TECHNIP

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Chairman and CEO

CHEUVREUX AUTUMN CONFERENCE
Paris, France

September 30, 2005

Technip

I. TECHNIP OVERVIEW

II. 2005 BUSINESS TRENDS

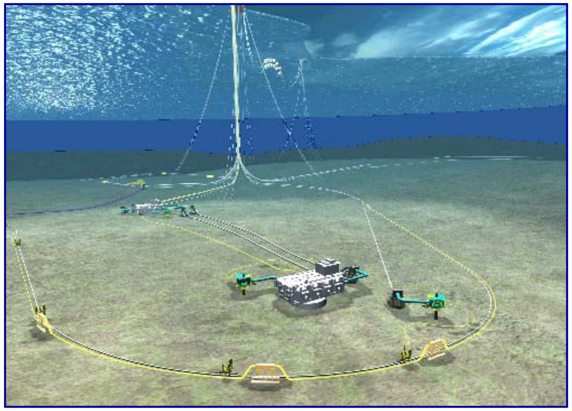
III. THE WAY FORWARD

I. TECHNIP OVERVIEW

1. Technip Today: What We Do
2. Global Network
3. Market Positioning
4. Ranking

1. Technip Today: What We Do

"SURF" (Subsea Pipelines)



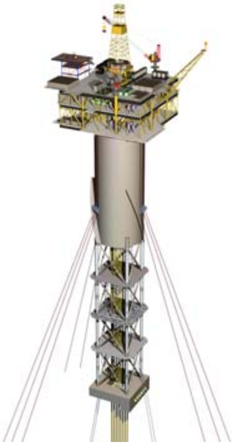
Dalia SURF

Onshore Downstream

Qatargas II LNG Plant

Sincor (Venezuela)

