Work Package WP2 Legal Requirements, Local Engagement & Cross Border Policy Development

Task 2.2: Support to Maritime Spatial Planning

Task leader: DURED
Other partners involved: Beia, CMU, UMG
Timing: M2 to M60
Task objective: This task led by DURED aims to support Maritime spatial planning (MSP) in the Black Sea, in order to prepare the deployment of FOWT coherently in an efficient, safe and sustainable way.
Action plan: DURED with the support of Beia, CMU and UMG will gather local data from Bulgaria, Romania, and Turkey (but also, when available, from Georgia and Ukraine, which are part of the Black Sea Offshore Wind Energy Federation) to support the relevant stakeholders (FOWT developers, industrial stakeholders, regional authorities, etc.) to reduce potential conflicts around FOWT implementation process, encourage investment through predictability, transparency and legal certainty, and ensure environmental protection. Potential conflicts of FOWT with, e.g., tourism, fisheries, shipping lanes, lay pipelines or submarine cables will be studied. The assessment will be published at M30 (D2.2).

Task 2.3: Assessment of barriers and key drivers in the development of floating offshore wind and the mapping of
concerns and needs of industrial stakeholders
Task leader: CEPS
Other partners involved: IREC, Eolink, CMU, Beia, BUL, DURED, UMG
Timing: M2 to M60
Task objective: This task aims to (i) provide an overview of existing barriers and key drivers, also those region-specific, to upscale the development of floating offshore wind and (ii) by mapping regional industrial stakeholders, to identify their needs and concerns regarding floating offshore wind technologies.
Action plan:

Task 2.3.1. In order to integrate the FOWT and set up the entire FOWT chain in the context of industrial clusters in
the region, IREC in close collaboration with local partners (Eolink, CMU, Beia, CEPS, BUL, DURED, UMG) will
conduct a barrier dimension analysis. This analysis will allow identifying the barriers to the FOWT deployment in the Black Sea. Relying upon the input from WP6 (T.6.1-T6.4), the following steps will be taken: 1) the identification of barriers (technical, economic, financial, institutional, social, cultural, etc.) and their influence on FOWT development;
2) a hierarchisation and evaluation of barriers by their weighted ranking; 3) recommendations on barriers' removals. This analysis will be performed in close collaboration with the Consortium partners representing all the project's areas and will ground further work on replication sites in WP6 T6.5 and WP7.

Task 2.3.2. With the aim of lowering various barriers identified in Task 2.3.1, CEPS in close collaboration with other Consortium partners (IREC, Eolink, CMU, Beia, BUL, DURED, UMG) will analyse needs and concerns of stakeholders associated with industrial offshore wind clusters coupled with other low-carbon activities. This sub-task will pave the road towards identifying replication sites (T.6.5) and elaborating on strategies towards industrialisation and upscale of FOWT in the region (WP7). To achieve this, first, a mapping of the local and regional stakeholders of the wider Black Sea will be performed. When possible, stakeholders from the landlocked countries of Central and Southeast Europe will be also consulted. This is key to ensure pan-regional benefits that FOWT can bring in the path towards decarbonisation in the EU and the wider Europe. Each local partner will send the mapping of the involved stakeholders.
Second, a Task Force will be created at the local level for the pilot project: it will be under the overall supervision of CEPS and led by Beia for Romania, DURED for Turkey, and UMG for Bulgaria. The Task Force will gather representatives from private companies (i.a., energy producers, operators, and supply chains organisations) involved in this pilot project, as well as environmental NGOs and relevant research institutions,

