

ICAHN ENTERPRISES L.P.
Form 424B5
December 11, 2013

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5) Registration No. 333-188360

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated October 9, 2013)

2,000,000 Depositary Units Representing Limited Partner Interests

Icahn Enterprises L.P.

We are selling 2,000,000 depositary units representing limited partner interests in Icahn Enterprises L.P.

Our depositary units are traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol IEP. On December 6, 2013, the last reported sales price of our depositary units on The NASDAQ Global Select Market was \$144.39 per depositary unit.

Investing in our depositary units involves a high degree of risk. Please read Risk Factors beginning on page S-26 of this prospectus supplement, on page 5 of the accompanying prospectus and in the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement.

We are selling to the underwriter the depositary units at a price of \$135.00 per depositary unit, resulting in net proceeds to us, before deducting expenses relating to the offering, of \$270,000,000, or \$310,500,000 assuming full exercise of the underwriter's option to purchase additional depositary units.

The underwriter will offer the depositary units for sale from time to time in one or more transactions on The NASDAQ Global Select Market or in the over-the-counter market (which may include block transactions), in negotiated transactions or otherwise, or a combination of those methods of sale, at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed, or at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices. See Underwriting.

We have granted the underwriter an option for a period of 30 days to purchase an additional 300,000 of our depositary units on the same terms and conditions set forth above.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The underwriter expects to deliver the depositary units offered hereby on or about December 13, 2013.

Sole Book-Running Manager

Morgan Stanley

**The date of this prospectus supplement is December
9, 2013**

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IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT AND THE ACCOMPANYING PROSPECTUS

This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering of depositary units and also adds to and updates information contained in the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. The second part is the accompanying prospectus, which gives more general information about securities we may offer from time to time, some of which may not apply to this offering of depositary units. Generally, when we refer only to the prospectus, we are referring to both parts combined.

If the information relating to the offering varies between the prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on the information in this prospectus supplement.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or any free-writing prospectus prepared by or on behalf of Icahn Enterprises L.P. We have not, and the underwriter has not, authorized any other person to provide you with different or additional information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not, and the underwriter is not, making an offer to sell the depositary units in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or in the accompanying prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of that document. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since such date.

You should read and consider all information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus before making your investment decision.

Unless we indicate otherwise, the information presented in this prospectus supplement assumes that the underwriter does not exercise its option to purchase additional depositary units.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement and the documents incorporated by reference in the accompanying prospectus may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are those that do not relate solely to historical fact.

They include, but are not limited to, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance, achievements or events. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by phrases such as believes, expects, potential, continues, may, should, seeks, predicts, anticipates, intends, projects, could, designed, should be and other similar expressions that denote expectations of future or conditional events rather than statements of fact. Forward-looking statements also may relate to strategies, plans and objectives for, and potential results of, future operations, financial results, financial condition, business prospects, growth strategy and liquidity, and are based upon management's current plans and beliefs or current estimates of future results or trends.

These forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from trends, plans or expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties may include the risks and uncertainties described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2013, as well as those risk factors included under Risk Factors in this prospectus. Among these risks are: risks related to economic downturns, substantial competition and rising operating costs; risks related to our investment activities, including the nature of the investments made by the Funds we manage, losses in the Funds and loss of key employees; risks related to our automotive activities, including exposure to adverse conditions in the automotive industry, and risks related to operations in foreign countries; risks related to our energy business, including the volatility and availability of crude oil, other feed stocks and refined products, unfavorable refining margin (crack spread), interrupted access to pipelines, significant fluctuations in nitrogen fertilizer demand in the agricultural industry and seasonality of results; risks related to our gaming operations, including reductions in discretionary spending due to a downturn in the local, regional or national economy, intense competition in the gaming industry from present and emerging internet online markets and extensive

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regulation; risks related to our railcar activities, including reliance upon a small number of customers that represent a large percentage of revenues and backlog, the health of and prospects for the overall railcar industry and the cyclical nature of the railcar manufacturing business; risks related to our food packaging activities, including competition from better capitalized competitors, inability of our suppliers to timely deliver raw materials and the failure to effectively respond to industry changes in casings technology; risks related to our scrap metals activities, including potential environmental exposure; risks related to our real estate activities, including the extent of any tenant bankruptcies and insolvencies; risks related to our home fashion operations, including changes in the availability and price of raw materials, and changes in transportation costs and delivery times; and other risks and uncertainties detailed from time to time in our filings with the SEC.

Given these risks and uncertainties, we urge you to read this prospectus completely and with the understanding that actual future results may be materially different from what we plan or expect. All of the forward-looking statements made in this prospectus are qualified by these cautionary statements and we cannot assure you that the actual results or developments anticipated by us will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will have the expected consequences to or effects on our business or operations. In addition, these forward-looking statements present our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this prospectus. We do not intend to update you concerning any future revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this prospectus. However, you should carefully review the risk factors set forth in other reports or documents we file from time to time with the SEC.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

The following summary highlights information about us, this offering and information appearing elsewhere included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and in the documents we incorporate by reference. This summary is not complete and does not contain all of the information that you should consider before making an investment decision. You should read carefully the entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, the documents incorporated by reference and the other documents to which we refer herein for a more complete understanding of this offering, including the factors described under the heading Risk Factors in this prospectus supplement beginning on page S-26, together with any free-writing prospectus we have authorized for use in connection with this offering and the financial statements and other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. This prospectus supplement may add to, update or change information in the accompanying prospectus. Except where the context otherwise requires or indicates, in this prospectus, (i) Icahn Enterprises, the Company, we, us and our refer to Icahn Enterprises L.P. and its subsidiaries and, with respect to acquired businesses, Mr. Icahn and his affiliates prior to our acquisition thereof, (ii) Holding Company refers to the unconsolidated results and financial position of Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Holdings and (iii) fiscal year refers to the twelve-month period ended December 31 of the applicable year.

The Icahn Strategy

Across all of our businesses, our success is based on a simple formula: we seek to find undervalued companies in the Graham & Dodd tradition, a methodology for valuing stocks that primarily looks for deeply depressed prices. However, while the typical Graham & Dodd value investor purchases undervalued securities and waits for results, we often become actively involved in the companies we target. That activity may involve a broad range of approaches, from influencing the management of a target to take steps to improve shareholder value, to acquiring a controlling interest or outright ownership of the target company in order to implement changes that we believe are required to improve its business, and then operating and expanding that business. This activism has brought about very strong returns over the years.

Today, we are a diversified holding company owning subsidiaries engaged in the following operating businesses: Investment, Automotive, Energy, Gaming, Railcar, Food Packaging, Metals, Real Estate and Home Fashion. Through our Investment segment, we have significant positions in various investments, which include Chesapeake Energy (CHK), Forest Laboratories (FRX), Netflix (NFLX), Transocean Ltd. (RIG), Apple Inc. (APPL), Herbalife Ltd. (HLF), Nuance Communications, Inc. (NUAN), Talisman Energy Inc. (TLM) and Hologic Inc. (HOLX) as of the date of this prospectus supplement.

Several of our operating businesses started out as investment positions in debt or equity securities, held either directly by Icahn Capital or Mr. Icahn. Those positions ultimately resulted in control or complete ownership of the target company. Most recently, we acquired a controlling interest in CVR Energy, Inc. (CVR), which started out as a position in our Investment segment and is now an operating subsidiary that comprises our Energy segment. As of November 29, 2013, based on the closing sale price of CVR stock and distributions since we acquired control, we had gains of approximately \$1.7 billion on our purchase of CVR. The recent acquisition of CVR, like our other operating subsidiaries, reflects our opportunistic approach to value creation, through which returns may be obtained by, among other things, promoting change through minority positions at targeted companies in our Investment segment or by acquiring control of those target companies that we believe we could run more profitably ourselves.

In 2000, we began to expand our business beyond our traditional real estate activities, and to fully embrace our activist

strategy. On January 1, 2000, the closing sale price of our depositary units was \$7.625 per depositary unit. On November 29, 2013, our depositary units closed at \$121.07 per depositary unit, representing an increase of 1,850% since January 1, 2000 (including reinvestment of distributions into additional depositary units and taking into account in-kind distributions of depositary units). Comparatively, the S&P 500, Dow Jones Industrial and Russell 2000 indices increased approximately 60%, 95% and 172%, respectively, over the same period (including reinvestment of distributions into those indices).

During the next several years, we see a favorable opportunity to follow an activist strategy that centers on the purchase of target stock and the subsequent removal of any barriers that might interfere with a friendly

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purchase offer from a strong buyer. Alternatively, in appropriate circumstances, we or our subsidiaries may become the buyer of target companies, adding them to our portfolio of operating subsidiaries, thereby expanding our operations through such opportunistic acquisitions. We believe that the companies that we target for our activist activities are undervalued for many reasons, often including inept management. Unfortunately for the individual investor, in particular, and the economy, in general, many poor management teams are often unaccountable and very difficult to remove.

Unlike the individual investor, we have the wherewithal to purchase companies that we feel we can operate more effectively than incumbent management. In addition, through our Investment segment, we are in a position to pursue our activist strategy by purchasing stock or debt positions and trying to promulgate change through a variety of activist approaches, ranging from speaking and negotiating with the board and CEO to proxy fights, tender offers and taking control. We work diligently to enhance value for all shareholders and we believe that the best way to do this is to make underperforming management teams and boards accountable or to replace them.

The Chairman of the Board of our general partner, Carl C. Icahn, has been an activist investor since 1980. Mr. Icahn believes that he has never seen a time for activism that is better than today. Many major companies have substantial amounts of cash. We believe that they are hoarding cash, rather than spending it, because they do not believe investments in their business will translate to earnings.

We believe that one of the best ways for many cash-rich companies to achieve increased earnings is to use their large amounts of excess cash, together with advantageous borrowing opportunities, to purchase other companies in their industries and take advantage of the meaningful synergies that could result. In our opinion, the CEOs and Boards of Directors of undervalued companies that would be acquisition targets are the major road blocks to this logical use of assets to increase value, because we believe those CEOs and Boards are not willing to give up their power and perquisites, even if they have done a poor job in administering the companies they have been running. In addition, acquirers are often unwilling to undertake the arduous task of launching a hostile campaign. This is precisely the situation in which we believe a strong activist catalyst is necessary.

We believe that the activist catalyst adds value because, for companies with strong balance sheets, acquisition of their weaker industry rivals is often extremely compelling financially. We further believe that there are many transactions that make economic sense, even at a large premium over market. Acquirers can use their excess cash, that is earning a very low return, and/or borrow at the advantageous interest rates now available, to acquire a target company. In either case, an acquirer can add the target company's earnings and the income from synergies to the acquirer's bottom line, at a relatively low cost. But for these potential acquirers to act, the target company must be willing to at least entertain an offer. We believe that often the activist can step in and remove the obstacles that a target may seek to use to prevent an acquisition. We have spent many years engaging in the activist model which we believe will be increasingly important in the coming years.

It is our belief that our strategy will continue to produce strong results into the future, and that belief is reflected in the action of the Board of Directors of our general partner, which announced on May 29, 2013, an increase to our annual distribution from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per depositary unit. We believe that the strong cash flow and asset coverage from our operating segments will allow us to maintain a strong balance sheet and ample liquidity.

In our view Icahn Enterprises L.P. is in a virtuous cycle. We believe that our depositary units will give us another powerful activist tool, allowing us both to use our depositary units as currency for tender offers and acquisitions (both hostile and friendly) where appropriate, and to increase our fire power by raising additional cash through depositary unit sales. All of these factors will, in our opinion, contribute to making our activism even more efficacious, which we expect to enhance our results and stock value.

Overview

We are a diversified holding company owning subsidiaries engaged in the following operating businesses: Investment, Automotive, Energy, Gaming, Railcar, Food Packaging, Metals, Real Estate and Home Fashion.

Icahn Enterprises is a master limited partnership formed in Delaware on February 17, 1987. We own a 99% limited partner interest in Icahn Enterprises Holdings. Substantially all of our assets and liabilities are owned

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through Icahn Enterprises Holdings and substantially all of our operations are conducted through Icahn Enterprises Holdings and its subsidiaries. Icahn Enterprises G.P. Inc., or Icahn Enterprises GP, our sole general partner, owns a 1% general partner interest in both Icahn Enterprises Holdings and us, representing an aggregate 1.99% general partner interest in Icahn Enterprises Holdings and us. Icahn Enterprises GP is owned and controlled by Mr. Carl C. Icahn. As of September 30, 2013, affiliates of Mr. Icahn owned 100,436,406 of our depositary units that represented approximately 89.4% of our outstanding depositary units. Immediately after giving effect to the consummation of this offering, affiliates of Mr. Icahn will own 87.9% of our depositary units (or 87.7% of our depositary units, if the underwriter exercises its option to purchase additional depositary units in full.)

Mr. Icahn's estate has been designed to assure the stability and continuation of Icahn Enterprises with no need to monetize his interests for estate tax or other purposes. In the event of Mr. Icahn's death, control of Mr. Icahn's interests in Icahn Enterprises and its general partner will be placed in charitable and other trusts under the control of senior Icahn executives and family members.

The following is a summary of our core holdings:

Investment. Our Investment segment is comprised of various private investment funds, including Icahn Partners L.P. (Icahn Partners), Icahn Partners Master Fund LP, Icahn Partners Master Fund II LP and Icahn Partners Master Fund III LP (collectively, the Master Funds), and together with Icahn Partners, the Investment Funds), through which we invest our proprietary capital. We and certain of Mr. Icahn's wholly owned affiliates are the sole investors in the Investment Funds. Icahn Onshore LP and Icahn Offshore LP (together, the General Partners) act as the general partner of Icahn Partners and the Master Funds, respectively. The General Partners provide investment advisory and certain administrative and back office services to the Investment Funds but do not provide such services to any other entities, individuals or accounts. Interests in the Investment Funds are not offered to outside investors.

Automotive. We conduct our Automotive segment through our 80.7% ownership, as of September 30, 2013, in Federal-Mogul. In 2012, Federal-Mogul reorganized its businesses around its Powertrain and Vehicle Components Solutions businesses to take advantage of unique growth opportunities and customer requirements in each sector. Powertrain serves original equipment light vehicle, commercial vehicle and industrial engine manufacturers and VCS primarily supplies branded repair components to the automotive aftermarket. Federal-Mogul's high-precision products are designed and engineered to help its customers satisfy and exceed environmental and safety standards without sacrificing performance.

Federal-Mogul's Powertrain business has leading market share positions in pistons, piston rings, valve seats, valve guides, bearings, ignition, sealing and systems protection components. It focuses on high-technology, high-precision products that improve fuel economy, reduce emissions and enhance durability. Demand for smaller, high performance engines has increased dramatically over the past few years as developed economies implement higher fuel economy and emission standards. Simultaneously, new vehicle production has continued to increase due to substantial growth in the size of the emerging markets middle class. Global light vehicle production is expected to increase at a 5% compound annual growth rate, or CAGR, through 2018; however, cylinder count per engine is expected to continue to decrease, as engine manufacturers implement new technologies to obtain more power from smaller highly-loaded engines. These compact, more powerful engines require more advanced components to handle higher thermal and mechanical stresses, which increases overall content per vehicle. Approximately 30% of Powertrain revenue in fiscal year 2012 was derived from commercial vehicle and other non-light vehicle customers. Each of these industrial markets is highly specialized and requires significant research, development and engineering to create products capable of performing in the harshest environments. These end markets are also subject to tightening environmental regulation that introduces increased complexity and performance requirements but creates opportunity for growth.

Federal-Mogul's Vehicle Components Solutions business is a global leader in aftermarket components such as engine, sealing, chassis, wiper and ignition components, and is a leading premium brake pad and component manufacturer in North America and Europe. Federal-Mogul has some of the most widely recognized aftermarket brands, including Fel-Pro, Moog, Ferodo, ThermoQuiet, Wagner, ANCO and Champion. Aftermarket demand is a function of the size of the global car parc, which is estimated to grow at a 4%

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CAGR through 2020 on the strength of emerging market vehicle sales. A further driver is the age of the car parc, which has been steadily increasing in all markets. We believe Federal-Mogul has an excellent opportunity to leverage its brands and products throughout the emerging markets, as well as to participate in consolidation opportunities in North America and Europe. In addition, the North American automotive aftermarket distribution system is highly profitable, yet inefficient due to multi-tier channels and inventory management complexity. As a large manufacturer with a leading brands and a broad product portfolio, Federal-Mogul has an opportunity to streamline its manufacturing and distribution operations in mature markets and expand into emerging regional markets where growth in new vehicle production is resulting in total car parc expansion and the development of an attractively-sized automotive aftermarket.

On July 11, 2013, Federal-Mogul received \$500 million in connection with its previously announced common stock registered rights offering (the Federal-Mogul Rights Offering). In connection with the Federal-Mogul Rights Offering, we fully exercised our subscription rights under our basic and over subscription privileges to purchase additional shares of Federal-Mogul common stock, thereby increasing our ownership of Federal-Mogul, for an aggregate additional investment of \$434 million.

Energy. We conduct our Energy segment through our 82.0% ownership, as of September 30, 2013, in CVR. In addition, as of September 30, 2013, as a result of purchasing common units of CVR Refining, LP (CVRR) during 2013, we directly owned approximately 4.0% of the total outstanding common units of CVRR. We acquired a controlling interest in CVR on May 4, 2012.

CVR is a diversified holding company primarily engaged in the petroleum refining and nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing industries through its holdings in CVRR and CVR Partners, LP (CVRP), respectively. CVRR is an independent petroleum refiner and marketer of high value transportation fuels. CVRP produces nitrogen fertilizers in the form of ammonia and urea ammonium nitrate. As of September 30, 2013, following various equity offerings during 2013, CVR owned the general partner and approximately 71% of the common units of CVRR (including 100% of CVR Refining GP, LLC, its general partner) and approximately 53% of the common units of CVRP (including 100% of CVR GP, LLC, its general partner).

CVRR's mid-continent location provides access to significant quantities of crude oil from the continental United States and Western Canada. We believe expected crude oil production growth in North America, coupled with declining North Sea volumes, transportation bottlenecks and other geopolitical considerations will likely support favorable crack spreads for mid-continent refineries for the foreseeable future. CVRR's refinery assets include two of only seven refineries in the underserved PADD II Group 3 region, a 115,000 barrels per day (bpd) complex full coking medium-sour crude refinery in Coffeyville, Kansas and a 70,000 bpd medium complexity refinery in Wynnewood, Oklahoma capable of processing 20,000 bpd of light sour crude. CVRR also controls and operates supporting logistics assets including approximately 350 miles of owned pipelines, over 125 owned crude transports, a network of strategically located crude oil gathering tank farms providing roughly 50,000 bpd to the refineries and over 6.0 million barrels of owned or leased crude oil storage capacity. In addition, CVRR has 35,000 bpd of contracted capacity on the Keystone and Spearhead pipelines to supply its refineries with Canadian and Bakken crudes.

CVRP produces and distributes nitrogen fertilizer products, such as ammonia and urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), used by farmers to improve the yield and quality of their crops. Located in the heart of the Corn Belt with direct access to its primary input, pet coke, from the adjacent Coffeyville refinery, CVRP is close to customers and enjoys a meaningful freight advantage compared to many of its competitors and imports. CVRP's utilization of pet coke instead of natural gas provides CVRP with a relatively fixed cost structure and makes it less sensitive to swings in energy prices. Fertilizer consumption continues to grow annually as global population growth, changing food consumption patterns in emerging markets and decreasing per capita farmland drive world grain demand higher and necessitate

more efficient land use. The United States currently accounts for 25% of world coarse grain production, and as the third largest consumer of nitrogen fertilizer, imports a significant portion of its requirements. As a result of these trends and the recent completion of its UAN expansion project, we believe CVRP is well positioned to continue to benefit from the secular growth in the fertilizer market.

On January 24, 2013, the board of directors of CVR adopted a quarterly cash dividend policy of \$0.75 per share, or \$3.00 per share on an annualized basis. CVR paid its first regular quarterly dividend in the second

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quarter of 2013. In addition, CVR declared and paid two special cash dividends during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, bringing total dividends paid to \$13.50 per share, of which \$961 million was paid to us.

