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

FORM 10-Q

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018

or

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 001-37983

TechnipFMC plc
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

TECHNIPFMC PLC AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

(In millions, except par value data)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,555.4	$ 6,737.4
Trade receivables, net of allowances of $127.2 in 2018 and $117.4 in 2017	2,198.6	1,484.4
Contract assets	1,412.9	1,755.5
Inventories, net (Note 7)	1,085.6	987.0
Derivative financial instruments (Note 17)	83.9	78.3
Income taxes receivable	338.7	337.0
Advances paid to suppliers	300.0	391.3
Other current assets (Note 8)	866.4	1,206.2
Total current assets	11,841.5	12,977.1
Investments in equity affiliates	346.6	272.5
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of $1,964.5 in 2018 and $1,947.9 in 2017	3,697.8	3,871.5
Goodwill	9,009.8	8,929.8
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of $571.9 in 2018 and $486.9 in 2017	1,253.8	1,333.8
Deferred income taxes	442.0	454.7
Derivative financial instruments (Note 17)	84.6	94.9
Other assets	382.4	329.4
Total assets	$ 27,058.5	$ 28,263.7
Liabilities and equity		
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt (Note 11)	$ [illegible]	$ 77.1
Accounts payable, trade	2,924.6	3,958.7
Contract liabilities	3,973.3	3,314.2
Accrued payroll	350.7	402.2
Derivative financial instruments (Note 17)	97.9	69.0
Income taxes payable	255.3	320.3
Other current liabilities (Note 8)	1,477.4	1,687.9
Total current liabilities	9,157.7	9,829.4
Long-term debt, less current portion (Note 11)	3,787.5	3,777.9
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefits, less current portion	[illegible]	282.0
Derivative financial instruments (Note 17)	88.3	68.1
Deferred income taxes	355.8	419.7
Other liabilities	379.2	477.2
Total Liabilities	14,01/	

TECHNIPFT

We determine whether investments involve a variable interest entity ("VIE") based on the characteristics of the subject entity. If the entity is determined to be a VIE, then management determines if we are the primary beneficiary of the entity and whether or not consolidation of the VIE is required. The primary beneficiary consolidating the VIE must normally have both (i) the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect the VIE's economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb significant losses of or the right to receive significant benefits from the VIE. If we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary, the VIE is consolidated and the other party's equity interest in the VIE is accounted for as a noncontrolling interest. Our unconsolidated VIEs are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Business combinations - Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. Under the acquisition method, assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at their respective fair values as of the acquisition date. Determining the fair value of assets and liabilities involves significant judgment regarding methods and assumptions used to calculate estimated fair values. The purchase price is allocated to the assets, assumed liabilities and identifiable intangible assets based on their estimated fair values. Any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. Transaction-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Revenue recognition - The majority of our revenue is derived from long-term contracts that can span several years. We account for revenue in accordance with Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which we adopted on January 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective method. See Note 4 to our condensed consolidated financial statements of this Quarterly Report for further discussion of the adoption, including the impact on our 2018 financial statements.

Contract costs to obtain a contract - Our incremental direct costs of obtaining a contract are deferred and amortized over the period of contract performance or a longer period, generally the estimated life of the customer relationship, if renewals are expected and the renewal commission is not commensurate with the initial commission. We classify deferred commissions as current or noncurrent based on the timing of when we expect to recognize the expense. The current and noncurrent portions of deferred commissions are included in other current assets and other assets, respectively, in our consolidated balance sheets.

Amortization of deferred commissions is included in selling, general and adminsasesel eqĒnse. .

Impairment of property, plant and equipment - Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in

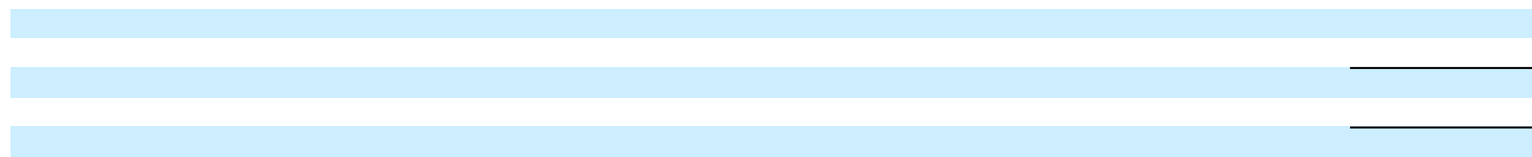
Income taxes - Current income taxes are provided on income reported for financial statement purposes, adjusted for transactions that do not enter into the computation of income taxes payable in the same year. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities. A valuation allowance is established whenever management believes that it is more likt

For certain committed and anticipated future cash flows and recognized assets and liabilities which are denominated in a foreign currency, we may choose to manage our risk against changes in the exchange rates, when compared against the functional currency, through the economic netting of exposures instead of derivative instruments. Cash outflows or liabilities in a foreign currency are matched against cash inflows or assets in the same currency, such that movements in exchange rates will result in offsetting gains or losses. Due to the inherent unpredictability of the timing of cash flows, gains and losses in the current period may b[illegible]n the s[illegible]he s[illegible]

The merger of FMC Technologies and Technip (the “Merger”) has created a larger and more diversified company that is better equipped to respond to economic and industry developments and better positioned to develop and build on its offerings in the subsea, surface, and onshore/offshore markets as compared to the former companies on a standalone basis. More importantly, the Merger has brought about the ability of the combined company to (i) standardize its product and service offerings to customers, (ii) reduce costs to customers, and (iii) provide integrated product offerings to the oil and gas industry with the aim to innovate the markets in which the combined company operates.

