



Nordic Offshore Wind Insurance Conditions (NOWIC)

26 May, 2026



- **Welcome address**

Oleksandra Leginevych, Legal Director at Cefor

- **NOWIC introduction**

Katinka Mørch Granberg, Head of Renewables in Skuld Energy

- **Basis of recovery**

Katinka Mørch Granberg, Head of Renewables in Skuld Energy

Lukas Manger Carbol, Claims Manager at NIORD

- **Supplementary covers**

Lukas Manger Carbol, Claims Manager at NIORD

The Nordic Association of Marine Insurers (Cefor)

https://cefor.no/About_Cefor



- Trade association representing marine insurers in the Nordic countries.

- **Purpose:**

Representing the members' common interests in the field of marine and offshore energy insurance, contributing to a sustainable ocean industry

- **Vision:**

Develop and promote a leading sustainable marine and offshore energy insurance market



Clauses

Nordic Plan

Interest Rates

Compliance Documents

Hull Clauses

Cargo Clauses

Small craft clauses

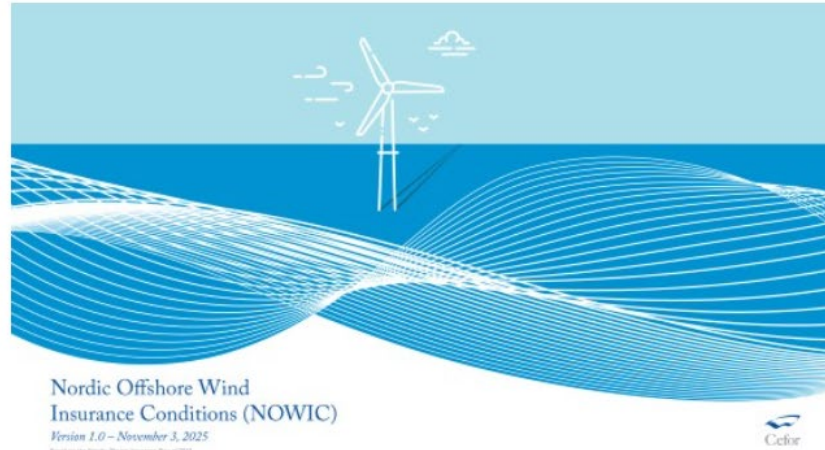
Safety regulations

**Nordic Offshore Wind
Insurance Conditions**

Archive

Broker's Letter of Authority

Nordic Offshore Wind Insurance Conditions (NOWIC)



Nordic Offshore Wind
Insurance Conditions (NOWIC)

Version 1.0 - November 3, 2025

Based on the Nordic Plan for Insurance Policy of 2011



Link to view the NOWIC with Commentary:

[Version 1.0 - 3 November 2025](#)

The new conditions were launched in a [webinar](#) on 3 November 2025, available on demand.

Please note: These insurance conditions are standard policy conditions and thus purely illustrative. They are not binding on Cefor members. The parties negotiating an insurance contract are completely free to agree upon other insurance conditions and clause wordings or modify the listed insurance conditions and clauses.

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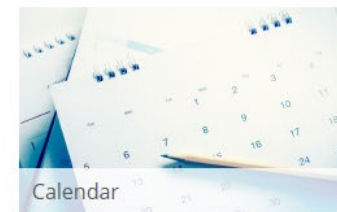
The Nordic Plan