representatives of EU institutions, EU delegations in third countries, national ministries, regulators and local authorities, among others.
Task Force meetings will be conducted regularly and there will be at least 5 meetings (one per year) throughout the project's course. The participants will sign a confidentiality agreement, but part of the debates will be made public. Subject to the interest, stakeholders can create local or issue specific sub-task forces. The local partners will identify potential avenues for discussions, will arrange venues, provide contact lists, contribute to the invitation process, organise the translation if needed.
The Task Force will fuel the discussion on needs and concerns of stakeholders and needed policy options to replicate the pilot in the region. By involving stakeholders from public administration of various levels (EU, national, local) and industry from various sectors and countries, Task Force will seek to facilitate the empowerment of the target stakeholder groups and support bottom-up and top-down solutions. By this, Task 2.3.2 will provide required information for T2.4.
As an outcome of this Task, CEPS in close collaboration with IREC and other partners will develop a report that will outline key barriers, drivers and challenges of the key players in FOWT deployment in the wider Black Sea area (D.2.3).
The engagement with the societal stakeholders and the assessment of public support towards FOWT will be in parallel addressed in WP6 (T.6.4). The general awareness raising activities are envisaged in WP8.

Task 2.4: Policy options for cross-border development of floating offshore wind in the region
Task leader: CEPS
Other partners involved: IREC, Eolink, Petroceltic, CMU, Beia, DURED, UMG
Timing: M6 to M60
Task objective: This task aims to (i) identify and analyse public policy options to support FOWT development in the
region and (ii) to create an engaging 'narrative' for FOWT with the aim of allowing for cross-country learning on how
to incentivise FOWT development in the region.
Action plan:

Task 2.4.1. In order to address concerns and needs of regional stakeholders identified in T2.3, CEPS will carry out
the review of (new) policy instruments for FOWT deployment. Also literature on new market creation and radical innovations will be reviewed. This review will be complemented with targeted interviews with relevant stakeholders and will rely also upon Task Force in T.2.3.

Task 2.4.2. A set of several case studies highlighting the current pilot FOWT projects across the world can be performed
by CEPS according to a comparative policy analysis methodology. Potential case studies will provide a historical overview of FOWT development in line with various renewable energy policies and will provide a comparison of relevant contextual factors related to geography, policy spill-overs, industrial policies etc. Both T.2.4.1 and T.2.4.2 will result in D2.4.

Task 2.4.3. Based on the ongoing work of two sub-tasks listed above, CEPS will look at how to incentivise FOWT in
the region and beyond.
A cross-border nature of offshore wind requires a cross-border bottom-up cooperation between regional stakeholders. Regional cooperation is a key prerequisite for planning offshore wind farms, and for establishing a framework for commercialisation of both electricity and – potentially – adjacent production of low-carbon products, such as hydrogen, in the region. Outcome of this work will be two policy briefs to feed the ongoing policy debate.
One will be published at the earlier stage of the project and will aim to provide lessons learnt based on the project's preliminary results. The second will be delivered towards the end of the project. Policy Briefs will aim to frame an engaging 'narrative' that could incentivise FOWT deployment and, broader, energy and industrial decarbonisation in a carbon-intensive region. They will be published separately in M30 and M58 and will be submitted in the form of a policy dossier at the end of the project (D2.5).
The Task Force created during T.2.3 will use the results of this WP to help draft the Replication Strategy of T7.4.

Sarcina 2.4.3. Pe baza activității continue a două subsarcini enumerate mai sus, CEPS va analiza cum să stimuleze FOWT în regiune și nu numai.

O caracteristică transfrontalieră a energiei eoliene offshore necesită o cooperare transfrontalieră de jos în sus între părțile interesate regionale. Cooperarea regională este o condiție prealabilă cheie pentru planificarea parcurilor eoliene offshore și pentru stabilirea unui cadru pentru comercializarea atât a energiei electrice, cât și – potențial – a producției adiacente de produse cu emisii scăzute de carbon, cum ar fi hidrogenul, în regiune. Rezultatul acestei lucrări vor fi două note de politică pentru a alimenta dezbaterea politică în curs.