We incurred merger transaction and integration costs of $9.0 million and $14.6 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 , respectively, and $23.3 million and $78.0 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively.

Description of FMC Technologies as Accounting Acquiree - FMC Technologies is a global provider of technology solutions for the energy industry. FMC Technologies designs, manufactures and services technologically sophisticated systems and products, including subsea production and processing systems, surface wellhead production systems, high pressure fluid control equipment, measurement solutions and marine loading systems for the energy industry. Subsea systems produced by FMC Technologies are used in the offshore production of crude oil and natural gas and are placed on the seafloor to control the flow of crude oil and natural gas from the reservoir to a host processing facility. Additionally, FMC Technologies provides a full range of drilling, completion and production wellhead systems for both standard and custom-engineered applications. Surface wellhead production systems, or trees, are used to control and regulate the flow of crude oil and natural gas from the turalbdslr aMts, or treeel onę usÎ ms, or t i aMa glneertdnMigst



Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed - The follow

As part of the ongoing review of the purchase price allocation, a $19.7 million adjustment to our deferred tax liability balance was recorded during the first quarter of 2018 which increased Surface Technologies goodwill.

Pro Forma Impact of the Merger (unaudited) - The following unaudited supplemental pro forma results present consolidated information as if the Merger had been completed as of January 1, 2017. The pro forma results do not include any potential synergies, cost savings or other expect p p

notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes. All amendments are required to be adopted on a modified retrospective basis, with two exceptions. The amendments related to equity investments without readily determinable fair values and the requirement to use an exit price notion are required to be adopted prospectively. In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-03, e*Technical Corrections and Improvements to Financial Instruments-Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*a. These amendments clarify the guidance in ASU No. 2016-01, on the following issues (among other things): Equity Securities without a Readily Determinable Fair Value-Discontinuation; Equity Securities without a Readily Determinable Fair Value - Adjustment

In March 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-05, "*Income Taxes (Topic 740)-Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118.*" This ASU adds SEC paragraphs pursuant to the SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, which expresses the view of the staff regarding application of Topic 740, Income Taxes, in the reporting period that includes December 22, 2017 - the date on which the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (H.R.1, An Act to Provide for Reconciliation Pursuant to Titles II and V of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018) (the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act") was signed into law. The amendments in this ASU are effective upon issuance. The adoption of this update did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards under U.S. GAAP

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-02, "*Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI).*" This update provides an option to reclassify stranded tax effects with AOCI to retained earnings in each period in which the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate tax rate in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (or portion thereof) is recorded. The ASU requires financial statement disclosures that indicate a description of the accounting policy for releasing income tax effects from AOCI; whether there is an election to reclassify the stranded income tax effects from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and information about the other income tax effects are reclassified. These amendments affect any organization that is required to apply the provisions of Topic 220, Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income, and has items of other comprehensive income for which the related tax effects are presented in other comprehensive income as required by GAAP. The amendments in this ASU are effective for us January 1, 20191uas

a. Subsea

Our Subsea segment manufactures and designs products and systems, performs engineering, procurement and project management and provides services used by oil and gas companies involved in offshore exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas. Systems and services may be sold separately or as combined integrated systems and services offered within one contract. Many of the systems and products the Company supplies for subsea applications are highly engineered to meet the unique demands of our customers' field properties and are typically ordered one to two years prior to installation. We often receive advance payments and progress billings from our customers in order to fund initial development and working capital requirements.

Under Subsea engineering, procurement, construction and installation contracts, revenue is principally generated from long-term contracts with customers. We have determined these contracts generally have one performance obligation as the delivered product is highly customized to customer and field specifications. We generally recognize revenue over time for such contracts as the customized products do not have an alternative use for the Company and we have an enforceable right to payment plus a reasonable profit for performance completed to date.

Our Subsea segment also performs an array of subsea services including (i) installation services, (ii) asset management services (iii) product optimization, (iv) inspection, maintenance and repair services, and (v) well access and intervention services, where revenue is generally earned through the execution of either installation-type or maintenance-type contracts. For either contract-type, management has determined that the performance of the service generally represents one single performance obligation. We have determined that revenue from these contracts is recognized over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefit of the services.

b. Onshore/Offshore

Our Onshore/Offshore segment designs and builds onshore facilities related to the production, treatment, transformation and transportation of oil and gas; and designs, manufactures and installs fixed and floating platforms for the offshore production and processing of oil and gas reserves.

Our onshore business combines the design, engineering, procurement, construction and project management of the entire range of onshore facilities. Our onshore activity covers all types of onshore facilities related to the production, treatment and transportation of oil and gas, as well as transformation with petrochemicals such as ethylene, polymers and fertilizers. Some of the onshore activities include the development of onshore fields, refining, natural gas treatment and liquefaction, and design and construction of hydrogen and synthesis gas production units.

Many of these contracts provide a combination of engineering, procurement, construction, project management and installation services, which may last several years. We have determined that contracts of this nature have generally one performance obligation. In these contracts, the final product is highly customized to the specifications of the field and the customer's requirements. Therefore, the customer obtains control of the asset over time, and thus revenue is recognized over time.

Our offshore business combines the design, engineering, procurement, construction and project management within the entire range of fixed and floating offshore oil and gas facilities, many of which were the first of their kind, including the development of floating liquefied natural gas ("FLNG") facilities. Similar to onshore contracts, contracts grouped under this segment provide a combination of services, which may last several years.