Interest rate on claims



Cefor Academy



Calendar





Introduction to NOWIC Basis of recovery and Supplementary covers

Katinka Granberg, SKULD & Lukas Carbol, NIORD

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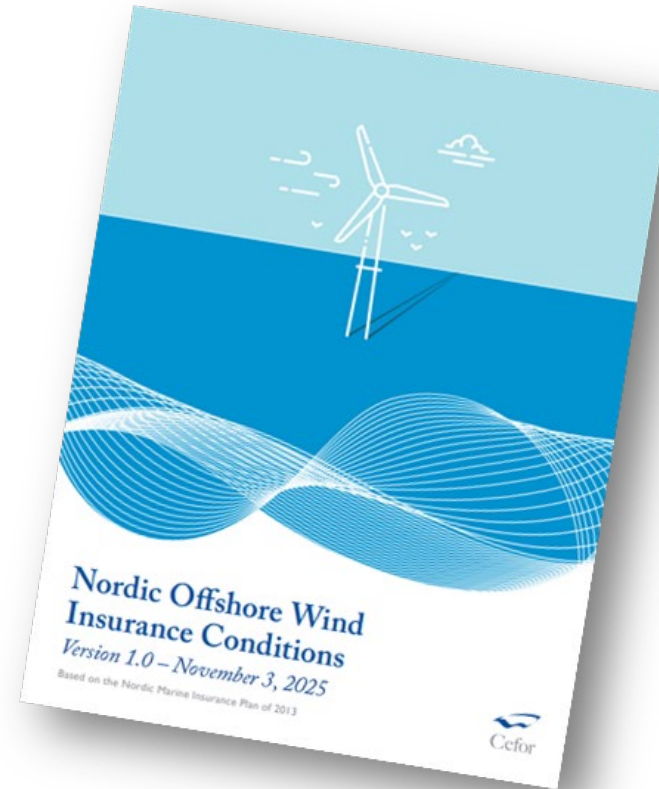
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Nordic Offshore Wind Insurance Conditions



“NOWIC”

*New set of insurance conditions
for both bottom-fixed & floating
offshore windfarms*