Una va fi publicată în etapa anterioară a proiectului și va avea ca scop furnizarea de lecții învățate pe baza rezultatelor preliminare ale proiectului. A doua va fi livrată spre finalul proiectului. ***Politic Briefs*** va avea ca scop să întocmească o „narațiune" captivantă care ar putea stimula desfășurarea FOWT și, mai larg, decarbonizarea energetică și industrială într-o regiune cu consum intens de carbon. Acestea vor fi publicate separat în M30 și M58 și vor fi depuse sub forma unui dosar de politică la sfârșitul proiectului (D2.5).

Grupul operativ creat în timpul T.2.3 va folosi rezultatele acestui WP pentru a ajuta la elaborarea Strategiei de replicare a T7.4.

Package WP3- Adaptative Design from Data Collection and Specifications

Objectives
The aim of this WP is to provide the detailed design of the floating wind turbine demonstrator suited for low to medium wind areas. The final documentation will include drawings, 'calculation notes', 'production orders' and 'logistics processes'. The design of the turbine is based on a wind turbine available on the second-hand market at a lower cost. Eolink has established cooperation with a supplier for another Eolink's project in France. BLOW intends to take advantage of that relationship so that the turbine supplier and the turbine model have been already identified. The turbine will include a new rotor with a large diameter of 140m in order to ensure a low power density (<300W/m² specifically suitable for lower wind areas). The turbine will be modelled together with the innovative pyramidal structure developed by Eolink; that allows for a 30% lighter structure compared to 'standard' semi-submersible float and for more flexible and longer blades (as a result of the pyramidal shape, the distance between the tower and the blade tip is increased) resulting in a higher annual energy production (AEP). The design will include the innovative mooring system with a Single Point Mooring. This is a standard in the Oil & Gas industry, but it is new for the floating offshore wind industry.

Description
Description of work
Task 3.1: Local geographical analysis and wind potential assessment
Task leader: CMU
Other partners involved: Eolink, Petroceltic, Beia
Timing: M1 to M32
Task objective: Geographical analysis will furnish valuable information for the project that will be needed before the deployment of the equipment at the final location. The seabed structure will be assessed by Petroceltic considering the experience gained from its existing Galata platform located on the site. Waves parameters and sea currents will be also assessed for the deployment and the maintenance of the turbine. Wind resource assessment based on local measurement is key to fully optimise the design of the structure. In addition, it will provide important data for future replications in the area as local measurements are requested by investors and lenders for an accurate assessment of energy production of future commercial wind farms. Furthermore, on the technical side, maximum wind speed will notably be important for dimensioning the mooring system and waves, and surface sea currents measurement are notably used to properly define
the operation and maintenance plan (to define an operational window when activities can be carried out).
Action Plan:
(1) Wind monitoring equipment will be mounted by CMU on the Petroceltic oil platform, which will be close to the turbine. This will avoid excessive costs with a separate/independent device mounted on a buoy, with its own power source, mooring system, transfer data system, etc.
(2) Data will be collected from M2 until M18. After this period, for project replicability, CMU will move the wind monitoring equipment on an oil platform in Romania, for potential replication. Location: 93 km N-E

Constanta City, (44,63N, 29,60E); bathymetric=50m. This will provide an accurate wind potential database, also for the Romanian zone of the Black Sea (12-month measurement period from M20 to M32 in the Romanian area).
(3) Waves and surface sea currents local measurement will be assessed. CMU will also use Petroceltic's oil platform for mounting the monitoring equipment. For safety reasons, maintenance vessels will leave the port only when the ship master receives the information about wave height.
Eolink will design and optimise the system in the following tasks of this WP (T3.2), based on the local data (wind potential, waves and sea current) measured and the wind database provided by CMU.