We have determined that contracts of this nature have one performance obligation. In these contracts, the final product is highly customized to the specifications of the field and the customer's requirements. We have determined that the customer obtains control of the asset over time, and thus revenue is recognized over time as the customized products do not have an alternative use for us and we have an enforceable right to payment plus reasonable profit for performance completed to date.

c. Surface Technologies

Our Surface Technologies segment designs, manufactures and supplies technologically advanced wellhead systems and high pressure valves and pumps used in stimulation activities for oilfield service companies and provides installation, flowback and other services for exploration and production companies.

We provide a full range of drilling, completion and production wellhead systems for both standard and custom-engineered applications. Under pressure control product contracts, we design and manufacture flowline products, under the Weco®/Chiksan® trademarks, articulating frac arm manifold trailers, well service pumps, compact valves and reciprocating pumps used in well completion and stimulation activities by major oilfield service companies. Performance obligations within these systems are satisfied either through delivery of a standardized product or equipment or the delivery of a customized product or equipment.

For contracts with a standardized product or equipment performance obligation, management has determined that because there is limited customization to products sold within such contracts and the asset delivered can be resold to another customer, revenue should be recognized as of a point in time, upon transfer of control to the customer and after the customer acceptance provisions have been met.

For contracts with a customized product or equipment performance obligation, the revenue is recognized over time, as the manufacturing of our product does not create an asset with an alternative use for us.

This segment also designs, manufactures and services measurement products globally. Contract-types include standard product or equipment and maintenance-type services where we have determined that each contract under this product line represents one performance obligation.

Revenue from standard measurement equipment contracts is recognized at a point in time, while maintenance-type contracts are typically priced at a daily or hourly rate. We have determined that revenue for these contracts is recognized over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefit of the services.

Disaggregation of Revenue

The Company disaggregates revenue by geographic location and contract types. The tables also include a reconciliation of the disaggregated revenue with the reportable segments.

The following tables present products and services revenue by geography for each reportable segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018:

	Reportable Segments					
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			Six Months Ended June 30, 2018		
(In millions)	Subsea	Onshore/Offshore	Surface Technologies	Subsea	Onshore/Offshore	Surface Technologies
Europe, Russia, Central Asia	$ 409.4	$ 705.5	$ 58.3	714.9	1,706.4	106.5
America	331.3	90.9	237.5	781.9	163.6	445.0
Asia Pacific	137.9	310.6	29.7	249.9	605.9	51.8
Africa	261.6	76.9	11.4	541.4	147.5	27.1
Middle East	43.8	158.5	44.3	50.3	292.4	98.8
Total products and services revenue	$ 1,184.0	$ 1,342.4	$ 381.2	$ 2,338.4	$ 2,915.8	$ 729.2

The following tables represent revenue by contract type for each reportable segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018:

	Reportable Segments					
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			Six Months Ended June 30, 2018		
(In millions)	Subsea	Onshore/Offshore	Surface Technologies	Subsea	Onshore/Offshore	Surface Technologies
Services	$ 834.4	$ 1,342.4	$ 67.1	1,640.7	2,915.8	114.8
Products	349.6	—	314.1	697.7	—	614.4
Total products and services revenue	1,184.0	1,342.4	381.2	2,338.4	2,915.8	729.2
Lease and other[(a)]	33.4	—	19.9	59.2	—	43.5
Total revenue	$ 1,217.4	$ 1,342.4	$ 401.1	$ 2,397.6	$ 2,915.8	$ 772.7

a. Represents revenue not subject to ASC Topic 606.

Contract Balances

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts (contract assets), and billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts (contract liabilities) on the consolidated balance sheets.

Contract Assets - Contract Assets, previously disclosed as costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts, include unbilled amounts typically resulting from sales under long-term contracts when revenue is recognized over time and revenue recognized exceeds the amount billed to the customer, and right to payment is not just subject to the passage of time. Amounts may not exceed their net realizable value. Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts are generally classified as current.

Contract Liabilities - We sometimes receive advances or deposits from our customers, before revenue is recognized, resulting in contract liabilities. We classify contract liabilities as current or noncurrent based on the timing of when we expect to recognize revenue.

The following table provides information about net contract assets (liabilities) as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

(In millions)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	$ change	% change
Contract assets	$ 1,412.9	$ 1,755.5	$ (342.6)	(19.5)
Contract (liabilities)	(3,973.3)	(3,314.2)	(659.1)	(19.9)
Net contract assets (liabilities)	$ (2,560.4)	$ (1,558.7)	$ (1,001.7)	(64.3)

The majority of the change in net contract assets (liabilities) was due to the adoption of ASC Topic 606. The adoption resulted in a net reclassification from net contract assets (liabilities) to trade receivables. See *Impact on Primary Financial Statements* below. Certain amounts that were previously reported in contract assets and contract liabilities have been reclassified to trade receivables as of June 30, 2018.

The remaining decrease not related to the adoption of ASC Topic 606 in our contract assets from December 31, 2017 to June 30, 2018 was primarily due to the timing of milestone payments, partially offset] ti t ote n i

The following table details the RUPO for each business segment as of June 30, 2018:

(In millions)	2018	2019	Thereafter
Subsea	$ 1,883.4	$ 2,286.1	$ 2,007.5
Onshore ÖQ			

Impact on Primary Financial Statements

The impact to revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 was a decrease of $47.1 million and $10.9 million, respectively, as a result of applying ASC Topic 606. A difference between revenue recognized under ASC Topic 606 as compared to ASC Topic 605 exists for certain contracts in which physical progress was used as the measure of progress for which the cost-to-cost method best depicts the transfer of control to the customer.