Agreed document



equinor



Cefor The Nordic Association of Marine Insurers



DanishShipping



Norges Rederiforbund
Norwegian Shipowners' Association



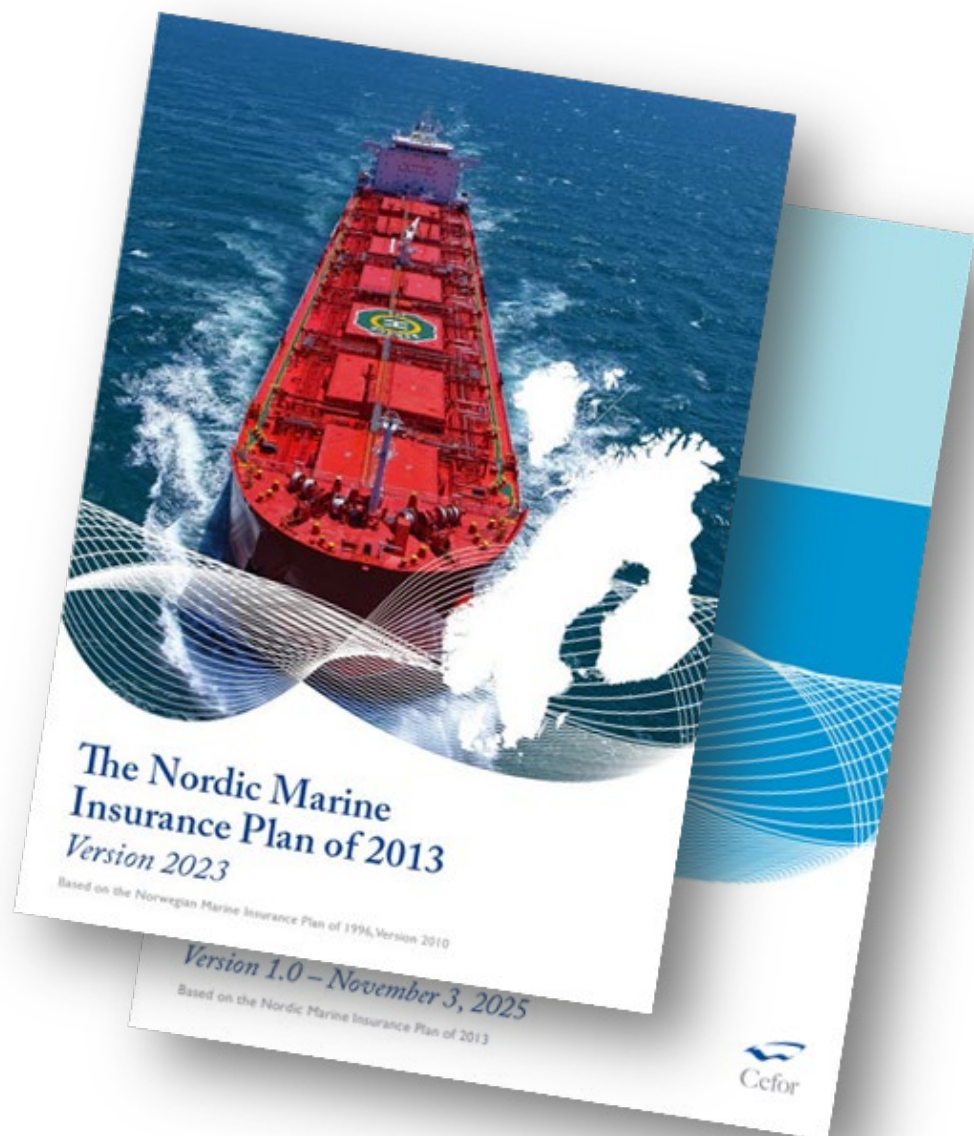
Finnish Shipowners' Association





Based on the Nordic Marine Insurance Plan

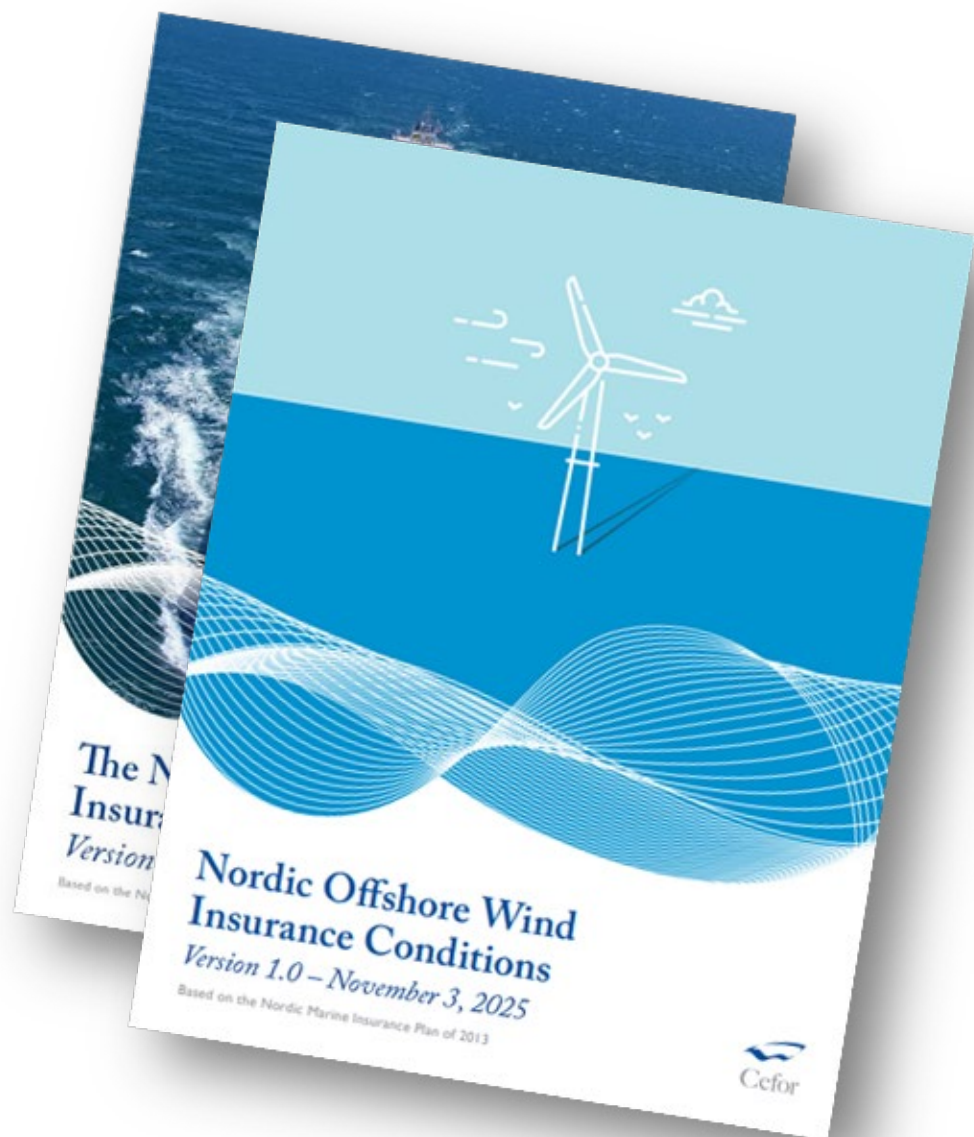
- Proven concepts and principles since 1871



