

Offshore wind construction and service

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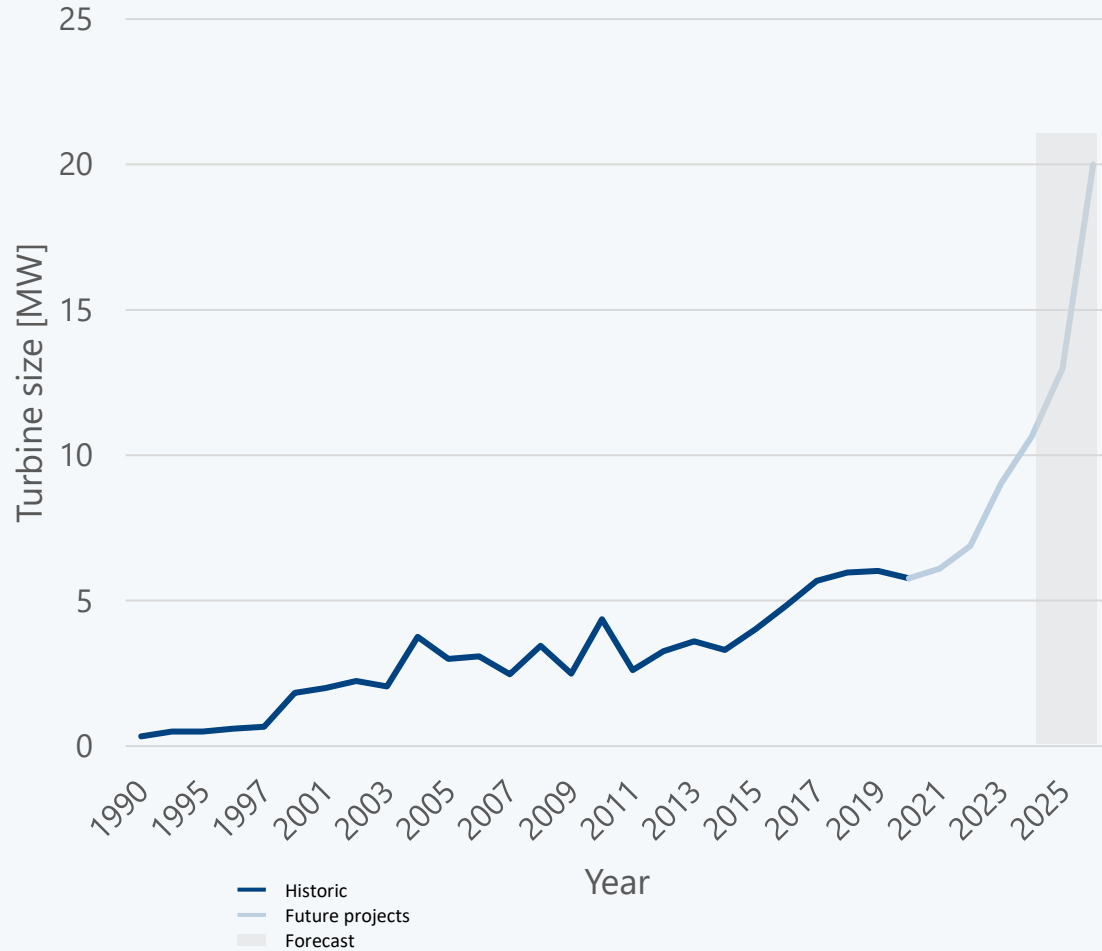
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Vestas launched their 15 MW offshore wind turbine this year, and sizes are expected to continue to increase

Average turbine size by year of construction start



V236-15.0 MW
Vestas
 Single turbine can produce 80 GWh per year

Blade length: 115.5 m
 Rotor diameter: 236 m

2024

20 MW turbine
 Total weight (tower, nacelle, blades) > 3000 t*

Rotor diameter: 275 m*

2030?

Sources: Vestas, 4C Offshore

Note: *estimates

Larger turbines, foundations and deeper waters require adjustments in wind construction



Foundation installation

- Motion compensation
- Lift capacity:
 - Foundations with weights exceeding 3000t
- Lift radius:
 - Footprint of jackets



Turbine installation

- Lift height and radius:
 - Hub height reaching above 135 m
- Lift capacity:
 - Turbine components weight increasing with size
- Operating depth:
 - Projects are moving further from shore to deeper waters