Metals. We conduct our Metals segment through our indirect wholly owned subsidiary, PSC Metals, Inc. (PSC Metals). PSC Metals is one of the largest independent metal recycling companies in the United States and collects industrial and obsolete scrap metal, processes it into reusable forms and supplies the recycled metals to its customers including electric-arc furnace mills, integrated steel mills, foundries, secondary smelters and metals brokers. PSC Metals has over 40 locations concentrated in three main geographic regions the Upper Midwest, the St. Louis region and the South. PSC Metals has actively consolidated its regions and is seeking to build a leading position in each market.

As recycled steel is more environmentally friendly and energy efficient (and therefore cheaper to produce) than virgin steel, we believe that PSC Metals will benefit from secular growth trends in recycled metals. In addition, PSC Metals is well positioned to benefit from the improving economy and higher industrial production and steel mill operating rates in North America. NAFTA steel demand is expected to be flat in 2013 and grow by 3.2% in 2014. In our Upper Midwest market, steel mills will have invested an estimated \$1.8 billion between 2011 and 2014 to meet growing steel demand driven primarily by automotive and increased oil and gas drilling industries. We believe these investments will increase the regional demand for ferrous scrap. Finally, as the United States is the leading exporter of scrap metal in the world, the U.S. scrap industry is expected to benefit from growing global steel demand. PSC Metals also processes non-ferrous metals including aluminum, aluminum ingots, copper, brass, stainless steel and nickel-bearing metals. Non-ferrous products are a significant raw material in the production of aluminum and copper alloys used in manufacturing. PSC Metals also operates a secondary products business that includes the supply of secondary plate and structural grade pipe that is sold into niche markets for counterweights, piling and foundations, construction materials and infrastructure end-markets.

Railcar. We conduct our Railcar segment primarily through our 55.6% ownership, as of September 30, 2013, in American Railcar Industries Inc. (ARI) and our wholly owned subsidiary, AEP Leasing LLC (AEP Leasing). ARI is a leading North American manufacturer of hopper and tank railcars, two product groups that constitute over 50% of the approximately 1.5 million railcar North American fleet, 74% of the nine months ended September 30, 2013 railcar deliveries and 90% of the railcar industry manufacturing backlog as of September 30, 2013. These railcars are offered for sale or lease to leasing companies, industrial companies, shippers and railroads.

ARI currently benefits from the rapidly increasing energy production in North America. Increased crude oil production from North American shale regions and Canada have resulted in significant demand for tank railcars as the existing pipeline capacity is not able to satisfy the transportation demands for crude oil. ARI's backlog for tank railcars extends into 2014 and industry new tank railcar order backlogs extend into 2015. As of September 30, 2013, ARI has a railcar fleet for lease of approximately 3,780 railcars, and we also operate a separate lease fleet through AEP Leasing with a railcar fleet for lease of 1,870 railcars. ARI also provides services for railcar fleets including critical railcar repair, maintenance, engineering and fleet management services. ARI also manufactures other industrial products, primarily aluminum and special alloy steel castings.

ARI's fleet management services include maintenance, engineering and field services for railcars owned by certain customers. Such services include maintenance planning, project management, tracking and tracing, regulatory compliance, mileage audit, rolling stock taxes and online service access.

On September 20, 2013, American Entertainment Properties Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of ours and the parent company of AEP Rail Corp (AEP), entered into a transaction with American Railcar Leasing, LLC (ARL), a company wholly owned and controlled by Carl C. Icahn. ARL is a wholly owned subsidiary of IRL Holding LLC

(IRL) and owns a railcar lease fleet of approximately 27,000 railcars. Prior to the closing of the transaction, which took place on October 2, 2013, AEP bought out the remainder of a management contract between AEP Leasing LLC (AEP Leasing) and ARL for \$21 million, and ARL distributed \$71 million in cash and \$171 million in notes receivable (including interest accrued) to its parent company, IRL. Pursuant to a contribution agreement dated September 20, 2013 by and among AEP, IRL, ARL and IEP Energy Holding LLC (the ARL Contribution Agreement), at the closing of the transaction, AEP contributed \$279 million in cash to ARL, and will, on January 1, 2014, contribute the fair market value of its

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100% ownership interest in AEP Leasing to ARL, for aggregate consideration consisting of a 75% membership interest in ARL (New ARL), which is expected to incur additional debt of \$381 million. Pursuant to the ARL Contribution Agreement, New ARL will distribute \$381 million in cash to IRL after such new debt is incurred.

New ARL is an entity under common control. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements and footnotes will include the assets and operations of New ARL for all periods presented effective in the fourth quarter of 2013. In addition, all earnings and capital transactions prior to our investment in New ARL will be allocated to non-controlling interests.

Gaming. We conduct our Gaming segment through our 67.9% ownership, as of September 30, 2013, in Tropicana Entertainment Inc. (Tropicana). Tropicana currently owns and operates a diversified, multi-jurisdictional collection of casino gaming properties. The eight casino facilities it operates feature approximately 370,000 square feet of gaming space with 7,100 slot machines, 210 table games and 6,000 hotel rooms with three casino facilities located in Nevada and one in each of Mississippi, Indiana, Louisiana, New Jersey and Aruba. We acquired our ownership in Tropicana through distressed debt and subsequent equity purchases. In 2010, Tropicana emerged from bankruptcy following which we replaced management and improved performance. Through a highly analytical approach to operations, Tropicana management has identified programs that are designed to enhance marketing, improve hotel utilization, optimize product mix and reduce expenses. Tropicana has also reinvested in its properties by upgrading hotel rooms, refreshing casino floor products tailored for each regional market and pursuing strong brands for restaurant and retail opportunities. Tropicana intends to pursue acquisition opportunities where it can expand into attractive regional markets and leverage the Tropicana brand name and customer base. In addition, we are monitoring the prospects of Internet gaming and intend to pursue the opportunity if and when it is legalized.

As previously disclosed, on August 16, 2013, Tropicana St. Louis LLC (the Buyer), a Delaware limited liability company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Tropicana, entered into an Equity Interest Purchase Agreement (the Purchase Agreement) with Pinnacle Entertainment, Inc. (Pinnacle), Casino Magic, LLC (Casino Magic and together with Pinnacle, the Sellers), Casino One Corporation (the Target), PNK (ES), LLC (ES), PNK (ST. LOUIS RE), LLC (RE) and PNK (STLH), LLC (STLH). Casino Magic is the beneficial and record owner of all of the issued and outstanding stock of the Target (the Target Stock). Pinnacle is the beneficial and record owner of all of the issued and outstanding membership interests of ES, RE and STLH (and together with the Target Stock, the Equity Interests). The Purchase Agreement provides that, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein, the Buyer has agreed to purchase all of the Equity Interests in exchange for \$260 million in cash, subject to adjustment (the Tropicana Transactions). If the Tropicana Transactions are consummated, the Buyer would acquire the Lumière Place Casino, Hotel Lumière, the Four Seasons Hotel St. Louis and related excess land parcels in St. Louis, Missouri.

The Purchase Agreement contains customary representations, warranties and covenants by the Buyer and the Sellers, including an agreement by each of the parties to use commercially reasonable efforts to consummate the Tropicana Transactions. Completion of the Tropicana Transactions is subject to various conditions, including, among others, regulatory approvals from the Missouri Gaming Commission and the U.S. Federal Trade Commission. Tropicana can make no assurances that the conditions will be satisfied and that the sale will be consummated in a timely manner or at all.

Food Packaging. We conduct our Food Packaging segment through our 70.8% ownership, as of September 30, 2013, in Viskase Companies, Inc. (Viskase). Viskase is a worldwide leader in the production and sale of cellulosic, fibrous and plastic casings for the processed meat and poultry industry. Viskase currently operates eight manufacturing facilities and ten distribution centers throughout North America, Europe, South America and Asia and derives approximately 70% of its total net sales from customers located outside the United States. Viskase believes it is one of the two largest manufacturers of non-edible cellulosic casings for processed meats and one of the three largest

manufacturers of non-edible fibrous casings.

While developed markets remain a steady source of demand for Viskase's products, we believe that future growth will be driven significantly by the growing middle class in emerging markets. As per capita income increases in these emerging economies, we expect protein consumption to increase. We believe that this will

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create significant demand for meat-related products, such as sausages, hot dogs and luncheon meats, which are some of the most affordable sources of protein and represent the primary sources of demand for Viskase casings. Viskase is aggressively pursuing this emerging market opportunity. Since 2007, sales to emerging economies have grown on average 13% per year, and in 2013 accounted for over 50% of total company sales through September 30, 2013 compared to 36% in 2007. In 2012, Viskase completed a new finishing center in the Philippines and expanded its capacity in Brazil. Artificial casings are technically difficult to make and the challenges of producing quality casings that meet stringent food related regulatory requirements are significant. In addition, there are significant barriers to entry in building the manufacturing facilities and obtaining the regulatory permits necessary to meaningfully participate in the industry. Viskase had invested approximately \$120 million of capital from 2009 through 2012 to meet the increasing emerging market demand. A significant portion of that investment was made in 2011 and 2012 which have benefitted the financial returns in 2013.

Real Estate. Our Real Estate segment consists of rental real estate, property development and resort activities. As of September 30, 2013, we owned 29 commercial rental real estate properties. Our property development operations are run primarily through Bayswater Development LLC, a real estate investment, management and development subsidiary that focuses primarily on the construction and sale of single-family and multi-family homes, lots in subdivisions and planned communities and raw land for residential development. Our New Seabury development property in Cape Cod, Massachusetts and our Grand Harbor and Oak Harbor development property in Vero Beach, Florida include land for future residential development of approximately 292 and 870 units of residential housing, respectively. Both developments operate golf and resort operations as well. In addition, our Real Estate segment owns an unfinished development property which is located on approximately 23 acres in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Home Fashion. We conduct our Home Fashion segment through our indirect wholly owned subsidiary, WestPoint Home LLC (WPH), a manufacturer and distributor of home fashion consumer products. WPH is engaged in the business of designing, marketing, manufacturing, sourcing, distributing and selling home fashion consumer products. WPH markets a broad range of manufactured and sourced bed and bath products, including sheets, pillowcases, bedspreads, quilts, comforters and duvet covers, bath and beach towels, bath accessories, bed skirts, bed pillows, flocked blankets, woven blankets and throws, and mattress pads. WPH recognizes revenue primarily through the sale of home fashion products to a variety of retail and institutional customers. In addition, WPH receives a small portion of its revenues through the licensing of its trademarks.

Business Strengths

Significant Net Asset Value. We are well capitalized with approximately \$32 billion of total assets at September 30, 2013, and significant equity value in our operating subsidiaries. The table below sets forth the combined value of our operating subsidiaries and Holding Company's liquid assets.

Our net asset value is summarized as follows (in millions):

	As of Dec 31, 2012	March 31, 2013	June 30, 2013	Sept 30, 2013	Nov 30, 2013
Market-valued Subsidiaries:					
Holding Company interest in Funds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,387	\$ 2,607	\$ 2,543	\$ 3,573	\$ 3,610
CVR Energy ⁽²⁾	3,474	3,675	3,375	2,743	2,811
CVR Refining ⁽²⁾		139	180	150	144

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Federal-Mogul ⁽²⁾	615	462	783	2,033	2,485
American Railcar Industries ⁽²⁾	377	555	398	466	515
Total market-valued subsidiaries	\$ 6,853	\$ 7,438	\$ 7,279	\$ 8,965	\$ 9,565

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	As of Dec 31, 2012	March 31, 2013	June 30, 2013	Sept 30, 2013	Nov 30, 2013
Other Subsidiaries					
Tropicana ⁽³⁾	\$512	\$546	\$566	\$528	\$480
Viskase ⁽³⁾	268	283	237	278	255
Real Estate Holdings ⁽⁴⁾	763	696	717	723	723
PSC Metals ⁽⁴⁾	338	334	322	302	302
WestPoint Home ⁽⁴⁾	256	207	205	205	205
AEP Leasing ⁽⁴⁾	60	112	142	214	214
Total other subsidiaries	\$2,196	\$2,178	\$2,189	\$2,250	\$2,179
Add: Holding Company cash and cash equivalents ⁽⁵⁾	\$1,045	\$755	\$1,412	\$958	\$1,013
Less: Holding Company debt ⁽⁶⁾	(4,082)	(3,525)	(3,525)	(4,017)	(4,017)
Add: Other Holding Company net assets ⁽⁷⁾	86	137	(133)	(72)	(72)
Indicative Net Asset Value	\$6,098	\$6,983	\$7,222	\$8,084	\$8,668

(1) Fair market value of Holding Company's interest in the Funds and Investment segment cash as of each respective date.

(2) Based on closing share price on each date (or if such date was not a trading day, the immediately preceding trading day) and the number of shares owned by the Holding Company as of each respective date.

Amounts based on market comparables due to lack of material trading volume. Tropicana valued at 8.0, 9.0, 9.0 and 9.0 times the trailing twelve month Adjusted EBITDA as of December 31, 2012, March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, respectively. Viskase valued at 11.0, 11.0, 9.5 and 10.0 times the trailing twelve month Adjusted EBITDA as of December 31, 2012, March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, respectively. November 30, 2013 valuations for Tropicana and Viskase assume 8.0x and 9.5x, respectively, the trailing twelve month Adjusted EBITDA ended September 30, 2013.

(4) Represents equity attributable to us as of each respective date.

(5) Holding Company's cash and cash equivalents balance as of each respective date except for November 30, 2013, which is the September 30, 2013 balance adjusted for dividends received subsequently from CVI and CVRR.

(6) Holding Company's debt balance as of each respective date.

Holding Company's other net asset balance as of each respective date, except for November 30, 2013, which is the (7) September 30, 2013 balance. Distribution accruals are adjusted for additional depositary units distributed subsequent to the balance sheet date (if any).

Diversified Operating Subsidiaries with Strong Financial Position. We have operating subsidiaries in diverse industries including Investment, Automotive, Energy, Railcar, Food Packaging, Metals, Real Estate and Home Fashion. For the twelve month period ended September 30, 2013, we generated revenues of \$19.9 billion, Adjusted EBITDA before non-controlling interests of \$3.5 billion, and Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises of \$1.9 billion. A reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA before non-controlling interests to net income before non-controlling interests and Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises to net income attributable to Icahn Enterprises is included in Summary Consolidated Historical and Other Financial Data. Furthermore, with approximately \$1 billion of cash at our Holding Company, \$3.6 billion liquid interest in the Funds and approximately \$2.3 billion of cash at our subsidiary operating companies all as of September 30, 2013, we have strong liquidity to fund operating needs, strategic initiatives and attractive investment opportunities.

Proven Investment Team. Our investment team is led by Carl C. Icahn, working with a team of experienced financial and operational executives. Mr. Icahn's substantial investing history provides us with a unique network of relationships

and access on Wall Street, in industry and throughout the restructuring community.

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Our team consists of nearly 20 professionals with diverse backgrounds, most of whom have worked with us for many years. Our team maintains a deep knowledge of business systems, bankruptcy laws and transaction processes that further supports our efforts to build stakeholder value.

Significant Realizations. We have demonstrated a history of successfully acquiring undervalued assets and improving and enhancing their operations and financial results. Our record is based on a long-term horizon that can enhance business value and facilitate a profitable exit strategy. For example, in 2006, we sold our oil and gas assets to a strategic buyer for \$1.5 billion resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$599 million. Our oil and gas assets included National Energy Group, Inc., TransTexas Gas Corporation and Panaco, Inc., which were acquired out of bankruptcy.

Subsequently, we grew the business through organic investment and through a series of bolt-on acquisitions. In addition, we installed operational and financial guidelines to improve the business, including realignment of the fixed asset cost structure, reserve life expansion by maintaining a highly successful drilling program and implementation of internal controls.

We have applied our ability to enhance value in other distressed situations, such as the consolidation of American Casino & Entertainment Properties LLC (ACEP). ACEP 's properties in Las Vegas, which included Stratosphere Casino Hotel & Tower, Arizona Charlie 's Decatur and Arizona Charlie 's Boulder, were acquired through bankruptcy at a substantial discount to replacement cost, and we immediately took managerial and operational steps to reduce operating costs and reinvested in the assets to enhance value. Notably, we provided capital to complete a 1,000 room expansion at the Stratosphere and made significant investments at each of the properties to refurbish rooms. We also grew ACEP by acquiring and upgrading the Acquarius in Laughlin, Nevada. Our ownership of ACEP spanned many years. We sold that business in 2008 through a sale of the casinos to W2007/ACEP Holdings, LLC, an affiliate of Whitehall Street Real Estate Funds, a series of real estate funds affiliated with Goldman, Sachs & Co., which resulted in proceeds of \$1.2 billion and a pre-tax gain of \$732 million. We reinvested \$465 million of proceeds from this sale to acquire two triple net leased properties, which have been leased to a single-A-rated public company whose market capitalization is approximately \$190 billion. These assets have generated annual cash flow of over \$32 million.

Business Strategy

We believe that our core strengths include: identifying and acquiring undervalued assets and businesses, often through the purchase of distressed securities; increasing value through management, financial or other operational changes; and managing complex legal, regulatory or financial issues, which may include bankruptcy or insolvency, environmental, zoning, permitting and licensing issues.

The key elements of our business strategy include the following:

Capitalize on Growth Opportunities in our Existing Businesses. We believe that we have developed a strong portfolio of businesses with experienced management teams. We may expand our existing businesses if appropriate opportunities are identified, as well as use our established businesses as a platform for additional acquisitions in the same or related areas.

Drive Accountability and Financial Discipline in the Management of our Business. Our Chief Executive Officer is accountable directly to our board of directors, including the Chairman, and has day-to-day responsibility, in consultation with our Chairman, for general oversight of our business segments. We continually evaluate our operating subsidiaries with a view towards maximizing value and cost efficiencies, bringing an owner 's perspective to our operating businesses. In each of these businesses, we assemble senior management teams with the expertise to run their businesses and boards of directors to oversee the management of those businesses. Each management team is

responsible for the day-to-day operations of their businesses and directly accountable to its board of directors.

Seek to Acquire Undervalued Assets. We intend to continue to make investments in businesses that we believe are undervalued and have potential for growth. We also seek to capitalize on investment opportunities arising from market inefficiencies, economic or market trends that have not been identified and reflected in market value, or complex or special situations. Certain opportunities may arise from companies that experience disappointing financial results, liquidity or capital needs, lowered credit ratings, revised industry

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forecasts or legal complications. We may acquire businesses or assets directly or we may establish an ownership position through the purchase of debt or equity securities in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions.

Use Activism to Unlock Value. As described above, we become actively involved in companies in which we invest. Such activism may involve a broad range of activities, from trying to influence management in a proxy fight, to taking outright control of a company in order to bring about the change we think is required to unlock value. The key is flexibility, permanent capital and the willingness and ability to have a long-term investment horizon.

Our Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 767 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4700, New York, New York 10153 and our telephone number is (212) 702-4300. Our Internet address is *www.ielp.com*. We are not including the information contained on or available through our website as a part of, or incorporating such information by reference into, this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

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The Offering

Depository units offered by us

2,000,000 depository units; 2,300,000 depository units if the underwriter exercises in full its option to purchase additional depository units.

Depository units outstanding after this offering

115,900,309 depository units; 116,200,309 depository units if the underwriter exercises in full its option to purchase additional depository units.

Use of proceeds

We estimate that the net proceeds to us from this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses, will be approximately \$269 million (or approximately \$310 million if the underwriter exercises in full its option to purchase additional depository units).

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering and from the underwriter's exercise of its option to purchase additional depository units, if any, for investment in one or more of our nine current majority owned operating subsidiaries.

Distribution policy

On February 10, 2013, the board of directors of Icahn Enterprises GP declared a quarterly distribution of \$1.00 per depository unit, payable in cash or additional depository units. As a result, on April 15, 2013, Icahn Enterprises distributed an aggregate 1,521,962 depository units to unit holders electing to receive depository units in connection with this distribution.

On April 29, 2013, the board of directors of Icahn Enterprises GP declared a quarterly distribution in the amount of \$1.00 per depository unit in which each depository unit holder had the option to make an election to receive either cash or additional depository units. As a result, on July 5, 2013, Icahn Enterprises distributed an aggregate 1,237,191 depository units to unit holders electing to receive depository units in connection with this distribution.

On May 29, 2013, the board of directors of Icahn Enterprises GP, announced an annual distribution policy of \$5.00 per depository unit, payable in either cash or additional depository units, at the election of each depository unit holder. Mr. Icahn has stated that he will elect to receive the increase in additional depository units for the foreseeable future.

