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of its property or assets.

Disclosure of Interests in Shares

Under the Irish Companies Act, there is a notification requirement for shareholders who acquire or cease to be interested in 3% of the shares of an Irish public limited company. A shareholder of Tyco must therefore make such a notification to Tyco if as a result of a transaction the shareholder will be interested in 3% or more of the shares of Tyco; or if as a result of a transaction a shareholder who was interested in more than 3% of the shares of Tyco ceases to be so interested. Where a shareholder is interested in more than 3% of the shares of Tyco, any alteration of his or her interest that brings his or her total holding through the nearest whole percentage number, whether an increase or a reduction, must be notified to Tyco. The relevant percentage figure is calculated by reference to the aggregate par value of the shares in which the shareholder is interested as a proportion of the entire par value of Tyco's share capital. Where the percentage level of the shareholder's interest does not amount to a whole percentage this figure may be rounded down to the next whole number. All such disclosures should be notified to Tyco within 5 business days of the transaction or alteration of the shareholder's interests that gave rise to the requirement to notify. Where a person fails to comply with the

Table of Contents

notification requirements described above no right or interest of any kind whatsoever in respect of any shares in Tyco concerned, held by such person, shall be enforceable by such person, whether directly or indirectly, by action or legal proceeding. However, such person may apply to the court to have the rights attaching to the shares concerned reinstated.

In addition to the above disclosure requirement, Tyco, under the Irish Companies Act, may by notice in writing require a person whom Tyco knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be, or at any time during the three years immediately preceding the date on which such notice is issued, to have been interested in shares comprised in Tyco's relevant share capital to (a) indicate whether or not it is the case and (b) where such person holds or has during that time held an interest in the shares of Tyco, to give such further information as may be required by Tyco including particulars of such person's own past or present interests in shares of Tyco. Any information given in response to the notice is required to be given in writing within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice.

Where such a notice is served by Tyco on a person who is or was interested in shares of Tyco and that person fails to give Tyco any information required within the reasonable time specified, Tyco may apply to court for an order directing that the affected shares be subject to certain restrictions. Failure to comply with such a court order is a criminal offence.

Under the Irish Companies Act, the restrictions that may be placed on the shares by the court are as follows:

any transfer of those shares, or in the case of unissued shares any transfer of the right to be issued with shares and any issue of shares, shall be void;

no voting rights shall be exercisable in respect of those shares;

no further shares shall be issued in right of those shares or in pursuance of any offer made to the holder of those shares; and

no payment shall be made of any sums due from Tyco on those shares, whether in respect of capital or otherwise.

Where the shares in Tyco are subject to these restrictions, the court may order the shares to be sold and may also direct that the shares shall cease to be subject to these restrictions.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

Business Combinations with Interested Shareholders

Tyco's articles of association includes a provision similar to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which generally prohibits Tyco from engaging in a business combination with an interested shareholder for a period of three years following the date the person became an interested shareholder, unless, in general:

the Tyco board of directors approved the transaction which resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder;

upon consummation of the transaction which resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder, the shareholder owned at least 85% of the voting shares outstanding at the time of commencement of such transaction, excluding for purposes of determining the number of voting shares outstanding (but not the outstanding voting shares owned by the interested shareholder), voting shares owned by persons who are directors and also officers and by certain employee share plans; or

Table of Contents

the business combination is approved by the Tyco board of directors and authorized at an annual or extraordinary general meeting of shareholders by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding voting shares that are not owned by the interested shareholder.

A "business combination" is generally defined as a merger, asset or stock sale or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested shareholder. An "interested shareholder" is generally defined as a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns or, within three years prior to the date in question, owned 15% or more of the outstanding voting shares of Tyco.

Shareholder Rights Plans and Share Issuances

Irish law does not expressly authorize or prohibit companies from issuing share purchase rights or adopting a shareholder rights plan as an anti-takeover measure; there is no directly relevant case law on this issue. Tyco does not currently have a rights plan in place.

Subject to the Irish Takeover Rules described below, the board of directors also has power to issue any authorized and unissued shares of Tyco on such terms and conditions as it may determine (as described above under "*Capital Structure Authorized Share Capital*") and any such action should be taken in the best interests of Tyco. It is possible, however, that the terms and conditions of any issue of preferred shares could discourage a takeover or other transaction that holders of some or a majority of the ordinary shares believe to be in their best interests or in which holders might receive a premium for their shares over the then market price of the shares. The board of directors has previously represented that it will not, without prior shareholder approval, approve the issuance or use of any of the preferred shares for any defensive or anti-takeover purpose or for the purpose of implementing any shareholder rights plan. Within these limits, the board of directors may approve the issuance or use of preferred shares for capital raising, financing or acquisition needs or opportunities that has the effect of making a takeover of Tyco or other acquisition transaction more difficult or costly, as could also be the case if the board of directors were to issue additional ordinary shares.

Irish Takeover Rules and Substantial Acquisition Rules

A transaction by virtue of which a third party is seeking to acquire 30% or more of the voting rights of Tyco will be governed by the Irish Takeover Panel Act 1997 and the Irish Takeover Rules made thereunder and will be regulated by the Irish Takeover Panel. The "General Principles" of the Irish Takeover Rules and certain important aspects of the Irish Takeover Rules are described below.

General Principles

The Irish Takeover Rules are built on the following General Principles which will apply to any transaction regulated by the Irish Takeover Panel:

in the event of an offer, all classes of shareholders of the target company should be afforded equivalent treatment and, if a person acquires control of a company, the other holders of securities must be protected;

the holders of securities in the target company must have sufficient time to allow them to make an informed decision regarding the offer;

the board of a company must act in the interests of the company as a whole. If the board of the target company advises the holders of securities as regards the offer it must advise on the effects of the implementation of the offer on employment, employment conditions and the locations of the target company's place of business;

false markets in the securities of the target company or any other company concerned by the offer must not be created;

Table of Contents

a bidder can only announce an offer after ensuring that he or she can fulfill in full the consideration offered;

a target company may not be hindered longer than is reasonable by an offer for its securities. This is a recognition that an offer will disrupt the day-to-day running of a target company particularly if the offer is hostile and the board of the target company must divert its attention to resist the offer; and

a "substantial acquisition" of securities (whether such acquisition is to be effected by one transaction or a series of transactions) will only be allowed to take place at an acceptable speed and shall be subject to adequate and timely disclosure.

Mandatory Bid

Under certain circumstances, a person who acquires shares or other voting rights in Tyco may be required under the Irish Takeover Rules to make a mandatory cash offer for the remaining outstanding shares in Tyco at a price not less than the highest price paid for the shares by the acquirer (or any parties acting in concert with the acquirer) during the previous 12 months. This mandatory bid requirement is triggered if, unless the Panel otherwise consents, an acquisition of shares would (i) increase the aggregate holding of an acquirer (including the holdings of any parties acting in concert with the acquirer) to shares representing 30% or more of the voting rights in Tyco, or (ii) in the case of a person holding (together with its concert parties) shares representing 30% or more of the voting rights in Tyco, after giving effect to the acquisition, increase the percentage of the voting rights held by that person (together with its concert parties) by 0.05% within a 12-month period. Any person (excluding any parties acting in concert with the holder) holding shares representing more than 50% of the voting rights of a company is not subject to these mandatory offer requirements in purchasing additional securities.

Voluntary Bid; Requirements to Make a Cash Offer and Minimum Price Requirements

A voluntary offer is an offer that is not a mandatory offer. If a bidder or any of its concert parties acquire ordinary shares of Tyco within the period of three months prior to the commencement of the offer period, the offer price must be not less than the highest price paid for Tyco ordinary shares by the bidder or its concert parties during that period. The Irish Takeover Panel has the power to extend the "look back" period to 12 months if the Irish Takeover Panel, having regard to the General Principles, believes it is appropriate to do so.

If the bidder or any of its concert parties has acquired ordinary shares of Tyco (i) during the period of 12 months prior to the commencement of the offer period which represent more than 10% of the total ordinary shares of Tyco or (ii) at any time after the commencement of the offer period, the offer shall be in cash (or accompanied by a full cash alternative) and the price per Tyco ordinary share shall be not less than the highest price paid by the bidder or its concert parties during, in the case of (i), the period of 12 months prior to the commencement of the offer period and, in the case of (ii), the offer period. The Irish Takeover Panel may apply this rule to a bidder who, together with its concert parties, has acquired less than 10% of the total ordinary shares of Tyco in the 12-month period prior to the commencement of the offer period if the Panel, having regard to the General Principles, considers it just and proper to do so.

An offer period will generally commence from the date of the first announcement of the offer or proposed offer.

Table of Contents

Substantial Acquisition Rules

The Irish Takeover Rules also contain rules governing substantial acquisitions of shares which restrict the speed at which a person may increase his or her holding of shares and rights over shares to an aggregate of between 15% and 30% of the voting rights of Tyco. Except in certain circumstances, an acquisition or series of acquisitions of shares or rights over shares representing 10% or more of the voting rights of Tyco is prohibited, if such acquisition(s), when aggregated with shares or rights already held, would result in the acquirer holding 15% or more but less than 30% of the voting rights of Tyco and such acquisitions are made within a period of seven days. These rules also require accelerated disclosure of acquisitions of shares or rights over shares relating to such holdings.

Frustrating Action

Under the Irish Takeover Rules, the board of directors of Tyco is not permitted to take any action which might frustrate an offer for the shares of Tyco once the board of directors has received an approach which may lead to an offer or has reason to believe an offer is imminent except as noted below. Potentially frustrating actions such as (i) the issue of shares, options or convertible securities, (ii) material acquisitions or disposals, (iii) entering into contracts other than in the ordinary course of business or (iv) any action, other than seeking alternative offers, which may result in frustration of an offer, are prohibited during the course of an offer or at any time during which the board has reason to believe an offer is imminent. Exceptions to this prohibition are available where:

the action is approved by the offeree at a general meeting; or

with the consent of the Irish Takeover Panel where:

the Irish Takeover Panel is satisfied the action would not constitute a frustrating action;

the holders of 50% of the voting rights state in writing that they approve the proposed action and would vote in favor of it at a general meeting;

the action is taken in accordance with a contract entered into prior to the announcement of the offer; or

the decision to take such action was made before the announcement of the offer and either has been at least partially implemented or is in the ordinary course of business.

For other provisions that could be considered to have an anti-takeover effect, see " *Preemptive Rights and Advance Subscription Rights*" and " *Disclosure of Interests in Shares*," in addition to " *Corporate Governance*," " *Comparison of the Rights of Holders of Johnson Controls Common Stock and Tyco Ordinary Shares Number, Election and Qualification of Directors*," " *Comparison of the Rights of Holders of Johnson Controls Common Stock and Tyco Ordinary Shares Classified Board*," " *Comparison of the Rights of Holders of Johnson Controls Common Stock and Tyco Ordinary Shares Removal of Directors and Vacancies; Newly Created Directorships and Vacancies*," " *Comparison of the Rights of Holders of Johnson Controls Common Stock and Tyco Ordinary Shares Shareholder Action by Written Consent*" and " *Comparison of the Rights of Holders of Johnson Controls Common Stock and Tyco Ordinary Shares Amendments of Governing Documents*."

Corporate Governance

Tyco's articles of association delegates the day-to-day management of Tyco to the board of directors. The board of directors may then delegate management of Tyco to committees, executives or to a management team, but regardless, the directors will remain responsible, as a matter of Irish law, for the proper management of the affairs of Tyco. The standing committees which Tyco currently has in place include a Compensation Committee, a Nominating and Governance Committee and an Audit Committee.

Table of Contents

Tyco's corporate governance guidelines and general approach to corporate governance as reflected in Tyco's articles of association and its internal policies and procedures is guided by U.S. practice and applicable federal securities laws and regulations and NYSE requirements. Although Tyco is an Irish public limited company, Tyco is not subject to the listing rules of the Irish Stock Exchange or the listing rules of the U.K. Listing Authority and Tyco is therefore not subject to, nor has Tyco adopted, the U.K. Corporate Governance Code, any guidelines issued by the Investment Association or the Pre-Emption Group Statement of Principles or any other non-statutory Irish or U.K. governance standards or guidelines. While there are many similarities and overlaps between the U.S. corporate governance standards applied by Tyco and the U.K. Corporate Governance Code and other Irish/U.K. governance standards or guidelines, there are differences, in particular relating to the extent of the authorization to issue share capital and effect share repurchases that may be granted to the board and the criteria for determining the independence of directors.

Duration; Dissolution; Rights upon Liquidation

Tyco may be dissolved and wound up at any time by way of a shareholders' voluntary winding up or a creditors' winding up. In the case of a shareholders' voluntary winding up, a special resolution of shareholders is required. Tyco may also be dissolved by way of court order on the application of a creditor or the Director of Corporate Enforcement (where the court is satisfied on a petition of the Director of Corporate Enforcement, that it is in the public interest that Tyco should be wound up), or by the Companies Registration Office (by way of strike off) as an enforcement measure where Tyco has failed to file certain returns.

The rights of the shareholders to a return of Tyco's assets on dissolution or winding up, following the settlement of all claims of creditors, may be prescribed in Tyco's articles of association or the terms of any preferred shares issued by the directors of Tyco from time to time. The holders of preferred shares in particular may have the right to priority in a dissolution or winding up of Tyco. If the articles of association contain no specific provisions in respect of a dissolution or winding up then, subject to the priorities of any creditors, the assets will be distributed to shareholders in proportion to the paid-up par value of the shares held. Tyco's articles of association provide that the ordinary shareholders of Tyco are entitled to participate pro rata in a winding up, but their right to do so may be subject to the rights of any preferred shareholders to participate under the terms of any series or class of preferred shares.

Stock Exchange Listing

Tyco ordinary shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "TYC." Following the consummation of the merger, the ordinary shares of Tyco (which will be renamed as Johnson Controls International plc) will be listed on the NYSE under the symbol "JCI." Tyco is not listed on the Irish Stock Exchange at the present time.

Uncertificated Shares

Pursuant to the Irish Companies Act, a shareholder is entitled to be issued a share certificate on request and subject to payment of a nominal fee.

Transfer and Registration of Shares

Tyco's share register is maintained by its transfer agent. Registration in this share register is determinative of membership in Tyco. A shareholder of Tyco who holds shares beneficially is not the holder of record of such shares. Instead, the depository (for example, Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC) or other nominee is the holder of record of such shares. Accordingly, a transfer of shares from a person who holds such shares beneficially to a person who also holds such shares beneficially through

Table of Contents

the same depository or other nominee is not registered in Tyco's official share register, as the depository or other nominee will remain the record holder of such shares.

A written instrument of transfer is required under Irish law in order to register on Tyco's official share register any transfer of shares (i) from a person who holds such shares directly to any other person, (ii) from a person who holds such shares beneficially to a person who holds such shares directly, or (iii) from a person who holds such shares beneficially to another person who holds such shares beneficially where the transfer involves a change in the depository or other nominee that is the record owner of the transferred shares. An instrument of transfer is required for a shareholder who directly holds shares to transfer those shares into his or her own broker account (or vice versa). A shareholder who directly holds shares may transfer those shares into his or her own broker account to be held through DTC (or vice versa) without giving rise to Irish stamp duty provided that there is no change in the beneficial ownership of the shares as a result of the transfer and the transfer is not in contemplation of a sale of the shares by a beneficial owner to a third party.

Tyco currently intends to pay, or cause one of its affiliates to pay, stamp duty in connection with share transfers made in the ordinary course of trading by a seller who holds shares directly to a buyer who holds the acquired shares beneficially. In other cases Tyco may, in its absolute discretion, pay or cause one of its affiliates to pay any stamp duty. Tyco's articles of association provide that, in the event of any such payment, Tyco shall be entitled to (i) seek reimbursement from the buyer, (ii) set-off the amount of the stamp duty against future dividends on such shares, and (iii) claim a first and permanent lien on the Tyco ordinary shares acquired by such buyer and any dividends paid on such shares. Parties to a share transfer may assume that any stamp duty arising in respect of a transaction in Tyco ordinary shares has been paid unless one or both of such parties is otherwise notified by Tyco.