Offshore Facilities



SPAR

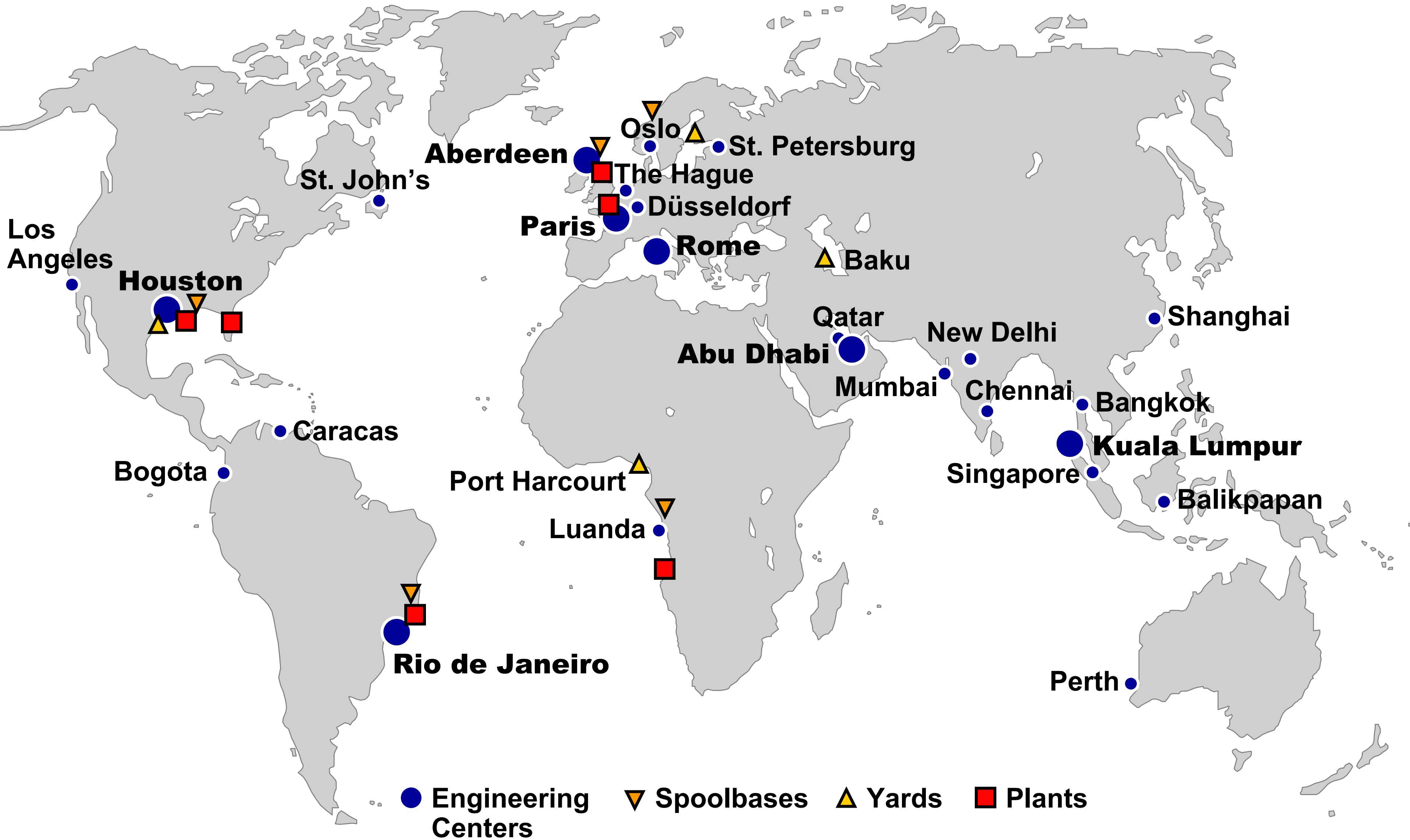
Dalia FPSO

Harding TPG 500

Industries

Airbus A380 Assembly Plant

2. Global Network: Engineering Centers, Yards & Plants



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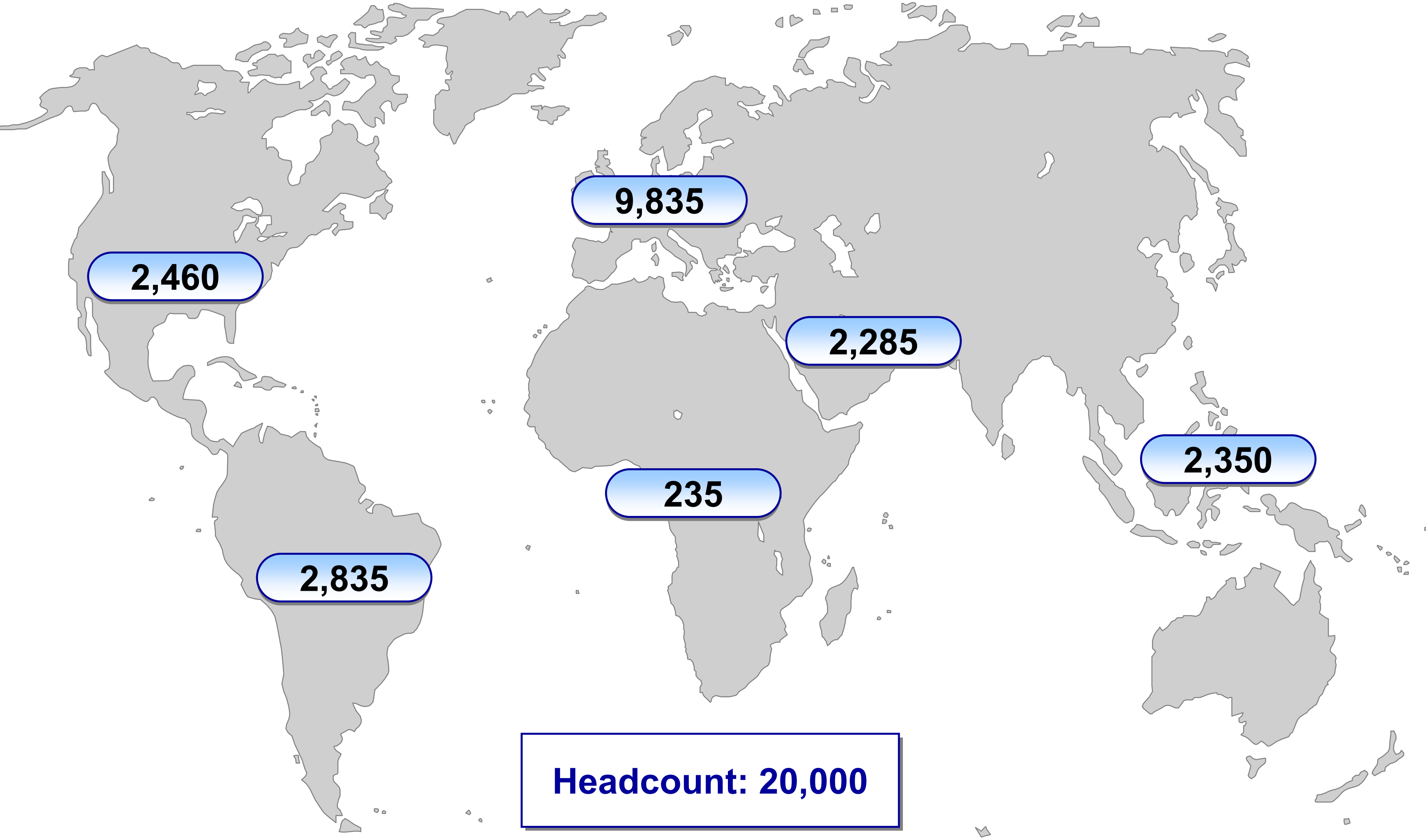
2. Global Network: Workforce