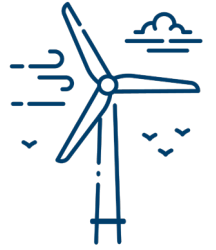


Supported by an extensive Commentary

- Integrated part of the NOWIC wording



Offshore Wind Forum



- Established April 2026
- Represents Cefor member's common interests in Offshore Wind insurance matters
- Contribute to market and knowledge sharing through further development of NOWIC
- Competence building and forum for discussions

N I O R D

 gard



 **SKULD**

'NOWIC'

Nordic Offshore Wind Insurance Conditions

Chapter 1: General rules

Construction

Chapter 2:

PD

Chapter 3:

DSU & IBI

Operation

Chapter 4:

PD

Chapter 5:

BI

Chapter 6: War risks

Chapter 7: War risks

Commentary

'NMIP' Nordic Marine Insurance Plan

Commentary

Chapter 1: General rules relating to the scope of the insurance

- Clause 1-1. Application of the Nordic Marine Insurance Plan and Commentary
- Clause 1-2. Non-applicable rules
- Clause 1-3. Rules amended
- Clause 1-4. The system of perils insured
- Clause 1-5. Combined single limit for the construction risks insurance
- Clause 1-6. Combined single limit for the operation risks insurance

Chapter 2: Construction risks property insurance*Section 1 General rules relating to the scope of construction risks insurance*

- Clause 2-1. Outline of the covered activities
- Clause 2-2. Assured and co-insured
- Clause 2-3. Objects insured and insurable value
- Clause 2-4. The limit of the liability of the insurer
- Clause 2-5. Escalation
- Clause 2-6. Serial Defect Limitation
- Clause 2-7. Insurance period
- Clause 2-8. Place of insurance
- Clause 2-9. Safety regulations

Section 2a Loss of or damage to the object insured

- Clause 2-10. Damage
- Clause 2-11. Unrepaired damage
- Clause 2-12. Wear and tear, etc.