A difference exists in the presentation of trade receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities. Upon adoption of ASC Topic 606, we recognize trade receivables when we have the unconditional right to payment. Previously, we reported certain billed amounts on a net basis within contract assets and contract liabilities when the legal right of offset was present within the contract.

Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			Six Months Ended June 30, 2018		
(In millions, except per share data)	As reported	Effect of ASC Topic 606	Under ASC Topic 605	As reported	Effect of ASC Topic 606	Under ASC Topic 605
Revenue						
Service revenue	$ 2,243.9	$ 46.2	$ 2,290.1	$ 4,671.3	$ 13.6	$ 4,684.9
Product revenue	663.7	0.9	664.6	1,312.1	(2.7)	1,309.4
Lease and other revenue	53.3	—	53.3	102.7	—	102.7
Total revenue	2,960.9	47.1	3,008.0	6,086.1	10.9	6,097.0
Costs and expenses						
Cost of service revenue	1,846.9	(4.8)	1,842.1	3,799.4	(18.7)	3,780.7
Cost of product revenue	544.1	2.1	546.2	1,078.9	(0.9)	1,078.0
Cost of lease and other revenue	31.2	—	31.2	68.5	—	68.5
Selling, general and administrative expense	281.4	—	281.4	584.5	—	584.5
Research and development expense	53.6	—	53.6	94.7	—	94.7
Impairment, restructuring and other expenses (Note 14)	11.4	—	11.4	22.9	—	22.9
Merger transaction and integration costs (Note 2)	9.0	—	9.0	14.6	—	14.6
Total costs and expenses	2,777.6	(2.7)	2,774.9	5,663.5	(19.6)	5,643.9
Other income (expense), net	2.2	—	2.2	(23.0)	—	(23.0)
Income from equity affiliates	40.2	—	40.2	54.2	—	54.2
Income before net interest expense and income taxes	225.7	49.8	275.5	453.8	30.5	484.3
Net interest expense	(50.9)	—	(50.9)	(138.3)	—	(138.3)
Income before income taxes	174.8	49.8	224.6	315.5	30.5	346.0
Provision for income taxes (Note 16)	64.7	18.4	83.1	114.0	13.2	127.2
Net income	110.1	31.4	141.5	201.5	17.3	218.8
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(4.4)	(0.6)	(5.0)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(1.2)
Net income attributable to TechnipFMC plc	$ 105.7	$ 30.8	$ 136.5	$ 200.8	$ 16.8	$ 217.6

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2018:

(In millions, except par value data)	June 30, 2018 As reported	Effect of ASC Topic 606	Under ASC Topic 605
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,555.4	$ —	$ 5,555.4
Trade receivables, net	2,198.6	(1,116.4)	1,082.2
Contract assets	1,412.9	409.9	1,822.8
Inventories, net (Note 7)	1,085.6	25.0	1,110.6
Derivative financial instruments (Note 17)	83.9	—	83.9
Income taxes receivable	338.7	0.1	338.8
Advances paid to suppliers	300.0	—	300.0
Other current assets (Note 8)	866.4	—	866.4
Total current assets	11,841.5	(681.4)	11,160.1
Investments in equity affiliates	346.6	—	346.6
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	3,697.8	—	3,697.8
Goodwill	9,009.8	—	9,009.8
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization	1,253.8	—	1,253.8
Deferred income taxes	442.0	(23.1)	418.9
Derivative financial instruments (Note 17)	84.6	—	84.6
Other assets	382.4	(1.0)	381.4
Total assets	$ 27,058.5	$ (705.5)	$ 26,353.0
Liabilities and equity			
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt (Note 11)	$ 78.5	$ —	$ 78.5
Accounts payable, trade	2,924.6	20.4	2,945.0
Contract liabilities	3,973.3	(816.8)	3,156.5
Accrued payroll	350.7	—	350.7
Derivative financial instruments (Note 17)	97.9	—	97.9
Income taxes payable	255.3	18.3	273.6
Other current liabilities (Note 8)	1,477.4	(27.7)	1,449.7
Total current liabilities	9,157.7	(805.8)	8,351.9)
Long-term debt, less current portion (Note 11)	3,787.5	—	3,787.5
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefits, less current portion	242.4	—	242.4
Derivative financial instruments (Note 17)	88.3	—	88.3
Deferred income taxes	355.8	(8.4)	347.4
Other liabilities	379.2	—	379.2
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 15)			
Mezzanine equity			
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	39.7	—	39.7
Stockholders' equity (Note 12)			
Ordinary shares	457.5	—	457.5
Ordinary shares held in employee benefit trust	(3.9)	—	(3.9)
Capital in] ln]s			

NOTE 5. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Management’s determination of our reporting segments was made on the basis of our strategic priorities within each segment and the differences in the products and services we provide, which corresponds to the manner in which our Chief Executive Officer, as our chief operating decision maker, reviews and evaluates operating performance to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment.

Upon completion of the Merger, we reorganized our reporting structure and aligned our segments and the underlying businesses to execute the strategy of TechnipFMC. As a result, we report the results of operations in the following segments: Subsea, Onshore/Offshore and Surface Technologies.