Floating offshore wind

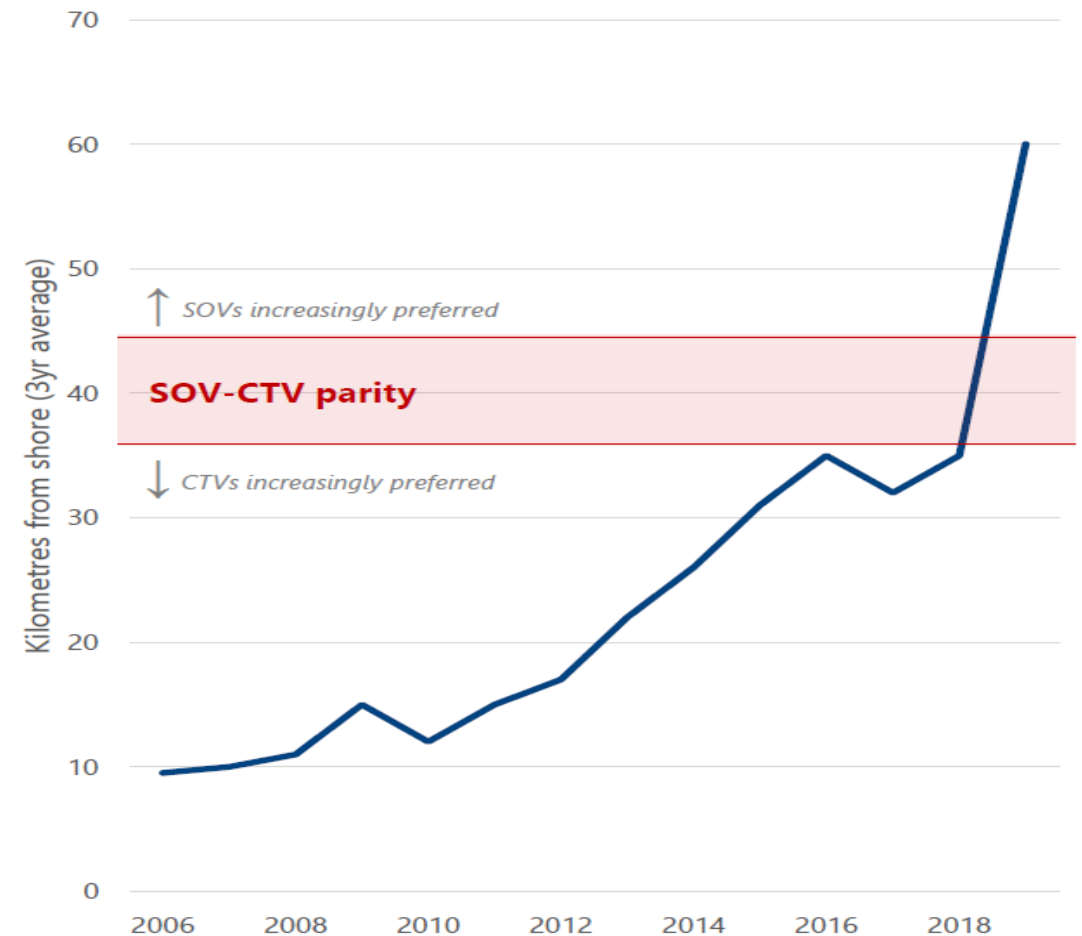
- Share of floating wind will increase, and LCOE will decrease
- Several different floater designs available
- Fully assembled tow-to-site has been a common installation choice for floating offshore wind

There is growing demand for SOVs caused by a multitude of factors

SOVs preferred for newer wind farms

- SOVs are outperforming as distances are widened as a direct result of large scale OWF
- SOVs increases the accessibility window, which dramatically reduces O&M costs
 - CTVs are limited to <Hs 1.5m, while SOV vessels can work in harsh conditions, with criteria between Hs 2.5 and 3 meters, with 25 meters per second winds
 - Can Increase uptime from 60% to 80%
- Competitiveness increases with clustered OWF, which will only increase as the capacity installed expand
- Larger OWF will lead to more demand for technicians who can be present for longer durations