Tyco's articles of association delegates to Tyco's secretary (or his or her nominee) the authority to execute an instrument of transfer on behalf of a transferring party. In order to help ensure that the official share register is regularly updated to reflect trading of Tyco ordinary shares occurring through normal electronic systems, Tyco regularly produces any required instruments of transfer in connection with any transactions for which it pays stamp duty (subject to the reimbursement and set-off rights described above). In the event that Tyco notifies one or both of the parties to a share transfer that it believes stamp duty is required to be paid in connection with such transfer and that it will not pay such stamp duty, such parties may either themselves arrange for the execution of the required instrument of transfer (and may request a form of instrument of transfer from Tyco for this purpose) or request that Tyco execute an instrument of transfer on behalf of the transferring party in a form determined by Tyco. In either event, if the parties to the share transfer have the instrument of transfer duly stamped (to the extent required) and then provide it to Tyco's transfer agent, the transferee will be registered as the legal owner of the relevant shares on Tyco's official Irish share register (subject to the matters described below).

The directors of Tyco have general discretion to decline to register an instrument of transfer unless the transfer is in respect of one class of shares only, the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer, a fee of €10 or such lesser sum is paid to Tyco, the instrument of transfer is in favor of not more than four transferees and it is lodged at the registered office of Tyco or such other place as the directors of Tyco may appoint.

The registration of transfers may be suspended by the directors at such times and for such period, not exceeding in the whole 30 days in each year, as the directors may from time to time determine.

Legal Name; Formation; Fiscal Year; Registered Office

The legal and commercial name of Tyco is Tyco International public limited company. Tyco was incorporated in Ireland as a public limited company on May 9, 2014 with company registration

Table of Contents

number 543654. Tyco's fiscal year ends on the last Friday in September and Tyco's registered address is 1 Albert Quay, Cork, Ireland. Upon the consummation of the merger, Tyco will change its corporate name to Johnson Controls International plc.

No Sinking Fund

The shares have no sinking fund provisions.

No Liability for Further Calls or Assessments

The combined company ordinary shares to be issued pursuant to the merger will be duly and validly issued and fully paid.

Table of Contents**STOCK OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT/DIRECTORS
OF JOHNSON CONTROLS**

The table below shows the number of shares of Johnson Controls common stock beneficially owned as of the close of business on June 27, 2016, by each of Johnson Controls' directors and named executive officers, as well as the number of shares beneficially owned by all of Johnson Controls' current directors and executive officers as a group. Together, these individuals beneficially own less than one percent (1%) of Johnson Controls' common stock outstanding. The table and footnotes also include information about stock options, stock units, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance stock units and deferred performance-related share awards credited to the accounts of Johnson Controls' directors and executive officers under various compensation and benefit plans.

Beneficial Owners	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership(1)	Options Exercisable Within 60 Days(2)	Cash Settled Stock Units(3)
Molinaroli, Alex A.	591,078	564,530	215,243
McDonald, R. Bruce	885,369	766,707	149,057
Stief, Brian J.	113,916	98,176	100,757
Bolzenius, Beda	796,696	631,197	
Jackson, William C.	214,171	160,276	16,592
Abney, David P.	6,775		30,406
Black, Natalie A.	15,990		85,071
Bushman, Julie L.	13,909		
Conner, Raymond L.	6,642		3,249
Goodman, Richard	4,507		35,291
Joerres, Jeffrey A.	15,997		104,181
Lacy, William H.	56,818		103,893
del Valle Perochena, Juan Pablo			3,623
Vergnano, Mark P.	13,862		4,158
All Directors and Executive Officers as a group (25 persons)	4,177,579	3,383,033	999,009

- (1) The balance includes: (a) all shares over which the person holds or shares voting and/or investment power; (b) the amount shown, if any, for such person in the "Options Exercisable Within 60 Days" column; and (c) the following shares of unvested restricted stock (which are subject to forfeiture until they vest): Mr. Jackson: 9,000; and all Directors and Executive Officers as a group: 50,723.
- (2) Reflects options to purchase common stock exercisable within 60 days. These amounts are included in the "Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership" column.
- (3) Reflects common stock equivalents under our deferred and equity based compensation plans. Each stock unit is intended to be the economic equivalent of one share of Johnson Controls, Inc. common stock. Units are settled in the form of cash and are not settled in the form of common stock. These amounts are not included in the amounts in the "Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership" column.

No Directors or Executive Officers have pledged shares of Common Stock pursuant to any loan or arrangement.

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Table of Contents

Based on filings made under Sections 13(d) and 13(g) of the Exchange Act, as of June 27, 2016, the only persons or entities known by Johnson Controls to be a beneficial owner of more than 5% of the Johnson Controls common stock were as follows:

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares of Johnson Controls Common Stock	Percent of Class
T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. 100 E. Pratt Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202(1) The Vanguard Group(2)	40,236,452	6.3%
100 Vanguard Boulevard Malvern, PA 19355 BlackRock Inc.	36,059,681	5.6%
55 East 52nd Street New York, NY 10055(3) Capital Research Global Investors (a division of Capital Research and Management Company)(4)	34,855,234	5.4%
333 South Hope Street Los Angeles, CA 90071	32,615,005	5.1%

- (1) Solely based on information in a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC by T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. on February 12, 2016, which reported that, as of December 31, 2015, T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. is the beneficial owner with sole voting power as to 12,907,877 shares and sole dispositive power as to 40,236,452 shares.
- (2) Solely based on information in a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC by The Vanguard Group on February 10, 2016, which reported that, as of December 31, 2015, The Vanguard Group is the beneficial owner with sole voting power as to 34,783,587 shares, sole dispositive power as to 34,783,587 shares and shared dispositive power as to 1,276,094 shares.
- (3) Solely based on information in a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC by BlackRock Inc. on January 28, 2016, which reported that, as of December 31, 2015, BlackRock Inc. is the beneficial owner with shared voting power as to 59,788 shares, sole voting power as to 28,957,590 shares, sole dispositive power as to 34,795,446 shares and shared dispositive power as to 59,788 shares.
- (4) Solely based on information in a Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC by Capital Research Global Investors on February 12, 2016, which reported that, as of December 31, 2015, Capital Research Global Investors is the beneficial owner with sole voting power and sole dispositive power as to 32,615,005 shares.

Table of Contents**SHARE OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT/DIRECTORS OF TYCO**

The table below shows the number of shares of Tyco ordinary shares beneficially owned as of the close of business on June 15, 2016, by each of Tyco's directors and named executive officers, as well as the number of shares beneficially owned by all of Tyco's current directors and executive officers as a group. Together, these individuals beneficially own less than two percent (2%) of Tyco's ordinary shares outstanding. The table and footnotes also include information about stock options and DSUs credited to the accounts of Tyco's directors and executive officers under various compensation and benefit plans.

Beneficial Owners	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned(1)	Percentage of Class
Edward D. Breen(3)(4)	3,057,935	*
Herman E. Bulls	6,138	*
Lawrence B. Costello(3)	180,722	*
Michael E. Daniels	61,573	*
Frank M. Drendel	13,201	*
Brian Duperreault(2)	33,500	*
Rajiv L. Gupta(2)	32,716	*
Arun Nayar(3)	40,601	*
George R. Oliver(3)	1,829,232	*
Brendan R. O'Neill(2)	35,982	*
Johan Pfeiffer	0	*
Judith A. Reinsdorf(3)	562,079	*
Jürgen Tingren	4,003	*
Sandra S. Wijnberg(2)	38,834	*
R. David Yost	42,668	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (16)	6,071,564	1.4%

*

Less than 1.0%

(1)

The number shown reflects the number of ordinary shares owned beneficially as of June 15, 2016, based on information furnished by the persons named, public filings and Tyco's records. A person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of ordinary shares if he or she, either alone or with others, has the power to vote or to dispose of those ordinary shares. Except as otherwise indicated below and subject to applicable community property laws, each owner has sole voting and sole investment authority with respect to the shares listed. To the extent indicated in the notes below, ordinary shares beneficially owned by a person include ordinary shares of which the person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days after June 15, 2016. There were 426,145,212 Tyco ordinary shares outstanding on such date.

(2)

Includes vested DSUs as follows: Mr. Duperreault, 18,909; Mr. Gupta, 15,638; Dr. O'Neill, 21,862; and Ms. Wijnberg, 21,862. Distribution of DSUs will occur upon the earliest of (i) the termination of the individual from Tyco's board of directors (other than for cause), (ii) a change in control of Tyco and (iii) December 31, 2017. Upon the occurrence of such event, Tyco will issue the number of Tyco ordinary shares equal to the aggregate number of vested DSUs credited to the individual, including DSUs received through the accrual of dividend equivalents.

Table of Contents

- (3) Includes the maximum number of shares for which these individuals can acquire beneficial ownership upon the exercise of stock options that are currently vested or will vest within 60 days of June 15, 2016 as follows: Mr. Breen, 1,665,349; Mr. Costello, 155,469; Mr. Nayar, 39,807; Mr. Oliver, 1,476,828; and Ms. Reinsdorf, 377,224.
- (4) Includes 114,810 shares held in the Edward D. Breen 2014-11 GRAT.

The following table sets forth the information indicated for persons or groups known to Tyco to be beneficial owners of more than 5% of the outstanding Tyco ordinary shares.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Ordinary Shares Beneficially	
	Owned	Percent of Class
Dodge & Cox 555 California Street, 40th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104(1) Massachusetts Financial Services Company	41,368,444	9.7%
111 Huntington Avenue Boston, MA 02199(2) T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.	23,071,691	5.4%
100 E. Pratt Street Baltimore, MD 21202(3) The Vanguard Group	46,127,495	10.9%
100 Vanguard Blvd. Malvern, PA 19355(4)	23,386,544	5.5%

- (1) The amount shown for the number of ordinary shares over which Dodge & Cox exercised investment discretion was provided pursuant to the Schedule 13G/A filed February 12, 2016 with the SEC, indicating beneficial ownership as of December 31, 2015.
- (2) The amount shown for the number of ordinary shares over which MFS exercised investment discretion was provided pursuant to the Schedule 13G/A filed February 9, 2016 with the SEC, indicating beneficial ownership as of December 31, 2015.
- (3) Based solely on the information reported by T. Rowe Price in a Notification of Holdings under Irish law provided to Tyco on April 4, 2016 and reporting ownership as of March 29, 2016. On such date, T. Rowe Price, together with its affiliates, held an interest in 42,127,495 ordinary shares.
- (4) The amount shown for the number of ordinary shares over which The Vanguard Group exercised investment discretion was provided pursuant to the Schedule 13G filed February 10, 2016 with the SEC, indicating beneficial ownership as of December 31, 2015.

Table of Contents

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements as of September 25, 2015 and September 26, 2014, and for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended September 25, 2015, and the related financial statement schedule, incorporated in this joint proxy statement/prospectus by reference from Tyco International plc's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 11, 2016, and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The financial statements and financial statement schedule incorporated in this joint proxy statement/prospectus by reference to Johnson Controls Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 3, 2016 and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting) incorporated in this joint proxy statement/prospectus by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Johnson Controls for the year ended September 30, 2015 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

With respect to the unaudited financial information of Johnson Controls for the three-month and six-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP reported that they have applied limited procedures in accordance with professional standards for a review of such information. However, their separate report dated April 29, 2016 incorporated by reference herein states that they did not audit and they do not express an opinion on that unaudited financial information. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their report on such information should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is not subject to the liability provisions of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 for their report on the unaudited financial information because that report is not a "report" or a "part" of the registration statement prepared or certified by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of the Act.

LEGAL MATTERS

Arthur Cox, Irish counsel to Tyco, has passed upon the validity of the Tyco ordinary shares offered by this joint proxy statement/prospectus. McDermott Will & Emery LLP, tax counsel to Tyco, has passed upon certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Tyco share consolidation to Tyco shareholders.

ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

CERTAIN OF THE DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF TYCO MAY BE NON-RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. ALL OR A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE ASSETS OF SUCH NON-RESIDENT PERSONS AND OF TYCO ARE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES. AS A RESULT, IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE TO EFFECT SERVICE OF PROCESS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES UPON SUCH PERSONS OR TYCO, OR TO ENFORCE AGAINST SUCH PERSONS OR TYCO IN U.S. COURTS JUDGMENTS OBTAINED IN SUCH COURTS PREDICATED UPON THE CIVIL LIABILITY PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. TYCO HAS BEEN ADVISED BY COUNSEL THAT THERE IS DOUBT AS TO THE ENFORCEABILITY IN IRELAND AGAINST TYCO AND/OR ITS EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS WHO ARE NON-RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, IN ORIGINAL ACTIONS OR IN ACTIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS OF U.S. COURTS, OF LIABILITIES PREDICATED SOLELY UPON THE SECURITIES LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Table of Contents

OTHER MATTERS

As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, neither the Tyco nor the Johnson Controls boards of directors know of any matters that will be presented for consideration at the Tyco EGM or the Johnson Controls special meeting other than as described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. If any other matter shall properly come before either the Tyco EGM or the Johnson Controls special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof (to the extent permitted by the merger agreement) and shall be voted upon, the proposed proxies will be deemed to confer authority to the individuals named as authorized therein to vote the shares represented by the proxy as to any matters that fall within the purposes set forth in the notices of the Tyco EGM and the Johnson Controls special meetings (unless discretionary voting authority is withheld as set forth in the applicable proxy card).

TYCO ANNUAL MEETING SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

In accordance with the rules established by the SEC and Tyco's articles of association, any shareholder proposal submitted pursuant to Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act of 1934 intended for inclusion in the proxy statement for the 2017 annual general meeting must be received by Tyco (or, following the merger, the combined company) no later than September 22, 2016. To be included in the proxy statement, the proposal must comply with the requirements as to form and substance established by the SEC and Tyco's articles of association, and must be a proper subject for shareholder action under applicable law.

A shareholder may also propose business for consideration or nominate persons for election to the board of directors in compliance with U.S. federal proxy rules, applicable law and other legal requirements, without seeking to have the proposal included in Tyco's proxy statement pursuant to Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act. Rule 14a-4 of the Exchange Act governs the use of discretionary proxy voting authority with respect to any such proposal. If Tyco (or, following the merger, the combined company) is not provided notice of such a shareholder proposal prior to December 6, 2016, discretionary voting authority will be permitted when the proposal is raised at the meeting, without any discussion of the matter in the proxy statement.

Additional information regarding Tyco's procedures is located in Tyco's Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on January 15, 2016, which is incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See "*Where You Can Find More Information.*"

JOHNSON CONTROLS ANNUAL MEETING SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

Johnson Controls intends to hold an annual meeting of shareholders in 2017 only if the merger has not already been consummated by, or shortly after, the time at which Johnson Controls' 2017 annual meeting would normally take place. If an annual meeting of shareholders is held, notice of a proposal to be included in Johnson Controls' proxy statement pursuant to Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act must be received by Johnson Controls by August 16, 2016 and comply with the applicable SEC rules and regulations governing such proposals, and notice of any other shareholder nomination or proposal intended to be presented at Johnson Controls' 2017 annual meeting of shareholders must comply with the requirements set forth in the Johnson Controls bylaws, including that Johnson Controls' secretary must receive written notice of a shareholder's intent to propose such business no sooner than September 29, 2016 and no later than October 29, 2016, except that if the 2017 annual meeting is not scheduled to be held within a period that commences December 29, 2016 and ends March 28, 2017, a shareholder's notice will be timely if delivered by the later of (a) the tenth day following the day of the public announcement of the date of the annual meeting or (b) the date which is 90 days prior to the date of the annual meeting.