On August 6, 2013, the board of directors of Icahn Enterprises GP declared a quarterly distribution in the amount of \$1.25 per depository unit in which each depository unit holder had the option to make an election to receive either cash or additional depository units. As a result, on October 9, 2013, Icahn Enterprises distributed an aggregate 1,515,739 depository units to unit holders electing to receive depository units in connection with this distribution.

On November 1, 2013, the board of directors of Icahn Enterprises GP declared a quarterly distribution in the amount of \$1.25 per depository unit, which will be paid on or about January 13, 2014 to depository unit holders of record at the close of business on November 14, 2013. Depository unit holders had until December 9, 2013 to make an election to receive either cash or additional depository units; if a holder did not make an election, was

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automatically be deemed to have elected to receive the dividend in cash. Depositary unit holders who elected to receive additional depositary units will receive units valued at the volume weighted average trading price of the units on NASDAQ during the 20 consecutive trading days ending January 8, 2014. No fractional depositary units will be issued pursuant to the distribution payment. Icahn Enterprises will make a cash payment in lieu of issuing fractional depositary units to any holders electing to receive depositary units. Any holders that would only be eligible to receive a fraction of a depositary unit based on the above calculation will receive a cash payment.

Exchange listing

Our depositary units are traded on NASDAQ under the symbol IEP.

Material U.S. federal income tax considerations

For a discussion of material U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to potential holders of our depositary units, please read Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.

Risk factors

You should carefully consider the information set forth under Risk Factors beginning on page S-26 of this prospectus supplement and page 5 of the accompanying prospectus, as well as the risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2013 and the other documents we previously have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that are incorporated by reference herein, before making an investment in our depositary units.

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SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED HISTORICAL AND OTHER FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables contain our summary consolidated historical financial data, which should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended September 30, 2013 and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

The summary consolidated historical financial data and segment operating data as of September 30, 2013 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2013 have been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements contained in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the SEC on November 4, 2013. The summary consolidated historical financial data and segment operating data for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 15, 2013. The summary consolidated historical financial data and segment operating data for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements contained in our Annual Report on 10-K filed with the SEC on March 15, 2013 and our unaudited consolidated financial statements contained in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on November 4, 2013. The financial data presented below is not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future periods and the financial data presented for the interim periods is not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year.

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2011	2012	2012	2013
				<i>(unaudited)</i>	
			(in millions)		
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales	\$7,903	\$9,127	\$14,619	\$10,625	\$13,252
Other revenues from operations	228	771	775	611	605
Net gain from investment activities	814	1,905	343	276	1,551
Income from continuing operations	744	1,764	727	661	1,991
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(1)				
Net income	743	1,764	727	661	1,991
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(544)	(1,014)	(331)	(271)	(1,188)
Net income attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$199	\$750	\$396	\$390	\$803
Net income attributable to Icahn Enterprises allocable to:					
Limited partners	\$195	\$735	\$379	\$374	\$787
General partner	4	15	17	16	16
Net income attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$199	\$750	\$396	\$390	\$803
Net income (loss) attributable to Icahn Enterprises from:					
Continuing operations	\$200	\$750	\$396	\$390	\$803

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Discontinued operations	(1)				
Net income attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$199	\$750	\$396	\$390	\$803
Basic income (loss) per LP unit:					
Income from continuing operations	\$2.28	\$8.35	\$3.75	\$3.70	\$7.22
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.01)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Basic income per LP unit	\$2.27	\$8.35	\$3.75	\$3.70	\$7.22
Basic weighted average LP units outstanding	86	88	101	101	109

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	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2011	2012	2012	2013
				<i>(unaudited)</i>	
			(in millions)		
Diluted income (loss) per LP unit:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.27	\$ 8.15	\$ 3.75	\$ 3.69	\$ 7.17
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.01)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diluted income per LP unit	\$ 2.26	\$ 8.15	\$ 3.75	\$ 3.69	\$ 7.17
Diluted weighted average LP units outstanding	87	93	101	106	110
Cash distributions declared per LP unit	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.30	\$ 3.25

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September		Twelve Months Ended September
	2010	2011	2012	2012	2013	30
						2013
				<i>(unaudited)</i>		<i>(unaudited)</i>
			(in millions)			
Other Financial Data:						
EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises ⁽³⁾	\$876	\$ 1,463	\$1,158	\$970	\$ 1,703	\$ 1,891
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises ⁽³⁾	939	1,547	1,546	1,215	1,614	1,945

	As of December 31,			As of September	
	2010	2011	2012	30, 2013	
				<i>(unaudited)</i>	
			(in millions)		
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,963	\$ 2,278	\$ 3,071	\$ 3,274	
Investments	7,470	8,938	5,491	12,275	
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,455	3,505	6,523	6,763	
Total assets	21,338	25,136	24,556	31,781	
Debt	6,509	6,473	8,548	8,155	
Post-employment benefit liability	1,272	1,340	1,488	1,391	
Equity attributable to Icahn Enterprises	3,183	3,755	4,669	5,720	

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	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2012	2013	(<i>unaudited</i>)
	(in millions)			(<i>unaudited</i>)		(<i>unaudited</i>)
Segment Operating Data:						
Consolidated revenues:						
Investment	\$887	\$1,896	\$398	\$304	\$1,706	\$1,800
Automotive	6,239	6,937	6,677	5,083	5,177	6,771
Energy ⁽¹⁾			5,519	3,651	6,735	8,603
Metals	725	1,096	1,103	872	737	968
Railcar	270	514	657	488	433	602
Gaming ⁽²⁾	78	624	611	488	445	568
Food Packaging	317	338	341	253	251	339
Real Estate	90	90	88	69	65	84
Home Fashion	431	325	231	176	144	199
Holding Company	57	36	29	29	(35)	(35)
Eliminations	(22)	(14)				
	\$9,072	\$11,842	\$15,654	\$11,413	\$15,658	\$19,899
	(<i>unaudited</i>)			(<i>unaudited</i>)		(<i>unaudited</i>)
Adjusted EBITDA before non-controlling interests ⁽³⁾ :						
Investment	\$823	\$1,845	\$374	\$286	\$1,622	\$1,710
Automotive	661	688	513	419	447	541
Energy ⁽¹⁾			977	746	709	940
Metals	24	26	(16)	(11)	(12)	(17)
Railcar	3	50	143	100	112	155
Gaming ⁽²⁾	6	72	79	76	68	71
Food Packaging	50	48	57	40	50	67
Real Estate	40	47	47	39	33	41
Home Fashion	(32)	(31)	(3)	(2)	1	
Holding Company	69	5	11	17	(48)	(54)
	\$1,644	\$2,750	\$2,182	\$1,710	\$2,982	\$3,454
	(<i>unaudited</i>)			(<i>unaudited</i>)		(<i>unaudited</i>)
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises ⁽³⁾ :						
Investment	\$342	\$876	\$158	\$122	\$693	\$729
Automotive	499	518	390	320	348	418
Energy ⁽¹⁾			787	592	465	660
Metals	24	26	(16)	(11)	(12)	(17)
Railcar	2	27	77	58	52	71
Gaming ⁽²⁾	1	37	54	50	45	49
Food Packaging	37	35	41	30	37	48
Real Estate	40	47	47	39	33	41

Home Fashion	(23)	(24)	(3)	(2)	1	
Holding Company	17	5	11	17	(48)	(54)
	\$939	\$1,547	\$1,546	\$1,215	\$1,614	\$1,945

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(1) Energy segment results for 2012 are for the period commencing May 5, 2012.

(2) Gaming segment results for 2010 are for the period commencing November 15, 2010.

EBITDA represents earnings before interest expense, net, income tax (benefit) expense and depreciation and amortization. We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA excluding the effects of impairment, restructuring costs, certain pension plan expenses, FIFO impacts, OPEB curtailment gains, certain share-based compensation, major scheduled turnaround, disposal of assets, certain proxy matter expenses, certain acquisition expenses, losses on extinguishment of debt, unrealized gain and losses on derivatives and certain commercial settlement charges. We conduct substantially all of our operations through subsidiaries. The operating results of our subsidiaries may not be sufficient to make distributions to us. In addition, our subsidiaries are not obligated to make funds available to us for payment of our indebtedness, payment of distributions on our depositary units or otherwise, and distributions and intercompany transfers from our subsidiaries to us may be restricted by applicable law or covenants contained in debt agreements and other agreements to which these subsidiaries currently may be subject or into which they may enter in the future. The terms of any borrowings of our subsidiaries or other entities in which we own equity may restrict dividends, distributions or loans to us.

We believe that providing EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to investors has economic substance as these measures provide important supplemental information regarding our performance to investors and permits investors and management to evaluate the core operating performance of our business. Additionally, we believe this information is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies that have issued debt. Management uses, and believes that investors benefit from referring to these non-GAAP financial measures in assessing our operating results, as well as in planning, forecasting and analyzing future periods. Adjusting earnings for these charges allows investors to evaluate our performance from period to period, as well as our peers, without the effects of certain items that may vary depending on accounting methods and the book value of assets. Additionally, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA present meaningful measures of corporate performance exclusive of our capital structure and the method by which assets were acquired and financed.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation, or as substitutes for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. For example, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA:

- do not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements for capital expenditures, or contractual commitments;
- do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; and
- do not reflect the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on our debt.

Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated or amortized often will have to be replaced in the future, and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements. Other companies in the industries in which we operate may calculate EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures. In addition, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters we consider not to be indicative of our ongoing operations.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not measurements of our financial performance under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP or as alternatives to cash flow from operating activities as a measure of our liquidity. Given these limitations, we rely primarily on our U.S. GAAP results and use EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA only as a supplemental measure of our financial performance.

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The following table reconciles, on a basis attributable to Icahn Enterprises, net income attributable to Icahn Enterprises to EBITDA and EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2012	2013	
	(unaudited)			(unaudited)		(unaudited)
	(in millions)					
Attributable to Icahn Enterprises:						
Net income	\$ 199	\$ 750	\$ 396	\$ 390	\$ 803	\$ 809
Interest expense, net	338	377	456	337	346	465
Income tax expense (benefit)	11	27	(128)	(60)	211	143
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	328	309	434	303	343	474
EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$ 876	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,158	\$ 970	\$ 1,703	\$ 1,891
Impairment ^(a)	\$ 8	\$ 58	\$ 106	\$ 68	\$ 7	\$ 45
Restructuring ^(b)	12	9	25	16	17	26
Non-service cost of U.S.-based pension ^(c)	25	18	29	20	4	13
FIFO impact (favorable) unfavorable ^(d)			58	34	(54)	(30)
OPEB curtailment gains ^(e)	(22)	(1)	(40)	(39)	(15)	(16)
Certain share-based compensation expense ^(f)			27	26	14	15
Major scheduled turnaround expense ^(g)			88	10		78
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets ^(h)				(2)	44	46
Expenses related to certain acquisitions ⁽ⁱ⁾			4			4
Net loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt ⁽ⁱ⁾	40		7	2	(3)	2
Unrealized (gain)/loss on certain derivatives ^(k)			57	96	(121)	(160)
Other			27	14	18	31
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$ 939	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,546	\$ 1,215	\$ 1,614	\$ 1,945

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The following table reconciles net income to EBITDA and EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2010 for each of our segments:

	Investment	Automotive	Energy	Metal	Railcar	Gaming	Food Packaging	Real Estate	Home Fashion	Holding Company	Total
	(unaudited) (in millions)										
Before non-controlling interests:											
Net income (loss)	\$ 818	\$ 160	\$	\$ 4	\$ (27)	\$ (2)	\$ 14	\$ 8	\$ (62)	\$ (170)	\$ 743
Interest expense, net	4	141			21	1	21	8	1	192	389
Income tax expense (benefit)	2	12		1	(15)		2			7	9
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		333		18	23	5	14	23	11		427
EBITDA before non-controlling interests	\$ 824	\$ 646	\$	\$ 23	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 51	\$ 39	\$ (50)	\$ 29	\$ 1,568
Impairment ^(a)	\$	\$ 2	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1	\$ 9	\$	\$ 12
Restructuring ^(b)		8							8		16
Non-service cost of U.S. based pension ^(c)		35									35
OPEB curtailment gains ^(e)		(29)									(29)
Net loss on extinguishment of debt ⁽ⁱ⁾										40	40
Other	(1)	(1)		1	1	2	(1)		1		2
Adjusted EBITDA before non-controlling interests	\$ 823	\$ 661	\$	\$ 24	\$ 3	\$ 6	\$ 50	\$ 40	\$ (32)	\$ 69	\$ 1,644
Attributable to Icahn Enterprises:											
Net income	\$ 340	\$ 116	\$	\$ 4	\$ (15)	\$	\$ 10	\$ 8	\$ (42)	\$ (222)	\$ 199
Interest expense, net	1	109			12		15	8	1	192	338
Income tax expense (benefit)	1	9		1	(8)		1			7	11
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		254		19	13	1	11	23	7		328
EBITDA attributable to Icahn	\$ 342	\$ 488	\$	\$ 24	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 37	\$ 39	\$ (34)	\$ (23)	\$ 876

Enterprises												
Impairment ^(a)	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1	\$ 6	\$	\$ 8	
Restructuring ^(b)		7							5		12	
Non-service cost of												
U.S. based		25									25	
pension ^(c)												
OPEB curtailment												
gains ^(e)		(22)									(22)	
Net loss on												
extinguishment of										40	40	
debt ⁽ⁱ⁾												
Adjusted EBITDA												
attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$ 342	\$ 499	\$	\$ 24	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 37	\$ 40	\$ (23)	\$ 17	\$ 939	

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The following table reconciles net income to EBITDA and EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2011 for each of our segments:

	Investment	Automotive	Energy	Metals	Rail	Car	Gaming	Food Packaging	Real Estate	Home Fashion	Holding Company	Total
	(unaudited)											
	(in millions)											
Before non-controlling interests:												
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,830	\$ 168	\$	\$ 6	\$ 4	\$ 24	\$ 6	\$ 18	\$ (66)	\$ (226)		\$ 1,764
Interest expense, net	15	141			20	9	21	6	1	223		436
Income tax expense (benefit)		17		(3)	4	3	5			8		34
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		285		23	22	31	16	23	10			410
EBITDA before non-controlling interests	\$ 1,845	\$ 611	\$	\$ 26	\$ 50	\$ 67	\$ 48	\$ 47	\$ (55)	\$ 5		\$ 2,644
Impairment ^(a)	\$	\$ 48	\$	\$	\$	\$ 5	\$	\$	\$ 18	\$		\$ 71
Restructuring ^(b)		5							6			11
Non-service cost of U.S. based pension ^(c)		25										25
OPEB curtailment gains ^(e)		(1)										(1)
Adjusted EBITDA before non-controlling interests	\$ 1,845	\$ 688	\$	\$ 26	\$ 50	\$ 72	\$ 48	\$ 47	\$ (31)	\$ 5		\$ 2,750
Attributable to Icahn Enterprises:												
Net income	\$ 868	\$ 121	\$	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 13	\$ 4	\$ 18	\$ (56)	\$ (226)		\$ 750
Interest expense, net	8	109			11	5	15	6		223		377
Income tax expense (benefit)		13		(3)	2	3	4			8		27
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		217		23	12	13	12	23	9			309
EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$ 876	\$ 460	\$	\$ 26	\$ 27	\$ 34	\$ 35	\$ 47	\$ (47)	\$ 5		\$ 1,463
Impairment ^(a)	\$	\$ 37	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3	\$	\$	\$ 18	\$		\$ 58
Restructuring ^(b)		4							5			9

Non-service cost of U.S. based pension ^(c)		18									18
OPEB curtailment gains ^(e)		(1)									(1)
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$ 876	\$ 518	\$	\$ 26	\$ 27	\$ 37	\$ 35	\$ 47	\$ (24)	\$ 5	\$ 1,547

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The following table reconciles net income to EBITDA and EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2012 for each of our segments:

	Investment	Automotive	Energy	Metals	Railcar	Gaming	Food Packaging	Real Estate	Home Fashion	Holding Company	Total
	<i>(unaudited)</i> (in millions)										
Before non-controlling interests:											
Net income (loss)	\$ 372	\$ (22)	\$ 338	\$ (58)	\$ 57	\$ 30	\$ 6	\$ 19	\$ (27)	\$ 12	\$ 727
Interest expense, net	2	136	38		15	12	21	5		283	512
Income tax (benefit) expense		(29)	182	(1)	42	4	5			(284)	(81)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		289	128	26	24	32	18	23	8		548
EBITDA before non-controlling interests	\$ 374	\$ 374	\$ 686	\$ (33)	\$ 138	\$ 78	\$ 50	\$ 47	\$ (19)	\$ 11	\$ 1,706
Impairment ^(a)	\$	\$ 98	\$	\$ 18	\$	\$ 2	\$	\$	\$ 11	\$	\$ 129
Restructuring ^(b)		26					1		4		31
Non-service cost of U.S. based pension ^(c)		35					3				38
FIFO impact unfavorable ^(d)			71								71
OPEB curtailment gains ^(e)		(51)									(51)
Certain share-based compensation expense ^(f)		(4)	33		5						34
Major scheduled turnaround expense ^(g)			107								107
Expenses related to certain acquisitions ⁽ⁱ⁾			6								6
Net loss on extinguishment of debt ^(j)			6		2	2					10
Unrealized loss on certain derivatives ^(k)			68								68
Other		35		(1)	(2)	(3)	3		1		33

Adjusted EBITDA											
before											
non-controlling	\$ 374	\$ 513	\$ 977	\$ (16)	\$ 143	\$ 79	\$ 57	\$ 47	\$ (3)	\$ 11	\$ 2,182
interests											
Attributable to											
Icahn Enterprises:											
Net income (loss)	\$ 157	\$ (24)	\$ 263	\$ (58)	\$ 29	\$ 21	\$ 4	\$ 19	\$ (27)	\$ 12	\$ 396
Interest expense,	1	105	31		8	8	15	5		283	456
net											
Income tax											
(benefit) expense		(22)	149	(1)	23	3	4			(284)	(128)
Depreciation,											
depletion and		224	105	26	13	22	13	23	8		434
amortization											
EBITDA											
attributable											
to Icahn	\$ 158	\$ 283	\$ 548	\$ (33)	\$ 73	\$ 54	\$ 36	\$ 47	\$ (19)	\$ 11	\$ 1,158
Enterprises											
Impairment ^(a)	\$	\$ 76	\$	\$ 18	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$ 11	\$	\$ 106
Restructuring ^(b)		20					1		4		25
Non-service cost of											
U.S. based		27					2				29
pension ^(c)											
FIFO impact											
unfavorable ^(d)			58								58

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	Investment	Automotive	Energy	Metals	Rail	Gaming	Food Packaging	Real Estate	Home Fashion	Holding Company	Total
	(unaudited) (in millions)										
OPEB curtailment gains ^(e)		(40)									(40)
Certain share-based compensation expense ^(f)		(3)	27		3						27
Major scheduled turnaround expense ^(g)			88								88
Expenses related to certain acquisitions ⁽ⁱ⁾			4								4
Net loss on extinguishment of debt ^(j)			5		1	1					7
Unrealized loss on certain derivatives ^(k)			57								57
Other		27		(1)		(2)	2		1		27
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$ 158	\$ 390	\$ 787	\$ (16)	\$ 77	\$ 54	\$ 41	\$ 47	\$ (3)	\$ 11	\$ 1,546

The following table reconciles net income to EBITDA and EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 for each of our segments:

	Investment	Automotive	Energy	Metals	Rail	Gaming	Food Packaging	Real Estate	Home Fashion	Holding Company	Total
	(unaudited) (in millions)										
Before non-controlling interests:											
Net income (loss)	\$ 284	\$ 55	\$ 281	\$ (21)	\$ 37	\$ 36	\$ 4	\$ 17	\$ (16)	\$ (16)	\$ 661
Interest expense, net	2	102	24		13	10	15	4		208	378
Income tax expense (benefit)		(27)	158	(9)	26	3	3			(175)	(21)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		212	79	19	18	24	14	17	6		389
EBITDA before non-controlling interests	\$ 286	\$ 342	\$ 542	\$ (11)	\$ 94	\$ 73	\$ 36	\$ 38	\$ (10)	\$ 17	\$ 1,407

