

### Moving from shore to deeper waters...





Above it all looks the same but...





## What challenges does floating wind brings on crane lifting capabilities...

 Foundations are moored floating steel and/or concrete structures (semi-sub, barge, spar or TLP)

Mooring system with anchors/piles,
Higher tensions in mooring lines

 Lifting operations from ship to floater (height, weights, dynamic loads, weather limits)

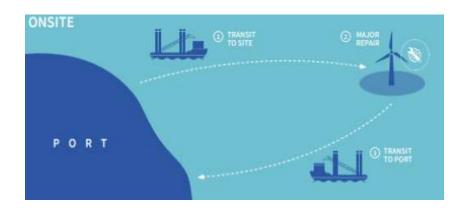
Lack of availability of specialised floating crane vessel, capable of doing offshore lifts at a high cost

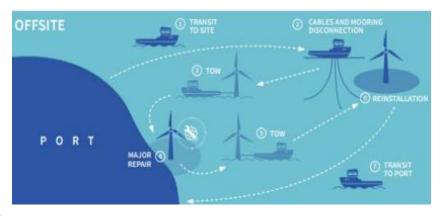
Jack-up Crane Vessel are replaced by floating crane barges or AHTS for tow to and from port, due to deeper water





# Crane vessel has opportunity and challenges, selecting the best options for the full life cycle





### Installation phase (CAPEX):

- Selection of floater Design. (spar, semi-sub, barge or TLP)
- Design interfaces with ML, anchors/piles, Cables.
- Infrastructure maturity at port of fabrication/assembly
- Location of wind farm (further from shore / Commercialisation)

#### Operational phase(OPEX):

- Impact on floater, moorings and cables when towed to port during major repair
- Restrictions in port logistics and draft restrictions when bringing floater into port
- Maintaining power production if floater is disconnected
- Limited Crane technology available to do major repair on site.





# Future technologies which has the potential to impact floating wind commercialisation





- Crawler crane technology for onshore might move to floating wind?
- New advanced crane vessels for offshore installation or maintenance?
- Offshore floating docks for maintenance of floaters?





# De-risking the commercialisation of floating wind by looking at full life-cycle for wind turbines

		Readiness	Complexity	Relevance	Cost	Availability	Risks
Installation CAPEX.	ATHS availability and relevance		<b>:</b>	* * *	\$	7 7 7	4
	Craned Heavy lift vessels availability and relevance		•	## ##	\$ \$	دد	1
	Infrastructure maturity at port of fabrication/assembly	10 m	••	* * *	\$ \$	۵	ALC: N
	Selection of Floater Design. ( <u>spar</u> , semi-sub, barge, TLP) engagements with WGT suppliers		©	* * *	\$ \$	٠ ٠	WI THE STATE OF TH
Maintenance OPEX.	ATHS availability and relevance		$\odot$	* * *	\$	222	4
	Crane Heavy lift vessels availability and relevance	-	<b>:</b>	* * *	\$ \$ \$	د	~
	Infrastructure maturity at port of fabrication/assembly		$\odot$	<b>*</b> *	\$	222	4
	Selection of Floater Design. ( <u>spar</u> , semi-sub, barge, TLP) engagement with WGT suppliers.		<b>:</b>	* * *	\$ \$	دد	1



## OUR VIEW TODAY: Crane vessel vs.

### towing floaters to port

- Lack of floating wind farms to justify New Crane vessels
- Reduced heavy maintenance requirements and improved turbine technologies will reduce volumes
- An oversupply of existing AHTS will maintain the Tow to Port as favourable and cost optimised option





## Thank You



## Maersk Supply Service at a glance

EXPERTISE

INDUSTRIES



Wind

Ocean Cleaning

△ Decommissioning

Deep Sea Metals

Towing & Mooring

Moorings Management

- Rig support
- Supply and cargo
- Subsea construction
- Decommissioning
- Well intervention
- Iceberg management
- Surveying and sampling

1967

established

1100

Offshore employees

220

Onshore employees

41

vessels

10

Global locations