Additional information regarding Johnson Controls' procedures is located in Johnson Controls' Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on December 14, 2015, which is incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See "*Where You Can Find More Information.*"

Table of Contents

IRISH TAKEOVER RULES RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The directors of Tyco accept responsibility for the information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus other than that relating to Johnson Controls and the Johnson Controls group of companies and the directors of Johnson Controls and members of their immediate families, related trusts and persons connected with them. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the directors of Tyco (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus for which they accept responsibility is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

The directors of Johnson Controls accept responsibility for the information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus relating to Johnson Controls and the directors of Johnson Controls and members of their immediate families, related trusts and persons connected with them. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the directors of Johnson Controls (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure such is the case), the information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus for which they accept responsibility is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

Table of Contents

HOUSEHOLDING OF PROXY MATERIALS

Under SEC rules, a single set of proxy statements may be sent to any household at which two or more shareholders reside if they appear to be members of the same family. Each shareholder continues to receive a separate proxy card. This procedure, referred to as householding, reduces the volume of duplicate information shareholders receive and reduces mailing and printing expenses. In accordance with a notice sent to certain shareholders who shared a single address, only one joint proxy statement/prospectus will be sent to that address unless any shareholder at that address requested that multiple sets of documents be sent.

If any Tyco shareholder who agreed to householding wishes to receive a separate proxy statement in the future, he or she may contact Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. either by calling 1-866-540-7095, or by writing to Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. at 51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717, attn: Household Dept. Tyco shareholders sharing an address who wish to receive a single set of proxy statements may do so by contacting their brokers, banks or other nominees, if they are beneficial holders, or by contacting Tyco at the telephone number or the address set forth above, if they are record holders.

If any Johnson Controls shareholder who agreed to householding wishes to receive a separate proxy statement in the future, he or she may contact Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. either by calling 1-866-540-7095, or by writing to Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. at 51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717, attn: Household Dept. Johnson Controls shareholders sharing an address who wish to receive a single set of proxy statements may do so by contacting their brokers, banks or other nominees, if they are beneficial holders, or by written request to the address set forth above, if they are record holders.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Both Johnson Controls and Tyco file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other business and financial information with the SEC. You may read and copy any materials that either Johnson Controls or Tyco files with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 ((800) 732-0330) for further information on the Public Reference Room. In addition, Johnson Controls and Tyco file reports and other business and financial information with the SEC electronically, and the SEC maintains a website located at www.sec.gov containing this information. You will also be able to obtain these documents, free of charge, from Johnson Controls' website at www.johnsoncontrols.com, or from Tyco's website at www.tyco.com. **The information contained on the websites of Johnson Controls, Tyco and the SEC (except for the filings described below) is not incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus.**

Tyco has filed a registration statement on Form S-4 of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus forms a part with respect to the combined company ordinary shares to be issued in the merger. This joint proxy statement/prospectus constitutes the prospectus of Tyco filed as part of the registration statement. As permitted by SEC rules, this joint proxy statement/prospectus does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement or in the exhibits or schedules to the registration statement. You may read and copy the registration statement, including any amendments, schedules and exhibits at the addresses set forth below. Statements contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other documents referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus are not necessarily complete. In each case, you should refer to the copy of the applicable contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement. This joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates by reference documents that Johnson Controls and Tyco have previously filed with the SEC, including those listed below.

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Table of Contents

You should rely only on the information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus or to which you have been referred. Johnson Controls and Tyco have not authorized anyone to provide you with any additional information. This joint proxy statement/prospectus is dated as of the date listed on the cover page. You should not assume that the information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is accurate as of any date other than such date, and neither the mailing or posting of this joint proxy statement/prospectus to shareholders of Johnson Controls or shareholders of Tyco nor the issuance of ordinary shares of Tyco in the merger shall create any implication to the contrary.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus also incorporates by reference the following documents that have previously been filed with the SEC by Johnson Controls (File No. 001-05097):

Johnson Controls' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2015 that Johnson Controls filed with the SEC on November 18, 2015, portions of which (including Part I, Item 1. Business, and the following items from Part II of the Annual Report: Item 6. Selected Financial Data, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data) were recast in Johnson Controls' Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2016;

Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016;

Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on December 14, 2015; and

Current Reports on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2015, December 1, 2015, January 25, 2016, January 27, 2016, January 28, 2016 (two filings), January 29, 2016, February 17, 2016, March 3, 2016, March 16, 2016 and April 21, 2016 (two filings) (other than information furnished pursuant to Item 2.02 or Item 7.01).

This joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates by reference the following documents that have previously been filed with the SEC by Tyco (File No. 001-13836):

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 25, 2015 that Tyco filed with the SEC on November 13, 2015, portions of which (including the following items from Part II of the Annual Report: Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and Item 9A. Controls and Procedures) were recast in Tyco's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 11, 2016;

Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended December 25, 2015 and March 25, 2016;

Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on January 15, 2016; and

Current Reports on Form 8-K dated October 13, 2015, December 4, 2015, December 22, 2015, January 19, 2016, January 25, 2016, January 27, 2016, March 11, 2016 (two filings), March 16, 2016, April 21, 2016, April 29, 2016, May 12, 2016, May 31, 2016 and June 3, 2016 (other than information furnished pursuant to Item 2.02 or Item 7.01).

All additional documents that either Johnson Controls or Tyco may file with the SEC pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus and prior to the Johnson Controls special meeting and the Tyco EGM, respectively, other than information furnished pursuant to Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of a Current Report on Form 8-K, will also be deemed to be incorporated by reference.

If you are a shareholder of Johnson Controls, you can obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference through Johnson Controls or the SEC. Documents incorporated by reference are available from Johnson Controls without charge, excluding all exhibits unless such exhibits have been specifically

Table of Contents

incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. You will not receive copies of the documents incorporated by reference, as they are not being sent to shareholders unless specifically requested. You may obtain documents incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus free of charge by requesting them in writing or by telephone as follows or by accessing the website listed below:

Johnson Controls, Inc.
5757 North Green Bay Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209
Attention: Shareholder Services
Telephone: (800) 524-6220
www.johnsoncontrols.com

In order to ensure timely delivery of the documents, Johnson Controls shareholders must make their requests no later than five business days prior to the date of the Johnson Controls special meeting, or no later than August 12, 2016.

If you are a shareholder of Tyco, you can obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference through Tyco or the SEC. Documents incorporated by reference are available from Tyco without charge, excluding all exhibits unless such exhibits have been specifically incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. You will not receive copies of the documents incorporated by reference, as they are not being sent to shareholders unless specifically requested. You may obtain documents incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus free of charge by requesting them in writing or by telephone as follows or by accessing the website listed below:

Tyco International plc
1 Albert Quay
Cork, Ireland
Attention: Investor Relations
Telephone: +353-21-426-0000
www.tyco.com

In order to ensure timely delivery of the documents, Tyco shareholders must make their requests no later than five business days prior to the date of the Tyco EGM, or no later than August 12, 2016.

Any statement contained in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus will be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this joint proxy statement/prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus or any other subsequently filed document that is deemed to be incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus modifies or supersedes the statement. Any statement so modified or superseded will not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Any statement concerning the contents of any contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement is not necessarily complete. With respect to each contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, you are referred to that exhibit for a more complete description of the matter involved, and each such statement is qualified in its entirety by such reference.

Table of Contents

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The information contained in this section of this joint proxy statement/prospectus is not required to be included pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, but is included solely to comply with the requirements of the Irish Takeover Rules in order to provide the information required under such rules to Tyco shareholders.

1. Shareholders and Dealings

1.1

For the purposes of this paragraph 1:

- (a) two or more persons are deemed to be **acting in concert** if they cooperate on the basis of an agreement, either express or tacit, either oral or written, aimed at
 - (i) either:
 - (A) the acquisition by any one or more of them of securities in the relevant company concerned; or
 - (B) the doing, or the procuring of the doing, of any act that will or may result in an increase in the proportion of securities in the relevant company concerned held by any one or more of them; or
 - (ii) either:
 - (A) acquiring control of the relevant company concerned; or
 - (B) frustrating the successful outcome of an offer made for the purpose of the acquisition of control of the relevant company concerned; and 'acting in concert' shall be construed accordingly;
- (b) **arrangement** includes any indemnity or option arrangement and any agreement or understanding, formal or informal, of whatever nature, between two or more persons relating to relevant securities which is or may be an inducement to deal or refrain from dealing;
- (c) **control means the holding, whether directly or indirectly, of securities in a company that confer in aggregate 30 percent or more of the voting rights in that company;**
- (d) **dealing in relation to relevant securities, includes the following:**
 - (i) the acquisition or disposal of such securities or of the right (whether absolute or conditional) to exercise or to control the exercise of the voting rights (if any) attaching to such securities;
 - (ii) the taking, granting, acquisition, disposal, entering into, closing out, termination, exercise (by either party) or variation of an option (including a traded option contract) in respect of any such securities;
 - (iii) subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for such securities;

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- (iv) the exercise of conversion or subscription rights conferred by any security or any other instrument, whether in respect of new or existing relevant securities;
- (v) the acquisition of, disposal of, entering into, closing out, exercise (by either party) of any rights under or variation of, a derivative referenced, directly or indirectly, to such securities;
- (vi) entering into, terminating or varying the terms of any agreement to purchase or sell such securities; and

Table of Contents

- (vii) any action (not included in any of the above subparagraphs) which results or may result in an increase or decrease in the number of such securities in which a person is interested or in respect of which he or she has a short position;
- (e) **derivative** includes any financial product whose value, in whole or in part, is determined directly or indirectly by reference to the price of an underlying security;
- (f) **disclosure date** means June 27, 2016, being the latest practicable date before the posting of this document;
- (g) **disclosure period** means the period commencing on January 25, 2015 (being the date 12 months before the date of the announcement of the merger) and ending on the disclosure date;
- (h) **exempt fund manager** means a discretionary fund manager which has been recognised by the Irish Takeover Panel as an exempt fund manager for the purposes of the Irish Takeover Rules, has been notified in writing of that fact by the Irish Takeover Panel and has not been notified by the Irish Takeover Panel of the withdrawal of such recognition;
- (i) **exempt principal trader** means a principal trader who is recognized by the Irish Takeover Panel as an exempt principal trader for the purposes of the Irish Takeover Rules, has been notified in writing of that fact by the Irish Takeover Panel and has not been notified by the Irish Takeover Panel of the withdrawal of such recognition;
- (j) for the purpose of determining whether a person has an "**interest in a relevant security**" or is "**interested in a relevant security**";
- (i) that person shall be deemed to have an "interest," or to be "interested," in a relevant security if and only if he or she has a long position in that security; and
- (ii) a person who has only a short position in a relevant security shall be deemed not to have an interest, nor to be interested, in that security;
- (k) Long position and short position:
- (i) A person shall be deemed to have a long position in a relevant security for the purposes of paragraph (j) if he or she directly or indirectly:
- (A) owns that security; or
- (B) has the right or option to acquire that security or to call for its delivery; or
- (C) is under an obligation to take delivery of that security; or
- (D) has the right to exercise or control the exercise of the voting rights (if any) attaching to that security,
- or to the extent that none of sub-paragraphs (A) to (D) above applies to that person, if he or she:

- (E) will be economically advantaged if the price of that security increases; or
- (F) will be economically disadvantaged if the price of that security decreases, irrespective of:
 - (I) how any such ownership, right, option, obligation, advantage or disadvantage arises and including, for the avoidance of doubt and without limitation, where it arises by virtue of an agreement to purchase, option or derivative; and

Table of Contents

- (II) whether any such ownership, right, option, obligation, advantage or disadvantage is absolute or conditional and, where applicable, whether it is in the money or otherwise,

provided that a person who has received an irrevocable commitment to accept an offer (or to procure that another person accept an offer) shall not, by virtue only of sub-paragraph (B) or (C) above, be treated as having an interest in the relevant securities that are the subject of the irrevocable commitment;

- (ii) A person shall be deemed to have a short position in a relevant security for the purposes of paragraph (j) if he or she directly or indirectly:
 - (A) has the right or option to dispose of that security or to put it to another person; or
 - (B) is under an obligation to deliver that security to another person; or
 - (C) is under an obligation either to permit another person to exercise the voting rights (if any) attaching to that security or to procure that such voting rights are exercised in accordance with the directions of another person,

or to the extent that none of sub-paragraphs (A) to (C) above applies to that person if he or she:

- (D) will be economically advantaged if the price of that security decreases; or
- (E) will be economically disadvantaged if the price of that security increases, irrespective of:
 - (I) how any such right, option, obligation, advantage or disadvantage arises and including, for the avoidance of doubt and without limitation, where it arises by virtue of an agreement to sell, option or derivative; and
 - (II) whether any such right, option, obligation, advantage or disadvantage is absolute or conditional and, where applicable, whether it is in the money or otherwise;

- (l) **relevant Johnson Controls securities** in relation to Johnson Controls shall have the meaning assigned by Rule 2.1 of Part A of the Irish Takeover Rules, meaning:

- (i) equity share capital of Johnson Controls; and
- (ii) securities or any other instruments of Johnson Controls which confer on their holders rights to convert into or to subscribe for any new securities of the foregoing category;

- (m) **relevant Tyco securities** in relation to Tyco shall have the meaning assigned by Rule 2.1 of Part A of the Irish Takeover Rules, meaning:

- (i) securities of Tyco which confer voting rights;
- (ii)

equity share capital of Tyco; and

(iii)

securities or any other instruments of Tyco conferring on their holders rights to convert into or to subscribe for any new securities of the foregoing categories;

(n)

relevant period means the period commencing on January 25, 2016 and ending on the disclosure date; and

(o)

relevant securities means relevant Johnson Controls securities or relevant Tyco securities, as appropriate, and relevant security shall be construed appropriately.

Table of Contents

1.2

Interests and short positions in relevant Tyco securities

(a)

As at the close of business on the disclosure date, the Tyco directors (including persons connected with them (within the meaning of the Irish Companies Act)) were interested in the following relevant Tyco securities (excluding options and other share awards which are disclosed in paragraph (b) below):

Share Ownership

Name	Number of Relevant Securities
Edward D. Breen	1,392,586
Herman E. Bulls	6,138
Michael E. Daniels	61,573
Frank M. Drendel	13,201
Brian Duperreault	14,591
Rajiv L. Gupta	17,078
George R. Oliver	352,404
Brendan R. O'Neill	14,120
Jürgen Tinggren	4,003
Sandra S. Wijnberg	16,972
R. David Yost	42,668

(b)

As at the close of business on the disclosure date, the following options or awards over Tyco shares have been granted to the following Tyco directors (including persons connected with them within the meaning of the Irish Companies Act) under Tyco's equity incentive plans and remain outstanding:

Stock Options

Name	Number of Shares under Options	Exercise Price Per Share	Expiry Date
Edward D. Breen	553,990	\$ 14.3319	10/6/2018
	449,610	\$ 16.6794	9/30/2019
	471,606	\$ 18.4288	10/11/2020
	190,143	\$ 21.9031	10/11/2021
George R. Oliver	70,821	\$ 21.9871	08/17/2018
	261,634	\$ 14.3319	10/06/2018
	192,633	\$ 16.6794	09/30/2019
	160,663	\$ 18.4288	10/11/2020
	135,167	\$ 21.9031	10/11/2021
	341,100	\$ 27.14	11/19/2022
	170,500	\$ 27.14	11/19/2022
	299,087	\$ 37.15	11/19/2023
	320,168	\$ 43.38	11/24/2024
	457,578	\$ 36.08	10/11/2025

Table of Contents**Awards**

Name	Number of Shares Subject to Awards		
	Time-Vesting Restricted Share Units	Performance-Vesting Restricted Share Units	Deferred Share Units
Edward D. Breen	3,973		
Herman E. Bulls	3,973		
Michael E. Daniels	3,973		
Frank M. Drendel	3,973		
Brian Duperreault	3,973		18,909
Rajiv L. Gupta	3,973		15,638
Brendan R. O' Neill	3,973		21,862
Jürgen Tinggren	3,973		
Sandra W. Wijnberg	3,973		21,862
George R. Oliver	24,562	272,486	
R. David Yost	3,973		

- (c) Save as described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, as at the close of business on the disclosure date, no Tyco directors (including persons connected with them (within the meaning of the Irish Companies Act)) were interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Tyco securities.
- (d) As at the close of business on the disclosure date, no subsidiary of Tyco was interested in any relevant Tyco securities.
- (e) As at the close of business on the disclosure date, no subsidiary of Tyco held any short positions in any relevant Tyco securities.
- (f) As at the close of business on the disclosure date, no trustee of any pension scheme in which Tyco or any subsidiary of Tyco participates, was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Tyco securities save for the following:

Name	Number of Relevant Tyco Securities
Tyco Retirement Stock and Incentive Plan	1,192,992

- (g) As at the close of business on the disclosure date, neither Lazard (financial advisors to Tyco) nor any person (other than an exempt fund manager or an exempt principal trader) controlling, controlled by, or under the same control as Lazard was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Tyco securities, save for the following:

Name	Number of Relevant Tyco Securities
Lazard Asset Management New York	7,911,832

- (h) As at the close of business on the disclosure date, no partner or member of the professional staff of Deloitte & Touche LLP (Tyco's auditor) engaged actively in relation to the merger or otherwise customarily engaged in the affairs of Tyco since January 25, 2014 was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Tyco securities.
- (i) As at the close of business on the disclosure date, no partner or member of the professional staff of Simpson Thacher (US legal advisors to Tyco) actively engaged in relation to the merger, or otherwise customarily engaged in the affairs of Tyco since January 25, 2014 was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Tyco securities.