Our reportable segments are:

- *Subsea* manufactures and designs products and systems, performs engineering

Segment revenue and segment operating profit were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Segme				

NOTE 6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

A reconciliation of the number of shares used for the basic and diluted earnings per share calculation was as follows:

	Three Months Ended			

Other current crc

The note receivables balance includes $117.1 million and $114.9 million with Dofcon Brasil AS at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. These are included in other noncurrent assets on our consolidated balance sheets.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenue	$ 60.2	$ 33.0	$ 152.7	$ 68.4
Expenses	$ 2.6	$ 22.3	$ 6.0	$ 62.9

Revenue in the table above includes $33.2 million from TP JGC Coral France SNC and $25.2 million from Anadarko for the three months ended June 30, 2018, and $75.5 million from Anadarko and $61.4 million from TP JGC Coral France SNC for the six months ended June 30, 2018. Revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2017 includes $20.6 million from Anadarko and $4.3 million from Technip Odebrecht PLSV CV. Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2017 includes $37.3 million from Anadarko and $6.5 million from Technip Odebrecht PLSV CV.

For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2018, there was no expense activity with an individually significant related party. Expense activity for the three months ended 2017 includes $12.3 million to JGC Corporation, and $5.2 million to Chiyoda. Expense activity for the six months ended June 30, 2017 includes $20.4 million to JGC Corporation and $13.6 million to Chiyoda.

NOTE 11. DEBT

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

(In millions)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Revolving credit facility	$ —	$ —
Bilateral credit facilities	—	—
Commercial paper	1,523.2	1,450.4
Synthetic bonds due 2021	495.9	502.4
3.45% Senior Notes due 2022	500.0	500.0
5.00% 2010 Private placement notes due 2020	234.0	239.9
3.40% 2012 Private placement notes due 2022	175.5	179.9
3.15% 2013 Private placement notes due 2023	152.1	155.9
3.15% 2013 Private placement notes due 2023	146.3	149.9
4.00% 2012 Private placement notes due 2027	87.8	89.9
4.00% 2012 Private placement notes due 2032	117.0	119.9
3.75% 2013 Private placement notes due 2033	117.0	119.9
Bank borrowings	297.7	332.5
Other	32.1	28.2
Unamortized issuing fees	(12.6)	(13.8)
Total long-term debt	3,866.0	3,855.0
Less: current borrowings	78.5	77.1
Long-term debt	$ 3,787.5	$ 3,777.9

Revolving credit facility - On January 17, 2017, we acceded to a new [illegible]

Borrowings under the facility agreement bear interest at the following rates, plus an applicable margin, depending on currency:

Accumulated other comprehensive loss consisted of the following:

(In millions)	Foreign Currency Translation	Hedging	Defined Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss attributable to TechnipFMC plc	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss attributable to Non-controlling interest
December 31, 2017	$ (1,014.6)	$ 27.8	$ (16.9)	$ (1,003.7)	$ 0.6
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, net of tax	(141.1)	(32.2)	—	(173.3)	1.0
Reclassification adjustment for net losses included in net income, net of tax	—	(3.4)	0.3	(3.1)	—
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(141.1)	(35.6)	0.3	(176.4)	1.0
June 30, 2018	$ (1,155.7)	$ (7.8)	$ (16.6)	$ (1,180.1)	$ 1.6

Reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive loss consisted of the following:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	
Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss) Components	Amount Reclassified out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss				Affected Line Item in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
Gains (losses) on hedging instruments					
Foreign exchange contracts	$ 1.1	$ (10.7)	$ 3.6	$ (25.4)	Revenue
	3.5	1.6	5.1	1.5	Cost of sales
	(0.1)	0.2	—	0.2	Selling, general and administrative expense
	—	—	—	(0.1)	Research and development expense
	[illegible]	(21.8)			

We recognize compensation expense and the corresponding tax benefits for awards under the Plan. Share-based compensation expense for nonvested share options and time-based and performance-based restricted stock units was $12.9 million and $13.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and $25.8 million and $24.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

NOTE 14. IMPAIRMENT, RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER EXPENSES

Impairment, restructuring and other expenses were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Subsea	$ 11.0	$ 6.0	$ 14.1	$ 12.7
Onshore/Offshore	(9.1)	(27.7)	(5.6)	(28.0)
Surface Technologies	4.3	2.8	6.7	4.2
Corporate and other	5.2	6.6	7.7	8.5
Total impairment, restructuring and other expenses	$ 11.4	$ (12.3)	$ 22.9	

Contingent liabilities associated with legal matters

A purported shareholder class action filed in 2017 and amended in January 2018 and captioned Prause v. TechnipFMC, et al., No. 4:17-cv-02368 (S.D. Texas) is pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas against the Company and certain current officers and a former employee of the Company. The suit alleges violations of the federal securities laws in connection with the Company's restatement of our first quarter 2017 financial results and a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting announced on July 24, 2017. The Company is vigorously contesting the litigation and cannot predict its duration or outcome.

On March 28, 2016, FMC Technologies received an inquiry from the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") related to the DOJ's investigation of whether certain services Unaoil S.A.M. provided to its clients, including FMC Technologies, violated the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"). On March 29, 2016, Technip S.A. also received an inquiry from the DOJ related to Unaoil. We are cooperating with the DOJ's investigations and, with regard to FMC Technologies, a related investigation by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

In late 2016, Technip S.A. was contacted by the DOJ regarding its investigation of offshore platform projects awarded between 2003 and 2007, performed in Brazil by a joint venture company in which Technip S.A. was a minority participant, and we have also raised with DOJ certain other projects performed by Technip S.A. subsidiaries in Brazil between 2002 and 2013. The DOJ has also inquired about projects in Ghana and Equatorial Guinea that were awarded to Technip S.A. subsidiaries in 2008 and 2009, respectively. We are cooperating with the DOJ in its investigation into potential violations of the FCPA in connection with these projects. We have contacted the Brazilian authorities and are cooperating with their investigation concerning the projects in Brazil and have also contacted French authorities about certain of the existing matters.