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Impairment ^(a)	\$	\$ 79	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2	\$	\$	\$ 6	\$	\$ 87
Restructuring ^(b)		19							2		21
Non-service cost of U.S. based pension ^(c)		26									26
FIFO impact unfavorable ^(d)			48								48
OPEB curtailment gains ^(e)		(51)									(51)
Certain share-based compensation expense ^(f) .		(3)	22		5						24
Major scheduled turnaround expense ^(g) .			13								13
Gain on disposal of assets ^(h)		(2)									(2)
Net gains on extinguishment of debt ⁽ⁱ⁾					2	2					4
Unrealized (gain) on certain derivatives ^(k)			118								118

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	Investment (unaudited) (in millions)	Automotive	Energy	Metals	Railcar	Gaming	Food Packaging	Real Estate	Home Fashion	Holding Company	Total
Other	9	3			(1)	(1)	4	1			15
Adjusted EBITDA before non-controlling interests	\$286	\$419	\$746	\$(11)	\$100	\$76	\$40	\$39	\$(2)	\$17	\$1,710
Attributable to Icahn Enterprises:											
Net income (loss)	\$121	\$38	\$219	\$(21)	\$20	\$25	\$3	\$17	\$(16)	\$(16)	\$390
Interest expense, net	1	80	19		8	5	12	4		208	337
Income tax expense (benefit)		(21)	128	(9)	14	1	2			(175)	(60)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		164	59	19	11	17	10	17	6		303
EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$122	\$261	\$425	\$(11)	\$53	\$48	\$27	\$38	\$(10)	\$17	\$970
Impairment ^(a)	\$	\$61	\$	\$	\$	\$1	\$	\$	\$6	\$	\$68
Restructuring ^(b)		14							2		16
Non-service cost of U.S. based pension ^(c)		20									20
FIFO impact unfavorable ^(d)			34								34
OPEB curtailment gains ^(e)		(39)									(39)
Certain share-based compensation expense ^(f)		(2)	25		3						26
Major scheduled turnaround expense ^(g)			10								10
Gain on disposal of assets ^(h)		(2)									(2)
Net gains on extinguishment of debt ^(j)					1	1					2
Unrealized (gain) on certain derivatives ^(k)			96								96
Other		7	2		1		3	1			14
	\$122	\$320	\$592	\$(11)	\$58	\$50	\$30	\$39	\$(2)	\$17	\$1,215

Adjusted EBITDA
attributable to Icahn
Enterprises

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The following table reconciles net income to EBITDA and EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 for each of our segments:

	Investment (unaudited) (in millions)	Automotive	Energy	Metals	Railcar	Gaming	Food Packaging	Real Estate	Home Fashion	Holding Company	Total
Before non-controlling interests:											
Net income (loss)	\$1,616	\$46	\$552	\$(18)	\$43	\$28	\$(10)	\$12	\$(5)	\$(273)	\$1,991
Interest expense, net	6	84	38		4	11	16	3		223	385
Income tax expense (benefit)		28	217	(14)	40	2	(1)			2	274
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		219	154	20	23	25	15	17	6		479
EBITDA before non-controlling interests	\$1,622	\$377	\$961	\$(12)	\$110	\$66	\$20	\$32	\$1	\$(48)	\$3,129
Impairment ^(a)	\$	\$3	\$	\$	\$	\$2	\$	\$2	\$	\$	\$7
Restructuring ^(b)		20							2		22
Non-service cost of U.S. based pension ^(c)		2					2				4
FIFO impact unfavorable ^(d)			(83)								(83)
OPEB curtailment gains ^(e)		(19)									(19)
Certain share-based compensation expense ^(f)		4	13		4						21
Loss on disposal of assets ^(h)		57									57
Net gains on extinguishment of debt ⁽ⁱ⁾			(5)								(5)
Unrealized (gain) on certain derivatives ^(k)			(177)								(177)
Other		3			(2)		28	(1)	(2)		26
Adjusted EBITDA before non-controlling interests	\$1,622	\$447	\$709	\$(12)	\$112	\$68	\$50	\$33	\$1	\$(48)	\$2,982

Attributable to
Icahn Enterprises:

Net income (loss)	\$ 690	\$ 31	\$ 340	\$(18)	\$ 15	\$ 18	\$(7)	\$ 12	\$(5)	\$(273)	\$ 803
Interest expense, net	3	69	25		3	8	12	3		223	346
Income tax expense (benefit)		22	179	(14)	22	1	(1)			2	211
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		172	90	20	11	16	11	17	6		343
EBITDA											
attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$ 693	\$ 294	\$ 634	\$(12)	\$ 51	\$ 43	\$ 15	\$ 32	\$ 1	\$(48)	\$ 1,703
Impairment ^(a)	\$	3	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2	\$	\$ 2	\$	\$	\$ 7
Restructuring ^(b)		15							2		17
Non-service cost of U.S. based pension ^(c)		2					2				4
FIFO impact unfavorable ^(d)			(54)								(54)
OPEB curtailment gains ^(e)		(15)									(15)

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	Investment	Automotive	Energy	Metals	Railcar	Gaming	Food Packaging	Real Estate	Home Fashion	Holding Company	Total
	<i>(unaudited)</i>										
	<i>(in millions)</i>										
Certain share-based compensation expense ^(f)		3	9		2						14
Loss on disposal of assets ^(h)		44									44
Net gains on extinguishment of debt ^(j)			(3)								(3)
Unrealized (gain) on certain derivatives ^(k)			(121)								(121)
Other		2			(1)		20	(1)	(2)		18
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$693	\$348	\$465	\$(12)	\$52	\$45	\$37	\$33	\$1	\$(48)	\$1,614

The following table reconciles net income to EBITDA and EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013 for each of our segments:

	Investment	Automotive	Energy	Metals	Railcar	Gaming	Food Packaging	Real Estate	Home Fashion	Holding Company	Total
	<i>(unaudited)</i>										
	<i>(in millions)</i>										
Before non-controlling interests:											
Net income (loss)	\$1,704	\$(31)	\$609	\$(55)	\$63	\$22	\$(8)	\$14	\$(16)	\$(245)	\$2,057
Interest expense, net	6	118	52		6	13	22	4		298	519
Income tax (benefit) expense		26	241	(6)	56	3	1			(107)	214
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		296	203	27	29	33	19	23	8		638
EBITDA before non-controlling interests	\$1,710	\$409	\$1,105	\$(34)	\$154	\$71	\$34	\$41	\$(8)	\$(54)	\$3,428
Impairment ^(a)	\$	\$22	\$	\$18	\$	\$2	\$	\$2	\$5	\$	\$49
Restructuring ^(b)		27					1		4		32
Non-service cost of U.S. based pension ^(c)		11					5				16
			(60)								(60)

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	Investment	Automotive	Energy	Metals	Railcar	Gaming	Food Packaging	Real Estate	Home Fashion	Holding Company	Total
	<i>(unaudited)</i> (in millions)										
Attributable to Icahn Enterprises:											
Net income (loss)	\$ 726	\$(31)	\$ 384	\$(55)	\$ 24	\$ 14	\$(6)	\$ 14	\$(16)	\$(245)	\$ 809
Interest expense, net	3	94	37		3	11	15	4		298	465
Income tax (benefit) expense		21	200	(6)	31	3	1			(107)	143
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		232	136	27	13	21	14	23	8		474
EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$ 729	\$ 316	\$ 757	\$(34)	\$ 71	\$ 49	\$ 24	\$ 41	\$(8)	\$(54)	\$ 1,891
Impairment ^(a)	\$	\$ 18	\$	\$ 18	\$	\$ 2	\$	\$ 2	\$ 5	\$	\$ 45
Restructuring ^(b)		21					1		4		26
Non-service cost of U.S. based pension ^(c)		9					4				13
FIFO impact unfavorable ^(d)			(30)								(30)
OPEB curtailment gains ^(e)		(16)									(16)
Certain share-based compensation expense ^(f)		2	11		2						15
Major scheduled turnaround expense ^(g)			78								78
Loss on disposal of assets ^(h)		46									46
Expenses related to certain acquisitions ⁽ⁱ⁾			4								4
Net loss on extinguishment of debt ^(j)			2								2
Unrealized loss on certain derivative ^(k)			(160)								(160)
Other		22	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	19	(2)	(1)		31
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Icahn Enterprises	\$ 729	\$ 418	\$ 660	\$(17)	\$ 71	\$ 49	\$ 48	\$ 41	\$	\$(54)	\$ 1,945

- (a) Represents asset impairment charges.
- (b) Restructuring costs primarily include expenses incurred by our Automotive and Home Fashion segments, relating to efforts to integrate and rationalize businesses and to relocate manufacturing operations to best-cost countries.
- (c) Represents certain pension expenses, primarily associated with Federal-Mogul's non-service cost of U.S. based funded pension.
- (d) Represents FIFO impacts related to CVR's petroleum business.
- (e) Represents curtailment gains relating to Federal-Mogul's elimination of certain post-employment benefits for certain of its employees.
- (f) Represents certain share-based compensation expense at our Automotive, Energy and Railcar segments.
- (g) Represents major scheduled turnaround expenses associated with CVR's petroleum and fertilizer businesses.
- (h) Disposal of assets primarily relate to our Automotive segment's disposal of certain businesses.
- (i) Represents expenses related to certain acquisitions made by CVR.
- (j) During 2010, we recognized a loss on the extinguishment of our certain senior unsecured notes due 2012 and 2013.
- (k) Represents unrealized gains and losses on certain derivatives.

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our depositary units involves risks. You should carefully read the risk factors included in Item 1A., Risk Factors, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2013, the risk factors set forth in this prospectus supplement and the risk factors included in the accompanying prospectus beginning on page 5 therein, together with all of the other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. If any of these risks were to occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects could be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our depositary units could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Structure

We are a limited partnership and a controlled company within the meaning of the NASDAQ rules and as such are exempt from certain corporate governance requirements.

We are a limited partnership and controlled company pursuant to Rule 5615(c) of the NASDAQ listing rules. As such we have elected, and intend to continue to elect, not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements of the NASDAQ listing rules, including the requirements that a majority of the board of directors consist of independent directors and that independent directors determine the compensation of executive officers and the selection of nominees to the board of directors. We do not maintain a compensation or nominating committee and do not have a majority of independent directors. James L. Nelson, William A. Leidesdorf and Jack G. Wasserman currently serve on our audit committee and we believe that they are each independent within the meaning of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the NASDAQ listing rules. Accordingly, while we remain a controlled company and during any transition period following a time when we are no longer a controlled company, the NASDAQ listing rules do not provide the same corporate governance protections applicable to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the NASDAQ listing requirements.

Our general partner and its control person could exercise their influence over us to your detriment.

Mr. Icahn, through affiliates, owns 100% of Icahn Enterprises GP, the general partner of Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Holdings, and approximately 89.4% of Icahn Enterprises' outstanding depositary units as of September 30, 2013, and, as a result, has the ability to influence many aspects of our operations and affairs.

In addition, if Mr. Icahn were to sell, or otherwise transfer, some or all of his interests in us to an unrelated party or group, a change of control could be deemed to have occurred under the terms of the indenture governing our senior notes, which would require us to offer to repurchase all outstanding senior notes at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, to the date of repurchase and our senior unsecured variable rate convertible notes whereby each holder would have the option to require all or a portion of their notes to be repurchased in cash by us. However, it is possible that we will not have sufficient funds at the time of the change of control to make the required repurchase of notes.

Mr. Icahn's estate has been designed to assure the stability and continuation of Icahn Enterprises with no need to monetize his interests for estate tax or other purposes. In the event of Mr. Icahn's death, control of Mr. Icahn's interests in Icahn Enterprises and its general partner will be placed in charitable and other trusts under the control of senior Icahn executives and family members. However, there can be no assurance that such planning will be effective.

We are a holding company and depend on the businesses of our subsidiaries to satisfy our obligations.

We are a holding company. In addition to cash and cash equivalents, U.S. government and agency obligations and other short-term investments, our assets consist primarily of investments in our subsidiaries. Moreover, if we make significant investments in operating businesses, it is likely that we will reduce the liquid assets at Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Holdings in order to fund those investments and the ongoing operations of our subsidiaries and in the Investment Funds. Consequently, our cash flow and our ability to meet our debt service obligations and make distributions with respect to depositary units likely will depend on the cash flow of our subsidiaries including CVR, returns on our interests in the Investment Funds and the payment of funds to us by our subsidiaries in the form of dividends, distributions, loans or otherwise. For

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example, as of the date of this prospectus supplement, we have received approximately \$1.0 billion in dividends from CVR in 2013. Since January 1, 2013, dividends from CVR have been the predominant source of cash flow from our subsidiaries. Also see Risk Factors Energy Instability and volatility in the capital, credit and commodity markets in the global economy could negatively impact our Energy segment's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, which is incorporated by reference herein.

The operating results of our subsidiaries may not be sufficient to make distributions to us. In addition, our subsidiaries are not obligated to make funds available to us and distributions and intercompany transfers from our subsidiaries to us may be restricted by applicable law or covenants contained in debt agreements and other agreements to which these subsidiaries may be subject or enter into in the future. The terms of certain debt agreements of our subsidiaries, or other entities in which we own equity, restrict dividends, distributions or loans to us. To the degree any distributions and transfers are impaired or prohibited, our ability to make payments on our debt and to make distributions on our depositary units will be limited.

Risks Relating to This Offering

The issuance of additional limited partner interests relating to this offering may make it more difficult to pay distributions.

Cash distributions are made out of our available cash, pro rata, to our unitholders. The increase in the number of our depositary units outstanding, as a result of the issuance of new depositary units representing limited partner interests relating to this offering may make it more difficult to pay such distributions. Also see Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Structure Future cash distributions to our unitholders, if any, can be affected by numerous factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

If we issue additional depositary units representing limited partner interests or other equity securities as consideration for acquisitions or for other purposes, the relative voting strength of each holder of our depositary units will be diminished over time due to the dilution of the interests of each holder of our depositary units.

Our partnership agreement generally allows us to issue additional limited partner interests and other equity securities without the approval of holders of our depositary units. Therefore, when we issue additional depositary units or securities ranking on parity with our depositary units, the proportionate partner interest of each holder of our depositary units will decrease, and the amount of cash distributed on each depositary unit and the market price of our depositary units could decrease.

The depositary units being offered hereby (excluding any depositary units related to the underwriter's option to purchase additional depositary units) constitute approximately 1.8% of our outstanding depositary units immediately prior to this offering (based on 113,900,309 depositary units outstanding as of December 4, 2013). This offering will have the effects described in the paragraph above.

Our unitholders have been and will be required to pay taxes on their share of our taxable income even if they have not or do not receive any cash distributions from us.

Because our unitholders are treated as partners to whom we will allocate taxable income, which could be different in amount than the cash we distribute, they will be required to pay any U.S. federal income taxes and, in some cases, state and local income taxes on their share of our taxable income, even if our unitholders receive no cash distributions from us. Thus, our unitholders may not receive cash distributions from us equal to their share of our taxable income or even equal to the actual tax liability that results from their share of our taxable income.

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The anticipated after-tax economic benefit of an investment in our depositary units depends on our status as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as well as our not being subject to a material amount of entity-level taxation by individual states. If the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) were to treat us as a corporation or if we were to become subject to a material amount of entity-level taxation for state tax purposes, then our cash available for distribution to our unitholders would be substantially reduced.

The anticipated after-tax economic benefit of an investment in our depositary units depends largely on us being treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. If less than 90% of the gross income of a publicly traded partnership, such as Icahn Enterprises, for any taxable year is qualifying income from sources such as interest (other than from a financial or insurance business), dividends, certain oil and gas revenues, real property rents, gains from the sale or other disposition of real property and gains from the sale or other disposition of capital assets held for the production of income that otherwise constitutes qualifying income, that partnership generally will be taxable as a corporation under Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Internal Revenue Code), for U.S. federal income tax purposes for that taxable year and all subsequent years. We believe that in all prior years of our existence at least 90% of our gross income was qualifying income and we intend to structure our business in a manner such that at least 90% of our gross income will constitute qualifying income this year and in the future. However, there can be no assurance that such structuring will be effective in all events to avoid the receipt of more than 10% of non-qualifying income. In addition, if we were to register under the Investment Company Act, we would be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. To meet the qualifying income test, we may structure transactions in a manner that is less advantageous than if this were not a consideration, or we may avoid otherwise economically desirable transactions. We have not requested and do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS with respect to our treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If we were treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, then we would pay federal income tax on our income at the corporate tax rate, which is currently a maximum of 35%, and would likely pay additional state income tax at varying rates. Distributions would generally be taxed again to unitholders as corporate distributions and none of our income, gains, losses, deductions or credits would flow through to our unitholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Because a tax would be imposed upon us as a corporation, cash available for distribution to our unitholders would be substantially reduced. Treatment of us as a corporation would result in a material reduction in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to unitholders and thus would likely result in a substantial reduction in the value of our depositary units.

Current law may change so as to cause us to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes or otherwise subject us to entity-level taxation. In addition, because of widespread state budget deficits and other reasons, several states are evaluating ways to subject partnerships to entity-level taxation through the imposition of state income, franchise and other forms of taxation.

The tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships or an investment in our depositary units could be subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis.

The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, such as Icahn Enterprises, or an investment in our depositary units may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial interpretation at any time. Any modification to the federal income tax laws and interpretations thereof may or may not be applied retroactively. Moreover, any such modification could make it more difficult or impossible for us to meet the exception that allows publicly traded partnerships that generate qualifying income to be treated as partnerships (rather than corporations) for U.S. federal income tax purposes, affect or cause us to change our business activities, or affect the tax consequences of an investment in our depositary units. For example, legislation proposed by members of Congress and the President has considered substantive changes to the definition of qualifying income. We are unable to predict whether any of these changes, or other proposals, will ultimately be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our depositary units.

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If the IRS contests any of the federal income tax positions we take, the market for our units may be adversely affected, and the costs of any contest will reduce our cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

We have not requested a ruling from the IRS with respect to our treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes or any other matter affecting us. The IRS may adopt positions that differ from the conclusions of our counsel. It may be necessary to resort to administrative or court proceedings to sustain some or all of our counsel's conclusions or the positions we take. A court may not agree with some or all of our counsel's conclusions or the positions we take. Any contest with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for our units and the price at which they trade. In addition, the costs of any contest with the IRS will be borne indirectly by our unitholders and our general partner because the costs will reduce our cash available for distribution.

Tax gain or loss on the disposition of our depositary units could be more or less than expected.

If our unitholders sell their depositary units, they will recognize a gain or loss for income tax purposes equal to the difference between the amount realized and their tax basis in those units. Prior distributions from us in excess of cumulative net taxable income for a depositary unit that decreased the unitholder's tax basis in that depositary unit, will, in effect, become taxable income if the depositary unit is sold at a price greater than the selling unitholder's tax basis in that depositary unit, even if the price received is less than such unitholder's original cost. A portion of the amount realized, whether or not representing gain, may be ordinary income to the selling unitholder to the extent attributable to assets giving rise to depreciation recapture or other unrealized receivables (such as, for example, accrued but untaxed market discount on securities held by us) or to inventory items owned by us. In addition, because the amount realized includes a unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities, a unitholder who sells depositary units may incur a tax liability in excess of the amount of cash received from the sale.

Tax-exempt entities and non-United States persons face unique tax issues from owning units that may result in adverse tax consequences to them.

Investment in units by tax-exempt entities, such as individual retirement accounts (known as IRAs), pension plans, and non-U.S. persons raises issues unique to them. For example, some portion of our income allocated to organizations exempt from federal income tax will likely be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to them. Distributions to non-U.S. persons will be reduced by withholding taxes at the highest applicable effective tax rate, and non-U.S. persons will be required to file U.S. federal income tax returns and pay tax on their share of our taxable income. If a potential unitholder is a tax-exempt entity or a non-U.S. person, it should consult its tax advisor before investing in our units.

The sale or exchange of 50% or more of our capital and profits interests during any twelve-month period will result in the termination of our partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

We will be considered to have terminated for U.S. federal income tax purposes if there are one or more transfers of interests in our partnership that together represent a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a twelve-month period. For purposes of determining whether the 50% threshold has been met, multiple transfers of the same interests within a twelve month period will be counted only once.

If the IRS contests any of the federal income tax positions we take, the market for our units may be adversely affected.