Table of Contents

- (j) As at the close of business on the disclosure date, no partner or member of the professional staff of Arthur Cox (Irish legal advisor to Tyco) actively engaged in relation to the merger or otherwise customarily engaged in the affairs of Tyco since January 25, 2014 was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Tyco securities.
- (k) As at the close of business on the disclosure date, neither MacKenzie (proxy solicitation agent of Tyco) nor any person controlling, controlled by or under common control with MacKenzie was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Tyco securities.
- (l) As at the close of business on the disclosure date, no fund manager (other than an exempt fund manager) connected with Tyco was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Tyco securities.
- (m) Neither Tyco, nor so far as the Tyco directors are aware, any person acting in concert with Tyco has any arrangement with any other person in relation to relevant Tyco securities or any short positions in any relevant Tyco securities.
- (n) No Tyco director holds short positions in any relevant Tyco securities.
- (o) As at the close of business on the disclosure date, other than as disclosed in this paragraph 1.2, no person acting in concert with Tyco was interested, or held any short positions, in relevant Tyco securities.
- (p) No arrangement relating to any relevant Tyco securities exists between Tyco or any other person acting in concert with Tyco.
- (q) As at close of business on the disclosure date, no person has provided Tyco, or any person acting in concert with it, with an irrevocable commitment or letter of intent in connection with relevant Tyco securities.
- (r) The information in this paragraph 1.2 in respect of each member of Tyco and all persons controlling, controlled by, or under the same control as each of them has been included subject to the Tyco directors' knowledge, information and belief as of the disclosure date, after having made due and careful enquiries.

1.3**Dealings in relevant Tyco securities**

- (a) The dealings during the disclosure period in relevant Tyco securities by the Tyco directors or persons connected with them (within the meaning of the Irish Companies Act) were as follows:

Name	Date	Nature of Transaction	Number of relevant Tyco securities	Price
Edward D. Breen	May 26, 2016	Transferred shares from Grantor Retained Annuity Trust to self. No change in beneficial ownership.	25,045	N/A
	May 5, 2016	Exercised stock options.	291,942	\$ 26.3706
	May 5, 2016	Disposal of shares to cover strike price of options and taxes.	206,770	\$ 37.2941
	March 10, 2016	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,953	N/A

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Table of Contents

Name	Date	Nature of Transaction	Number of relevant Tyco securities	Price
	March 5, 2016	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	1,610	\$ 36.145
	August 12, 2015	Exercised stock options.	399,634	\$ 23.788
	August 12, 2015	Disposal of shares to cover strike price of options and taxes.	320,965	\$ 37.8028
	August 12, 2015	Gifted shares to charity	13,280	N/A
	May 11, 2015	Transferred shares from Grantor Retained Annuity Trust to self. No change in beneficial ownership.	26,955	N/A
	March 6, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	890	\$ 42.285
	March 5, 2015	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,281	N/A
Herman E. Bulls	March 10, 2016	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,953	N/A
	March 5, 2016	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	1,610	\$ 36.145
	March 6, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	890	\$ 42.285
	March 5, 2015	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,281	N/A
Michael E. Daniels	March 10, 2016	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,953	N/A
	March 5, 2016	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	1,610	\$ 36.145
	March 6, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	890	\$ 42.285
	March 5, 2015	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,281	N/A
Frank M. Drendel	March 10, 2016	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,953	N/A
	March 5, 2016	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	1,610	\$ 36.145

Table of Contents

Name	Date	Nature of Transaction	Number of relevant Tyco securities	Price
	March 6, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	890	\$ 42.285
	March 5, 2015	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,281	N/A
Brian Duperreault	March 10, 2016	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,953	N/A
	March 5, 2016	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	1,610	\$ 36.145
	March 6, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	890	\$ 42.285
	March 5, 2015	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,281	N/A
Rajiv L. Gupta	March 10, 2016	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,953	N/A
	March 5, 2016	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	1,610	\$ 36.145
	March 6, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	890	\$ 42.285
	March 5, 2015	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,281	N/A
Brendan R. O'Neill	March 10, 2016	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,953	N/A
	March 5, 2016	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	1,610	\$ 36.145
	March 6, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	890	\$ 42.285
	March 5, 2015	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,281	N/A
Jürgen Tinggren	March 10, 2016	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,953	N/A
	March 5, 2016	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	1,610	\$ 36.145
	March 6, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	525	\$ 42.285

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Table of Contents

Name	Date	Nature of Transaction	Number of relevant Tyco securities	Price
	March 5, 2015	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,281	N/A
Sandra W. Wijnberg	March 10, 2016	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,953	N/A
	March 5, 2016	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	1,610	\$ 36.145
	March 6, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	890	\$ 42.285
	March 5, 2015	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,281	N/A
George R. Oliver	November 20, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	10,995	\$ 35.79
	November 16, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	56,351	\$ 35.47
	November 9, 2015	Acquired shares in respect of the vesting of performance share units	123,833	N/A
	October 12, 2015	Share option grant with an exercise price of \$36.24	457,578	N/A
	October 12, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	2,219	\$ 36.24
	August 4, 2015	Exercised share options	22,591	\$ 26.3706
	August 4, 2015	Disposal of shares	22,591	\$ 38.4299
	July 6, 2015	Exercised share options	22,586	\$ 26.3706
	July 6, 2015	Disposal of shares	22,586	\$ 38.1987
	June 4, 2015	Exercised share options	22,586	\$ 26.3706
	June 4, 2015	Disposal of shares	22,586	\$ 40.2749
	May 4, 2015	Exercised share options	22,586	\$ 26.3706
	May 4, 2015	Disposal of shares	22,586	\$ 39.9219
	April 6, 2015	Exercised share options	22,586	\$ 26.3706
	April 6, 2015	Disposal of shares	22,586	\$ 43.2121
	March 4, 2015	Exercised share options	22,586	\$ 26.3706
	March 4, 2015	Disposal of shares	22,586	\$ 42.6939
	February 4, 2015	Disposal of shares	8,145	\$ 26.3706
	February 4, 2015	Disposal of shares	8,145	\$ 41.5435

Table of Contents

Name	Date	Nature of Transaction	Number of relevant Tyco securities	Price
	February 4, 2015	Exercised share options	14,441	\$ 21.6062
	February 4, 2015	Disposal of shares	14,441	\$ 41.5435
R. David Yost	March 10, 2016	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,953	N/A
	March 5, 2016	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	1,610	\$ 36.145
	April 28, 2015	Acquired shares in open market purchase	10,000	\$ 39.95
	March 6, 2015	Withheld shares to satisfy US tax on vesting of shares	890	\$ 42.285
	March 5, 2015	Acquired restricted stock units with one year vesting terms	3,281	N/A

- (b) During the disclosure period, Tyco did not redeem or purchase any relevant Tyco securities.
- (c) During the relevant period, there were no dealings in relevant Tyco securities by subsidiaries of Tyco.
- (d) During the relevant period, there were no dealings in relevant Tyco securities by Lazard (financial advisor to Tyco) or any persons (other than exempt fund managers or exempt principal traders) controlling, controlled by, or under the same control as Lazard save for the following dealings by Lazard Asset Management New York:

Date	Nature of Transaction	Number of relevant Tyco securities	Price
June 27, 2016	Sell	2,100.00	\$ 40.85
June 23, 2016	Sell	10.00	\$ 43.92
June 20, 2016	Sell	1,125.00	\$ 43.66
June 15, 2016	Sell	400	\$ 43.17
June 15, 2016	Sell	119580	\$ 43.28
June 15, 2016	Sell	400	\$ 43.40
June 14, 2016	Sell	130000	\$ 43.32
June 9, 2016	Sell	5	\$ 43.44
June 7, 2016	Sell	1300	\$ 43.43
June 6, 2016	Sell	54430	\$ 43.30
May 27, 2016	Sell	475	\$ 42.69
May 26, 2016	Sell	500	\$ 42.50
May 19, 2016	Sell	75	\$ 40.05
May 17, 2016	Sell	100	\$ 40.21
May 9, 2016	Sell	4500	\$ 37.50
May 9, 2016	Sell	3	\$ 37.75
May 5, 2016	Sell	335	\$ 37.34
May 2, 2016	Sell	265	\$ 38.29
May 2, 2016	Sell	15	\$ 38.30
April 29, 2016	Sell	7100	\$ 38.40

Table of Contents

Date	Nature of Transaction	Number of relevant Tyco securities	Price
April 26, 2016	Sell	100	\$ 39.37
April 20, 2016	Sell	33900	\$ 36.47
April 20, 2016	Sell	222,345.00	\$ 36.61
April 19, 2016	Sell	293255	\$ 36.80
April 18, 2016	Sell	536	\$ 36.54
April 12, 2016	Sell	58	\$ 35.73
April 4, 2016	Sell	6	\$ 36.73
March 31, 2016	Sell	300	\$ 36.73
March 28, 2016	Sell	300	\$ 36.17
March 21, 2016	Sell	160	\$ 36.45
March 15, 2016	Sell	1300	\$ 36.13
March 8, 2016	Sell	65	\$ 35.67
March 3, 2016	Sell	1200	\$ 36.06
March 3, 2016	Sell	300	\$ 36.03
March 1, 2016	Sell	90	\$ 35.89
March 1, 2016	Sell	20	\$ 35.90
February 29, 2016	Sell	400	\$ 35.28
February 18, 2016	Sell	300	\$ 34.62
February 1, 2016	Sell	12	\$ 34.05
February 1, 2016	Sell	35	\$ 34.22
January 25, 2016	Sell	600400	\$ 32.95
January 25, 2016	Sell	77000	\$ 32.74
June 22, 2016	Buy	1003	\$ 43.25
June 21, 2016	Buy	220	\$ 43.32
June 13, 2016	Buy	152000	\$ 43.67
June 6, 2016	Buy	108	\$ 43.41
June 2, 2016	Buy	805	\$ 43.29
June 1, 2016	Buy	700	\$ 43.01
May 31, 2016	Buy	10	\$ 42.43
May 27, 2016	Buy	230	\$ 42.63
May 26, 2016	Buy	2600	\$ 42.88
May 26, 2016	Buy	220	\$ 42.70
May 24, 2016	Buy	8500	\$ 41.83
May 18, 2016	Buy	435	\$ 40.00
May 13, 2016	Buy	550	\$ 38.58
May 13, 2016	Buy	115700	\$ 38.36
May 12, 2016	Buy	14550	\$ 38.65
May 12, 2016	Buy	127000	\$ 38.80
May 5, 2016	Buy	3700	\$ 37.34
May 5, 2016	Buy	255	\$ 37.23
May 2, 2016	Buy	12100	\$ 38.35
April 26, 2016	Buy	775	\$ 39.50
April 22, 2016	Buy	330	\$ 39.12
April 20, 2016	Buy	2050	\$ 36.65
April 8, 2016	Buy	100	\$ 35.61
April 8, 2016	Buy	400	\$ 35.60
April 8, 2016	Buy	700	\$ 35.64
April 6, 2016	Buy	4500	\$ 35.38

Table of Contents

Date	Nature of Transaction	Number of relevant Tyco securities	Price
April 4, 2016	Buy	188600	\$ 36.66
March 30, 2016	Buy	19300	\$ 36.76
March 30, 2016	Buy	190	\$ 36.69
March 30, 2016	Buy	75	\$ 36.70
March 24, 2016	Buy	4610	\$ 36.01
March 23, 2016	Buy	6100	\$ 35.88
March 17, 2016	Buy	5500	\$ 36.50
March 15, 2016	Buy	2000	\$ 36.10
March 8, 2016	Buy	35	\$ 35.80
March 2, 2016	Buy	140300	\$ 35.78
February 29, 2016	Buy	4410	\$ 35.25
February 24, 2016	Buy	305	\$ 34.06
February 10, 2016	Buy	8	\$ 34.67
February 9, 2016	Buy	3535	\$ 34.71
February 8, 2016	Buy	195	\$ 34.51
January 27, 2016	Buy	129600	\$ 34.48
January 26, 2016	Buy	400	\$ 33.94

- (e) During the relevant period, there were no dealings in relevant Tyco securities by any partner or member of the professional staff of Deloitte & Touche LLP (auditors to Tyco) actively engaged in relation to the merger or otherwise customarily engaged in the affairs of Tyco since January 25, 2014.
- (f) During the relevant period, there were no dealings in relevant Tyco securities by any partner or member of the professional staff of Arthur Cox (Irish legal advisor to Tyco) actively engaged in relation to the merger or otherwise customarily engaged in the affairs of Tyco since January 25, 2014.
- (g) During the relevant period, there were no dealings in relevant Tyco securities by any partner or member of the professional staff of Simpson Thacher (US legal advisor to Tyco) actively engaged in relation to the merger or otherwise customarily engaged in the affairs of Tyco since January 25, 2014.
- (h) During the relevant period, there were no dealings in relevant Tyco securities by MacKenzie (proxy solicitation agent of Tyco) or any person controlling, controlled by or under common control with MacKenzie.
- (i) During the relevant period, there were no dealings in relevant Tyco securities by a fund manager (other than an exempt fund manager) connected with Tyco.
- (j) During the relevant period, there were no dealings in relevant Tyco securities by any person that has an arrangement with Tyco or with any person acting in concert with Tyco.
- (k) Save as disclosed in this paragraph 1.3, no person acting in concert (or deemed to be acting in concert) with Tyco dealt in any relevant Tyco securities during the relevant period.
- (l) The information in this paragraph 1.3 in respect of each member of Tyco and all persons controlling, controlled by, or under the same control as each of them has been included subject to Tyco directors' knowledge, information and belief as of the disclosure date, after having made due and careful enquiries.

Interests and short positions in relevant Johnson Controls securities

(a)

As at the close of business on the disclosure date, Tyco held no interest or short position in any relevant Johnson Controls securities.

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Table of Contents

(b)

As at the close of business on the disclosure date, no Tyco director (including persons connected with them (within the meaning of the Irish Companies Act)) was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Johnson Controls securities, save for the following:

Name	Number of Relevant Johnson Controls Securities
Herman E. Bulls	147

(c)

As at the close of business on the disclosure date, neither Lazard (financial advisor to Tyco) nor any person (other than an exempt fund manager or exempt principal trader) controlling, controlled by, or under the same control as Lazard, was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Johnson Controls securities, save for the following:

Name	Number of Relevant Johnson Controls Securities
Lazard Asset Management New York	246,395

(d)

As at the close of business on the disclosure date, no partner or member of the professional staff of Deloitte & Touche LLP (Tyco's auditor) engaged actively in relation to the merger or otherwise customarily engaged in the affairs of Tyco since January 25, 2014 was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Johnson Controls securities.