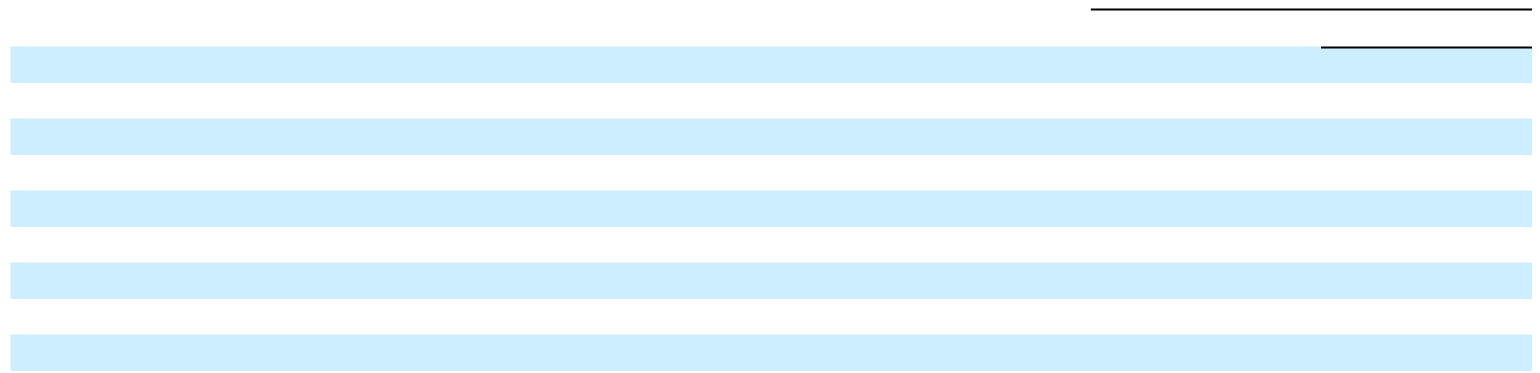
Certain of the government investigations have identified issues relating to potential non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including the FCPA, Brazilian and French law, related to these historic matters. U.S. authorities have a broad range of civil and criminal sanctions under the FCPA and other laws and regulations, which they may seek to impose against corporations and individuals in appropriate circumstances including, but not limited to, fines, penalties and modifications to business practices and compliance programs. These authorities have entered into agreements with, and obtained a range of sanctions against, numerous public corporations and individuals arising from allegations of improper payments whereby civil and/or criminal penalties were imposed. Recent civil and criminal settlements have included fines of tens or hundreds of millions of dollars, deferred prosecution agreements, guilty pleas and other sanctions, including the requirement that the relevant corporation retain a monitor to oversee its compliance with the FCPA. Brazilian and French authorities also have a range of sanctions available to them and have recently imposed substantial fines on corporations for anti-corruption violations. Any of these remedial measures, if applicable to us, as well as potential customer reaction to such remedial measures, could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition to the above-referenced matters, we are involved in various pending or potential legal actions or disputes in the ordinary course of our business. Management is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of these actions because of their inherent uncertainty. However, management believes that the most probable, ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTE 16. INCOME TAXES

Our provision for income taxes for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 reflected effective tax rates of 37.0% and 35.1%, respectively. Our provision (benefit) for income tax for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 reflected effective tax rates of 36.1% and 48.9%, respectively. The year-over-year decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily due to favorable changes in forecasted earnings mix and reduced impact of losses in jurisdictions with a full valuation allowance. In addition, individual tax items, combined with higher profitability in the current period, had less of an impact on the effective rate in the six months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to the same periods in 2017.

Th



Foreign exchange rate instruments embedded in purchase and sale contracts - The purpose of these instruments is to match offsetting currency payments and receipts for particular projects, or comply with government restrictions on the currency used to purchase goods in certain countries. At June 30

The following table presents the location of gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of income related to derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges:

Location of Fair Value Hedge Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income			
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Other income (expense), net	$ (13.6)	$ 28.8	$ (10.7)	$ 49.7

The following tables present the location of gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income and/or the consolidated statements of income related to derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges:

	Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI (Effective Portion)			
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Foreign exchange contracts	$ (54.7)	$ 25.9	$ (40.5)	$ 60.3

Location of Cash Flow Hedge Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income	Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)			
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Foreign exchange contracts				
Revenue	$ 1.1	$ (10.7)	$ 3.6	$ (25.4)
Cost of sales	3.5	1.6	5.1	1.5
Selling, general and administrative expense	(0.1)	0.2	[illegible]	0.2
Research and development expense	—	—	—	(0.1)
], net				

The following table presents the location of gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of income related to derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments:

Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Instruments Not Designated as Hedging Instruments)			
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Foreign exchange contracts				
Revenue	$ (1.2)	$ (0.3)	$ (0.9)	$ —
Cost of sales	0.1	—	0.2	(0.5)
Other income (expense), net	11.8	(0.6)	(1.6)	32.1
Total	$ 10.7	$ (0.9)	$ (2.3)	$ 31.6

Balance Sheet Offsetting - We exe

NOTE 18. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis were as follows:

	June 30, 2018				December 31, 2017			
(In millions)	Total	Level 1						

Change in the fair value of our Level 3 mandatorily redeemable financial liability is recorded as interest expense on the consolidated statements of income and is presented below:

(In millions)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017
Balance at beginning of period	$ 312.0	$ 174.8
Less: Gains (losses) recognized in net interest expense	(120.3)	(129.6)
Less: Settlements	124.2	76.6
Balance at end of period	$ 308.1	$ 227.8

Redeemable noncontrolling interest - In the first quarter of 2018, we acquired a 51% share in Island Offshore. The noncontrolling interest is recorded as mezzanine equity at fair value. The fair value measurement is based upon significant unobservable inputs not observable in the market and is consequently classified as a Level 3 fair value measurement. See Note 2 to our condensed consolidated financial statements of this Quarterly Report for additional disclosure related to the acquisition.