- Clause 2-13A. Option I – Limitation of cover for error in design, faulty material or faulty workmanship
- Clause 2-13B. Option II – Exclusion of cover for error in design, faulty material or faulty workmanship
- Clause 2-14. Losses that are not recoverable
- Clause 2-15. Deferred repairs
- Clause 2-16. Temporary repairs
- Clause 2-17. Survey of damage
- Clause 2-18. Invitations to tender
- Clause 2-19. Choice of repairers
- Clause 2-20. Removal for repairs
- Clause 2-21. Apportionment of common expenses
- Clause 2-22. Deductible

Section 2b Total loss

- Clause 2-23. Total loss
- Clause 2-24. Total loss in the event of a combination of perils
- Clause 2-25. Request for total loss
- Clause 2-26. Liability of the insurer during the period of clarification
- Clause 2-27. (open)
- Clause 2-28. (open)
- Clause 2-29. (open)

Section 3 Supplementary insurance covers

- Clause 2-30. Applicable rules
- Clause 2-31. Insurance for additional costs of repositioning
- Clause 2-32. Insurance for increased repair costs caused by weather conditions
- Clause 2-33. Insurance for cancellation and re-contracting costs for the Construction Project
- Clause 2-34. Insurance for costs of removal of wreck, debris and residual property
- Clause 2-35. Insurance for evacuation expenses
- Clause 2-36. Insurance for costs of measures to avert or minimise loss of time
- Clause 2-37. Insurance for forwarding expenses
- Clause 2-38. Insurance for cable cutting costs

Chapter 3: Construction risks delay in start-up and initial business interruption

- Clause 3-1. Scope of cover
- Clause 3-2. Calculation of compensation
- Clause 3-3. Deductible period
- Clause 3-4. Extra costs incurred in order to avert or minimise loss
- Clause 3-5. Serial Defect Limitation

Chapter 4: Operation risks property insurance*Section 1 General rules relating to the scope of the property insurance*

- Clause 4-1. Outline of covered activities
- Clause 4-2. Assured and co-insured
- Clause 4-3. Objects insured and insurable value
- Clause 4-4. The limit of the liability of the insurer
- Clause 4-5. Serial Defect Limitation
- Clause 4-6. Insurance period
- Clause 4-7. Place of insurance
- Clause 4-8. Safety regulations

Section 2a Loss of or damage to the object insured

- Clause 4-9. Damage
- Clause 4-10. Compensation for unrepaired damage
- Clause 4-11. Wear and tear, etc.
- Clause 4-12A. Option I – Limitation of cover for error in design, faulty material or faulty workmanship
- Clause 4-12B. Option II – Exclusion of cover for error in design, faulty material or faulty workmanship
- Clause 4-13. Losses that are not recoverable
- Clause 4-14. Deferred repairs
- Clause 4-15. Temporary repairs
- Clause 4-16. Survey of damage
- Clause 4-17. Invitations to tender
- Clause 4-18. Choice of repairers
- Clause 4-19. Removal for repairs
- Clause 4-20. Apportionment of common expenses
- Clause 4-21. Deductible

Section 2b Total loss

- Clause 4-22. Total loss
- Clause 4-23. Total loss in the event of a combination of perils
- Clause 4-24. Request for total loss
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- Clause 4-33. Insurance for costs of removal of wreck and debris and residual property
- Clause 4-34. Insurance for evacuation expenses
- Clause 4-35. Insurance for costs of measures to avert or minimise loss of time
- Clause 4-36. Insurance for forwarding expenses

Chapter 5: Operation risks business interruption insurance

- Clause 5-1. Scope of cover
- Clause 5-2. Calculation of compensation
- Clause 5-3. Deductible period

Clause 5-4. Extra costs incurred in order to avert or minimise loss

Clause 5-5. Serial Defect Limitation

Chapter 6: War risks insurance - Construction

- Clause 6-1. Perils covered
- Clause 6-2. Interest insured and sum insured
- Clause 6-3. War on land exclusion
- Clause 6-4. War between the major powers
- Clause 6-5. Use of nuclear arms for war purposes
- Clause 6-6. Cancellation
- Clause 6-7. Excluded and conditional areas

Chapter 7: War risks insurance – Operation

- Clause 7-1. Perils covered
- Clause 7-2. Interest insured and sum insured
- Clause 7-3. War on land exclusion
- Clause 7-4. War between the major powers
- Clause 7-5. Use of nuclear arms for war purposes
- Clause 7-6. Cancellation
- Clause 7-7. Excluded and conditional areas