Task 3.6: Environmental Water Sensors design
Task leader: Beia
Other partners involved: CMU
Timing: M1 to M21
Task objective: The objective of this task is to design, develop and implement a robust and complete sensing system for environmental monitoring. The system will consist of a set of sensors – electronical, electro-chemical, optical, acoustic, position. It will include the electronic interfacing elements and the intelligent decision equipment allowing monitoring and saving the working parameters. The sensor system will be composed of environmental sensors and monitoring systems to poll the conditions of equipment like pilons, lines, structures, pumps, cages, nets, etc.
Action Plan: The list of sensors and monitoring parameters will be analysed depending on the specific conditions from the pilot site and in correlation with the data provided in WP3 (T3.1).
The standards compliance relation comes together with: (i) formal pragmatic conditions that requirements should satisfy to be considered compliant; (ii) a formal definition of the compliance problem, i.e., the problem that the engineer should resolve to verify that requirements are compliant; (iii) testable hypotheses about how regulatory compliance of requirements is verified.
For the different sensors employed to measure and monitor various physical and chemical parameters, such as water temperature, level, flow, salinity, turbidity, pH, dissolved O2, and CO2, as well as the toxic gases (NO2, NO3, NH3), the integration in the IoT based marine environment monitoring system will be designed. In order to control the sensors through this system, Task 3.6 will be done in strong connection with Task 3.1, including UV-VIS water quality spectroscopy using visible light and hyperspectral cameras, sound biometry analysis based on off-shore sounds using aqua-phones for underwater fish bioacoustics and vibro-acoustics for birds and tractive forces of waves/winds on maritime structures. The advanced IoT-based marine environment monitoring and protection system would also be able to control gas/ion sensors, devices, or equipment within the monitored marine environment, to adjust some physical and chemical parameters and to check the marine environment.

WP4 Pilot Set-up

Objectives
The aim of this Work Package is
(1) to manufacture a disruptive floating foundation, including 4 pyramidal legs replacing the tower. The manufacturing process will take advantage of low-cost shipbuilding industry techniques based on steel modules made of steel plates;
(2) to adapt a 5 MW offshore turbine to the disruptive floating structure in collaboration with the turbine supplier already identified;
(3) to procure electrical components connecting the floating offshore wind unit to Petroceltic Oil & Gas platform;
(4) to procure the innovative mooring system allowing the floating unit to weathervane around the Single Point Mooring; and
(5) to assemble the turbine and the float, to install manufactured and procured equipment and eventually commission the floating unit. The task will start with the detailed design delivered by WP3 and will end up with an innovative floating offshore wind unit fully commissioned and ready to operate (WP5).

Task 4.2: System Assembly, Deployment and Commissioning
Task leader: GSP
Other partners involved: Eolink, Petroceltic, CMU, Beia, Bexco
Timing: M30 to M40

Task objective: The objective of this task is to install and connect electrical and mooring equipment, and to commission
the floating unit.
Action Plan:
(1) To safely ship the nacelle and blades to the harbour where the assembly will be performed.
(2) To safely assemble the float and the turbine onshore (quayside) as per methods of statements and procedures.
Instrumentation and electrical connections are also performed at this stage, which is finalised with functional tests to
confirm the performance of the floater-turbine assembly.
(3) To safely install the mooring system and power cable as per methods of statements and procedures.
(4) To safely tow the turbine+float unit from the shipyard to the offshore site as per methods of statements and procedures.
(5) To safely hook up the floating unit to the mooring system and to connect the electrical cable.
(6) To commission the SPM buoy and the wind turbine.
(7) To commission the environmental water sensing system.

WP 6 Multi faceted impact Assesment

Objectives
WP6 aims at providing a multi-faceted impact assessment to guide technical decisions and replication of the project.
The specific objectives of WP6 are:
1) an Environmental Impact Assessment;
2) a LCOE analysis and Life Cycle Assessment (LCA);
3) a Safety and Risk assessment, and
4) a Societal impact assessment for public acceptance. All outcomes will be integrated in

Task 6.2: LCOE analysis & LCA assessment
Task leader: IREC
Other partners involved: Eolink, CMU, AGR
Timing: M12 to M60
Task objective: This task focuses on the assessment of the initial CAPEX, LCOE and LCA as indicators to demonstrate the reference scenario to later calculate/demonstrate the potential benefits of the Eolink FOWT technology. IREC will complete the required input data for a FOWapp by gathering data from the technology developers in the project (by using questionnaires); later the tool will be able to make the calculations with its internal functions and modules. Initially, such data will. To gather such information, questionnaires will be shared with developers.