Our termination would, among other things, result in the closing of our taxable year for all unitholders which would result in us filing two tax returns for one fiscal year and could result in a deferral of depreciation deductions allowable in computing our taxable income. In the case of a unitholder reporting on a taxable year other than a fiscal year ending

December 31, the closing of our taxable year may also result in more than twelve months of our taxable income or loss being includable in such unitholder's taxable income for the year of termination. Our termination currently would not affect our classification as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but instead, we would be treated as a new partnership for tax purposes. If treated as a new partnership, we must make new tax elections, and if we were to fail to recognize and report on our tax return that a termination occurred, we could be subject to penalties.

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Our unitholders likely will be subject to state and local taxes and return filing or withholding requirements in states in which they do not live as a result of investing in our units.

In addition to U.S. federal income taxes, our unitholders will likely be subject to other taxes, such as state and local income taxes, unincorporated business taxes and estate, inheritance, or intangible taxes that are imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we do business or own property. Our unitholders may be required to file state and local income tax returns and pay state and local income taxes in certain of these various jurisdictions. Further, our unitholders may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. We own property and conduct business in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. It is each unitholder's responsibility to file all U.S. federal, state and local tax returns. Our counsel has not rendered an opinion on the state and local tax consequences of an investment in our units.

We prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction between transferors and transferees of our units based upon the ownership of our units at the close of business on the last day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders.

We prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction between transferors and transferees of our units based upon the ownership of our units at the close of business on the last day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. The U.S. Treasury Department issued proposed Treasury regulations that provide a safe harbor pursuant to which publicly traded partnerships may use a similar monthly simplifying convention to allocate tax items among transferor and transferee unitholders. Nonetheless, the proposed regulations do not specifically authorize the use of the proration method we have adopted. If the IRS were to challenge this method or new Treasury regulations were issued, we may be required to change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders.

A unitholder whose units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of units may be considered as having disposed of those units. If so, such unitholder would no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those units during the period of the loan and may recognize gain or loss from the disposition.

Because a unitholder whose units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of units may be considered as having disposed of the loaned units, such unitholder may no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those units during the period of the loan to the short seller and the unitholder may recognize gain or loss from such disposition. Moreover, during the period of the loan to the short seller, any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those units may not be reportable by the unitholder and any cash distributions received by the unitholder as to those units could be fully taxable as ordinary income. Our counsel has not rendered an opinion regarding the treatment of a unitholder where units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of units; therefore, unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a loan to a short seller are urged

Our unitholders likely will be subject to state and local taxes and return filing or withholding requirements in states in

to modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing their units.

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A unitholder whose units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of units may be considered as having d

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds to us from this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses, will be approximately \$269 million (or approximately \$310 million if the underwriter exercises its option to purchase additional depositary units in full).

We will use the net proceeds from the offering and from the underwriter's exercise of its option to purchase additional depositary units, if any, for investment in one or more of our nine current majority owned operating subsidiaries.

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CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and our capitalization as of September 30, 2013:

on an actual basis; and
on an adjusted basis to give effect to the consummation of this offering and the use of proceeds therefrom.
You should read our financial statements and related notes that are incorporated by reference into the accompanying prospectus for additional information regarding us.

	As of September 30, 2013	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(unaudited) (in millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,274	\$ 3,548
Total debt	8,155	8,155
Equity:		
Limited partners	5,943	6,213
General partner	(223)	(218)
Equity attributable to Icahn Enterprises	5,720	5,995
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	6,927	6,927
Total partners' capital	12,647	12,922
Total capitalization	\$ 20,802	\$ 21,077

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PRICE RANGE OF DEPOSITARY UNITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Our depositary units are traded on NASDAQ under the symbol IEP. The range of high and low sales prices for the depositary units on the NASDAQ Composite Tape for the periods indicated are as follows:

	Price Ranges	
	High	Low
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011		
First Quarter	\$ 42.51	\$ 34.92
Second Quarter	46.45	38.02
Third Quarter	46.39	35.99
Fourth Quarter	43.93	35.60
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
First Quarter	\$ 42.53	\$ 35.83
Second Quarter	48.64	39.22
Third Quarter	41.85	37.61
Fourth Quarter	44.70	37.86
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013		
First Quarter	\$ 87.15	\$ 47.80
Second Quarter	89.45	55.14
Third Quarter	83.27	71.05
Fourth Quarter (through December 6, 2013)	144.39	81.00

As of November 14, 2013, there were approximately 16,000 record holders of our depositary units.

Distributions

During fiscal year 2012, we paid four quarterly cash distributions comprising of \$0.10 per depositary unit.

On February 10, 2013, the board of directors of Icahn Enterprises GP declared a quarterly distribution of \$1.00 per depositary unit, payable in cash or additional depositary units. As a result, on April 15, 2013, Icahn Enterprises distributed an aggregate 1,521,962 depositary units to unit holders electing to receive depositary units in connection with this distribution.

On April 29, 2013, the board of directors of Icahn Enterprises GP declared a quarterly distribution in the amount of \$1.00 per depositary unit in which each depositary unit holder had the option to make an election to receive either cash or additional depositary units. As a result, on July 5, 2013, Icahn Enterprises distributed an aggregate 1,237,191 depositary units to unit holders electing to receive depositary units in connection with this distribution.

On May 29, 2013, the board of directors of Icahn Enterprises GP, announced an annual distribution policy of \$5.00 per depositary unit, payable in either cash or additional depositary units, at the election of each depositary unit holder. Mr. Icahn has stated that he will elect to receive the increase in additional depositary units for the foreseeable future.

On August 6, 2013, the board of directors of Icahn Enterprises GP declared a quarterly distribution in the amount of \$1.25 per depositary unit in which each depositary unit holder had the option to make an election to receive either

cash or additional depositary units. As a result, on October 9, 2013, Icahn Enterprises distributed an aggregate 1,515,739 depositary units to unit holders electing to receive depositary units in connection with this distribution.

On November 1, 2013, the board of directors of Icahn Enterprises GP declared a quarterly distribution in the amount of \$1.25 per depositary unit, which will be paid on or about January 13, 2014 to depositary unit holders of record at the close of business on November 14, 2013. Depositary unit holders had until December 9, 2013 to make an election to receive either cash or additional depositary units; if a holder did not make an election, it was automatically deemed to have elected to receive the dividend in cash. Depositary unit holders who elected to receive additional depositary units will receive units valued at the volume weighted

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average trading price of the units on NASDAQ during the 20 consecutive trading days ending January 8, 2014. No fractional depositary units will be issued pursuant to the distribution payment. Icahn Enterprises will make a cash payment in lieu of issuing fractional depositary units to any holders electing to receive depositary units. Any holders that would only be eligible to receive a fraction of a depositary unit based on the above calculation will receive a cash payment.

The declaration and payment of distributions is reviewed quarterly by Icahn Enterprises GP's board of directors based upon a review of our balance sheet and cash flow, the ratio of current assets to current liabilities, our expected capital and liquidity requirements, the provisions of our partnership agreement and provisions in our financing arrangements governing distributions, and keeping in mind that limited partners subject to U.S. federal income tax have recognized income on our earnings even if they do not receive distributions that could be used to satisfy any resulting tax obligations. The payment of future distributions will be determined by the board of directors quarterly, based upon the factors described above and other factors that it deems relevant at the time that declaration of a distribution is considered. Payments of distributions are subject to certain restrictions. There can be no assurance as to whether or in what amounts any future distributions might be paid.

As of December 4, 2013, there were 113,900,309 depositary units outstanding. Each depositary unitholder will be taxed on the unitholder's allocable share of our taxable income and gains.

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MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

This section is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to prospective holders of our depositary units. The following portion of this section and the opinion of Proskauer Rose LLP, our tax counsel, that is set out herein are based upon the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change possibly with retroactive effect. Subsequent changes in such authorities may cause the tax consequences to vary substantially from the consequences described below.

No attempt has been made in the following discussion to comment on all U.S. federal income tax matters affecting us or the holders of our depositary units. Moreover, the discussion focuses on holders of our depositary units who are individuals and who are citizens or residents of the United States and has only limited application to corporations, estates, trusts, non-resident aliens or other holders of our depositary units subject to specialized tax treatment, such as tax-exempt institutions, foreign persons, U.S. expatriates, individual retirement accounts, REITs (real estate investment trusts), RICs (regulated investment companies) or persons holding our depositary units as part of a hedge, straddle or other risk reduction or constructive sale transaction. The discussion also applies only to holders that hold our depositary units as capital assets (generally, for investment) as defined in the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, each prospective holder of our depositary units should consult, and should depend on, its own tax advisor in analyzing the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax and other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of depositary units.

All statements as to matters of law and legal conclusions, but not as to factual matters, contained in this section, unless otherwise noted, are the opinion of Proskauer Rose LLP and are based on the accuracy of the representations made by us.

For reasons described below, Proskauer Rose LLP has not rendered an opinion with respect to the following specific U.S. federal income tax issues: (1) the treatment of a holder of our depositary units whose depositary units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of depositary units (please read Tax Treatment of Holders of Our Depositary Units Treatment of Short Sales); (2) whether our monthly convention for allocating taxable income and losses is permitted by existing Treasury Regulations (please read Disposition of Depositary Units Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees); and (3) whether our method for depreciating Section 743 adjustments is sustainable in certain cases (please read Tax Treatment of Holders of Our Depositary Units Section 754 Election).

Partnership Status

An entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not a taxable entity and incurs no U.S. federal income tax liability. Instead, each partner is required to take into account its share of the items of income, gain, loss and deduction of the partnership in computing its U.S. federal income tax liability, regardless of whether distributions are made to such partner by the partnership. Distributions of cash by a partnership to a partner are generally not taxable unless the amount of cash distributed to a partner is in excess of the partner's tax basis in its partner interest.

Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that publicly traded partnerships will, as a general rule, be taxed as corporations. However, an exception exists with respect to publicly traded partnerships of which 90% or more of the gross income for every taxable year consists of qualifying income. Qualifying income includes interest (other than

from a financial or insurance business), dividends, certain oil and gas revenues, real property rents, gains from the sale or other disposition of real property, and gains from the sale or other disposition of capital assets held for the production of income that otherwise constitutes qualifying income. Based upon and subject to estimates and factual representations made by us and our general partner and a review of the applicable legal authorities, Proskauer Rose LLP is of the opinion that at least 90% of our current gross income constitutes qualifying income. The portion of our income that is qualifying income may change from time to time. If we fail to meet this qualifying income exception in any taxable year, other than a failure that is determined by the IRS to be inadvertent and which is cured within a reasonable time after discovery (in which case, the IRS may also require us to make adjustments with respect to our holders of our depositary units or pay other amounts), we will be treated as if we transferred all of our assets (subject to liabilities) to a newly formed corporation, on the first day of such taxable year in return for stock in that

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corporation, and as though we then distributed that stock to our partners in liquidation of their interests in us. This contribution and liquidation should be tax-free to our partners and to us, so long as we do not have liabilities at that time in excess of the tax basis of our assets. Thereafter, we would be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS, and the IRS has made no determination as to our status for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Instead, we rely on the opinion of Proskauer Rose LLP on such matters. It is the opinion of Proskauer Rose LLP that, based upon the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder and published pronouncements of the IRS, court decisions and certain assumptions and representations made by us, that, as of the date hereof, each of Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Holdings will be classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, provided that:

- (a) neither Icahn Enterprises nor Icahn Enterprises Holdings has elected or will elect to be treated as a corporation; Icahn Enterprises and Icahn Enterprises Holdings have been and will be operated in accordance with (i) all
- (b) applicable partnership statutes and (ii) the Partnership Agreement of Icahn Enterprises or the Partnership Agreement of Icahn Enterprises Holdings (whichever is applicable);
- (c) Icahn Enterprises has not at any time engaged in the business of writing insurance or annuity contracts or the reinsuring of risks underwritten by insurance companies, nor has it conducted any banking activities; and
- (d) for each of Icahn Enterprises' taxable years from and after its formation, more than 90% of its gross income has been and will be income of a character that Proskauer Rose LLP has opined or will opine is qualifying income within the meaning of Section 7704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Icahn Enterprises believes that such assumptions have been true in the past and expects that such assumptions will be true in the future.

An opinion of counsel represents only that particular counsel's best legal judgment, is based upon certain assumptions and representations made by us and does not bind the IRS or the courts. No assurance can be provided that the opinions and statements set forth herein would be sustained by a court if contested by the IRS. Any such contest with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for the depositary units and the prices at which depositary units trade even if we prevail. In addition, our costs of any contest with the IRS will be borne indirectly by our holders of our depositary units and our general partner because the costs will reduce our cash available for distribution.

If Icahn Enterprises or Icahn Enterprises Holdings were treated as a corporation in any taxable year, either as a result of a failure to meet the qualifying income exception or otherwise, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction would be reflected only on our tax return rather than being passed through to holders of our depositary units, and our net income would be taxed at corporate rates. In addition, if we were treated as a corporation, any distribution we made to a holder of our depositary units would be treated as taxable dividend income to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, and then, in the absence of earnings and profits, such distributions would be treated as a nontaxable return of capital, to the extent of the tax basis of the holder of depositary units in such holder's depositary units, and would be treated as taxable capital gain after the tax basis of the holder of depositary units in the depositary units is reduced to zero. Accordingly, treatment of either Icahn Enterprises or Icahn Enterprises Holdings as a corporation would result in a material reduction in the cash flow and after-tax return of a holder of our depositary units and thus would likely result in a substantial reduction of the value of the depositary units.

The discussion below is based on our counsel's opinion that Icahn Enterprises will be classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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Tax Treatment of Holders of Our Depositary Units

Partner Status

Holders of our depositary units who have become our limited partners will be treated as our partners for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Also, holders of our depositary units whose depositary units are held in street name or by a nominee and who have the right to direct the nominee in the exercise of the rights attendant to the ownership of their depositary units will be treated as our partners for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

An owner of depositary units whose depositary units have been transferred to a short seller to complete a short sale would appear to lose its status as a partner with respect to such depositary units for U.S. federal income tax purposes and may recognize gain or loss on such transfer. Please read **Treatment of Short Sales** below.

No part of our income, gain, deductions or losses is reportable by a holder of our depositary units who is not a partner for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and any distributions received by such a holder of our depositary units should therefore be fully taxable as ordinary income. These holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to their tax consequences of holding our depositary units.

In the following portion of this section titled **Tax Treatment of Holders of Our Depositary Units**, the word **unitholder** refers to a holder of our depositary units who is one of our partners.

Flow-Through of Taxable Income

Subject to the discussion below under **Entity-Level Collections**, we will not pay any U.S. federal income tax. Instead, each unitholder will be required to report on its income tax return its share of our income, gains, losses and deductions without regard to whether we make cash distributions to such unitholder. Consequently, we may allocate income to a unitholder even if it has not received a cash distribution. Each unitholder will be required to include in income its allocable share of our income, gains, losses and deductions for our taxable year ending with or within its taxable year.

Treatment of Distributions by Icahn Enterprises

Our distributions to a unitholder generally will not be taxable to it for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of the tax basis it has in its depositary units immediately before the distribution. Our distributions in excess of a unitholder's tax basis generally will be gain from the sale or exchange of the depositary units, taxable in accordance with the rules described under **Disposition of Depositary Units Recognition of Gain or Loss** below. Any reduction in a unitholder's share of our liabilities for which no partner, including the general partner, bears the economic risk of loss (**nonrecourse liabilities**) will be treated as a distribution of cash to that unitholder. To the extent our distributions cause a unitholder's **at-risk** amount to be less than zero at the end of any taxable year, such unitholder must recapture any losses deducted in previous years. Please read **Limitations on Deductibility of Icahn Enterprises Losses** below.

A decrease in a unitholder's percentage interest in us because of our issuance of additional depositary units (including as a result of any election by other unitholders to receive distributions from us in the form of additional depositary units rather than cash) will decrease such unitholder's share of **nonrecourse liabilities**, if any, and thus will result in a corresponding deemed distribution of cash to such unitholder. This deemed distribution may constitute a non-pro rata distribution. A non-pro rata distribution of money or property may result in ordinary income to a unitholder if such distribution reduces the unitholder's share of our **unrealized receivables**, including depreciation recapture or substantially appreciated **inventory items**, both as defined in Section 751 of the Internal Revenue Code (collectively,

Section 751 assets). In that event, the unitholder will be treated as having received as a distribution the portion of the Section 751 assets that used to be allocated to such partner and as having exchanged such portion of our assets with us in return for the non-pro rata portion of the actual distribution made to it. This latter deemed exchange will generally result in the unitholder's realization of ordinary income in an amount equal to the excess of (1) the non-pro rata portion of such distribution over (2) the unitholder's tax basis for the share of such Section 751 assets deemed relinquished in the exchange.

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Basis of Depositary Units

A unitholder's initial tax basis in its depositary units will be the amount paid for the units increased by the unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities. That basis will be increased by its share of our income and by any increase in its share of our nonrecourse liabilities. That basis will be decreased, but not below zero, by its share of our distributions, by its share of our losses, by any decrease in its share of our nonrecourse liabilities and by its share of our expenditures that are not deductible in computing our taxable income and are not required to be capitalized.

Although the tax treatment of a unitholder's election to receive a distribution in the form of additional depositary units is not completely clear, we intend to treat such unitholder as having received the applicable distribution in cash and immediately contributing such amount to us in exchange for additional depositary units. The deemed distribution and corresponding investment will not, in and of themselves, have any net effect on the basis of such unitholder's depositary units. This is the case even though such unitholder's basis would be reduced by the amount of the distribution, because such unitholder's basis would be increased by an equal amount as a result of the corresponding reinvestment. Such unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities which are also included in such unitholder's basis could increase relative to those unitholders who do not elect to receive such distribution in the form of additional depositary units, however, because such unitholder's relative ownership interest in us would be deemed to have increased. The unitholder may elect to use the actual holding period in the additional depositary units, which will begin on the date of distribution of such depositary units. Please see **Disposition of Depositary Units** **Recognition of Gain or Loss** for more information.

Limitations on Deductibility of Icahn Enterprises' Losses

The deduction by a unitholder of that unitholder's share of our losses will be limited to the amount of that unitholder's tax basis in the depositary units and, in the case of an individual unitholder, estate, trust or certain closely-held corporate unitholders (i.e., if more than 50% of the value of the corporate unitholder's stock is owned directly or indirectly by five or fewer individuals or some tax-exempt organizations) to the amount for which the unitholder is considered to be at risk with respect to our activities, if that amount is less than the unitholder's tax basis. A unitholder subject to these limitations must recapture losses deducted in previous years to the extent that our distributions cause the unitholder's at-risk amount to be less than zero at the end of any taxable year. Losses disallowed to a unitholder or recaptured as a result of these limitations will carry forward and will be allowable to the extent that the unitholder's at-risk amount is subsequently increased, provided such losses do not exceed such unitholder's tax basis in its units.

Upon the taxable disposition of a unit, any gain recognized by a unitholder can be offset by losses that were previously suspended by the at-risk limitation but may not be offset by losses suspended by the basis limitation. Any loss previously suspended by the at-risk limitation in excess of that gain would no longer be utilizable.

In general, a unitholder will be at risk to the extent of the unitholder's tax basis in the unitholder's depositary units, excluding any portion of that basis attributable to the unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities, reduced by (i) any portion of that basis representing amounts otherwise protected against loss because of a guarantee, stop loss agreement or other similar arrangement and (ii) any amount of money the unitholder borrows to acquire or hold the unitholder's depositary units if the lender of such borrowed funds owns an interest in us, is related to such a person or can look only to depositary units for repayment. A unitholder's at-risk amount will increase or decrease as the tax basis of the unitholder's depositary units increases or decreases, other than tax basis increases or decreases attributable to increases or decreases in the unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities.

In addition to the basis and at-risk limitations on the deductibility of losses, the passive loss limitations generally provide that individuals, estates, trusts, certain closely-held corporations and personal service corporations can deduct losses from passive activities, which include any trade or business activity in which the taxpayer does not materially

participate, only to the extent of the taxpayer's income from those passive activities. Moreover, the passive loss limitations are applied separately with respect to each publicly traded partnership. Consequently, any passive losses generated by us will only be available to our partners who are subject to the passive loss rules to offset future passive income generated by us and, in particular, will not be available to offset income from other passive activities, investments or salary. Passive losses that are not deductible because they exceed a unitholder's share of our income may be deducted in full when the

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unitholder disposes of the unitholder's entire investment in us in a fully taxable transaction to an unrelated party, such as a sale by the unitholder of all of its units in the open market. The passive activity loss rules are applied after other applicable limitations on deductions such as the at-risk rules and the basis limitation.