(e)

As at the close of business on the disclosure date, no partner or member of the professional staff of Simpson Thacher (US legal advisors to Tyco) actively engaged in relation to the merger, or otherwise customarily engaged in the affairs of Tyco since January 25, 2014 was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Johnson Controls securities.

(f)

As at the close of business on the disclosure date, no partner or member of the professional staff of Arthur Cox (Irish legal advisor to Tyco) actively engaged in relation to the merger or otherwise customarily engaged in the affairs of Tyco since January 25, 2014 was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Johnson Controls securities.

(g)

As at the close of business on the disclosure date, neither MacKenzie (proxy solicitation agent of Tyco) nor any person controlling, controlled by or under common control with MacKenzie was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Johnson Controls securities.

(h)

As at the close of business on the disclosure date, no fund manager (other than an exempt fund manager) connected with Tyco was interested, or held any short positions, in any relevant Johnson Controls securities.

(i)

Save as disclosed in this paragraph 1.4, as at the close of business on the disclosure date, no other person acting in concert (including deemed to be acting in concert) with Tyco, held any interest or any short position in any relevant Johnson Controls securities.

(j)

As at close of business on the disclosure date, no person has provided Tyco, or any person acting in concert with Tyco, with an irrevocable commitment or letter of intent in connection with relevant Johnson Controls securities.

(k)

The information in this paragraph 1.4 in respect of each member of Tyco and all persons controlling, controlled by, or under the same control as each of them has been included subject to the Tyco directors' knowledge, information and belief as of the disclosure date, after having made due and careful enquiries.

Table of Contents

1.5

Dealings in relevant Johnson Controls securities

- (a) During the disclosure period, Tyco had no dealings in any relevant Johnson Controls securities.
- (b) During the disclosure period, no Tyco director had any dealings in any relevant Johnson Controls securities, save for the following:

Name	Date	Nature of Transaction	Number of relevant Johnson Controls securities	Price
Herman E. Bulls	January 20, 2016	Buy	19	\$ 34.28
	September 14, 2015	Buy	35	\$ 40.19
	July 22, 2015	Buy	10	\$ 46.43
	July 17, 2015	Buy	55	\$ 47.61
	June 23, 2015	Buy	130	\$ 51.91
	December 3, 2015	Sell	31	\$ 42.75
	December 2, 2015	Sell	22	\$ 43.43
	December 1, 2015	Sell	34	\$ 45.31
	November 9, 2015	Sell	15	\$ 44.58

- (c) The information in this paragraph 1.5 in respect of each member of Tyco and all persons controlling, controlled by, or under the same control as each of them has been included subject to Tyco directors' knowledge, information and belief as of the disclosure date, after having made due and careful enquiries.

2. Material Contracts

2.1

Save as disclosed in this paragraph 2.1, neither Tyco nor any of its subsidiaries has within the two years prior to January 25, 2016 (being the date of the announcement of the merger) entered into any contracts (other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business) that are, or may be, material save for:

- (a) **Merger Agreement:** On January 24, 2016, Johnson Controls and Tyco entered into the merger agreement, pursuant to which they agreed to combine their respective businesses under a single company. Further details regarding the merger agreement are set forth in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and incorporated herein by reference to Annex A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus.
- (b) **TIL Merger Agreement:** On May 30, 2014, Tyco International Limited ("TIL") entered into a merger agreement with Tyco. Under the merger agreement, and subject to the conditions set forth in the merger agreement, TIL was to merge with and into Tyco, with Tyco being the surviving company. This merger resulted in Tyco becoming TIL's publicly-traded parent company and changed the jurisdiction of organization of TIL from Switzerland to Ireland. TIL shareholders were expected to receive one ordinary share of Tyco for each common share of TIL held immediately prior to the effectiveness of the merger.
- Upon completion of the merger, Tyco was expected to conduct, through its subsidiaries, the same businesses as conducted by TIL before the merger and remain subject to the SEC reporting requirements, the mandates of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and the applicable corporate governance rules of the NYSE.
- (c) **Assumption and Accession Agreement:** On November 17, 2014, Tyco entered into an assumption and accession agreement. Tyco acknowledged that, effective upon the merger with TIL, it would become a party to a five year senior unsecured credit agreement of June 22, 2012, between TIFSA, TIL, ADT and Citibank which provided for a revolving credit facility of

Table of Contents

\$1,000,000,000 for TIFSA and a revolving credit commitment of \$750,000,000 for ADT in which TIL acted as guarantor for both.

Tyco agreed that, effective upon the merger with TIL (a) it would assume all obligations of TIL under the agreement and (b) it would perform all of the obligations of TIL as guarantor under the agreement. Tyco confirmed that, upon the effectiveness of the merger with TIL, it would guarantee the obligations of each borrower in the agreement.

(d)

Amended and Restated Five-Year Senior Unsecured Credit Agreement: On August 7, 2015, TIFSA, Tyco, the lenders (Bank of America, N.A, PNB Paribas and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A, among others), and Citibank (as administrative agent), entered into an amended and restated five-year senior unsecured credit agreement for revolving credit commitments in the aggregate amount of \$1,500,000,000 (the "Amended and Restated Five-Year Senior Unsecured Credit Agreement").

This credit agreement amended and restated TIFSA's existing five-year senior unsecured credit agreement, dated June 22, 2012, which provided for revolving credit commitments in the aggregate amount of \$1,000,000,000, and which was scheduled to expire in June 2017.

The credit agreement has a scheduled maturity date of August 7, 2020 and includes an option for TIFSA to extend, on the first and second anniversaries of the effective date, the term of the facility for successive one-year periods, subject to, among certain other terms and conditions, the consent of lenders holding greater than 50% of the commitments then outstanding under the agreement. The credit agreement also includes an option for TIFSA to request an increase in the aggregate principal amount of the commitments, subject to satisfying the conditions therefor, including obtaining increased commitments from the lenders or new commitments from third-party financial institutions. The commitments under the credit agreement may be increased up to the amount of \$1,750,000,000.

This agreement will be replaced by the multi-year senior unsecured credit agreement referred to below upon the consummation of the merger.

(e)

Term Loan Agreement: On March 10, 2016, TSarl, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tyco, entered into a term loan agreement among TSarl, each of the lenders named therein, Citibank, as administrative agent, and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners, providing for a senior unsecured term loan facility in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 to finance the cash consideration for, and fees, expenses and costs incurred in connection with, the merger of Merger Sub, a subsidiary of Tyco, with and into Johnson Controls with Johnson Controls as the surviving corporation, pursuant to the agreement and plan of merger dated as of January 24, 2016 by and among Johnson Controls, Tyco and Merger Sub (the "Term Loan Agreement").

Any loans borrowed under the Term Loan Agreement will be made in a single borrowing on the closing date of the facility and will have a maturity of 3.5 years and be denominated in U.S. Dollars. The closing of the term loan facility and the funding of such loans, if requested, shall only occur upon the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions that we believe to be customary for this type of facility, including that the consummation of the merger in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement.

Neither Tyco nor any other direct or indirect parent of TSarl will be a borrower under, or guarantor of, the term loan facility. The term loan facility is being provided to TSarl on the basis of its properties, assets and credit only, and will not be guaranteed, or otherwise supported, directly or indirectly, by the legacy Johnson Controls entities, properties, assets or credit.

Table of Contents

Borrowings under the Term Loan Agreement will bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at the option of TSarl, (1) LIBOR plus an applicable margin based on, at any time of determination, the total leverage ratio of TSarl, or (2) an alternate base rate equal to the highest of (i) Citibank's prime rate, (ii) the federal funds effective rate plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% and (iii) one-month LIBOR plus 1%, in each case plus an applicable margin based on, at any time of determination, the total leverage ratio of TSarl. The Term Loan Agreement also requires payment to the lenders of a ticking fee accruing from the date that is thirty days after March 10, 2016, in an amount equal to 0.15% per annum of the aggregate commitments outstanding from time to time under the Term Loan Agreement payable on the earlier of (i) the date the Term Loan Agreement is terminated without funding of the loans and (ii) the date upon which the closing occurs.

Voluntary prepayments on the loans and voluntary reductions of unfunded commitments under the term loan facility are permissible without penalty, subject to certain conditions pertaining to minimum notice and minimum reduction amounts. In addition, the Term Loan Agreement requires, prior to the termination of the commitments in accordance with the terms thereunder, a commitment reduction with the net cash proceeds received by or on behalf of Tyco or any of its subsidiaries (as applicable) in respect of the incurrence of certain indebtedness, the issuance of equity securities, and asset sales, in each case, subject to certain thresholds and exceptions set forth in the Term Loan Agreement. Additionally, the Term Loan Agreement requires, after the making of the loans at closing, a mandatory prepayment with the net cash proceeds received by TSarl or any of its subsidiaries from certain types of asset sales made to affiliates, subject to thresholds and exceptions set forth in the Term Loan Agreement.

The Term Loan Agreement contains affirmative and negative covenants that we believe are usual and customary for senior unsecured credit agreements, including a financial covenant requiring TSarl to maintain a 3.5 to 1.0 leverage ratio, which is the ratio of TSarl consolidated debt to its consolidated EBITDA, each as defined in the Term Loan Agreement.

The negative covenants in the Term Loan Agreement include, among other things, limitations (each of which is subject to customary exceptions for financings of this type) on the ability of TSarl and its subsidiaries to:

- (i) grant liens;
- (ii) enter into transactions resulting in fundamental changes (such as mergers or sales of all or substantially all of the assets of TSarl);
- (iii) restrict subsidiary dividends or other subsidiary distributions;
- (iv) enter into transactions with affiliates (with certain specific limitations applicable to transactions with Tyco or subsidiaries of Tyco other than TSarl or any of its subsidiaries);
- (v) permit subsidiaries to provide guarantees to other material debt;
- (vi) and incur additional subsidiary debt.

The Term Loan Agreement also contains customary events of default (subject to grace periods, as appropriate) including among others: non-payment of principal, interest or fees; breach of the financial, affirmative or negative covenants; inaccuracy of the representations or warranties in any material respect; payment default on, or acceleration of, other material indebtedness; bankruptcy or insolvency; material unsatisfied judgments; certain ERISA violations; invalidity or unenforceability of the Term Loan Agreement or other documents associated with the Term Loan Agreement; and a change of control.

The representations and warranties, covenants and events of default in the Term Loan Agreement will apply only to TSarl and its subsidiaries and not to Tyco, the direct or other

Table of Contents

indirect parent companies of TSarl or any other subsidiaries of each of them (including Johnson Controls and its subsidiaries).

(f)

Multi-Year Senior Unsecured Credit Agreement: On March 10, 2016, TSarl entered into a multi-year senior unsecured credit agreement among TSarl, each of the lenders named therein, Citibank, as administrative agent, and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Barclays Bank plc, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners, providing for revolving credit commitments in the aggregate amount of \$1,000,000,000 (the "Revolving Credit Agreement").

The closing of the revolving credit facility, and TSarl's ability to borrow under the Revolving Credit Agreement remains subject to the satisfaction or waiver of customary conditions contained therein, including the consummation of the merger referred to above and the termination of the commitments of the lenders, and payments of all amounts outstanding, under the Amended and Restated Five-Year Senior Unsecured Credit Agreement dated as of August 7, 2015 among TIFSA., as borrower, Tyco, as guarantor, the lenders party thereto and Citibank, as administrative agent, which provides for revolving credit commitments in the aggregate amount of \$1,500,000,000 and which is scheduled to expire in August 2020.

Neither Tyco nor any other direct or indirect parent of TSarl will be a borrower under, or guarantor of, the revolving credit facility. The revolving credit facility is being provided to TSarl on the basis of its properties, assets and credit only, and will not be guaranteed, or otherwise supported, directly or indirectly, by the legacy Johnson Controls entities, properties, assets or credit.

The Revolving Credit Agreement has a scheduled maturity date of August 7, 2020 and it includes an option for TSarl to request an increase in the aggregate principal amount of the commitments, subject to satisfying the conditions therefor, including obtaining increased commitments from the lenders or new commitments from third-party financial institutions. The commitments under the Revolving Credit Agreement may be increased up to the amount of \$1,250,000,000.

Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement may be borrowed in U.S. Dollars and used for general corporate purposes.

Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement will bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at the option of TSarl, (1) LIBOR plus an applicable margin based on, initially, the total leverage ratio of TSarl set forth in the pricing grid annexed to the Revolving Credit Agreement and, after TSarl has obtained the applicable credit ratings, such credit ratings, or (2) an alternate base rate equal to the highest of (i) Citibank's prime rate, (ii) the federal funds effective rate plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% and (iii) one-month LIBOR plus 1%, in each case plus an applicable margin based on, initially, the total leverage ratio of TSarl set forth in the pricing grid annexed to the Revolving Credit Agreement and, after TSarl has obtained the applicable credit ratings, such credit ratings. The Revolving Credit Agreement also requires payment to the lenders of a facility fee on the amount of the lenders' commitments under the facility from time to time at rates based, initially, on the applicable leverage ratio set forth in the pricing grid annexed to the Revolving Credit Agreement and, after TSarl has obtained the applicable credit ratings, such credit ratings.

Voluntary prepayments on the loans and voluntary reductions of the unutilized portion of the commitments under the revolving credit facility are permissible without penalty, subject to certain conditions pertaining to minimum notice and minimum reduction amounts.

The Revolving Credit Agreement contains affirmative and negative covenants that we believe are usual and customary for senior unsecured credit agreements, including a financial

Table of Contents

covenant requiring TSarl to maintain a 3.5 to 1.0 leverage ratio, which is the ratio of TSarl's consolidated debt to its consolidated EBITDA, each as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement.

The negative covenants in the Revolving Credit Agreement are substantially similar to those in the Term Loan Agreement and include, among other things, limitations (each of which is subject to customary exceptions for financings of this type) on the ability of TSarl and its subsidiaries to:

- (i) grant liens;
- (ii) enter into transactions resulting in fundamental changes (such as mergers or sales of all or substantially all of the assets of TSarl);
- (iii) restrict subsidiary dividends or other subsidiary distributions;
- (iv) enter into transactions with affiliates (with certain specific limitations applicable to transactions with Tyco or subsidiaries of Tyco other than TSarl or any of its subsidiaries);
- (v) permit subsidiaries to provide guarantees to other material debt;
- (vi) and incur additional subsidiary debt.

The Revolving Credit Agreement also contains customary events of default (subject to grace periods, as appropriate) including among others: non-payment of principal, interest or fees; breach of the financial, affirmative or negative covenants; inaccuracy of the representations or warranties in any material respect; payment default on, or acceleration of, other material indebtedness; bankruptcy or insolvency; material unsatisfied judgments; certain ERISA violations; invalidity or unenforceability of the Revolving Credit Agreement or other documents associated with the Revolving Credit Agreement; and a change of control.

The representations and warranties, covenants and events of default in the Revolving Credit Agreement will apply only to TSarl and its subsidiaries and not to Tyco, the direct or other indirect parent companies of TSarl or any other subsidiaries of each of them (including Johnson Controls and its subsidiaries).