Task 6.2.1: Initial LCOE Assessment. Floating substructure developers and cables and moorings developers will be asked to provide data regarding their designs (components costs), manufacturing costs, transport and installation and O&M. LCOE will be calculated by the FOWApp tool using the reference scenario. The tool will provide potential energy production, losses and CAPEX and OPEX costs for an initial case.

Task 6.2.2: LCA will focus on the environmental assessment of the FOWT substructures using the LCA methodology.
The LCA will be assessed/validated by industrial partners with their own data regarding materials used in the FOWT design, energy consumptions and emissions throughout the life cycle stages of the FOWT. The FOWApp will be used in the assessment using the reference scenario. The 40% GHG emissions reduction (SO5) will be notably confirmed.

Task 6.2.3: Updated LCOE and LCA Analysis. The outcomes and lessons learned obtained from WP4 will be used for updating the questionnaires, leading to an enhanced and more accurate evaluation of LCOE and LCA of the floating substructure and the whole wind farm.
Action plan:
IREC will adapt and prepare questionnaires to developers and providers, making use of the FOWApp tool for the initial assessment, which will consider different use cases and scenarios. An initial LCOE and LCA

assessment will be developed, and at a later stage of the project, once the results from pilots are validated, the analysis and questionnaires will be updated in regard to LCOE and LCA.

Task 6.3: Safety and Risk assessment
Task leader: EMEC
Other partners involved: Eolink, GSP, Petroceltic
Timing: M3 to M60
Task objective:
The aim of this task is to orient and support safety and risk assessment and management of the floating wind technology demonstration.
Action plan:
Based on best practices and lessons learned resulting of the setup of EMEC's Integrated Management System (created to be aligned with ISO/IEC 17025, ISO/IEC 17020, BS EN ISO 9001, ISO/IEC 45001 and ISO/IEC 14001), EMEC will work with the technical partners to assess and develop a framework for risk and safety management for technology demonstration.
This task will set up a shared risk log early in the project, containing descriptions, analysis and strategies for reducing risk in technology demonstration. Risks will be identified amongst partners (developers, site owners, supply chain), and mitigation actions will be agreed, together with risk owners. The risk log will be reviewed and updated with the partners, as a standing item on consortium meetings.
A HAZID risk assessment will also be performed. This work will start with information collection regarding the basis of design and design of system and power export infrastructure, including a method of installation and O&M, among others.
A series of virtual workshops will be held by EMEC, conducted under a structured HAZID/risk assessment approach.
The identified risks will be fed into the risk log.

Work package WP7 – Industrialisation towards mass production and upscaling actions

Objectives
In order to achieve competitiveness of the cost of energy, the floating offshore wind industry has to combine
(1)innovation,
(2) up-scaled development and
(3) an optimised industrialisation process to address large deployment and possible bottlenecks. Industrialisation will cover manufacturing process, onshore assembly and offshore installation activities.
WPs 3-5 will demonstrate the innovation (1), while WP7 will focus on items (2) and (3) mentioned above:
● The design of the 5MW demonstrator will be up-scaled to a 15-20 MW unit.
● A study of manufacturing processes for the 5MW demonstration unit will be carried out and potential improvements will be assessed.
● A review of existing local facilities and capabilities will be carried out and potential bottlenecks will be identified.
● A conceptual design for a floater fabrication facility or facilities seeking an automated process to allow the future production of 1GW of floating wind power per year will be developed.
● Logistics processes assuming installation of 1GW/year will be defined in terms of harbours organisation, lifting tools and equipment. Logistics is key for floating offshore wind deployment as it requires the management of very large equipment in very large areas. The process has to be deeply investigated in order to anticipate bottlenecks.
Outcomes of the demonstration and its assessment (WP3-WP6) will serve as inputs to continuously improve the upscaled design and industrialisation process in this WP.