Derivative financial instruments - We used the income approach as the valuation technique to m

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF

O

CONSOLICONSOLIO

Merger Transaction and Integration Costs

Merger transaction and integration costs of $9.0 million were incurred inĎ

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF TECHNIPFMC PLC
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change	
(In millions, except %)	2018	2017	$	%
Revenue	$ 6,086.1	$ 7,233.0	$ (1,146.9)	(15.9)
Costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	4,946.8	6,142.3	(1,195.5)	(19.5)
Selling, general and administrative expense	584.5	522.1	62.4	12.0
Research and development expense	94.7	92.5	2.2	2.4
Impairment, restructuring and other expenses (Note 14)	22.9	(2.6)	25.5	n/a
Merger transaction and integration costs (Note 2)	14.6	78.0	(63.4)	(81.3)
Total costs and expenses	5,663.5	6,832.3	(1,168.8)	(17.1)
Other income (expense), net	(23.0)	13.2	(36.2)	(274.2)
Income from equity affiliates (Note 9)	54.2	22.1	32.1	145.2
Net interest expense	(138.3)	(154.2)	15.9	10.3
Income before income taxes	315.5	281.8	33.7	12.0
Provision for income taxes (Note 16)	114.0	138.0	(24.0)	(17.4)
Net income	201.5	143.8	57.7	40.1
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(0.7)	2.4	(3.1)	(129.2)
Net income attributable to TechnipFMC plc	$ 200.8	$ 146.2	$ 54.6	37.3

Reve Cp6Ŏ

Mer

SEGMENT RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF TECHNIPFMC PLC
THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017

Segment operating profit is defined as total segment revenue less segment operating expenses. Certain items have been excluded in computing segment operating profit and are included in corporate items. See Note 5 to our condensed consolidated financial statements of this Quarterly Report for more information.

Subsea

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Favorable/(Unfavorable)	
(In millions, except % and pts.)	2018	2017	$	%
Revenue	$ 1,217.4	$ 1,730.3	(512.9)	(29.6)
Operating profit	$ 75.9	$ 236.1	(160.2)	(67.9)
Operating profit as a percentage of revenue	6.2%	13.6%		(7.4)pts.

Subsea revenue decreased $512.9 million or 29.6% year-over-year, primarily driven by projects in Asia Pacific, Africa and North America that progressed towards completion. Subsea revenue continues to be negatively impacted by prior period lower inbound orders related to the market downturn.

Subsea operating profit as a percentage of revenue decreased year-over-year, primarily due to the anticipated revenue decline, partially offset by Merger synergies and other cost reduction activities, and the successful conclusion of key project milestones.

Subsea operating profit in the second quarter of 2018 included $11.0 million of impairment, restructuring and other severance charges compared to $6.0 million in the second quarter of 2017.

Onshore/Offshore

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Favorable/(Unfavorable)	
(In millions, except % and pts.)	2018	2017	$	%
Revenue	$ 1,342.4	$ 1,812.9	(470.5)	(26.0)
Operating profit	$ 171.3	$ 204.5	(33.2)	(16.2)
Operating profit as a percentage of revenue	12.8%	11.3%		1.5pts.

Onshore/Offshore revenue decreased $470.5 million or 26.0% year-over-year. The decrease was primarily driven by the progress towards completion on major projects, primarily

SEGMENT RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF TECHNIPFMC PLC
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017

Segment operating profit is defined as total segment revenue less segment operating expenses. Certain items have been excluded in computing segment operating profit and are included in corporate items. See Note 5 to our condensed consolidated financial statements of this Quarterly Report for more information.

Subsea

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Favorable/(Unfavorable)	
(In millions, except %)	2018	2017	$	%
Revenue	$ 2,397.6	$ 3,107.0	(709.4)	(22.8)
Operating profit	$ 130.3	$ 290.3	(160.0)	(55.1)
Operating profit as a percentage of revenue	5.4%	9.3%		(3.9pts.)

Subsea revenue decreased $709.4 million year-over-year, primarily driven by projects in Asia Pacific, Africa and North America that progressed towards completion. Subsea revenue continues to be negatively impacted by prior period lower inbound orders related to the market downturn.

Subsea operating profit as a percentage of revenue decreased year-over-year, primarily due to the anticipated revenue decline, partially offset by Merger synergies and other cost reduction activities, and the successful conclusion of key project milestones.

Subsea operating profit for the first six months of 2018 included $14.1 million in restructuring, impairment and other severance charges compared to $12.7 million in the prior year.

Onshore/Offshore

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Favorable/(Unfavorable)	
(In millions, except %)	2018	2017	$	%
Revenue	$ 2,915.8	$ 3,576.9	(661.1)	(18.5)
Operating profit	$ 374.2	$ 347.3	26.9	7.7
Operating profit as a percentage of revenue	12.8%	9.7%		3.1pts.