Headcount: 20,000

3. Technip: Well Positioned on the Fastest Growing Markets of the Oil and Gas Industry

DEEP OFFSHORE

- Kikeh SPAR + SURF (Malaysia)
- P-52 SURF (Brazil)
- Akpo FPSO (Nigeria)
- Agbami SURF (Nigeria)

LNG

- Yemen LNG
- RasGas III (Qatar)

REFINING / EXTRA HEAVY OILS

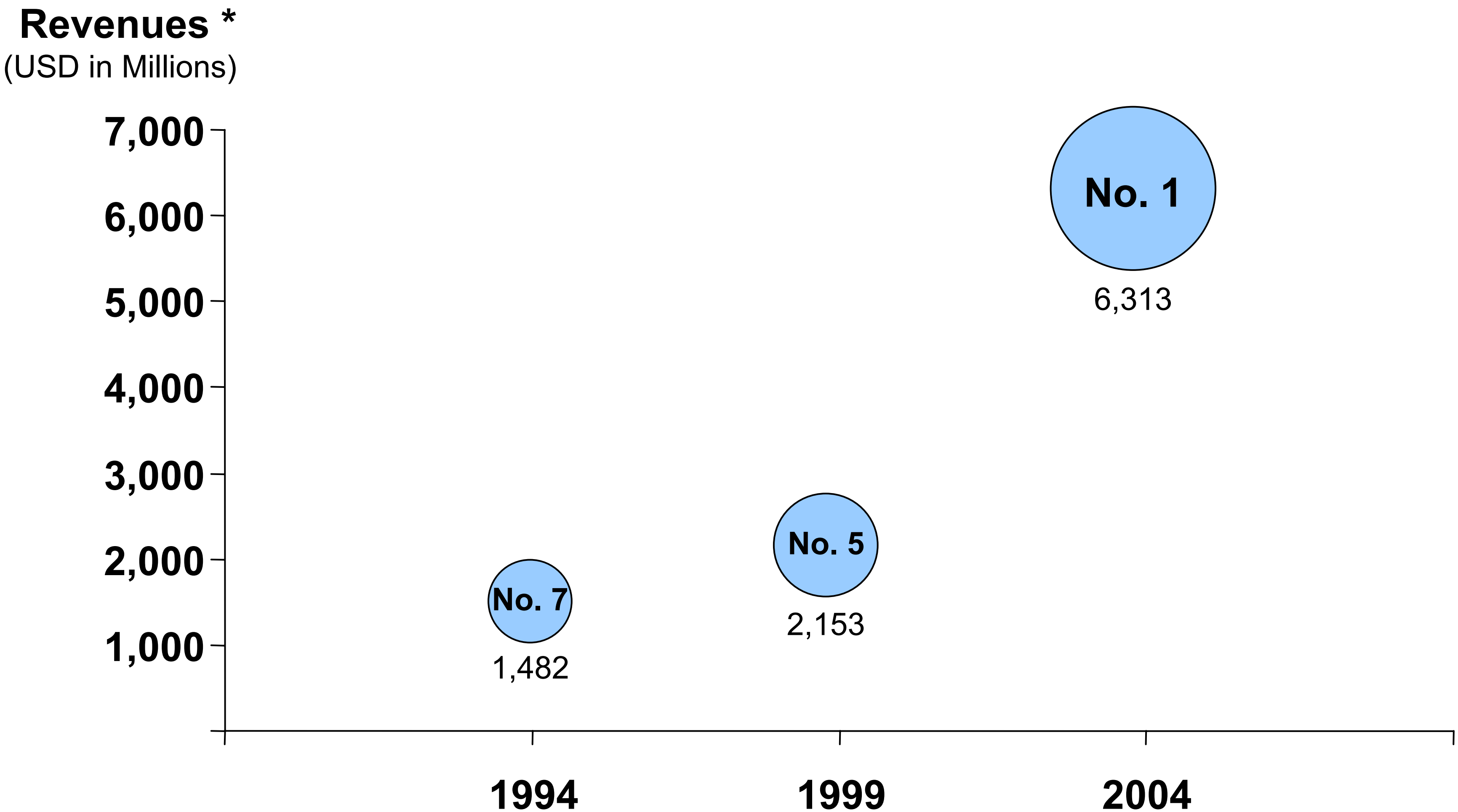
- Horizon Oil Sands (Canada)
- Dung Quat (Vietnam)