Limitations on Interest Deductions

The deductibility of a non-corporate taxpayer's investment interest expense is generally limited to the amount of such taxpayer's net investment income. Investment interest expense includes (i) interest on indebtedness properly allocable to property held for investment, (ii) our interest expense attributed to portfolio income, and (iii) the portion of interest expense incurred to purchase or carry an interest in a passive activity to the extent attributable to portfolio income. The computation of a unitholder's investment interest expense will take into account interest on any margin account borrowing or other loan incurred to purchase or carry a depository unit.

Net investment income includes gross income from property held for investment and amounts treated as portfolio income pursuant to the passive loss rules less deductible expenses, other than interest, directly connected with the production of investment income, but generally does not include capital gains or qualified dividend income. The IRS has indicated that any net passive income earned by a publicly traded partnership will be treated as investment income to its unitholders for purposes of the investment interest deduction limitation. In addition, a unitholder's share of our portfolio income will be treated as investment income.

Entity-Level Collections

If we are required or elect under applicable law to pay any U.S. federal, state or local income tax on behalf of any partner, we are authorized to pay those taxes from our funds. Such payment, if made, will be treated as a distribution of cash to the partner on whose behalf the payment was made. Any payment that we make as described above could give rise to an overpayment of tax on behalf of an individual unitholder, in which event the unitholder could be required to file a tax return or a claim for refund in order to obtain a credit or refund of that tax.

Allocation of Partnership Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a unitholder's allocable share of our items of income, gain, loss, deduction or credit will be governed by our partnership agreement if such allocations have substantial economic effect or are determined to be in accordance with a unitholder's partner interest. Our items of income, gain, loss and deduction generally are allocated among the general partner and the unitholders in accordance with their respective percentage interests in us, subject to Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. We believe that for U.S. federal income tax purposes, subject to the issues described below in Section 754 Election and Disposition of Depository Units Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees, such allocations will have substantial economic effect or be in accordance with your partner interest. If the IRS successfully challenges the allocations made pursuant to the limited partnership agreement, the resulting allocations for U.S. federal income tax purposes might be less favorable than the allocations set forth in the limited partnership agreement.

Certain items of our income, gain, loss or deduction will be allocated as required or permitted by Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code to account for any difference between the tax basis and fair market value of property heretofore contributed to us. Allocations may also be made to account for the difference between the fair market value of our assets and their tax basis at the time of any offering made pursuant to this prospectus supplement.

In addition, certain items of recapture income which we recognize on the sale of any of our assets will be allocated to the extent provided in regulations which generally require such depreciation recapture to be allocated to the partner

who (or whose predecessor in interest) was allocated the deduction giving rise to the treatment of such gain as recapture income.

Treatment of Short Sales

A unitholder whose units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of units may be considered as having disposed of those units. If so, such unitholder would no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those units during the period of the loan and may recognize gain or loss from the disposition. As a result, during this period:

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any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those units would not be reportable by the unitholder;
any cash distributions received by the unitholder as to those units would be fully taxable; and
all of these distributions would appear to be ordinary income.

Proskauer Rose LLP has not rendered an opinion regarding the tax treatment of a unitholder whose units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of units; therefore, unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a loan to a short seller are urged to modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing and loaning their units. Please also read Disposition of Depositary Units Recognition of Gain or Loss.

Alternative Minimum Tax

Each unitholder will be required to take into account its share of our items of income, gain, loss or deduction for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. The current minimum tax rate for noncorporate taxpayers is 26% on the first \$179,500 of alternative minimum taxable income in excess of the exemption amount and 28% on any additional alternative minimum taxable income. Prospective unitholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors as to the impact of an investment in depositary units on their liability for the alternative minimum tax.

Tax Rates

Under current law, the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to ordinary income of individuals is 39.6% and the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains (generally, gains from the sale or exchange of certain investment assets held for more than 12 months) of individuals is 20%. These rates are subject to change by new legislation at any time.

Certain net investment income earned by U.S. citizens and resident aliens and certain estates and trusts is also subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax. For these purposes, net investment income generally includes a unitholder's allocable share of our income and gain realized by a unitholder from a sale of units. In the case of an individual, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (i) the unitholder's net investment income or (ii) the amount by which the unitholder's modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$250,000 (if the unitholder is married and filing jointly or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 (if the unitholder is married and filing separately) or \$200,000 (in any other case). In the case of an estate or trust, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (i) undistributed net investment income, or (ii) the excess adjusted gross income over the dollar amount at which the highest income tax bracket applicable to an estate or trust begins.

Section 754 Election

We have made the election permitted by Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code, which permits us to adjust the tax basis of our assets as to each purchaser of our depositary units pursuant to Section 743(b) of the Internal Revenue Code to reflect the purchaser's purchase price. The Section 743(b) adjustment is intended to provide a purchaser with the equivalent of an adjusted tax basis in the purchaser's share of our assets equal to the value of such share that is indicated by the amount that the purchaser paid for the depositary units.

A Section 754 election is advantageous if the transferee's tax basis in the transferee's depositary units is higher than such depositary units' share of the aggregate tax basis of our assets immediately prior to the transfer because the transferee would have, as a result of the election, a higher tax basis in the transferee's share of our assets. Conversely, a Section 754 election is disadvantageous if the transferee's tax basis in the transferee's depositary units is lower than such depositary units' share of the aggregate tax basis of our assets immediately prior to the transfer. Thus, the fair market value of the depositary units may be affected either favorably or unfavorably by the election. A basis adjustment is required regardless of whether a Section 754 election is made in the case of a transfer of an interest in us

if we have a substantial built-in loss immediately after the transfer, or if we distribute property and have a substantial basis reduction. The Section 754 election is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS.

The calculations involved in the Section 754 election are complex and are made by us on the basis of certain assumptions as to the value of our assets and other matters. There is no assurance that the determinations made by us will prevail if challenged by the IRS and that the deductions resulting from them will not be

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reduced or disallowed altogether. Moreover, we intend to depreciate the portion of a Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to unrealized appreciation in the value of any property contributed to us consistent with the methods employed by other publicly traded partnerships and the Treasury Regulations under Section 743, but this method is arguably inconsistent with Treasury Regulations Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6), which is not expected to directly apply to a material portion of our assets. Due to these simplifying assumptions and the particular methods we have chosen, the IRS could seek to reallocate some or all of any Section 743(b) adjustments we make to the basis of certain assets. Should the IRS require a different basis adjustment to be made, and should, in our opinion, the expense of compliance exceed the benefit of the election, we may seek permission from the IRS to revoke our Section 754 election. If permission is granted, a subsequent purchaser of units may be allocated more income than it would have been allocated had the election not been revoked.

Tax Treatment of Operations

Accounting Method and Taxable Year

We use the year ending December 31 as our taxable year and the accrual method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Each unitholder will be required to include in income its share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our taxable year ending within or with its taxable year. In addition, a unitholder who has a taxable year ending on a date other than December 31 and who disposes of all of its units following the close of our taxable year but before the close of its taxable year must include its share of our income, gain, loss, and deduction in income for its taxable year, with the result that such unitholder will be required to include in its taxable income for its taxable year its share of more than twelve months of our income, gain, loss, and deduction. Please read **Disposition of Depositary Units Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees.**

Initial Tax Basis, Depreciation, Amortization and Certain Nondeductible Items

We use the adjusted tax basis of our various assets for purposes of computing depreciation and cost recovery deductions and gain or loss on any disposition of such assets. If we dispose of depreciable property, all or a portion of any gain may be subject to the recapture rules and taxed as ordinary income rather than capital gain. The U.S. federal income tax burden associated with the difference between the fair market value of our assets and their tax basis immediately prior to an offering (such as this units offering) will be borne by our partners holding interests in us prior to such offering. Please read **Tax Treatment of Holders of our Depositary Units Allocations of Partnership Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction.**

To the extent allowable, we may elect to use the depreciation and cost recovery methods that will result in the largest deductions being taken in the early years after assets subject to these allowances are placed in service. Property we subsequently acquire or construct may be depreciated using accelerated methods permitted by the Internal Revenue Code.

The costs incurred in promoting the issuance of depositary units (i.e., syndication expenses) must be capitalized and cannot be deducted by us currently, ratably or upon our termination. Uncertainties exist regarding the classification of costs as organization expenses, which may be amortized, and as syndication expenses, which may not be amortized, but underwriter's discounts and commissions are treated as syndication costs.

Valuation of Icahn Enterprises Property and Basis of Properties

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of depositary units will depend in part on our estimates of the fair market values and our determinations of the adjusted tax basis of our assets. Although we may from time to time consult with professional appraisers with respect to valuation matters, we will make many of the fair market value estimates ourselves. These estimates and determinations are subject to challenge and will not be binding on the IRS or the courts. If such estimates or determinations of basis are subsequently found to be incorrect, the character and amount of items of income, gain, loss or deductions previously reported by holders of our depositary units might change, and holders of our depositary units might be required to adjust their tax liability for prior years.

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Disposition of Depositary Units

Recognition of Gain or Loss

A unitholder will recognize gain or loss on a sale of depositary units equal to the difference between the amount realized and the unitholder's tax basis in the depositary units sold. A unitholder's amount realized is measured by the sum of the cash and the fair market value of other property received plus the unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities. Because the amount realized includes a unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities, the gain recognized on the sale of depositary units could result in a tax liability in excess of any cash received from such sale.

Prior distributions from us in excess of cumulative net taxable income for a depositary unit that decreased a unitholder's tax basis in that depositary unit will, in effect, become taxable income if the depositary unit is sold at a price greater than the unitholder's tax basis in that depositary unit, even if the price received is less than such unitholder's original cost.

Gain or loss recognized by a unitholder, other than a dealer in depositary units, on the sale or exchange of a depositary unit will generally be a capital gain or loss. Capital gain recognized on the sale of depositary units held for more than one year will generally be taxed at a maximum rate of 20%. In addition, all or a portion of the gain realized by a unitholder on the sale or exchange of a unit, regardless of whether the unit was held for more than twelve months, will generally be subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax. Please read Tax Treatment of Holders of our Depositary Units Tax Rates. A portion of this gain or loss (which could be substantial), however, will be separately computed and will be classified as ordinary income or loss under Section 751 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent attributable to assets giving rise to depreciation recapture or other unrealized receivables or to inventory items owned by us. Ordinary income attributable to unrealized receivables, inventory items and depreciation recapture may exceed net taxable gain realized upon the sale of the depositary units and will be recognized even if there is a net taxable loss realized on the sale of the depositary units. Thus, a unitholder may recognize both ordinary income and a capital loss upon a disposition of depositary units. Net capital loss may offset no more than \$3,000 (\$1,500 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return) of ordinary income in the case of individuals and may only be used to offset capital gain in the case of corporations.

The IRS has ruled that a partner who acquires interests in a partnership in separate transactions must combine those interests and maintain a single adjusted tax basis. Upon a sale or other disposition of less than all of such interests, a portion of that tax basis must be allocated to the interests sold based upon relative fair market values. If this ruling is applicable to the holders of depositary units, a unitholder will be unable to select high or low basis depositary units to sell as would be the case with corporate stock. Thus, the ruling may result in an acceleration of gain or a deferral of loss on a sale of a portion of a unitholder's depositary units. It is not entirely clear that the ruling applies to us because, similar to corporate stock, our interests are evidenced by separate certificates. Accordingly, counsel is unable to opine as to the effect such ruling will have on the holders of our depositary units. On the other hand, a selling unitholder who can identify depositary units transferred with an ascertainable holding period may elect to use the actual holding period of the depositary units transferred. A unitholder electing to use the actual holding period of depositary units transferred must consistently use that identification method for all later sales or exchanges of depositary units.

Specific provisions of the Internal Revenue Code affect the taxation of some financial products and securities, including partner interests, by treating a taxpayer as having sold an appreciated partner interest, one in which gain would be recognized if it were sold, assigned or terminated at its fair market value, if the taxpayer or related persons enter(s) into:

a short sale;

an offsetting notional principal contract; or

a futures or forward contract with respect to the partner interest or substantially identical property.

Moreover, if a taxpayer has previously entered into a short sale, an offsetting notional principal contract, or a futures or forward contract with respect to the partner interest, the taxpayer will be treated as having sold that position if the taxpayer or a related person then acquires the partner interest or substantially identical property. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to issue regulations that treat a taxpayer that enters into

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transactions or positions that have substantially the same effect as the preceding transactions as having constructively sold the financial position.

Allocations between Transferors and Transferees

In general, we prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction between transferors and transferees of our depositary units based upon the ownership of our depositary units at the close of business on the last day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. As a result, a unitholder transferring depositary units in the open market may not be allocated income, gain, loss and deduction even if it was accrued prior to the date of transfer.

The Department of the Treasury has issued proposed Treasury Regulations that provide a safe harbor pursuant to which a publicly traded partnership may use a similar monthly simplifying convention to allocate tax items among transferor and transferee holders of its depositary units, although such tax items must be prorated on a daily basis. Existing publicly traded partnerships are entitled to rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations; however, they are subject to change until final Treasury Regulations are issued. Accordingly, Proskauer Rose LLP is unable to opine on the validity of this method of allocating income and deductions between transferor and transferee holders of our depositary units. If this method is not allowed under the Treasury Regulations, or only applies to transfers of less than all of the unitholder's interest, our taxable income or losses might be reallocated among the holders of our depositary units. We are authorized to revise our method of allocation between transferor and transferee holders of our depositary units, as well as holders of our depositary units whose interests vary during a taxable year, as we deem necessary, but only to the extent permitted under the Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury Regulations.

Notification Requirements

A unitholder who sells or exchanges depositary units is required to notify us in writing of that sale or exchange within 30 days after the sale or exchange and in any event by no later than January 15 of the year following the calendar year in which the sale or exchange occurred. We are required to notify the IRS of that transaction and to furnish certain information to the transferor and transferee. However, these reporting requirements do not apply with respect to a sale by an individual who is a citizen of the United States and who effects the sale or exchange through a broker. Additionally, a transferor and a transferee of a depositary unit will be required to furnish statements to the IRS, filed with their income tax returns for the taxable year in which the sale or exchange occurred, that set forth the amount of the consideration paid or received for the depositary unit. Failure to satisfy these reporting obligations may lead to the imposition of substantial penalties. Because we have made an election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code, a purchaser of an interest in us, or its broker, is required to notify us of the transfer of such interest and we are required to include a statement with our partnership return for the taxable year in which we receive notice of the transfer, setting forth the name and taxpayer identification number of the transferee, the computation of any Section 743(b) basis adjustment and the allocation of such adjustment among the properties.

Constructive Termination

We will be considered terminated if there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a twelve-month period. Any such termination would, among other things, result in the closing of our taxable year for all holders of our depositary units. In the case of a unitholder reporting on a taxable year that does not end with our taxable year, the closing of our taxable year may result in more than 12 months of our taxable income or loss being includable in that unitholder's taxable income for the year of termination. A constructive termination occurring on a date other than December 31 will result in us filing two tax returns for one fiscal year and the cost of preparing these returns will be borne by all holders of our depositary units. However, pursuant to an IRS relief

procedure, the IRS may allow, among other things, a constructively terminated partnership to provide a single Schedule K-1 to each unitholder for the calendar year in which a termination occurs. New tax elections required to be made by us, including a new election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code, must be made subsequent to a termination and a termination could result in a deferral of our deductions for depreciation. A termination could also result in penalties if we were unable to determine that the termination had occurred. Moreover, a termination might either accelerate the application of, or subject us to, any tax legislation enacted prior to the termination.

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Uniformity of Depositary Units

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of our depositary units, we must maintain uniformity of the economic and tax characteristics of our depositary units to a purchaser of these units. In the absence of uniformity, we may be unable to completely comply with a number of U.S. federal income tax requirements, both statutory and regulatory. For example, a lack of uniformity could result from a literal application of Treasury Regulations Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6). Any non-uniformity could have a negative impact on the value of our depositary units.

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Certain Other Investors

Ownership of depositary units by employee benefit plans, other tax-exempt organizations, non-resident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign persons raises issues unique to such persons and, as described below, may have substantially adverse tax consequences. Employee benefit plans and most other organizations exempt from U.S. federal income tax, including individual retirement accounts and other retirement plans, are subject to U.S. federal income tax on unrelated business taxable income (UBTI). Most types of passive investment income (such as dividends, interest, royalties, certain rents, and gains from the sale or other disposition of a capital asset) are excluded from UBTI. If, however, we invest in an entity that is tax-transparent for U.S. federal income tax purposes and such tax-transparent entity is engaged in a trade or business, our allocable share of any business income of that tax transparent entity will constitute UBTI. Tax-exempt organizations that own depositary units will be subject to tax on their allocable shares of our income that would be UBTI if realized directly by such tax-exempt organizations. Moreover, a tax-exempt owner of depositary units could be treated as earning UBTI to the extent that we derive income from debt-financed property, or if the ownership of depositary units itself is debt financed. Debt-financed property means property held to produce income with respect to which there is acquisition indebtedness (that is, indebtedness incurred in acquiring or holding property). It is likely that some portion of the taxable income derived by any tax-exempt organizations that own depositary units will be UBTI, and thus will be taxable to such unitholders.

Non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, foreign trusts or estates which hold depositary units will be considered to be engaged in business in the United States on account of ownership of depositary units. As a consequence they will be required to file U.S. federal income tax returns in respect of their share of our income, gain, loss or deduction and pay U.S. federal income tax at regular rates on any net income or gain. Generally, a partnership is required to pay a withholding tax on the portion of the partnership's income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business and which is allocable to its foreign partners, regardless of whether any actual distributions have been made to such partners. However, under rules applicable to publicly traded partnerships, distributions to foreign unitholders are subject to withholding at the highest marginal effective tax rate. Each foreign unitholder must obtain a taxpayer identification number from the IRS and submit that number to the applicable withholding agent on the appropriate Form W-8 in order to obtain credit for or a refund of the taxes withheld. A change in applicable law may require us to change these procedures.

Because a foreign corporation that owns depositary units will be treated as engaged in a United States trade or business, such a corporation will also be subject to United States branch profits tax at a rate of 30% (or any applicable lower treaty rate) of the portion of any reduction in the foreign corporation's U.S. net equity, which is the result of our activities. In addition, such a unitholder is subject to special information reporting requirements under Section 6038C of the Internal Revenue Code.

In a published ruling, the IRS has taken the position that gain realized by a foreign unitholder who sells or otherwise disposes of a limited partnership unit will be treated as effectively connected with a United States trade or business of the foreign unitholder, and thus subject to U.S. federal income tax, to the extent that such gain is attributable to

appreciated personal property used by the limited partnership in a United States trade or business. Moreover, a foreign unitholder is subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain realized on the sale or disposition of a depositary unit to the extent that such gain is attributable to appreciated United States real property interests; however, a foreign unitholder will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax under this rule unless such foreign unitholder has owned more than 5% in value of our depositary units at any time during the five-year period ending on the date of the sale or disposition, provided the depositary units are regularly

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traded on an established securities market at the time of the sale or disposition. Our depositary units are currently treated as regularly traded on an established securities market for this purpose.

Administrative Matters

Information Returns and Audit Procedures

We intend to furnish to each unitholder, within 90 days after the close of each calendar year, certain tax information, including a Schedule K-1 that sets forth such unitholder's share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our preceding taxable year. In preparing this information, which will generally not be reviewed by counsel, we will use various accounting and reporting conventions. We cannot assure prospective holders of our depositary units that the IRS will not successfully contend in court that such accounting and reporting conventions are impermissible. Any such challenge by the IRS could negatively affect the value of the depositary units.

The IRS may audit our U.S. federal income tax information returns. Adjustments resulting from any such audit may require each unitholder to adjust a prior year's tax liability, and possibly may result in an audit of the unitholder's own return. Any audit of a unitholder's return could result in adjustments not related to our returns as well as those related to our returns.