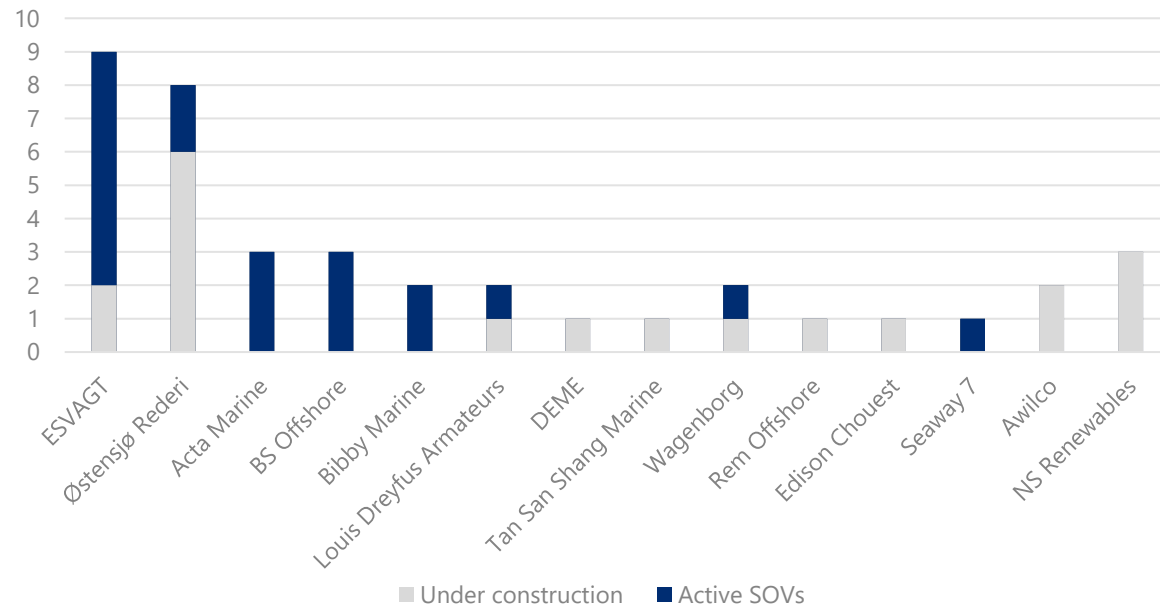
Trade-off between CTV and SOV



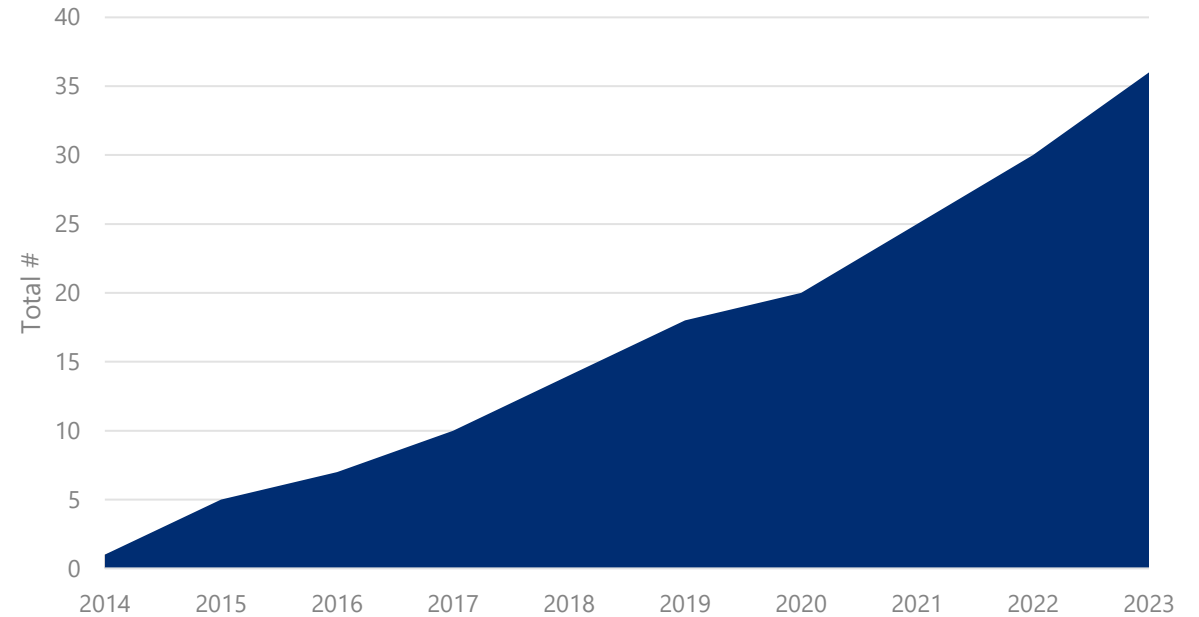
Looking forward demand for SOVs expected to increase significantly

Demand outlook

- There are currently 51 forecasted windfarms expected to be commissioned by 2030 that resides 40km or farther from shore
- There may be up to 32 wind farms that would need an SOV charter in the next decade
 - 17 in Europe
 - 9 in Asia
 - 6 in the US



Fleet development



- Mix of «traditional sov players» as well as recent debutants such as IWS
- Majority of the SOV newbuilds are intended for the European market, with the exception of ECO in the US and TSS Marine for Taiwan
- Large amount of smaller CTV owners that wants to take the leap towards the SOV market