PETROCHEMICALS

- Ras Laffan Ethylene (Qatar)
- Yanbu Ethylene (Saudi Arabia)

2005 order intake reflects market-leading positions in deep offshore, LNG, refining/heavy oils and petrochemicals.

4. Technip's Ranking Among International Oil and Gas Contractors



* Non-domestic oil and gas revenues

Source: Engineering News Record

II. 2005 BUSINESS TRENDS

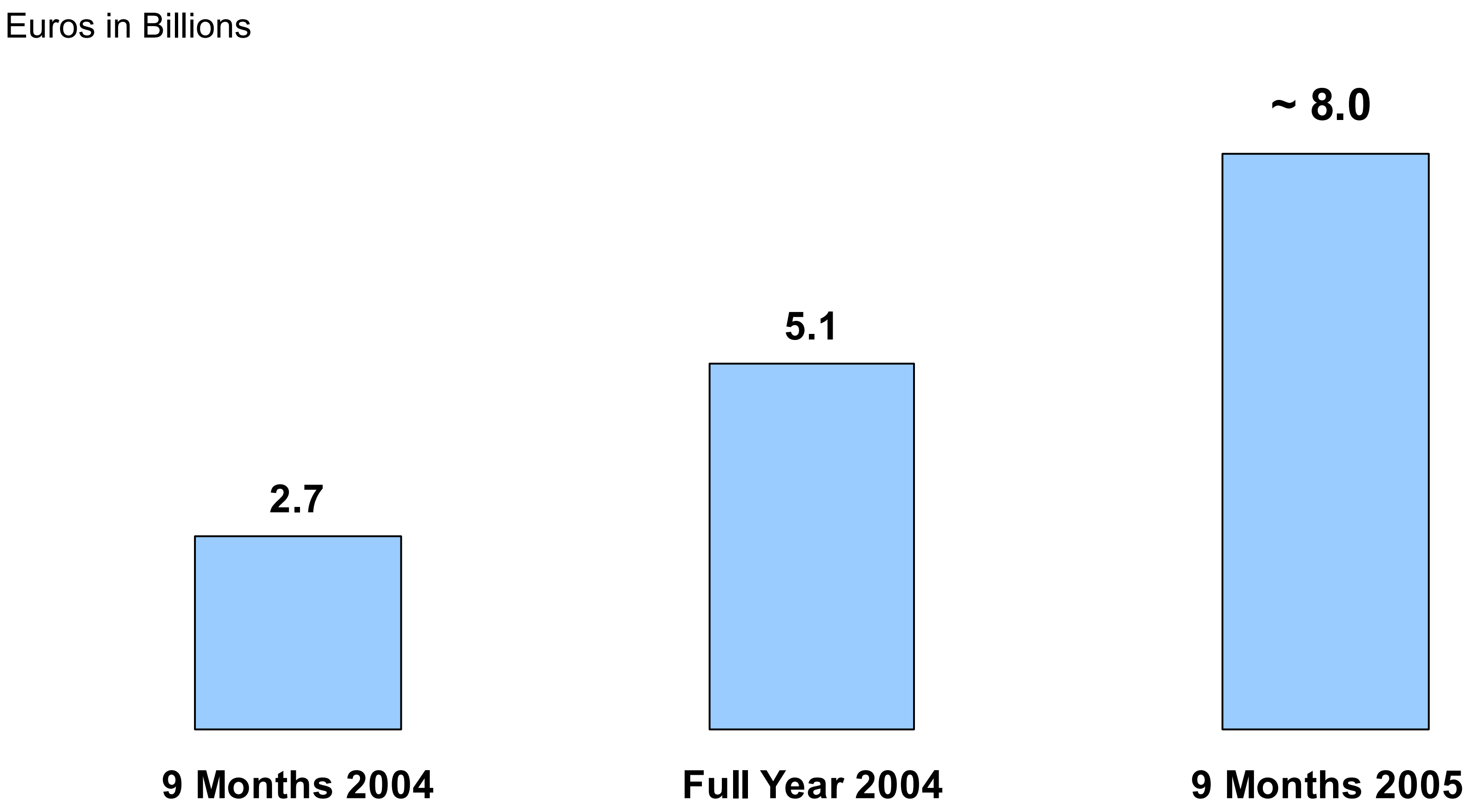
1. Strategic Initiatives Are Bearing Fruit
2. Order Intake at All-Time High
3. 2005 Updated Financial Targets