- (g) **Supplemental Indenture 2014-1 to the 2009 Indenture, dated as of November 17, 2014, among TIL, TIFSA, Tyco, Tyco Fire & Security Finance S.C.A. ("TIFSCA") and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas:** On January 9, 2009 TIFSA, TIL and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee executed an indenture under which TIFSA undertook obligations in its role as the 'Company' and TIL undertook obligations in its role as 'Parent'. TIL executed a 2014 supplemental indenture to the 2009 indenture confirming that, effective upon the TIFSA sale, it had been discharged from its obligations under the 2009 indenture.
- (h) **Indenture, dated as of February 25, 2015, among TIFSA, Tyco, TIFSCA, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee:** The indenture provided for the issuance of unsecured debt securities in an unlimited aggregate principal amount which was to be issued from time to time in one or more series. The indenture was to be authenticated by a certificate of Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas who acted as trustee and for guarantees of the unsecured debt securities. The indenture was subject to the provisions of the 'Trust Indenture Act' which was deemed incorporated into the indenture and was, to the extent applicable, governed by such provisions.
- (i) **First Supplemental Indenture to the 2015 Indenture, dated as of February 25, 2015, among TIFSA, Tyco, TIFSCA, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as trustee and as paying agent and Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A., as security registrar, transfer agent and authenticating agent relating to the issuer's 1.375% Euro notes due 2025:** Tyco, TIFSCA, TIFSA and Deutsch Bank Trust Company Americas executed and delivered an indenture,

Table of Contents

dated as of February 25, 2015, to provide for the issuance by TIFSA, from time to time, of unsubordinated debt securities evidencing its unsecured indebtedness. Pursuant to resolutions of its board of directors, TIFSA authorized the issuance of €500,000,000 principal amount of 1.375% notes due 2025.

- (j) **Second Supplemental Indenture to the 2015 Indenture, dated as of September 14, 2015, among TIFSA, Tyco, TIFSCA, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee related to the issuer's 3.9% notes due 2026:** Tyco, TIFSCA, TIFSA and the Deutsch Bank Trust Company Americas executed and delivered an indenture, dated as of February 25, 2015, to provide for the issuance by TIFSA, from time to time, of unsubordinated debt securities evidencing its unsecured indebtedness. Pursuant to resolutions of its board of directors, TIFSA authorized the issuance of \$750,000,000 principal amount of 3.900% notes due 2026.
- (k) **Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 14, 2015, among TIFSA, Tyco, TIFSCA, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee relating to the issuer's 5.125% notes due 2045:** Tyco, TIFSCA, TIFSA and the Deutsch Bank Trust Company Americas executed and delivered an indenture, dated as of February 25, 2015, to provide for the issuance by TIFSA, from time to time, of unsubordinated debt securities evidencing its unsecured indebtedness. Pursuant to resolutions of its board of directors, TIFSA authorized the issuance of \$750,000,000 principal amount of 5.125% notes due 2045.
- (l) **Tyco Deed of Indemnification:** The indemnity was in recognition of the indemnitee's need for (i) substantial protection against personal liability and (ii) specific contractual assurance that such protection would be available to the indemnitee (regardless of, among other things, any amendment to or revocation of Tyco's articles of association or any change in the composition of Tyco's board of directors or acquisition transactions relating to Tyco).
- (m) **Tyco Fire & Security (US) Management, Inc. Indemnification Agreement:** The indemnity is in recognition of the indemnitees need for (i) substantial protection against personal liability and (ii) specific contractual assurance that such protection would be available to indemnitee (regardless of, among other things, any amendment to or revocation of Tyco's articles of association or any change in the composition of Tyco's board of directors or acquisition transactions relating to Tyco).

3. Directors and Service Contracts

3.1

None of the directors of Tyco has a service contract with Tyco or its subsidiaries or associated companies with more than 12 months to run save for the employment agreement entered into in connection with the merger agreement between Tyco and Mr. Oliver dated January 24, 2016. Further details regarding this agreement are set forth in the section of this joint proxy statement/prospectus entitled "*Interests of Tyco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger*".

3.2

Save as disclosed in the section of this joint proxy statement/prospectus entitled "*The Merger Interests of Tyco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger*," the compensation of the board of directors of Tyco will not be affected by the merger.

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

by and among

JOHNSON CONTROLS, INC.,

TYCO INTERNATIONAL PLC

and

JAGARA MERGER SUB LLC

Dated as of

January 24, 2016

As amended as of

July 1, 2016

Table of Contents**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Page
<u>ARTICLE I THE MERGER</u>	<u>A-2</u>
<u>Section 1.1</u>	
<u>The Merger</u>	<u>A-2</u>
<u>Section 1.2</u>	
<u>Closing</u>	<u>A-2</u>
<u>Section 1.3</u>	
<u>Effective Time</u>	<u>A-2</u>
<u>Section 1.4</u>	
<u>Governing Documents</u>	<u>A-2</u>
<u>Section 1.5</u>	
<u>Officers and Directors of the Surviving Corporation</u>	<u>A-2</u>
<u>ARTICLE II TREATMENT OF SECURITIES</u>	
	<u>A-2</u>
<u>Section 2.1</u>	
<u>Treatment of Capital Stock</u>	<u>A-2</u>
<u>Section 2.2</u>	
<u>Surrender and Payment</u>	<u>A-4</u>
<u>Section 2.3</u>	
<u>Treatment of Company Equity Awards, Company Deferred Awards and Company Cash Awards</u>	<u>A-7</u>
<u>Section 2.4</u>	
<u>Treatment of Parent Equity Awards</u>	<u>A-10</u>
<u>Section 2.5</u>	
<u>Company ESPPs; Company Dividend Reinvestment Plan</u>	<u>A-11</u>
<u>Section 2.6</u>	
<u>Withholding</u>	<u>A-11</u>
<u>Section 2.7</u>	
<u>Fractional Shares</u>	<u>A-11</u>
<u>Section 2.8</u>	
<u>No Dissenters' Rights</u>	<u>A-12</u>
<u>Section 2.9</u>	
<u>Election Procedures</u>	<u>A-12</u>
<u>ARTICLE III REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF THE COMPANY</u>	
	<u>A-13</u>
<u>Section 3.1</u>	
<u>Qualification, Organization, Subsidiaries, etc.</u>	<u>A-14</u>
<u>Section 3.2</u>	
<u>Capitalization</u>	<u>A-14</u>
<u>Section 3.3</u>	
<u>Corporate Authority Relative to this Agreement; No Violation</u>	<u>A-16</u>
<u>Section 3.4</u>	
<u>Reports and Financial Statements</u>	<u>A-17</u>
<u>Section 3.5</u>	
<u>Internal Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>A-17</u>
<u>Section 3.6</u>	
<u>No Undisclosed Liabilities</u>	<u>A-18</u>
<u>Section 3.7</u>	
<u>Compliance with Laws; Permits</u>	<u>A-18</u>
<u>Section 3.8</u>	
<u>Environmental Laws and Regulations</u>	<u>A-19</u>
<u>Section 3.9</u>	
<u>Additional Asbestos Matters</u>	<u>A-20</u>
<u>Section 3.10</u>	
<u>Employee Benefit Plans</u>	<u>A-20</u>
<u>Section 3.11</u>	
<u>Absence of Certain Changes or Events</u>	<u>A-21</u>
<u>Section 3.12</u>	
<u>Investigations; Litigation</u>	<u>A-22</u>
<u>Section 3.13</u>	
<u>Information Supplied</u>	<u>A-22</u>
<u>Section 3.14</u>	
<u>Tax Matters</u>	<u>A-23</u>
<u>Section 3.15</u>	
<u>Labor Matters</u>	<u>A-24</u>
<u>Section 3.16</u>	
<u>Intellectual Property</u>	<u>A-24</u>
<u>Section 3.17</u>	
<u>Real Property</u>	<u>A-25</u>
<u>Section 3.18</u>	
<u>Opinion of Financial Advisors</u>	<u>A-26</u>
<u>Section 3.19</u>	
<u>Required Vote of Company Shareholders</u>	<u>A-26</u>
<u>Section 3.20</u>	
<u>Material Contracts</u>	<u>A-26</u>
<u>Section 3.21</u>	
<u>Insurance</u>	<u>A-27</u>
<u>Section 3.22</u>	
<u>Finders or Brokers</u>	<u>A-28</u>
<u>Section 3.23</u>	
<u>FCPA, Anti-Corruption, Sanctions and Export Controls</u>	<u>A-28</u>
<u>Section 3.24</u>	
<u>Takeover Statutes; No Rights Agreement</u>	<u>A-28</u>
<u>Section 3.25</u>	
<u>No Other Representations</u>	<u>A-29</u>

Table of Contents

	Page
<u>ARTICLE IV REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF PARENT AND MERGER SUB</u>	<u>A-29</u>
<u>Section 4.1</u>	
<u>Qualification, Organization, Subsidiaries, etc.</u>	<u>A-29</u>
<u>Section 4.2</u>	
<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>A-30</u>
<u>Section 4.3</u>	
<u>Corporate Authority Relative to this Agreement; No Violation</u>	<u>A-31</u>
<u>Section 4.4</u>	
<u>Reports and Financial Statements</u>	<u>A-32</u>
<u>Section 4.5</u>	
<u>Internal Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>A-33</u>
<u>Section 4.6</u>	
<u>No Undisclosed Liabilities</u>	<u>A-33</u>
<u>Section 4.7</u>	
<u>Compliance with Laws; Permits</u>	<u>A-33</u>
<u>Section 4.8</u>	
<u>Environmental Laws and Regulations</u>	<u>A-34</u>
<u>Section 4.9</u>	
<u>Additional Asbestos Matters</u>	<u>A-35</u>
<u>Section 4.10</u>	
<u>Employee Benefit Plans</u>	<u>A-35</u>
<u>Section 4.11</u>	
<u>Absence of Certain Changes or Events</u>	<u>A-36</u>
<u>Section 4.12</u>	
<u>Investigations; Litigation</u>	<u>A-36</u>
<u>Section 4.13</u>	
<u>Information Supplied</u>	<u>A-36</u>
<u>Section 4.14</u>	
<u>Tax Matters</u>	<u>A-37</u>
<u>Section 4.15</u>	
<u>Labor Matters</u>	<u>A-38</u>
<u>Section 4.16</u>	
<u>Intellectual Property</u>	<u>A-39</u>
<u>Section 4.17</u>	
<u>Real Property</u>	<u>A-39</u>
<u>Section 4.18</u>	
<u>Opinion of Financial Advisors</u>	<u>A-40</u>
<u>Section 4.19</u>	
<u>Required Vote of Parent Shareholders</u>	<u>A-40</u>
<u>Section 4.20</u>	
<u>Material Contracts</u>	<u>A-40</u>
<u>Section 4.21</u>	
<u>Insurance</u>	<u>A-41</u>
<u>Section 4.22</u>	
<u>Finders or Brokers</u>	<u>A-41</u>
<u>Section 4.23</u>	
<u>FCPA, Anti-Corruption, Sanctions and Export Controls</u>	<u>A-42</u>
<u>Section 4.24</u>	
<u>No Merger Sub Activity</u>	<u>A-42</u>
<u>Section 4.25</u>	
<u>Debt Financing</u>	<u>A-42</u>
<u>Section 4.26</u>	
<u>No Other Representations</u>	<u>A-43</u>
<u>ARTICLE V COVENANTS RELATING TO CONDUCT OF BUSINESS PENDING THE MERGER</u>	
	<u>A-43</u>
<u>Section 5.1</u>	
<u>Conduct of Business by the Company Pending the Closing</u>	<u>A-43</u>
<u>Section 5.2</u>	
<u>Conduct of Business by Parent Pending the Closing</u>	<u>A-48</u>
<u>Section 5.3</u>	
<u>Solicitation by the Company</u>	<u>A-53</u>
<u>Section 5.4</u>	
<u>Solicitation by Parent</u>	<u>A-56</u>
<u>Section 5.5</u>	
<u>Preparation of the Form S-4 and the Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus; Shareholders' Meetings</u>	<u>A-59</u>
<u>Section 5.6</u>	
<u>Irish Prospectus</u>	<u>A-61</u>
<u>Section 5.7</u>	
<u>Spin Off; Separation Agreement</u>	<u>A-62</u>

Table of Contents

	Page
<u>ARTICLE VI ADDITIONAL AGREEMENTS</u>	<u>A-63</u>
<u>Section 6.1</u>	
<u>Access; Confidentiality; Notice of Certain Events</u>	<u>A-63</u>
<u>Section 6.2</u>	
<u>Reasonable Best Efforts</u>	<u>A-64</u>
<u>Section 6.3</u>	
<u>Publicity</u>	<u>A-66</u>
<u>Section 6.4</u>	
<u>Directors' and Officers' Insurance and Indemnification</u>	<u>A-66</u>
<u>Section 6.5</u>	
<u>Takeover Statutes</u>	<u>A-68</u>
<u>Section 6.6</u>	
<u>Obligations of Merger Sub and the Surviving Corporation</u>	<u>A-68</u>
<u>Section 6.7</u>	
<u>Rule 16b-3</u>	<u>A-68</u>
<u>Section 6.8</u>	
<u>Delisting</u>	<u>A-68</u>
<u>Section 6.9</u>	
<u>Stock Exchange Listing</u>	<u>A-69</u>
<u>Section 6.10</u>	
<u>Post-Merger Governance Matters</u>	<u>A-69</u>
<u>Section 6.11</u>	
<u>Employment and Benefit Matters</u>	<u>A-70</u>
<u>Section 6.12</u>	
<u>Integration Planning</u>	<u>A-71</u>
<u>Section 6.13</u>	
<u>Tax Matters</u>	<u>A-72</u>
<u>Section 6.14</u>	
<u>Security Holder Litigation</u>	<u>A-72</u>
<u>Section 6.15</u>	
<u>Parent Share Consolidation</u>	<u>A-72</u>
<u>Section 6.16</u>	
<u>Debt Financing</u>	<u>A-72</u>
<u>Section 6.17</u>	
<u>Dividend Coordination</u>	<u>A-74</u>
<u>Section 6.18</u>	
<u>Obligations of Merger Sub</u>	<u>A-74</u>
<u>ARTICLE VII CONDITIONS TO CONSUMMATION OF THE MERGER</u>	
	<u>A-74</u>
<u>Section 7.1</u>	
<u>Conditions to Each Party's Obligations to Effect the Merger</u>	<u>A-74</u>
<u>Section 7.2</u>	
<u>Conditions to Obligations of Parent and Merger Sub</u>	<u>A-75</u>
<u>Section 7.3</u>	
<u>Conditions to Obligations of the Company</u>	<u>A-76</u>
<u>ARTICLE VIII TERMINATION</u>	
	<u>A-76</u>
<u>Section 8.1</u>	
<u>Termination</u>	<u>A-76</u>
<u>Section 8.2</u>	
<u>Effect of Termination</u>	<u>A-78</u>
<u>ARTICLE IX MISCELLANEOUS</u>	
	<u>A-83</u>
<u>Section 9.1</u>	
<u>Amendment and Modification; Waiver</u>	<u>A-83</u>
<u>Section 9.2</u>	
<u>Non-Survival of Representations and Warranties</u>	<u>A-84</u>
<u>Section 9.3</u>	
<u>Expenses</u>	<u>A-84</u>
<u>Section 9.4</u>	
<u>Notices</u>	<u>A-84</u>
<u>Section 9.5</u>	
<u>Certain Definitions</u>	<u>A-85</u>
<u>Section 9.6</u>	
<u>Terms Defined Elsewhere</u>	<u>A-95</u>
<u>Section 9.7</u>	
<u>Interpretation</u>	<u>A-97</u>
<u>Section 9.8</u>	
<u>Counterparts</u>	<u>A-98</u>
<u>Section 9.9</u>	
<u>Entire Agreement; Third-Party Beneficiaries</u>	<u>A-98</u>
<u>Section 9.10</u>	
<u>Severability</u>	<u>A-98</u>
<u>Section 9.11</u>	
<u>Governing Law; Jurisdiction</u>	<u>A-99</u>
<u>Section 9.12</u>	
<u>Waiver of Jury Trial</u>	<u>A-99</u>
<u>Section 9.13</u>	
<u>Assignment</u>	<u>A-100</u>
<u>Section 9.14</u>	
<u>Enforcement; Remedies</u>	<u>A-100</u>
 <i>Exhibit A1:</i>	 Form of Articles of Incorporation
<i>Exhibit A2:</i>	Form of Bylaws
<i>Exhibit B:</i>	Form of Parent Governing Documents Amendment

Table of Contents

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

This AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER (this "Agreement"), dated as of January 24, 2016, is by and among Johnson Controls, Inc., a Wisconsin corporation (the "Company"), Tyco International plc, an Irish public limited company ("Parent"), Jagara Merger Sub LLC, a Wisconsin limited liability company and an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Parent ("Merger Sub"), and the other party that is a signatory hereto. All capitalized terms used in this Agreement shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in Section 9.5 or as otherwise defined elsewhere in this Agreement unless the context clearly provides otherwise. Parent, Merger Sub and the Company are each sometimes referred to herein as a "Party" and collectively as the "Parties".