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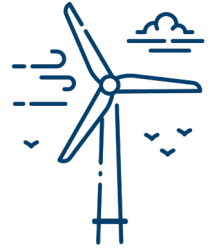
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Basis of recovery – LOSS OF OR DAMAGE



Nordic Plan standard

All costs of repairs necessary to restore the Unit to the condition it was prior to the occurrence of damage

Costs of repair or replacement and other costs necessary to have the repairs carried out

Vessels etc. limited to pre-agreed rates

“New for old”

Deduction for strengthening or improvement



Basis of recovery – TOTAL LOSS

Total Loss

Based on the Unit concept

Constructive Total Loss

Unrepaired
damage

Estimated cost of repairing the damage

Shared risk of theoretical repair price

Basis of recovery

Construction

Nordic Offshore Wind Insurance Conditions (NOWIC)

[Clauses](#) [Commentary](#)

Clause 2-10. Damage

If a Unit or parts thereof have been lost or damaged and the rules concerning total loss in Cl. 2-23 are not applicable, the insurer is liable for the costs of repairing the loss or damage in such a manner that the Unit is restored to the condition it was prior to the occurrence of the damage.

If repairs are carried out by a party who is awarded a contract related to the Construction Project, recoverable costs will be limited to the lowest of the pre-agreed contract rates or the costs of repairs tendered by another repairer.

If the repairs have resulted in special advantages for the assured because the Unit has been strengthened or the equipment improved, a deduction from the compensation shall be made limited to the additional costs caused by the strengthening or the improvement.

Liability arises as and when the repair costs are incurred.

[View Commentary](#)

Clause 2-11. Unrepaired damage

If repairs have not been carried out, the assured may claim compensation calculated based on the estimated cost of repairing the damage. Such compensation shall also include common expenses, except that only 50% of estimated removal, quay hire and installation costs are recoverable.

The insurer is not liable for unrepaired damage if the assured is entitled to compensation for total loss under Cl. 2-23.

[View Commentary](#)

Clause 2-12. Wear and tear, etc.

The insurer is not liable for costs incurred in renewing or repairing a part that is in a damaged condition as a result of ordinary wear and tear, ordinary corrosion, or inadequate maintenance.

[View Commentary](#)

Clause 2-13A. Option I – Limitation of cover for error in design, faulty material or faulty workmanship

Subject to explicit agreement, the insurer is not liable for costs incurred in renewing or repairing a damaged part which was not in a proper condition as a result of error in design, faulty material or faulty workmanship.

[View Commentary](#)

Clause 2-13B. Option II – Exclusion of cover for error in design, faulty material or faulty workmanship

Subject to explicit agreement, the insurer is not liable for loss or damage as a result of error in design, faulty material or faulty workmanship.

[View Commentary](#)



Operation

Nordic Offshore Wind Insurance Conditions (NOWIC)

[Clauses](#) [Commentary](#)

Clause 4-9. Damage

If a Unit or parts thereof have been lost or damaged without Cl. 4-22 (Total Loss) being applicable, the insurer is liable for the costs of repairing the loss or damage in such a manner that the Unit is restored to the condition it was in prior to the occurrence of the damage.

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[View Commentary](#)

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[View Commentary](#)



Basis of recovery

Construction

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[View Commentary](#)

Clause 2-13B. Option II – Exclusion of cover for error in design, faulty material or faulty workmanship

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[View Commentary](#)



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[View Commentary](#)





AN ANCIENT CONSTRUCTION DEFECT DISPUTE BEGINS...