1. Strategic Initiatives Are Bearing Fruit

	INITIATIVE		RESULT
Ethylene	Acquisition of KTI (1999)	→	9th & 10th Comp., Iran (2001) Ras Laffan, Qatar (2005) Yanbu, S. Arabia (2005)
Deep Offshore	Acquisition of Aker Deepwater and Coflexip (2001)	→	Subsea Pipelines: Dalia, Agbami FPSO's: Dalia, Akpo Semi-Subs: P-51, P-52 Spars: 7 since Oct. 2001
LNG	Alliance with Chiyoda (2002)	→	Qatargas II (2004) Yemen LNG (2005) RasGas III (2005)

2-3 year minimum time-lag between a strategic initiative & materialization of actual business

2. 2005 Order Intake at All-Time High



3. 2005 Updated Financial Targets (IFRS)

	Feb. 2005	Sept. 2005
Revenues:	€ 4.8 – 4.9 billion	~ € 5.2 billion
Operating Margin:	> 4.8%	> 4.8%
Net Income:	≥ €112.4 million	> €112.4 million

- ***Strong cash generation should lead to a further reduction in net debt***

III. THE WAY FORWARD

1. Market Fundamentals Are Changing
2. Market Conditions Are Improving
3. New Organizational Structure
4. Business Strategy Going Forward

1. Market Fundamentals Are Changing

Upstream

	2004/2003	
■ Oil demand	+ 3.4 %	Highest growth in 20 years
■ World oil reserves	0 %	No growth
➔ *OPEC spare capacity (% of world demand)*	*2 %*	*Lowest level in 30 years*

Downstream

	2004/2003	
■ Refinery throughput	+ 3.4 %	To cope with growing demand
■ Refining capacities	+ 0.8 %	No significant additions
➔ *Utilization ratio*	*87.1 %*	*An all-time high*

Several years of massive capital spending will be needed to bring production and refining capacities up to the right level.

Sources: Lehman, BP Statistical Review

2. Market Conditions Are Improving

- Less volatility in the euro / dollar exchange rate

- Relative stabilization in most raw material markets

- Improving cooperation between oil companies and contractors

3. New Organizational Structure

- Following the acquisitions of 2001, the oil and gas business of the Group was managed by 2 divisions: offshore and onshore-downstream

- Integration of activities allows us now to merge these 2 divisions into a single Oil and Gas Division

- Expected benefits:
  - Simplification of the corporate structure
  - Enhanced synergies and exchange of know-how among all units

4. Business Strategy Going Forward

Drivers	Key Business Segments	Technip's Strategy: Maintain Leadership	Technip's Strategy: Create Leadership	Technip's Strategy: Near Term Growth Areas	Technip's Strategy: Long Term Growth Areas
Depletion of conventional oil and gas	Deep Offshore	●			
	LNG	●			
	Extra-Heavy Oil		●		
	Gas-to-Liquids		●		
Demographic and economic growth	Petrochems	●			
	Refining/Hydrogen	●			
	Infrastructures			●	
	Metal & Mining			●	
Environmental considerations	Desulfurization	●			
	Ethanol Plants	●			
	Alternative Energy Sources (Renewables, Nuclear, …)				●