Task 7.4: Exploitation Strategy and Replication Roadmap in the Black Sea
Task leader: SCU
Other partners involved: Eolink, Petroceltic, GSP, CMU, Beia, MCE, DURED, AGR
Timing: M36 to M60
Task objective: Based on the previous tasks of this WP, i.e., the design of an upscaled unit toward mass production, and on T6.5 (barriers for the implementation of the project results at a commercial level), SCU will develop an exploitation strategy to:
(i) strengthen the connection of the Consortium with other European and local projects and with key industrial partners to develop appropriate standards for interoperability of developed results;

(ii) further analyse the market and establish the impact of the results around the Black Sea, and (iii) establish better strategies to manage the knowledge and overall outputs of the project, as well as IPR protection, according to the interest of the partners stated in the Consortium Agreement.
Studies to integrate alternative business solutions will be performed by SCU, e.g., isolated off-grid systems including floating offshore wind, system management, energy storage system (hydrogen, CH4, batteries), liquid hydrogen production by electrolysis, etc. to fully integrate the solution within the EU Blue Economy as described in section 2.1.2.
In addition, a replication roadmap in the Black Sea will be elaborated in order to scale up and replicate the demonstration towards floating offshore wind farms. This task will be conducted in close coordination with Eolink and key industrial partners such as GSP and Petroceltic. It will also use the networks of Beia, GSP and CMU in Romania (eg. OMV, Monsson, etc.), but also in Turkey with DURED, and in other low and medium wind speed areas (the Mediterranean Sea, South Korea) with AGR. Target groups and stakeholders are defined in section 2.2.2. CMU will search other possible companies involved in offshore operations (e.g., Black Sea Oil & Gas Company who drills now in two locations in the deep sea area of the Romanian Black Sea zone, where a big gas deposit was found recently). SCU and CMU will try to find solutions for producing at the turbine location not only hydrogen but also e-methanol and to provide commercial ships with alternative fuels. This way turbines can be used off-grid. As part of this plan, DURED will provide meteorological and oceanographic data from the State Meteorological Services of Turkey (the Turkish coast of Black Sea), and together with the data provided by CMU for the western part of the Black Sea, IREC will develop a LCOE heatmap of the Black Sea, which could be used as a decision making tool in GIS and open for other participants. This will be fully integrated to the Exploitation strategy and replication roadmap plan.

Work package WP8 – Dissemination, Communication & Awareness Rising

Work Package Number WP8 **Lead**

Objectives

This WP focuses on the communication and dissemination of the results, aiming for a strong use of the guidelines and the roadmap (mainly produced in WP2 and WP7) after the life of the project to ensure a large replication of activities.
Tailored activities will be planned to specifically reach the right target public, with a specific focus on awareness rising and the general public. This WP details the work to be done to establish in detail the strategy of communication, dissemination and awareness rising as well as put it into practice. Moreover, a strong relation will be established with related initiatives in the EU and the countries of the Black Sea area. Worth noting, some members of the Consortium are already participating in such initiatives.

Description

Description of work:
Task 8.1: Communication & Awareness raising activities
Task leader: Beia
Other partners involved: All
Timing: M1 to M60
Task objective: Dissemination and communication strategy and related materials will be developed in Task 8.1. It will consist of:
● Creating a complete and detailed action plan for Dissemination & Awareness raising together with appropriate communication activities (and incl. monitoring KPI), that will be elaborated at M6 (D8.1);
● Creating the project visual identity and the dedicated project website;
● Spreading the project results in Europe through social networks (Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, Viber and YouTube);
● Keeping track of all project publications and public disclosures;
● Informing all the partners of related events and conferences and participation to the most relevant ones;
● Ensuring no patentable information is disclosed in all templates for external communications.
Beia will set-up and run the project website and prepare most of the dissemination and communication materials and will manage the dissemination tools. All partners will creatively seek opportunities to disseminate the project results through their existing communication channels.