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Parties wish to effect a business combination through the merger of Merger Sub with and into the Company, with the Company being the surviving corporation in the merger (the "Merger");

WHEREAS, in connection with the Merger, each outstanding share of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of the Company (the "Company Common Stock" or "Company Shares") issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time (other than (i) Company Shares to be cancelled in accordance with Section 2.1(c), and (ii) Company Shares to be converted in accordance with Section 2.1(d) or Section 2.1(e)) shall be cancelled and converted into the right to receive the Merger Consideration upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement and in accordance with the Wisconsin Business Corporation Law (the "WBCL") and the Wisconsin Limited Liability Company Law (the "WLLCL");

WHEREAS, the board of directors of the Company (the "Company Board of Directors") has determined that this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby, including the Merger (the "Transactions"), are advisable and fair to, and in the best interests of, the Company and its shareholders;

WHEREAS, the Company Board of Directors has adopted resolutions adopting and approving this Agreement and the consummation of the Transactions, including the Merger, and the Company Board of Directors has directed that the approval of this Agreement be submitted for consideration at the Company Special Meeting, and has resolved to recommend that the Company's shareholders approve this Agreement (the "Company Board Recommendation") pursuant to the WBCL;

WHEREAS, the board of directors of Parent (the "Parent Board of Directors") has adopted resolutions approving the execution of this Agreement and the consummation of the Transactions, including the Parent Share Issuance and the Parent Corporate Amendments, and the Parent Board of Directors has directed that the Parent Share Issuance and the Parent Corporate Amendments be submitted for consideration at the Parent Special Meeting, and has resolved to recommend that Parent's shareholders vote to approve the Parent Share Issuance and the Parent Corporate Amendments (the "Parent Board Recommendation");

WHEREAS, the sole member of Merger Sub has approved and authorized this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Parties desire to make certain representations, warranties, covenants and agreements in connection with the Merger and also prescribe various conditions to the Merger.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements contained in this Agreement and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

Table of Contents

ARTICLE I

THE MERGER

Section 1.1 The Merger. Upon the terms and subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions set forth in this Agreement, and in accordance with the WBCL and the WLLCL, at the Effective Time, Merger Sub shall be merged with and into the Company, whereupon the separate existence of Merger Sub will cease, with the Company surviving the Merger (the Company, as the surviving corporation in the Merger, sometimes being referred to herein as the "Surviving Corporation"), such that following the Merger, the Surviving Corporation will be an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Parent. The Merger shall have the effects provided in this Agreement and as specified in the WBCL and the WLLCL.

Section 1.2 Closing. The closing of the Merger (the "Closing") will take place at 9:00 a.m., New York City time, at the offices of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, 51 West 52nd Street, New York, NY 10019, on the business day after the satisfaction or waiver of the last of the conditions set forth in Article VII to be satisfied or waived (other than any such conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied at the Closing, but subject to the satisfaction or waiver of such conditions at the Closing), unless another date or place is agreed to in writing by the Company and Parent. The date on which the Closing actually takes place is referred to as the "Closing Date".

Section 1.3 Effective Time. On the Closing Date, the Parties shall cause articles of merger with respect to the Merger (the "Articles of Merger") to be duly executed and delivered to the WDFI for filing as provided under the WBCL and the WLLCL and make any other filings, recordings or publications required to be made by the Company or Merger Sub under the WBCL or the WLLCL in connection with the Merger. The Merger shall become effective on the date and time of the filing of the Articles of Merger or, if agreed by Parent and the Company in writing, such later time and date as specified in the Articles of Merger (the date and time the Merger becomes effective being the "Effective Time").

Section 1.4 Governing Documents. At the Effective Time, the articles of incorporation and the bylaws of the Company shall be amended and restated in the forms attached hereto as Exhibit A1 and Exhibit A2, respectively, which shall be the articles of incorporation and bylaws, respectively, of the Surviving Corporation until thereafter changed or amended as provided therein or by applicable Law.

Section 1.5 Officers and Directors of the Surviving Corporation. From and after the Effective Time, the persons listed on Section 1.5 of the Company Disclosure Letter shall be the initial directors of the Surviving Corporation (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Company and Parent), and shall hold office until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified, or their earlier death, incapacitation, retirement, resignation or removal. The officers of the Company immediately prior to the Effective Time, from and after the Effective Time, shall be the initial officers of the Surviving Corporation, and shall hold office until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified, or their earlier death, incapacitation, retirement, resignation or removal.

ARTICLE II

TREATMENT OF SECURITIES

Section 2.1 Treatment of Capital Stock.

(a) Treatment of Company Common Stock. At the Effective Time, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the Parties or holders of any securities of the Company or of Merger Sub, subject to Section 2.1(f) and any applicable withholding Tax, each share of Company Common Stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time (other than (x) Company Shares to be cancelled in accordance with Section 2.1(c), (y) Company Shares to be

Table of Contents

converted in accordance with Section 2.1(d) or Section 2.1(e), and (z) Company Shares underlying Company Restricted Stock Awards) shall be cancelled and in consideration of which the holder thereof shall have the right to receive the following (the "Merger Consideration"): (i) in the case of a Company Share with respect to which an election to receive Parent Shares (a "Share Election") has been properly made and not revoked or lost pursuant to Section 2.9 (each, a "Share Electing Share"), one (1) (the "Exchange Ratio") validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable Parent Share (the "Share Consideration") and (ii) in the case of a Company Share with respect to which an election to receive cash (a "Cash Election") has been properly made and not revoked or lost pursuant to Section 2.9 (each, a "Cash Electing Share"), \$34.88 in cash, without interest (the "Cash Consideration"), in each case subject to Section 2.1(b). Any Company Share with respect to which neither a Share Election nor a Cash Election has been properly made and not revoked or lost pursuant to Section 2.9 shall be deemed to be a Share Electing Share. The Parties agree that the Exchange Ratio and the Merger Consideration have been determined assuming that the Parent Share Consolidation shall have occurred prior to the Merger. From and after the Effective Time, all such Company Shares shall no longer be outstanding and shall automatically be cancelled and shall cease to exist, and each applicable holder of such Company Shares shall cease to have any rights with respect thereto, except the right to receive the Merger Consideration therefor upon the surrender of such Company Shares in accordance with Section 2.2, including the right to receive, pursuant to Section 2.7, the Fractional Share Consideration, together with the amounts, if any, payable pursuant to Section 2.2(f).

(b) Proration. Notwithstanding any other provision contained in this Agreement, the aggregate amount of Cash Consideration to be received by the holders of Company Shares in the Merger shall be equal to \$3,863,939,529 (the "Aggregate Cash Consideration"). As used herein, the term "Cash Election Amount" shall mean the product of the aggregate number of Cash Electing Shares *multiplied by* the Cash Consideration.

(i) If the Cash Election Amount exceeds the Aggregate Cash Consideration, then, instead of being converted into the right to receive the Cash Consideration, each Cash Electing Share shall be converted into the right to receive (A) an amount of cash (without interest) equal to the product of (x) the Cash Consideration, *multiplied by* (y) a fraction, the numerator of which is the Aggregate Cash Consideration and the denominator of which is the Cash Election Amount (such fraction, the "Cash Fraction") and (B) a number of validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable Parent Shares equal to the product of (w) the Share Consideration, *multiplied by* (z) a fraction equal to one (1) *minus* the Cash Fraction.

(ii) If the Aggregate Cash Consideration exceeds the Cash Election Amount then, instead of being converted into the right to receive the Share Consideration, each Share Electing Share shall be converted into the right to receive (A) an amount of cash (without interest) equal to (x) the amount of such excess, *divided by* (y) the number of Share Electing Shares, and (B) a number of validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable Parent Shares equal to the product of (w) the Share Consideration, *multiplied by* (z) a fraction, the numerator of which is the difference between (I) the Cash Consideration *minus* (II) the amount calculated in clause (A), and the denominator of which is the Cash Consideration.

(c) Cancellation of Company Shares. At the Effective Time, all Company Shares owned by the Company, Parent, any Parent Subsidiary that is a direct or indirect owner of Merger Sub immediately prior to the Effective Time or Merger Sub shall be cancelled and shall cease to exist, and no consideration shall be delivered in exchange therefor.

(d) Treatment of Company Shares Owned by Parent Subsidiaries. At the Effective Time, each Company Share owned by any of the wholly owned Parent Subsidiaries (other than Merger Sub and any Parent Subsidiary that is a direct or indirect owner of Merger Sub immediately prior

Table of Contents

to the Effective Time) immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be converted into the Share Consideration.

(e) Treatment of Merger Sub Interests and Company Shares Owned by Company Subsidiaries. At the Effective Time, without any further action on the part of the Parties or any of their respective equityholders, each limited liability company interest of Merger Sub issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time and all rights in respect thereof, shall be cancelled and, in exchange for the cancellation of such limited liability company interests of Merger Sub and the funding of the aggregate Merger Consideration, the Surviving Corporation shall issue an equivalent number of fully paid and nonassessable shares of common stock of the Surviving Corporation, which number shall represent an ownership percentage in the Surviving Corporation immediately following the Effective Time that shall equal the aggregate ownership percentage of all shareholders (other than the wholly owned Company Subsidiaries) of the Company immediately prior to the Effective Time. At the Effective Time, each Company Share owned by any wholly owned Company Subsidiary immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be converted into and become such number of fully paid and nonassessable shares of common stock of the Surviving Corporation such that the ownership percentage of any such Company Subsidiary in the Surviving Corporation immediately following the Effective Time shall equal the ownership percentage of such Company Subsidiary in the Company immediately prior to the Effective Time. The shares described in this Section 2.1(e) shall constitute the only outstanding shares of common stock of the Surviving Corporation immediately following the Effective Time.

(f) Adjustment to Merger Consideration. The Exchange Ratio and the Merger Consideration shall be adjusted appropriately to reflect the effect of any stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, any dividend or distribution of securities convertible into Company Shares or Parent Shares, reorganization, recapitalization, reclassification, combination, exchange of shares or other like change with respect to the number of Company Shares or Parent Shares outstanding after the date hereof and prior to the Effective Time (in each case, other than the Parent Share Consolidation).

Section 2.2 Surrender and Payment.

(a) Exchange Fund; Investment of Exchange Fund. Prior to the Effective Time, TIFSA or Merger Sub shall designate a bank or trust company reasonably acceptable to the Company to act as the exchange agent in connection with the Merger (the "Exchange Agent"). On or prior to the Closing Date, TIFSA or Merger Sub shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, with the Exchange Agent (i) evidence of Parent Shares issuable pursuant to Section 2.1(a) in book-entry form and cash in immediately available funds in an amount sufficient to pay the aggregate Merger Consideration (excluding any Fractional Share Consideration), and (ii) cash in immediately available funds in an amount sufficient to pay any dividends or other distributions on Parent Shares under Section 2.2(f) (such evidence of book-entry Parent Shares, together with any such cash amounts, the "Exchange Fund"). In the event that the Exchange Fund shall be insufficient to pay any dividends or other distributions on Parent Shares under Section 2.2(f), TIFSA or Merger Sub shall promptly deposit with the Exchange Agent additional funds in an amount which is equal to the deficiency in order to permit the Exchange Agent to make such payment. TIFSA or Merger Sub shall cause the Exchange Agent to make, and the Exchange Agent shall make, delivery of the Merger Consideration, including payment of the Fractional Share Consideration, and any amounts payable in respect of dividends or other distributions on Parent Shares in accordance with Section 2.2(f), out of the Exchange Fund in accordance with this Agreement. The Exchange Fund shall not be used for any purpose that is not expressly provided for in this Agreement. The cash portion of the Exchange Fund shall be invested by the Exchange Agent as reasonably directed by mutual agreement of TIFSA or Merger Sub, on the one hand, and the Company, on the other hand; provided, however, that any investment of such cash shall in all events be limited to direct

Table of Contents

short-term obligations of, or short-term obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. government, in commercial paper rated P-1 or A-1 or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Standard & Poor's Corporation, respectively, or in certificates of deposit, bank repurchase agreements or banker's acceptances of commercial banks with capital exceeding \$10 billion (based on the most recent financial statements of such bank that are then publicly available), and that no such investment or loss thereon shall affect the amounts payable to holders of Certificates or Book-Entry Shares entitled to receive such amounts pursuant to this Article II. Any interest and other income resulting from such investments shall be paid to TIFSA or Merger Sub on the earlier of (A) one (1) year after the Effective Time or (B) the full payment of the Exchange Fund.

(b) Procedures for Surrender. As soon as reasonably practicable after the Effective Time, but in no event more than three (3) business days following the Effective Time, Parent shall cause the Exchange Agent to mail to each holder of record of a certificate or certificates which immediately prior to the Effective Time represented outstanding Company Shares (the "Certificates") or non-certificated Company Shares represented by book-entry shares ("Book-Entry Shares") and whose Company Shares were converted pursuant to Section 2.1 into the right to receive the Merger Consideration (i) a letter of transmittal, which shall specify that delivery shall be effected, and risk of loss and title to the Certificates shall pass, only upon delivery of the Certificates (or affidavits of loss in lieu thereof) to the Exchange Agent and shall be in such form as Parent and the Company reasonably agree prior to the Effective Time and (ii) instructions for effecting the surrender of the Certificates (or affidavits of loss in lieu thereof) or Book-Entry Shares in exchange for payment of the Merger Consideration into which such Company Shares have been converted pursuant to Section 2.1, including any amount payable in respect of Fractional Share Consideration in accordance with Section 2.7, and any dividends or other distributions on Parent Shares in accordance with Section 2.2(f). Upon surrender of a Certificate (or an affidavit of loss in lieu thereof) or Book-Entry Share for cancellation to the Exchange Agent or to such other agent or agents as may be appointed by Parent, together with such letter of transmittal duly completed and validly executed in accordance with the instructions thereto, and such other documents as may reasonably be required pursuant to such instructions, the holder of such Certificate or Book-Entry Share shall be entitled to receive in exchange therefor the Merger Consideration pursuant to the provisions of this Article II, any Fractional Share Consideration that such holder has the right to receive pursuant to the provisions of Section 2.7, and any amounts that such holder has the right to receive in respect of dividends or other distributions on Parent Shares in accordance with Section 2.2(f) for each Company Share formerly represented by such Certificate or Book-Entry Share, to be mailed within three (3) business days following the Exchange Agent's receipt of such Certificate (or affidavit of loss in lieu thereof) or Book-Entry Share, and the Certificate (or affidavit of loss in lieu thereof) or Book-Entry Share so surrendered shall be forthwith cancelled. The Exchange Agent shall accept such Certificates (or affidavits of loss in lieu thereof) or Book-Entry Shares upon compliance with such reasonable terms and conditions as the Exchange Agent may impose to effect an orderly exchange thereof in accordance with normal exchange practices. If payment of the Merger Consideration is to be made to a Person other than the Person in whose name the surrendered Certificate is registered, it shall be a condition precedent of payment that (A) the Certificate so surrendered shall be properly endorsed or shall be otherwise in proper form for transfer and (B) the Person requesting such payment shall have paid any transfer and other similar Taxes required by reason of the payment of the Merger Consideration to a Person other than the registered holder of the Certificate surrendered or shall have established to the satisfaction of the Surviving Corporation that such Tax either has been paid or is not required to be paid. Payment of the Merger Consideration with respect to Book-Entry Shares shall only be made to the Person in whose name such Book-Entry Shares are registered. Until surrendered as contemplated by this Section 2.2, each Certificate and Book-Entry Share shall

Table of Contents

be deemed at any time after the Effective Time to represent only the right to receive the Merger Consideration as contemplated by this Article II, including any amount payable in respect of Fractional Share Consideration in accordance with Section 2.7, and any dividends or other distributions on Parent Shares in accordance with Section 2.2(f), without interest thereon.