Partnerships generally are treated as separate entities for purposes of U.S. federal tax audits, judicial review of administrative adjustments by the IRS and tax settlement proceedings. The tax treatment of partnership items of income, gain, loss and deduction is determined in a partnership proceeding rather than in separate proceedings with the partners. The Internal Revenue Code provides for one partner to be designated as the tax matters partner for these purposes. Our partnership agreement appoints our general partner as our tax matters partner.

The tax matters partner will make certain elections on our behalf and on behalf of the holders of our depositary units and can extend the statute of limitations for assessment of tax deficiencies against holders of our depositary units with respect to items in our returns. The tax matters partner may bind a unitholder with less than a 1% profits interest in us to a settlement with the IRS unless that unitholder elects, by filing a statement with the IRS, not to give such authority to the tax matters partner. The tax matters partner may seek judicial review, by which all of the holders of our depositary units are bound, of a final partnership administrative adjustment and, if the tax matters partner fails to seek judicial review, such review may be sought by any unitholder having at least a 1% interest in our profits and by holders of our depositary units having in the aggregate at least a 5% interest in our profits. However, only one action for judicial review will go forward, and each unitholder with an interest in the outcome may participate.

A unitholder must file a statement with the IRS identifying the treatment of any item on such unitholder's U.S. federal income tax return that is not consistent with the treatment of the item on our return. Intentional or negligent disregard of the consistency requirement may subject a unitholder to substantial penalties.

Nominee Reporting

Persons who hold an interest in us as a nominee for another person are required to furnish to us the following information: (a) the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the beneficial owner and the nominee; (b) whether the beneficial owner is (i) a person that is not a United States person, (ii) a foreign government, an international organization or any wholly-owned agency or instrumentality of either of the foregoing, or (iii) a tax-exempt entity; (c) the amount and description of depositary units held, acquired or transferred for the beneficial owner; and (d) certain information including the dates of acquisitions and transfers, means of acquisitions and

transfers, and acquisition cost for purchases, as well as the amount of net proceeds from sales. Brokers and financial institutions are required to furnish additional information, including whether they are United States persons and certain information on depositary units that they acquire, hold or transfer for their own account. A penalty of \$100 per failure, up to a maximum of \$1,500,000 per calendar year, is imposed by the Internal Revenue Code for failure to report such information to us. The nominee is required to supply the beneficial owner of the depositary units with the information furnished to us.

Accuracy-Related Penalties

An additional tax equal to 20% of the amount of any portion of an underpayment of tax that is attributable to one or more specified causes, including negligence or disregard of rules or regulations, substantial

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understatements of income tax and substantial valuation misstatements, is imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. No penalty will be imposed, however, with respect to any portion of an underpayment if it is shown that there was a reasonable cause for that portion and that the taxpayer acted in good faith with respect to that portion.

A substantial understatement of income tax in any taxable year exists if the amount of the understatement exceeds the greater of 10% of the tax required to be shown on the return for the taxable year or \$5,000 (\$10,000 for most corporations). The amount of any understatement subject to penalty generally is reduced if any portion is attributable to a position adopted on the return (i) with respect to which there is, or was, substantial authority or (ii) as to which there is a reasonable basis and the pertinent facts of such position are disclosed on the return.

More stringent rules, which increase penalties and extend the statutes of limitations, apply to tax shelters, a term that in this context does not appear to include us, listed transactions, and reportable transactions with a significant tax avoidance purpose. We do not anticipate participating in listed transactions or reportable transactions with a significant tax avoidance purpose. However, if any item of our income, gain, loss or deduction included as a share of our income by a unitholder might result in such an understatement of income for which no substantial authority exists, we must disclose the pertinent facts on our return. In addition, we will make a reasonable effort to furnish sufficient information for holders of our depositary units to make adequate disclosure on their returns to avoid liability for this penalty.

A substantial valuation misstatement exists if the value of any property, or the adjusted basis of any property, claimed on a tax return is 150% or more of the amount determined to be the correct amount of such valuation or adjusted basis.

No penalty is imposed unless the portion of the underpayment attributable to a substantial valuation misstatement exceeds \$5,000 (\$10,000 for most corporations). If the valuation claimed on a return is 200% or more than the correct valuation, the penalty imposed increases to 40%. Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning any possible accuracy-related penalties with respect to their investment and should be aware that we and our material advisors intend to comply with the disclosure requirements.

In addition, the 20% accuracy-related penalty also applies to any portion of underpayment of tax that is attributable to transactions lacking economic substance. To the extent that such transactions are not disclosed, the penalty imposed is increased to 40%. Additionally, there is no reasonable cause defense to the imposition of this penalty to such transactions. Although we do not intend to engage in such transactions, it is possible that the IRS could assert that certain of transactions we engage in, either directly or through flow through entities treated as transparent for U.S. federal income tax purposes, lack economic substance.

Reportable Transactions

If we were to engage in a reportable transaction, we (and possibly our holders of our depositary units) would be required to make a detailed disclosure of the transaction to the IRS. A transaction may be a reportable transaction based upon any of several factors, including the fact that it is a type of tax avoidance transaction publicly identified by the IRS as a listed transaction or that it produces certain kinds of losses for partnerships, individuals, S corporations, and trusts of at least \$2 million in any single year, or \$4 million in any combination of 6 successive tax years. Our participation in a reportable transaction could increase the likelihood that our U.S. federal income tax information return (and possibly the tax returns of our holders of our depositary units) would be audited by the IRS. Please read Information Returns and Audit Procedures.

Moreover, if we were to participate in a reportable transaction with a significant purpose to avoid or evade tax, or in any listed transaction, a unitholder may be subject to the following additional consequences:

accuracy-related penalties with a broader scope, significantly narrower exceptions, and potentially greater amounts than described above at Accuracy-Related Penalties ;
for those persons otherwise entitled to deduct interest on federal tax deficiencies, nondeductibility of interest on any resulting tax liability; and

in the case of a listed transaction, an extended statute of limitations.

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We do not expect to engage in any reportable transactions.

Withholding on Payments to Certain Foreign Entities

Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Internal Revenue Code (referred to as "FATCA") generally will impose a withholding tax of 30% on certain gross amounts of income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business paid to certain foreign financial institutions and certain other non-financial foreign entities, unless various information reporting requirements are satisfied. Amounts subject to withholding under these rules generally include gross U.S.-source dividend and interest income paid on or after July 1, 2014, gross proceeds from the sale of property that produces U.S.-source dividend or interest income paid on or after January 1, 2017, and certain other payments made by participating foreign financial institutions to recalcitrant account holders on or after January 1, 2017 (so-called foreign pass thru payments). Alternatively, certain foreign unitholders may be required to disclose information and meet other requirements imposed under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement ("IGA"). Certain foreign unitholders will be required to enter into an agreement with the IRS and disclose certain information regarding their beneficial owners to the IRS (unless such foreign unitholders establish that an exemption applies or are required to comply with FATCA under an applicable IGA). If such foreign unitholders fail to provide such information or to enter into such an agreement with the IRS as required under FATCA, it is possible that we could be required to impose a withholding tax of 30% on certain payments made to such foreign unitholders.

Although the application of these new rules to a sale or other disposal of a depositary unit is unclear, and strong arguments exist to the contrary, it is possible that the gross proceeds of the sale or other disposal of a depositary unit will be subject to tax under FATCA if such proceeds are treated as an indirect disposal of the foreign unitholder's interest in assets that can produce U.S. source interest or dividends, unless the selling foreign unitholder provides appropriate reporting information. Investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential impact of FATCA on a foreign unitholder's investment in our depositary units.

Legislative Developments

The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, including us, or an investment in our depositary units may be modified by legislative, judicial or administrative changes and differing interpretations thereof at any time. For example, the Obama Administration and members of Congress have considered substantive changes to the existing U.S. federal income tax laws that would affect the tax treatment of, or impose additional administrative requirements on, publicly traded partnerships. It is possible that these legislative efforts could result in changes to the existing U.S. federal income tax laws that affect publicly traded partnerships. We are unable to predict whether any of these changes, or other proposals, will ultimately be enacted. Any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our units.

State, Local and Other Tax Considerations

In addition to U.S. federal income taxes, a unitholder will be subject to other taxes, such as state and local income taxes, unincorporated business taxes, and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that may be imposed by the various jurisdictions in which such unitholder resides or in which we do business or own property. Although an analysis of those various taxes is not presented here, each prospective unitholder should consider their potential impact on such unitholder's investment in us. We currently conduct business in multiple states. A unitholder will be required to file state income tax returns and to pay state income taxes in some or all of the states in which we do business or own property and may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. In certain states, tax losses

may not produce a tax benefit in the year incurred and also may not be available to offset income in subsequent taxable years. Some of the states may require that we, or we may elect to, withhold a percentage of income from amounts to be distributed to a unitholder who is not a resident of the state. Our withholding of an amount, which may be greater or less than a particular unitholder's income tax liability to the state, generally does not relieve the non-resident unitholder from the obligation to file an income tax return. Any amount that is withheld will be treated as distributed to holders of our depositary units. See Tax Treatment of Holders of Our Depositary Units Entity-Level Collections above. Based on current law and our estimate of future operations, we anticipate that any amounts required to be withheld will not be material.

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It is the responsibility of each unitholder to investigate the legal and tax consequences of such unitholder's investment in us under the laws of pertinent states and localities. Accordingly, each prospective unitholder should consult, and must depend upon, its own tax counsel or other advisor with regard to those matters. Further, it is the responsibility of each unitholder to file all state and local, as well as U.S. federal, tax returns that may be required of such unitholder.

Proskauer Rose LLP has not rendered an opinion on the state or local tax consequences of an investment in us.

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UNDERWRITING

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an underwriting agreement dated December 9, 2013, we have agreed to sell to the underwriter named below, the following number of depositary units:

Underwriters	Number of Depositary Units
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	2,000,000
Total	2,000,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriter is obligated to purchase all the depositary units in the offering if any are purchased, other than those depositary units covered by the option described below. The offering of the depositary units by the underwriter is subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to the underwriter's right to reject any order in whole or in part.

All sales of the depositary units in the United States will be made by U.S. registered broker/dealers.

We have granted to the underwriter a 30-day option to purchase up to 300,000 additional depositary units from us at the price of \$135.00 per depositary unit.

The underwriter will offer the depositary units for sale from time to time in one or more transactions on NASDAQ or in the over-the-counter market (which may include block transactions), in negotiated transactions or otherwise, or a combination of those methods of sale, at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed, or at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices. The underwriter may do so by selling the depositary units to or through broker/dealers, who may receive compensation in the form of underwriting discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriter and/or the purchasers of the depositary units for whom they may act as agents. In connection with the sale of the depositary units, the underwriter may be deemed to have received compensation from us in the form of underwriting discounts, and the underwriter may also receive commissions from the purchasers of the depositary units for whom they may act as agents. The underwriter and any broker/dealers that participate with the underwriter in the distribution of the depositary units may be deemed to be underwriters, and any discounts or commissions received by them and any profit on the resale of the depositary units by them may be deemed to be underwriting discounts or commissions.

The underwriter is purchasing the depositary units from us at \$135.00 per share (resulting in net proceeds to us, before deducting offering expenses, of \$270,000,000 (or \$310,500,000 if the underwriter's option to purchase additional depositary units is exercised in full)).

We estimate that our out of pocket expenses for this offering will be approximately \$1,000,000.

We, our executive officers, directors, our general partner and Mr. Icahn and his affiliates have agreed, subject to specified exceptions, not to directly or indirectly:

sell, offer, contract or grant any option to sell (including any short sale), pledge, transfer, establish an open put equivalent position within the meaning of Rule 16a-1(h) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise dispose of any depositary units, options or warrants to acquire depositary units, or securities exchangeable or exercisable for or convertible into depositary units currently or hereafter owned either of record or beneficially, or

publicly announce an intention to do any of the foregoing for a period of 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC.

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This restriction terminates after the close of trading of the depositary units on and including the 65th day after the date of this prospectus supplement. However, subject to certain exceptions, in the event that either:

during the last 17 days of the 30-day restricted period, we issue an earnings release or material news or a material event relating to us occurs, or
prior to the expiration of the 30-day restricted period, we announce that we will release earnings results during the 16-day period beginning on the last day of the 30-day restricted period,
then in either case the expiration of the 30-day restricted period will be extended until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the date of the issuance of an earnings release or the occurrence of the material news or event, as applicable, unless Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC waives, in writing, such an extension.

Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may, in its sole discretion and at any time or from time to time before the termination of the 45-day period release all or any portion of the securities subject to lock-up agreements. There are no existing agreements between the underwriter and any of our unit holders who will execute a lock-up agreement, providing consent to the sale of units prior to the expiration of the lock-up period.

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriter and certain of its controlling persons against liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or contribute to payments that the underwriter may be required to make in that respect.

Our depositary units have been approved for listing on NASDAQ under the symbol IEP.

If you purchase depositary units offered in this prospectus supplement, you may be required to pay stamp taxes and other charges under the laws and practices of the country of purchase, in addition to the offering price listed on the cover page of this prospectus supplement.

In connection with the offering the underwriter may engage in stabilizing transactions, over-allotment transactions, syndicate covering transactions, penalty bids and passive market making in accordance with Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.

Over-allotment involves sales by the underwriters of depositary units in excess of the number of depositary units the underwriters are obligated to purchase, which creates a syndicate short position. The short position may be either a covered short position or a naked short position. In a covered short position, the number of depositary units over-allotted by the underwriters is not greater than the number of depositary units that they may purchase in the over-allotment option. In a naked short position, the number of depositary units involved is greater than the number of depositary units in the over-allotment option. The underwriters may close out any covered short position by either exercising their over-allotment option and/or purchasing depositary units in the open market.

Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the depositary units in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short positions. In determining the source of depositary units to close out the short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of depositary units available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase depositary units through the over-allotment option. If the underwriters sell more depositary units than could be covered by the over-allotment option, a naked short position, the position can only be closed out by buying depositary units in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there could be downward pressure on the price of the depositary units in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.

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Penalty bids permit the representative to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the depositary units originally sold by the syndicate member is purchased in a stabilizing or syndicate covering transaction to cover syndicate short positions.

In passive market making, market makers in the depositary units who are underwriters or prospective underwriters may, subject to limitations, make bids for or purchases of our depositary units until the time, if any, at which a stabilizing bid is made.

These stabilizing transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of our depositary units or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the depositary units. As a result the price of our depositary units may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. These transactions may be effected on NASDAQ or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on the web sites maintained by the underwriter, or selling group members, if any, participating in this offering and the underwriter participating in this offering may distribute prospectuses electronically. The underwriter may agree to allocate a number of depositary units for itself and selling group members for sale to their online brokerage account holders. Internet distributions will be allocated by the underwriter and selling group members that will make internet distributions on the same basis as other allocations.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a Relevant Member State) an offer to the public of any depositary units which are the subject of the offering contemplated herein may not be made in that Relevant Member State, except that an offer to the public in that Relevant Member State of any depositary units may be made at any time under the following exemptions under the Prospectus Directive, if they have been implemented in that Relevant Member State:

to legal entities which are qualified investors as defined under the Prospectus Directive;
by the underwriters to fewer than 100, or, if the Relevant Member State has implemented the relevant provisions of the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted under the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representative of the underwriters for any such offer; or

in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,
provided that no such offer of depositary units shall result in a requirement for us or any underwriter to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

Each person in a Relevant Member State who receives any communication in respect of, or who acquires any depositary units under, the offers contemplated here in this prospectus will be deemed to have represented, warranted and agreed to and with each underwriter and us that:

it is a qualified investor as defined under the Prospectus Directive; and
in the case of any depositary units acquired by it as a financial intermediary, as that term is used in Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive, (i) the depositary units acquired by it in the offering have not been acquired on behalf of, nor have they been acquired with a view to their offer or resale to, persons in any Relevant Member State other than qualified investors, as that term is defined in the Prospectus Directive, or in the circumstances in which the prior consent of the representative of the underwriters has been given to the offer or resale or (ii) where depositary units have been acquired by it on behalf of persons in any Relevant Member State other than qualified investors, the offer

of such depositary units to it is not treated under the Prospectus Directive as having been made to such persons.
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For the purposes of this representation and the provision above, the expression an offer to the public in relation to any depositary units in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any depositary units to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the depositary units, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State, the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State), and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State and the expression 2010 PD Amending Directive means Directive 2010/73/EU.

Notice to Investors in the United Kingdom

This prospectus supplement has only been communicated or caused to have been communicated and will only be communicated or caused to be communicated as an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act of 2000 (the FSMA)) as received in connection with the issue or sale of the depositary units in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us. All applicable provisions of the FSMA will be complied with in respect to anything done in relation to the depositary units in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Other Relationships

The underwriter and certain of its affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. The underwriter and certain of its affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various commercial and investment banking and financial advisory services for the issuer and its affiliates, for which they received or may in the future receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriter and certain of its affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the issuer or its affiliates. If the underwriter or its affiliates have a lending relationship with us, they routinely hedge their credit exposure to us consistent with their customary risk management policies. The underwriter and its affiliates may hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our securities or the securities of our affiliates, including potentially the depositary units offered hereby. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the depositary units offered hereby. The underwriter and certain of its affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

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LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the depositary units offered in this prospectus supplement will be passed upon for us by Proskauer Rose LLP, New York, New York. Certain legal matters in connection with the depositary units offered hereby will be passed upon for the underwriter by Latham & Watkins LLP, New York, New York.

EXPERTS

The consolidated balance sheets of Icahn Enterprises L.P. as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012 and the financial statement schedule, incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accountants, as indicated in their report with respect thereto. The report of Grant Thornton LLP and the report of the other auditor, Ernst & Young LLP are incorporated by reference herein (and in the registration statement) and upon the authority of said firms as experts in accounting and auditing. The report of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, is incorporated by reference herein (and in the registration statement) and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

With respect to the unaudited interim financial information of Icahn Enterprises L.P. as of September 30, 2013, June 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013 and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income and cash flows for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, and the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, and the unaudited consolidated statements of changes in equity for the nine-month, six-month, and three-month periods ended September 30, 2013, June 30, 2013, and March 31, 2013, respectively, incorporated by reference in this prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement, Grant Thornton LLP and the other auditor, KPMG LLP, have reported that they have applied limited procedures in accordance with professional standards for a review of such information. The respective reports of Grant Thornton LLP and the other auditor, KPMG LLP, state that they did not audit and they do not express an opinion on that interim financial information. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their respective reports on such information should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied. In addition, Grant Thornton LLP and the other auditor, KPMG LLP, are not subject to the liability provisions of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 for their respective reports on the unaudited interim financial information because those reports are not a part of the registration statement prepared or certified by the accountants within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of that Act.

The supplemental combined balance sheets of Icahn Enterprises L.P. as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related supplemental combined statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012, incorporated by reference in this prospectus and elsewhere in this registration statement have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accountants, as indicated in their report with respect thereto. The report of Grant Thornton LLP and the report of the other auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firms, are incorporated by reference herein (and in the registration statement) and upon the authority of said firms as experts in accounting and auditing. The report of KPMG, LLP, independent registered public accounting firm is incorporated by reference herein (and in the registration statement) and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

With respect to the unaudited interim supplemental combined financial information of Icahn Enterprises L.P. as of June 30, 2013 and the related supplemental combined statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), for the

three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, and the unaudited supplemental combined statements of changes in equity for the six-month period ended June 30, 2013, incorporated by reference in this prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement, Grant Thornton LLP and the other auditor, KPMG, LLP, have reported that they have applied limited procedures in accordance with professional standards for a review of such information. The respective reports of Grant Thornton LLP and the other auditor, KPMG, LLP, state that they did not audit and they do not express an opinion on that interim supplemental combined financial information. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their respective reports on such information should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied. In addition, Grant Thornton LLP and the other auditor,

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KPMG, LLP, are not subject to the liability provisions of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 for their respective reports on the unaudited interim supplemental combined financial information because those reports are not a part of the registration statement prepared or certified by the accountants within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of that Act.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC under the Exchange Act. You may read and copy all or any portion of this information at the SEC's principal office in Washington, D.C., and copies of all or any part thereof may be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 after payment of fees prescribed by the SEC. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the public reference room.

The SEC also maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information about issuers, like Icahn Enterprises, who file electronically with the SEC. The address of that site is www.sec.gov.

Our Internet website address is www.ielp.com. This reference to our website is intended to be an inactive textual reference only. Our website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not incorporated by reference into the prospectus supplement.