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-looking Statements

This presentation contains both historical and forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements, or statements of future expectations; within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each as amended. These forward-looking statements are not based on historical facts, but rather reflect our current expectations concerning future results and events and generally may be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "believe", "aim", "expect", anticipate", "intend", "foresee", "likely", "should", "planned", "may", "estimates", "potential" or other similar words. Similarly, statements that describe our objectives, plans or goals are or may be forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Risks that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results anticipated in the forward-looking statements include, among other things: our ability to successfully continue to originate and execute large integrated services contracts, and construction and project risks generally; the level of production-related capital expenditure in the oil and gas industry as well as other industries; currency fluctuations; interest rate fluctuations; raw material, especially steel, price fluctuations; the timing of development of energy resources; armed conflict or political instability in the Arabic-Persian Gulf, Africa or other regions; the strength of competition; control of costs and expenses; the reduced availability of government-sponsored export financing; the timing and success of anticipated integration synergies; and the evolution, interpretation and uniform application and enforcement of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), according to which we prepare our financial statements as from January 1, 2005.

Some of these risk factors are set forth and discussed in more detail in our Annual Report on Form 20-F as filed with the SEC on June 30, 2005, and as updated from time to time in our SEC filings. Should one of these known or unknown risks materialize, or should our underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our future results could be adversely affected, causing these results to differ materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements. These factors are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any of our forward-looking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors also could have material adverse effects on our future results. The forward-looking statements included in this release are made only as of the date of this release. We cannot assure you that projected results or events will be achieved. We do not intend, and do not assume any obligation to update any industry information or forward looking information set forth in this release to reflect subsequent events or circumstances. Except as otherwise indicated, the financial information contained in this document has been prepared in accordance with IFRS, and certain elements would differ materially upon reconciliation to US GAAP.

IV. ANNEXES

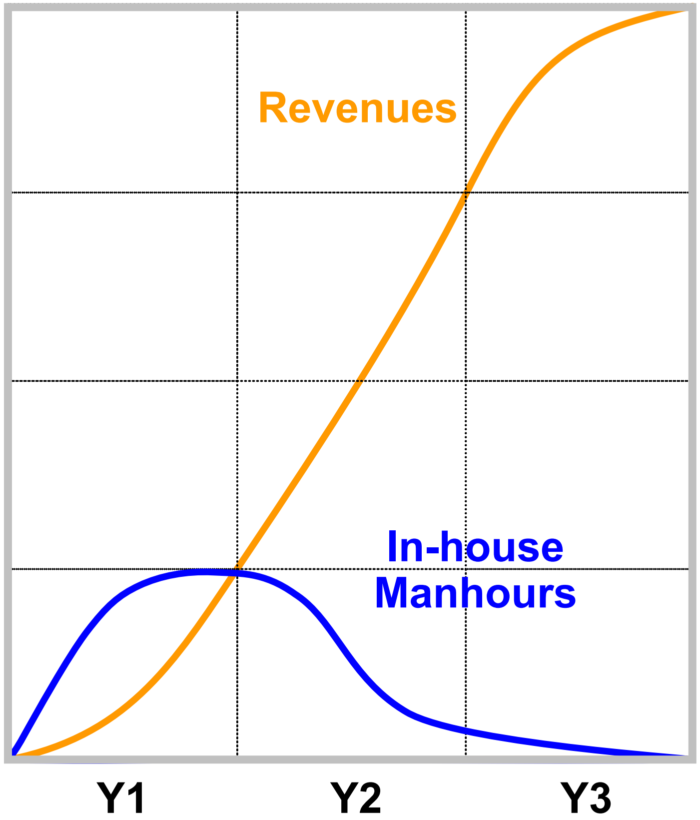
1. The Workforce Leverage
2. Workforce Leverage and Economies of Scale

1. The Workforce Leverage

- On lump-sum turnkey (LSTK) contracts, in-house workforce costs account for 10% to 15% of the total contract value

- In-house workforce mobilization is sustained during a relatively short period of time during project execution

TYPICAL LSTK CONTRACT



With more than 85% of revenues coming from LSTK contracts, manhour backlog is 2 to 3 times shorter than revenue backlog.

2. Workforce Leverage and Economies of Scale

Estimated In-house Staff Needed to Generate $ 1 Billion Revenue from:

■ 50 service contracts worth $ 20 million each:	~ 2,500
■ 10 LSTK contracts worth $ 100 million each:	~ 850
■ 1 LSTK contract worth $ 1,000 million:	~ 550

➤ ***Built-in flexibility to adapt capacities as the focus moves towards more and larger LSTK contracts***