(c) Transfer Books; No Further Ownership Rights in Company Shares. At the Effective Time, the stock transfer books of the Company shall be closed and thereafter there shall be no further registration of transfers of Company Shares on the records of the Company. From and after the Effective Time, the holders of Certificates or Book-Entry Shares outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time shall cease to have any rights with respect to such Company Shares except as otherwise provided for herein or by applicable Law. If, after the Effective Time, Certificates or Book-Entry Shares are presented to the Surviving Corporation for any reason, they shall be cancelled and exchanged as provided in this Agreement.

(d) Termination of Exchange Fund; No Liability. At any time following twelve (12) months after the Effective Time, Parent shall be entitled to require the Exchange Agent to deliver to it any funds (including any interest received with respect thereto) remaining in the Exchange Fund that have not been disbursed, or for which disbursement is pending subject only to the Exchange Agent's routine administrative procedures, to holders of Certificates or Book-Entry Shares, and thereafter such holders shall be entitled to look only to Parent (subject to abandoned property, escheat or other similar Laws) as general creditors thereof with respect to the Merger Consideration, including any amount payable in respect of Fractional Share Consideration in accordance with Section 2.7, and any dividends or other distributions on Parent Shares in accordance with Section 2.2(f), payable upon due surrender of their Certificates or Book-Entry Shares and compliance with the procedures in Section 2.2(b), without any interest thereon. Notwithstanding the foregoing, none of the Surviving Corporation, Parent or the Exchange Agent shall be liable to any holder of a Certificate or Book-Entry Share for any Merger Consideration or other amounts delivered to a public official pursuant to any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar Law.

(e) Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificates. In the event that any Certificates shall have been lost, stolen or destroyed, the Exchange Agent shall issue in exchange for such lost, stolen or destroyed Certificates, upon the making of an affidavit of that fact by the holder thereof and, if required by Parent or the Exchange Agent, the posting by such holder of a bond in such reasonable amount as Parent or the Exchange Agent, as applicable, may direct as indemnity against any claim that may be made against it with respect to such Certificate, the Merger Consideration payable in respect thereof pursuant to Section 2.1, including any amount payable in respect of Fractional Share Consideration in accordance with Section 2.7, and any dividends or other distributions on Parent Shares in accordance with Section 2.2(f).

(f) Dividends or Distributions with Respect to Parent Shares. No dividends or other distributions with respect to Parent Shares with a record date after the Effective Time shall be paid to the holder of any unsurrendered Certificate or Book-Entry Share with respect to the Parent Shares issuable hereunder, and all such dividends and other distributions shall be paid by Parent to the Exchange Agent and shall be included in the Exchange Fund, in each case until the surrender of such Certificate (or affidavit of loss in lieu thereof) or Book-Entry Share in accordance with this Agreement. Subject to applicable Laws, following surrender of any such Certificate (or affidavit of loss in lieu thereof) or Book-Entry Share there shall be paid to the holder thereof, without interest, (i) the amount of dividends or other distributions with a record date after the Effective Time theretofore paid with respect to such Parent Shares to which such holder is entitled pursuant to this Agreement and (ii) at the appropriate payment date, the amount of dividends or other distributions with a record date after the Effective Time but prior to such

Table of Contents

surrender and with a payment date subsequent to such surrender payable with respect to such Parent Shares.

Section 2.3 Treatment of Company Equity Awards, Company Deferred Awards and Company Cash Awards.

(a) Company Stock Options. As of the Effective Time, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the holders thereof, each option to purchase shares of Company Common Stock granted under any Company Equity Plan (each, a "Company Stock Option"), whether vested or unvested, that is outstanding and unexercised as of immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be assumed by Parent and shall be converted into an option (a "Parent Share Option") to acquire (i) that number of whole Parent Shares (rounded down to the nearest whole share) equal to the product obtained by multiplying (A) the number of shares of Company Common Stock subject to such Company Stock Option as of immediately prior to the Effective Time by (B) the Exchange Ratio, (ii) at an exercise price per Parent Share (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (A) the exercise price per share of Company Common Stock of such Company Stock Option by (B) the Exchange Ratio; provided, however, that each such Company Stock Option that is an "incentive stock option" (as defined in Section 422 of the Code) shall be adjusted in accordance with the foregoing in a manner consistent with the requirements of Section 424 of the Code. The Parties intend that the adjustments in this Section 2.3(a) are in accordance with Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(b)(5)(v)(D) and will not subject any Company Stock Option that is converted into a Parent Share Option to Section 409A of the Code. Except as otherwise provided in this Section 2.3(a), each such Company Stock Option assumed and converted into a Parent Share Option pursuant to this Section 2.3(a) shall continue to have, and shall be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the corresponding Company Stock Option as of immediately prior to the Effective Time.

(b) Company Stock Appreciation Rights. As of the Effective Time, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the holders thereof, each stock appreciation right that corresponds to a number of shares of Company Common Stock granted under any Company Equity Plan (each, a "Company Stock Appreciation Right"), whether vested or unvested, that is outstanding and unexercised as of immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be assumed by Parent and shall be converted into a share appreciation right (a "Parent Share Appreciation Right") (i) in respect of that number of whole Parent Shares (rounded down to the nearest whole share) equal to the product obtained by multiplying (A) the number of shares of Company Common Stock subject to such Company Stock Appreciation Right as of immediately prior to the Effective Time by (B) the Exchange Ratio, (ii) at an exercise price per Parent Share (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (A) the exercise price per share of Company Common Stock of such Company Stock Appreciation Right by (B) the Exchange Ratio. The Parties intend that the adjustments in this Section 2.3(b) are in accordance with Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(b)(5)(v)(D) and will not subject any Company Stock Appreciation Right that is converted into a Parent Share Appreciation Right to Section 409A of the Code. Except as otherwise provided in this Section 2.3(b), each such Company Stock Appreciation Right assumed and converted into a Parent Share Appreciation Right pursuant to this Section 2.3(b) shall continue to have, and shall be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the corresponding Company Stock Appreciation Right as of immediately prior to the Effective Time.

(c) Company Restricted Stock Awards. As of the Effective Time, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the holders thereof, each award of Company Common Stock subject to vesting, repurchase or other lapse restriction granted under a Company Equity Plan (each, a "Company Restricted Stock Award") that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the Effective Time, shall be assumed by Parent and shall be converted into a restricted share award

Table of Contents

corresponding to Parent Shares with respect to a number of Parent Shares (rounded to the nearest whole share) equal to the product obtained by multiplying (i) the number of shares of Company Common Stock subject to such Company Restricted Stock Award as of immediately prior to the Effective Time by (ii) the Exchange Ratio. Except as otherwise provided in this [Section 2.3\(c\)](#), each Company Restricted Stock Award assumed and converted into a Parent Restricted Stock Award pursuant to this [Section 2.3\(c\)](#) shall continue to have, and shall be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the corresponding Company Restricted Stock Award as of immediately prior to the Effective Time.

(d) [Company RSU Awards](#). As of the Effective Time, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the holders thereof, each restricted stock unit award that corresponds to a number of shares of Company Common Stock granted under a Company Equity Plan (each, a "[Company RSU Award](#)") that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the Effective Time, shall be assumed by Parent and shall be converted into a restricted share unit award corresponding to Parent Shares (each, a "[Parent RSU Award](#)") with respect to a number of Parent Shares (rounded to the nearest whole share) equal to the product obtained by multiplying (i) the number of shares of Company Common Stock subject to such Company RSU Award as of immediately prior to the Effective Time by (ii) the Exchange Ratio. Except as otherwise provided in this [Section 2.3\(d\)](#), each Company RSU Award assumed and converted into a Parent RSU Award pursuant to this [Section 2.3\(d\)](#) shall continue to have, and shall be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the corresponding Company RSU Award as of immediately prior to the Effective Time.

(e) [Company PSU Awards](#). As of the Effective Time, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the holders thereof, each performance share unit award that corresponds to a number of shares of Company Common Stock granted under a Company Equity Plan (each, a "[Company PSU Award](#)"), whether vested or unvested, that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the Effective Time, shall be assumed by Parent and shall be converted into a Parent RSU Award with respect to a number of Parent Shares (rounded to the nearest whole share) equal to the product obtained by multiplying (i) the number of shares of Company Common Stock subject to such Company PSU Award as of immediately prior to the Effective Time (as determined by the Company in its reasonable discretion (A) based upon the greater of target and actual performance for the 2016 fiscal year (measured as of a date that is on or about the Effective Time), and (B) disregarding 2017 fiscal year performance for purposes of Company PSU Awards granted in the Company's 2015 fiscal year) by (ii) the Exchange Ratio. Except as otherwise provided in this [Section 2.3\(e\)](#), each Company PSU Award that is assumed and converted into a Parent RSU Award pursuant to this [Section 2.3\(e\)](#) shall continue to have, and shall be subject to, the same terms and conditions (including service-vesting conditions, but excluding performance adjustments) as applied to the corresponding Company PSU Award as of immediately prior to the Effective Time.

(f) [Company Deferred Awards](#). As of the Effective Time, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the holders thereof, each stock unit (excluding any Company Equity Award) that is deemed invested in shares of Company Common Stock as of immediately prior to the Effective Time under the Company Deferred Compensation Plans (the "[Company Deferred Awards](#)") shall be deemed to be invested in Parent Shares, with the number of Parent Shares subject to the Company Deferred Awards in a participant's account under each Company Deferred Compensation Plan as of the Effective Time to be equal to the product obtained by multiplying (i) the number of shares of Company Common Stock subject to such Company Deferred Awards as of immediately prior to the Effective Time by (ii) the Exchange Ratio. Following the Effective Time, the Company Deferred Compensation Plans will otherwise continue to have the same terms, including payment terms and investment options, that were applicable immediately prior to the Effective Time, with the Company Common Stock fund to be replaced with a Parent Shares fund.

Table of Contents

(g) Company Cash Awards. As of the Effective Time, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the holders thereof, each cash-denominated award granted under any Company Equity Plan (the "Company Cash Awards") that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be assumed by Parent and shall be converted into a cash award of Parent (a "Parent Cash Award") corresponding to a number of dollars equal to the number of dollars subject to such Company Cash Award (as determined by the Company in its reasonable discretion (A) based upon the greater of target and actual performance for the 2016 fiscal year (measured as of a date that is on or about the Effective Time), and (B) disregarding performance for the 2017 fiscal year for purposes of Company Cash Awards granted in the Company's 2015 fiscal year). Except as otherwise provided in this Section 2.3(g), each Company Cash Award that is assumed and converted into a Parent Cash Award pursuant to this Section 2.3(g) shall continue to have, and shall be subject to, the same terms and conditions (including service-vesting conditions, but excluding performance adjustments) as applied to the corresponding Company Cash Award as of immediately prior to the Effective Time.

(h) Company Actions. Prior to the Effective Time, the Company shall pass resolutions, provide any notices, obtain any consents, make any amendments to the Company Equity Plans or Company Equity Awards and take such other actions as are necessary to provide for the treatment of the Company Stock Options, Company Stock Appreciation Rights, Company Restricted Stock Awards, Company RSU Awards and Company PSU Awards (collectively, the "Company Equity Awards") as contemplated by this Section 2.3. Prior to the Effective Time, the Company shall pass resolutions, provide any notices, obtain any consents, make any amendments to the Company Deferred Compensation Plans and take such other actions as are necessary to provide for the treatment of the Company Deferred Awards and Company Cash Awards as contemplated by this Section 2.3.

(i) Plans and Awards Assumed by Parent. At the Effective Time, Parent shall assume all rights and obligations in respect of each Company Equity Plan and each Company Deferred Compensation Plan, including each outstanding Company Equity Award, Company Deferred Award and Company Cash Award, and will be able to grant stock awards, to the extent permissible by applicable Law under the terms of the Company Equity Plans if Parent elects to assume the share reserves of such Company Equity Plans as of the Effective Time, except that: (i) stock covered by such awards shall be Parent Shares; (ii) all references in such Company Equity Plan to a number of shares of Company Common Stock shall be amended or deemed amended to refer instead to a number of Parent Shares determined by multiplying the number of referenced shares of Company Common Stock by the Exchange Ratio, and rounding the resulting number down to the nearest whole number of Parent Shares; and (iii) the Parent Board of Directors or a committee thereof shall succeed to the authority and responsibility of the Company Board of Directors or any committee thereof with respect to the administration of such Company Equity Plan.

(j) Parent Actions. Parent shall take all corporate action necessary to reserve for issuance a number of authorized but unissued Parent Shares for delivery upon exercise or settlement of the Parent Share Options, Parent Share Appreciation Rights, Parent Restricted Stock Awards, Parent RSU Awards and Parent PSU Awards that are converted in accordance with this Section 2.3. The Company and Parent shall cooperate in connection with the preparation of registration statements on Form S-8 (or any successor or other appropriate form, including a Form S-1 or Form S-3 in the case of awards held by former employees and service providers of the Company) with respect to the Parent Shares subject to such awards, in order to file such forms effective as of the Effective Time or, in the event the necessary financial information required for such filings is not filed or able to be filed with the SEC as of the Effective Time, as soon as reasonably practicable following the Effective Time. In addition, Parent shall use commercially reasonable efforts to maintain the

Table of Contents

effectiveness of such registration statement or registration statements (and maintain the current status of the prospectus or prospectuses contained therein) for so long as such awards remain outstanding.

Section 2.4 Treatment of Parent Equity Awards. Concurrently with the Parent Share Consolidation:

(a) Parent Share Options. Each Parent Share Option, whether vested or unvested, that is outstanding and unexercised as of immediately prior to the Parent Share Consolidation shall be adjusted to be a Parent Share Option to acquire (i) that number of whole Parent Shares (rounded down to the nearest whole share) equal to the product obtained by multiplying (A) the number of Parent Shares subject to such Parent Share Option as of immediately prior to the Parent Share Consolidation by (B) the Share Consolidation Ratio, (ii) at an exercise price per Parent Share (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (A) the exercise price per Parent Share of such Parent Share Option by (B) the Share Consolidation Ratio; provided, however, that each such Parent Share Option that is an "incentive stock option" (as defined in Section 422 of the Code) shall be adjusted in accordance with the foregoing in a manner consistent with the requirements of Section 424 of the Code. The Parties intend that the adjustments in this Section 2.4(a) are in accordance with Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(b)(5)(v)(D) and will not subject any Parent Share Option to Section 409A of the Code. Except as otherwise provided in this Section 2.4(a), each such Parent Share Option adjusted pursuant to this Section 2.4(a) shall continue to have, and shall be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Parent Share Option as of immediately prior to the Parent Share Consolidation.

(b) Parent RSU Awards. Each Parent RSU Award that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the Parent Share Consolidation shall be adjusted to correspond to a number of Parent Shares (rounded to the nearest whole share) equal to the product obtained by multiplying (i) the number of Parent Shares subject to such Parent RSU Award as of immediately prior to the Parent Share Consolidation by (ii) the Share Consolidation Ratio. Except as otherwise provided in this Section 2.4(b), each Parent RSU Award adjusted pursuant to this Section 2.4(b) shall continue to have, and shall be subject to, the same terms and conditions as applied to the Parent RSU Award as of immediately prior to the Effective Time.

(c) Parent PSU Awards. Each pe