Task 8.2: Implementation of communication activities
Task leader: Beia
Other partners involved: All
Timing: M1 to M60

Task objective: Communication campaigns will be developed and implemented to ensure broad awareness of the project outcomes to the public. Even though the strategy will be detailed in D8.1, some of the actions taken can already be described.
Newsletters will be written every 6 months under the direction of Beia and published every 6 months to report the main developments achieved in the project and future plans. They will be communicated through the different channels presented in section 2.2.
Four communication campaigns will be organised during the project to make the stakeholders and general public aware of the project and its progress. During every communication campaign, a communication workshop (seminar and webinar) will be organised to the larger public (reaching approximately 100 attendees) to promote BLOW activities and to encourage participation and replication. Promotional materials according to the different target groups will be developed and disseminated throughout the communication campaign. As presented in section 1.2.5, one of the workshops will be organised by CMU at M40 and will be dedicated to women empowerment and gender issues in the renewable engineering sector.
Ongoing dissemination to the media will be carried out, including press releases and popularisation articles in order to reach the different targeting audience described in section 2.2. These articles will be published in relevant journals in open access depending on the public target to be reached. In addition, partners will take part in relevant international congresses and fairs (described in section 2.2.) and will promote the project as frequently as possible. The communication team will also promote the possibility to use Petroceltic's platform as a future FOWT testing platform for the after-project.

Task 8.3: Dissemination of project results

Task leader: Beia
Other partners involved: All
Timing: M1 to M60
On scientific dissemination, the project partners will be actively involved in generating scientific content and maximising dissemination and communication opportunities. Scientific conferences and events are important opportunities for dissemination and impact: at least 10 scientific conference presentations and scientific journal articles will be produced during the project. In addition, popularisation or press articles will be published by the partners to present the project's results to target a broad European audience.
Two workshops will be held by CMU and Beia in Constanta. A final BLOW conference will be organised in Brussels, ensuring high visibility for the project's results and final discussion.

Task 8.4: EU Synergies & Other Sea Basins partnership - Clustering activities

Task leader: DURED
Other partners involved: All
Timing: M1 to M60
Task objective: The objective is to increase the synergies and collaborations with ongoing and future EU R&I projects on floating offshore wind and partnerships around the Black Sea. Specific meetings will be organised to achieve this goal, the list will be adjusted during the project implementation. A stakeholder workshop will be organised by CEPS at M48 in Brussel (Belgium) to present the project in terms of:
- Scientific breakthrough and environmental sustainability (Target: academia and industries);
- Economic development (Target: private and/or public European investors);
- Public acceptance (Target: European civil society).

Several similar workshops will be organised by DURED and Beia locally, bringing together the local private and public investors, academics, industrials, civil society, policy-makers and government representatives, in link with task T2.5.
Specific synergies will also be studied, targeting ongoing EU projects on floating offshore wind, local offshore wind initiatives (see section 2.2.2 - target groups to maximise impact), but also the other projects funded under this call in the other Sea basins. Finally, synergies will be addressed with the projects funded under other calls from cluster 5 (eg. HORIZON-CL5-2022-D3-01-02 and HORIZON-CL5-2022-D3-03-04), and potential outcomes of these projects could be integrated in the Exploitation Strategy and Replication Roadmap Plan (WP7).
At the regional level, DURED already initiated the Black Sea Countries Offshore Wind Energy Federation (as of 14 th February 2022. Turkey, Bulgaria, Georgia and Ukraine already joined the cluster; Romania and Russia are pending).
DURED will exploit synergies between BLOW and this Federation to ensure a proper dissemination and potential replication around the Black Sea. Similarly, AGR will map and assess synergies with other stakeholders and Sea basins throughout the world (the Mediterranean Sea, South Korea, Japan, etc.) to maximise BLOW replications.
Additionally, BLOW with contribute, upon invitation by the CINEA, to common information and dissemination activities to increase the visibility and synergies between Horizon Europe supported actions.