Onshore/Offshore revenue decreased $661.1 million year-over-year. The decrease was primarily driven by major projects, including Yamal LNG and BP Juniper, that progressed towards completion. This decrease was partially offset by achieving strong progress on ENOC's Jebel Ali refinery expansion project, Shell's Prelude FLNG and SOCAR's Azerikimya petrochemical projects.

Onshore/Offshore operating profit as a percentage of revenue increased year-over-year due to a favorable mix of project margins.

Operating profit in the first six months of 2018 was favorably impacted by $5.6 million of restructuring and other expense related to settlements on restructured projects and operations.

Surface Technologies

(In millions, except %)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018		Favorable/(Unfavorable) $	%
	2018	2017	$	%
Revenue	$ 772.7	$ 548.4	224.3	40.9
Operating profit (loss)	$ 82.1	$ (19.6)	101.7	n/a
Operating profit (loss) as a percentage of revenue	10.6%	(3.6)%		14.2

Surface Technologies revenue increased $224.3 million year-over-year primarily driven by increased activity in the North American market. The solid growth in North America reflected increased demand for hydraulic fracturing services, wellhead systems and pressure control equipment and services. Outside of North America, revenues also increased year-over-year primarily driven by the Asia Pacific region.

Surface Technologies operating profit as a percentage of revenue increased significantly year-over-year. This increase was primarily driven by higher volume in North America and an improved cost structure, partially offset by continued international pricing pressures.

Operating profit in the first six months of 2018 compared to the first six months of 2017 was negatively impacted by an increase of $2.5 million related to impairment, restructuring and other severance charges.

Corporate Items

(In millions, except %)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	2017	Favorable/(Unfavorable) $	%
Corporate expense	$ (132.8)	$ (182.0)	49.2	27.0

Corporate ense decreased

INBOUND ORDERS AND ORDER BACKLOG

Inbound orders - Inbound orders represent the estimated sales value of confirmed customer orders received during the reporting period.

	Inbound Orders			
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In millions)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Subsea	$ 1,516.2	$ 1,773.0	$ 2,744.0	$ 2,439.0
Onshore/Offshore	2,300.8	1,103.7	4,150.4	1,785.7
Surface Technologies	414.7	276.3	824.3	517.8
Total inbound orders	$ 4,231.7	$ 3,153.0	$ 7,718.7	$ 4,742.5

Order backlog - Order backlog is calculated as the estimated sales value of unfilled, confirmed customer orders at the reporting date. See "*Transaction Price Allocated to the Remaining Unsatisfied Performance Obligations*" Note 4 to our condensed consolidated financial statements of this Quarterly Report for more information on order backlog.

	Order Backlog	
(In millions)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Subsea	$ 6,177.0	$ 6,203.9
Onshore/Offshore	8,279.5	6,369.1
Surface Technologies	415.3	409.8
Total order backlog	$ 14,871.8	$ 12,982.8

Subsea - Order backlog for Subsea at June 30, 2018 decreased by $26.9 million compared to December 31, 2017. The decrease includes a one-time reduction of $50.8 million related to the adoption of ASC Topic 606. Subsea backlog of $6.2 billion at June 30, 2018 was composed of various Subsea projects, including Energean's Karish; Eni's Coral; Petrobras's PLSV service contracts and flexible pipe projects; VNG Norge's Fenja and Total's Kaombo.

Onshore/Offshore - Onshore/Offshore order backlog at June 30, 2018 increased by $1.9 billion compared to December 31, 2017. The increase includes a one-time adjustment of [illegible] related to the adoption of ASC Topic 606. The adjustment is primarily related to additional [illegible] that is now included in backlog, reflecting a change in the timing of order recognition. Onshore/Offshore backlog of $8.3 billion [illegible] projects, including Yamal LNG; Hindustan Urvarak and Rasa[illegible]

Debt and L

CRITICAL

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of June 30, 2018, and under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluat

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Within the quarter management decided to wind down all business related to Iran, with the exception of seeking to collect outstanding receivables for work previously completed in Iran, and the Company will not accept any new work related to Iran.

Pursuant to section 13(r) of the Exchange Act, two of our non-U.S. subsidiaries have contracts with entities in Iran. We have prepared a feasibility study related to improvements to an olefins plant in Iran. We are also providing engineering and design services for the construction of an ethylene plant in Iran. We received no revenue under any of the contracts for the three months ended June 30, 2018. The expected revenue from the olefins plant and the ethylene plant is 250,000 Euros and 8,000,000 Euros, respectively, which is less than 0.1% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017. We also have a non-binding arrangement with an engineering, procurement and construction company in Iran for the purpose of jointly bidding and negotiating for work on two projects in Iran. We do not intend to pursue any of the projects under the non-binding arrangement, and it is not expected to generate any revenue.

We have submitted bids to or had discussions with companies in Iran, including some that may be owned or controlled by the Government of Iran, regarding potential future projects in Iran. We intend to withdraw all pending bids related to Iran and will not accept a contract award related to such a project.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a)
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. 1350
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. 1350
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document

* Furnished with this Quarterly Report on Form 10Q

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14(A) AND RULE 15D-14(A)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED

I, Douglas J. Pferdehirt, certify that:

1.

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14(A) AND RULE 15D-14(A)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED

I, Maryann T. Mannen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2018 of TechnipFMC plc (the “registrant”);

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
UNDER SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY
ACT OF 2002, 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350

I, Douglas J. Pferdehirt, Chief Executive Officer of TechnipFMC plc (the “Company”), do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the SarcJ. [illegible]

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
UNDER SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY
ACT OF 2002, 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350

I, Maryann T. Mannen, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of TechnipFMC plc (the “Company”), do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C.