Our depositary units are listed on NASDAQ under the symbol IEP.

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-3 to register the depositary units to be sold in connection with this prospectus supplement. As permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC, this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, which forms a part of the registration statement, does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement. For further information pertaining to us and the securities offered under this prospectus supplement, reference is made to the registration statement and the attached exhibits and schedules. Although required material information has been presented in this prospectus supplement, statements contained in this prospectus supplement as to the contents or provisions of any contract or other document referred to in this prospectus supplement may be summary in nature and in each instance reference is made to the copy of this contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement and each statement is qualified in all respects by this reference, including the exhibits and schedules filed therewith. You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the cover page of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospectus may have changed since that date.

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INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION FILED WITH THE SEC

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference information into this prospectus supplement, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is deemed to be part of this prospectus supplement from the date that we file that document, except for any information that is superseded by subsequent incorporated documents or by information that is contained directly in this prospectus supplement. This prospectus supplement incorporates by reference the documents set forth below that we have previously filed with the SEC and that are not delivered with this prospectus supplement. These documents contain important information about Icahn Enterprises and its financial condition.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, filed with the SEC on March 15, 2013 (SEC File No. 001-09516);

Our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013, June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, filed with the SEC on May 3, 2013, August 7, 2013 and November 4, 2013, respectively (SEC File No. 001-09516); and

Our Current Reports on Form 8-K or 8-K/A, filed with the SEC on January 29, 2013, February 6, 2013, February 11, 2013, February 21, 2013, March 1, 2013, March 25, 2013, May 2, 2013, May 20, 2013, May 28, 2013, May 29, 2013, June 14, 2013, June 17, 2013, June 20, 2013, June 26, 2013, July 12, 2013, July 22, 2013, August 1, 2013, August 12, 2013, August 23, 2013, August 29, 2013, September 25, 2013, October 22, 2013, October 23, 2013, October 24, 2013, November 1, 2013, November 15, 2013 and December 9, 2013 (SEC File No. 001-09516).

This prospectus is part of a registration statement we filed with the SEC. You should rely only on the information or representations provided in this prospectus. We have authorized no one to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted.

All documents filed by us pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (excluding any information in those documents that is deemed by the rules of the SEC to be furnished and not filed) between the date of this prospectus supplement and the termination of the offering of securities under this prospectus supplement shall also be deemed to be incorporated herein by reference. Any statement contained in any document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus supplement to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus supplement or in any other subsequently filed document which also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus modifies or supersedes such statement. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this prospectus supplement.

You may request a copy of these filings (not including the exhibits to such documents unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference in the information contained in this prospectus), at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

Icahn Enterprises L.P.
767 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4700
New York, New York 10153
Attn: Chief Financial Officer
Telephone requests may be directed to (212) 702-4300

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PROSPECTUS

\$1,000,000,000

**ICAHN ENTERPRISES L.P.
ICAHN ENTERPRISES FINANCE CORP.**

Depository Units, Representing Limited Partner Interests
Preferred Units
Debt Securities (including Guarantees of Non-Convertible debt)
Warrants
Rights
Units

We may, from time to time, offer and sell depository units or preferred units representing limited partner interests in Icahn Enterprises L.P., debt securities (which may be senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities), including guarantees of non-convertible debt, warrants or rights, either separately or in units, in one or more offerings. The debt securities, preferred units, warrants or rights may be convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for depository units, preferred units or debt securities.

We may offer and sell these securities to or through one or more underwriters, dealers and agents, or directly to purchasers, on a continuous or delayed basis. The aggregate initial offering price of all securities sold by us under this prospectus will not exceed \$1,000,000,000, including the U.S. dollar equivalent if the public offering of any such securities is denominated in one or more foreign currencies, foreign currency units or composite currencies. This prospectus describes the general terms of these securities and the general manner in which we will offer the securities.

The specific terms of any securities we offer will be included in a supplement to this prospectus. The prospectus supplement will also describe the specific manner in which we will offer the securities.

Our depository units are listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol IEP .

This prospectus may not be used to complete sales of securities unless it is accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

**Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. See
Risk Factors on page 5.**

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is October 9, 2013.

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**ICAHN ENTERPRISES L.P.
ICAHN ENTERPRISES FINANCE CORP.**

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You should rely only on the information contained in this document or to which we have referred you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell securities. The information in this document may only be accurate on the date of this document.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form S-3 that we and Icahn Enterprises Finance Corp. have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, using a shelf registration, or continuous offering, process. Under this shelf registration process, we may, from time to time, offer and sell depositary units or preferred units representing limited partner interests, debt securities (including guarantees of non-convertible debt), warrants or rights, either separately or in units, in one or more offerings with a maximum aggregate offering price of \$1,000,000,000.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we sell securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering and the offered securities. Any prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Any statement that we make in this prospectus will be modified or superseded by any inconsistent statement made by us in a prospectus supplement. The registration statement we filed with the SEC includes exhibits that provide more detail of the matters discussed in this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the related exhibits filed with the SEC and any prospectus supplement, together with additional information described under the heading **Where You Can Find More Information**, before making your investment decision.

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents that we incorporate by reference may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are those that do not relate solely to historical fact. They include, but are not limited to, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance, achievements or events. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by phrases such as believes, expects, potential, continues, may, should, seeks, predicts, anticipates, intends, projects, estimates, plans, should be and other similar expressions that denote expectations of future or conditional events rather than statements of fact. Forward-looking statements also may relate to strategies, plans and objectives for, and potential results of, future operations, financial results, financial condition, business prospects, growth strategy and liquidity, and are based upon management's current plans and beliefs or current estimates of future results or trends.

These forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from trends, plans or expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties may include the factors and the risks and uncertainties described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC. We may discuss additional risks and uncertainties in greater detail in any prospectus supplement under the heading Risk Factors.

All of the forward-looking statements made in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents that we incorporate by reference are qualified by these cautionary statements and we cannot assure you that the actual results or developments anticipated by us will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will have the expected consequences to or effects on our business or operations. In addition, these forward-looking statements present our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this prospectus, any such prospectus supplement or any such document incorporated by reference. We do not intend to update you concerning any future revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this prospectus, any such prospectus supplement or any such document incorporated by reference. However, you should carefully review the risk factors set forth in other reports or documents we file from time to time with the SEC.

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OUR COMPANY

We are a diversified holding company owning subsidiaries engaged in the following operating businesses: Investment, Automotive, Energy, Gaming, Railcar, Food Packaging, Metals, Real Estate and Home Fashion.

Icahn Enterprises is a master limited partnership formed in Delaware on February 17, 1987. We own a 99% limited partner interest in Icahn Enterprises Holdings. Substantially all of our assets and liabilities are owned through Icahn Enterprises Holdings and substantially all of our operations are conducted through Icahn Enterprises Holdings and its subsidiaries. Icahn Enterprises G.P. Inc., or Icahn Enterprises GP, our sole general partner, owns a 1% general partner interest in both Icahn Enterprises Holdings and us, representing an aggregate 1.99% general partner interest in Icahn Enterprises Holdings and us. Icahn Enterprises GP is owned and controlled by Mr. Carl C. Icahn. As of March 31, 2013, affiliates of Mr. Icahn owned 97,764,251 of our depositary units that represented approximately 90.5% of our outstanding depositary units.

Mr. Icahn's estate has been designed to assure the stability and continuation of Icahn Enterprises with no need to monetize his interests for estate tax or other purposes. In the event of Mr. Icahn's death, control of Mr. Icahn's interests in Icahn Enterprises and its general partner will be placed in charitable and other trusts under the control of senior Icahn executives and family members.

Our depositary units representing limited partner interests trade on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol IEP.

As used in this prospectus, we, us, our, company and Icahn Enterprises mean Icahn Enterprises L.P. and, unless the context indicates otherwise, include our subsidiaries.

Our principal executive offices are located at 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153. Our phone number is (212) 702-4300.

Icahn Enterprises Finance Corp., or Icahn Enterprises Finance, a Delaware corporation, is our wholly owned subsidiary. Icahn Enterprises Finance was incorporated on April 19, 2004 and was formed solely for the purpose of serving as a co-issuer of non-convertible debt securities of Icahn Enterprises. Icahn Enterprises Finance does not and will not have any operations or assets and will not have any revenues. Icahn Enterprises Finance's principal business address is 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153 and its telephone number is (212) 702-4300.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES**

The following table sets forth our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated. For purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings represent earnings from continuing operations before income taxes, equity in earnings (loss) of investees and minority interest plus fixed charges. Fixed charges include (a) interest on indebtedness (whether expensed or capitalized), (b) amortization premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness and (c) the portion of rent expense we believe to be representative of interest.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	Year Ended December 31,				
		2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	4.5	2.2	4.8	2.9	4.4	N/A ⁽¹⁾

(1) Fixed charges exceeded earnings by approximately \$3.1 billion for fiscal 2008.

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. Additionally, limited partner interests are inherently different from the capital stock of a corporation, although many of the business risks to which we are subject are similar to those that would be faced by a corporation engaged in similar businesses. Prior to making a decision about investing in our securities, you should carefully consider the risk factors and all of the other information included in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus or any prospectus supplement, including those included in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and, if applicable, in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K. The occurrence of any of these risks could materially adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

The risks and uncertainties we describe are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business or operations. Any adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results could result in a decline in the value of our securities and the loss of all or part of your investment.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

Except as described in any prospectus supplement, the net proceeds from the sale of the securities will be added to our general funds and used for general partnership purposes, which may include investments in our operating subsidiaries and potential acquisitions in accordance with our investment strategy. We continually identify, evaluate and discuss with others acquisition and investment opportunities. We continually evaluate potential acquisition candidates and intend to continue to pursue transactions. However, we have not reached any agreements, commitments or understandings for any future acquisitions or investments other than those arrangements, if any, as described in documents incorporated by reference or in prospectus supplements.

When we offer a particular series of securities, the prospectus supplement relating to that offering will describe the intended use of the net proceeds received from that offering. We will retain broad discretion in the use of the net proceeds.

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DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSITARY UNITS

The following description of our depositary units does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to applicable Delaware law, and to provisions of our amended and restated agreement of limited partnership, dated as of May 12, 1987, as amended, which we refer to as our partnership agreement, and the depositary agreement, dated as of July 1, 1987, as amended by Amendment No. 1, dated February 22, 1995, and as amended and restated by the Amended and Restated Depositary Agreement, dated August 23, 2013, which we refer to as our depositary agreement, entered into among us, the Registrar and Transfer Company, as depositary, which we refer to as the depositary, and the unitholders.

General

The depositary units represent limited partner interests in Icahn Enterprises. The percentage interest in Icahn Enterprises represented by a depositary unit is equal to the ratio it bears at the time of such determination to the total number of depositary units in Icahn Enterprises (including any undeposited depositary units) outstanding, multiplied by 99%, which is the aggregate percentage interest in Icahn Enterprises of all holders of depositary units. Subject to the rights and preferences of any preferred units that may be issued, each depositary unit evidences entitlement to a portion of Icahn Enterprises' distributions and an allocation of Icahn Enterprises' net income and net loss, as determined in accordance with our partnership agreement. We are authorized to issue additional depositary units or other securities from time to time to unitholders or additional investors without the consent or approval of holders of depositary units, or unitholders. There is no limit to the number of depositary units or additional classes of units, including any preferred units, that may be issued. The board of directors of our general partner has the power, without any further action by the unitholders, to issue units with such designations, preferences and relative, participating or other special rights, powers and duties, including rights, powers and duties senior to existing classes of depositary units or preferred units. The depositary units have no preemptive rights.

All or a portion of the depositary receipts evidencing the depositary units may be held through the Depositary Trust Company's (DTC) book-entry settlement system. All depositary receipts accepted for book-entry settlement with DTC are represented by a single receipt (the DTC Receipt), which shall be deposited with DTC (or its custodian) evidencing all such depositary units and registered in the name of the nominee of DTC (initially Cede & Co.). The depositary or such other entity as is agreed to by DTC may hold the DTC Receipt as custodian for DTC. Ownership of beneficial interests in the DTC Receipt will be shown on, and the transfer of such ownership will be effected through, records maintained by (i) DTC or its nominee for such DTC Receipt, or (ii) institutions that have accounts with DTC.

Deposit of Certificates of Limited Partner Interests

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Amended and Restated Depositary Agreement, on the date of any issuance of depositary units by the Icahn Enterprises, the general partner will either (i) deposit with the depositary a certificate or certificates or (ii) in the case of uncertificated depositary units, provide evidence of a credit to the book-entry account maintained by the Registrar, in either case evidencing the aggregate whole number of depositary units so issued. Such deposit or book-entry credit will be accompanied by (a) written instructions containing the name, address, social security or taxpayer identification number of and the number of depositary units to be issued to each investor in the Partnership, and (b) a written request that the depositary execute and deliver to each such investor depositary receipts evidencing the depositary units, registered in the name of such investor, or book-entry credit in the name of such investor, in accordance with such written instructions. Each investor will thereupon be recognized by Icahn Enterprises as a record holder as of the closing date of such issuance of depositary units.

Transfer of Depositary Units

Until a depositary unit has been transferred on the books of the depositary, we and the depositary will treat the record holder of the unit as the absolute owner for all purposes. A transfer of depositary units will not be recognized by the depositary or us unless and until the transferee of the depositary units, or a subsequent transferee, executes and delivers a transfer application to the depositary. Transfer applications appear on the back of each depositary receipt and also will be furnished at no charge by the depositary upon request. By executing and delivering a transfer application to the depositary, a subsequent transferee automatically requests

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admission as a substituted unitholder in the partnership, agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of our partnership agreement and grants a power of attorney to our general partner.

On a monthly basis, the depository will, on behalf of subsequent transferees who have submitted transfer applications, request the general partner to admit such subsequent transferees as substituted limited partners of Icahn Enterprises. If our general partner consents to such substitution, a subsequent transferee will be admitted to the partnership as a substituted limited partner upon the recordation of such subsequent transferee's name in our books and records. Upon admission, which is in the sole discretion of our general partner, it will be entitled to all of the rights of a limited partner under the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act, or the Delaware Act, and pursuant to our partnership agreement.

A subsequent transferee will, after submitting a transfer application to the depository but before being admitted to Icahn Enterprises as a substituted unitholder of record, have the rights of an assignee under the Delaware Act and our partnership agreement, including the right to receive its pro rata share of distributions. A subsequent transferee who does not execute and deliver a transfer application to the depository will not be recognized as the record holder of depository units and will only have the right to transfer or assign its depository units to a purchaser or other transferee. Therefore, such subsequent transferee will neither receive distributions from the partnership nor be entitled to vote on partnership matters or any other rights to which record holders of depository units are entitled under the Delaware Act or pursuant to our partnership agreement. Distributions made in respect of the depository units held by such subsequent transferees will continue to be paid to the transferor of such depository units.

A subsequent transferee will be deemed to be a party to the depository agreement and to be bound by its terms and conditions whether or not such subsequent transferee executes and delivers a transfer application to the depository. A transferor will have no duty to ensure the execution of a transfer application by a subsequent transferee and will have no liability or responsibility if such subsequent transferee neglects or chooses not to execute and deliver the transfer application to the depository. Whenever depository units are transferred, the transfer application requires that a subsequent transferee answer a series of questions. The required information is designed to provide us with the information necessary to prepare our tax information return.

Transfers of Depository Units Held in Book-Entry Form.

Depository units held in book-entry form shall be transferred through DTC's book-entry settlement system.

Withdrawal of Depository Units from Deposit

A unitholder may withdraw from the depository the depository units represented by its depository receipts upon written request and surrender of the depository receipts evidencing the depository units in exchange for a certificate issued by us evidencing the same number of depository units, or in the case of uncertificated depository units, evidence of a book-entry credit.

A subsequent transferee is required to become a unitholder of record before being entitled to withdraw depository units from the depository. Depository units that have been withdrawn from the depository, and therefore are not evidenced by depository receipts, are not transferable except upon death, by operation of law, by transfer to us or redeposit with the depository. A holder of depository units withdrawn from deposit will continue to receive its respective share of distributions and allocations of net income and losses pursuant to our partnership agreement. In order to transfer depository units withdrawn from the depository other than upon death, by operation of law or to the partnership, a unitholder must redeposit the certificate evidencing such withdrawn depository units with the depository.

and request issuance of depositary receipts representing such depositary units, which depositary receipts then may be transferred. Any redeposit of such withdrawn depositary units with the depositary requires 60 days advance written notice and payment to the depositary of a redeposit fee (initially \$5.00 per 100 depositary units or portion thereof) and will be subject to the satisfaction of certain other procedural requirements under the depositary agreement.

Replacement of Lost Depositary Receipts and Certificates

A unitholder or subsequent transferee who loses or has its certificate for depositary units or depositary receipts stolen or destroyed may obtain a replacement certificate or depositary receipt by furnishing an indemnity bond and by satisfying certain other procedural requirements under the depositary agreement.

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Amendment of Depositary Agreement

Subject to the restrictions described below, any provision of the depositary agreement, including the form of depositary receipt, may, at any time and from time to time, be amended by the mutual agreement of us and the depositary in any respect deemed necessary or appropriate by us and them, without the approval of the holders of depositary units. No amendment to the depositary agreement, however, may impair the right of a holder of depositary units to surrender a depositary receipt and to withdraw any or all of the deposited depositary units evidenced by a depositary receipt or to redeposit depositary units pursuant to the depositary agreement and receive a depositary receipt evidencing redeposited depositary units.

The depositary will furnish notice to each record holder of a depositary unit, and to each securities exchange on which depositary units are listed for trading, of any material amendment made to the depositary agreement. Each record holder of a depositary unit at the time any amendment of the depositary agreement becomes effective will be deemed, by continuing to hold the depositary unit, to consent and agree to the amendment and to be bound by the depositary agreement, as so amended.

The depositary will give notice of the imposition of any fee or charge, other than fees and charges provided for in the depositary agreement, or change to the fees and charges, upon record holders of depositary units to any securities exchange on which the depositary units are listed for trading and to all record holders of depositary units. The imposition of any fee or charge, or change to them, will not be effective until the expiration of 30 days after the date of such notice, unless it becomes effective in the form of an amendment to the depositary agreement effected by us and the depositary.

Termination of Depositary Agreement

We may not terminate the depositary agreement unless the termination (1) is in connection with us entering into a similar agreement with a new depositary selected by the general partner, (2) is as a result of our receipt of an opinion of counsel to the effect that the termination is necessary for us to avoid being treated as an association taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or to avoid being in violation of any applicable federal or state securities laws or (3) is in connection with our dissolution.

The depositary will terminate the depositary agreement, when directed to do so by us, by mailing notice of termination to the record holders of depositary units then outstanding at least 60 days before the date fixed for the termination in such notice. Termination will be effective on the date fixed in such notice, which date must be at least 60 days after it is mailed. Upon termination of the depositary agreement, the depositary will discontinue the transfer of depositary units, suspend the distribution of reports, notices and disbursements and cease to perform any other acts under the depositary agreement, except in the event the depositary agreement is not being terminated in connection with us entering into a similar agreement with a new depositary, the depositary will assist in the facilitation of the withdrawal of depositary units by holders who desire to surrender their depositary receipts.

Resignation or Removal of Depositary

The depositary may resign as depositary and may be removed by us at any time upon 60 days written notice. The resignation or removal of the depositary becomes effective upon the appointment of a successor depositary by us and written acceptance by the successor depositary of its appointment. In the event a successor depositary is not appointed within 75 days of notification of such resignation or removal, the general partner will act as depositary until a

successor depositary is appointed. Any corporation into or with which the depositary may be merged or consolidated will be the successor depositary without the execution or filing of any document or any further act.

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DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED UNITS

We are authorized to issue preferred units having rights senior to our depositary units. The board of directors of our general partner is authorized to establish the powers, rights, preferences, privileges and designations of one or more class of preferred units without further approval, including:

distribution rights;
conversion rights;
voting rights;
redemption rights and terms of redemption; and
liquidation preferences.

The rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of the preferred units of each class will be fixed by a certificate of amendment to the partnership agreement relating to each class. The prospectus supplement relating to each class will specify the terms of the preferred units, including:

the maximum number of units in the class and the distinctive designation;
the rights to share in partnership distributions;