The concept of "loss or damage" - Damage

The concept of "loss or damage"

It is a basic condition for the insurer's liability that a Unit or parts thereof have been lost or damaged, cf. the Introduction to Section 2a. In addition to the statements therein, the term "*damage*" deserves some further elaborations. "*Damage*" means that an identifiable physical change must have occurred which impairs the functionality or durability of the Unit or part. For example, the development of tiny cracks or fractures only discoverable by the use of specialist techniques, such as fluoroscopy, might be sufficient if these cracks impair the utility of the parts. However, it should be noted that under extreme magnification, many parts may exhibit cracking or other imperfections which in themselves do not necessarily affect their operational use and which can therefore not automatically be considered "*damage*". Whether physical change impairs the functionality or durability is normally a question of reduced structural integrity and/or a reduced lifetime of the part. Each case must be judged on its facts on the basis of specific technical analyses. Without a "*damage*", the insurer will not be liable for any costs of replacing/ rectifying a part having a built-in weakness (or "defect"). A typical example of such a weakness is an error in design, or parts built with faulty material or by faulty workmanship.

Concrete work might serve as an example. Several errors may be made by the workers, such as adding a wrong component, poor mixing of the components, poor vibrating of the concrete in the form creating voids and honeycombing, etc. All these errors may lead to an impairment in the structural integrity of the concrete after curing impairing the functionality or durability of the object. In these circumstances, the concrete has not been "*damaged*" as no subsequent physical change has occurred, the piece of concrete was simply defective from the moment of its creation. The same will be true if part of the form or other objects make their way into the

concrete and are left there, even if this happens by accident. Again, the piece of cured concrete has a built-in weakness from the outset.

Another example is defective welds. Faulty workmanship during welding might lead to weld imperfections, for example by way of micro cracking due to lack of pre-warming. Here the welding process has resulted in an inherent weakness in the weld area. That a weld has been made with an imperfection is not as such considered a "*damage*" within the context of Cl. 2-10. However, if the imperfection later causes a crack which impairs the utility of the part, for example when load is applied to the welded part, this consequential crack is considered a "*damage*" in terms of Cl. 2-10. On the other hand, rectifying undamaged faulty welds, which have not yet resulted in damage to other parts of the Unit, will not be covered by Cl. 2-10.

The extent of loss covered by the insurer

The Unit shall be "*restored to the condition it was in prior to the occurrence of the damage*". This means first and foremost that the repairs shall bring the damaged part to an equally good condition as it was prior to the occurrence of the damage. In this respect, and subject to the comments below concerning modification, improvements, etc., no account is to be taken of the fact that older materials and/or parts may be replaced by new ones. When damage occurs prior to a Unit being put in use, the main rule is that the repair shall be carried out with new parts, but there might be situations where a question of repairs with used or reconditioned components will arise. Here the insurer's liability must be tied to the contractor's or supplier's obligation vis-à-vis the wind farm operator. If, for example, equipment is subject to warranties or guarantees from the contractor, the repairs must satisfy the requirements for these warranties or guarantees to be maintained. If, however, the contract allows, or the parties subsequently agree to carry

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The concept of "loss or damage" - Defect

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It is a basic condition for the insurer's liability that a Unit or parts thereof have been lost or damaged, cf. the Introduction to Section 2a. In addition to the statements therein, the term "damage" deserves some further elaborations. "Damage" means that an identifiable physical change must have occurred which impairs the functionality or durability of the Unit or part. For example, the development of tiny cracks or fractures only discoverable by the use of specialist techniques, such as fluoroscopy, might be sufficient if these cracks impair the utility of the parts. However, it should be noted that under extreme magnification imperfections which in themselves use and which can therefore not be used. Whether physical change impairs a question of reduced structural integrity of a part. Each case must be judged on its own merits. Without a "damage", the insurer will not be liable for any costs of replacing/ rectifying a part having a built-in weakness (or "defect"). A typical example of such a weakness is an error in design, or parts built with faulty material or by faulty workmanship.

Concrete work might serve as an example. Several errors may be made by the workers, such as adding a wrong component, poor mixing of the components, poor vibrating of the concrete in the form creating voids and honeycombing, etc. All these errors may lead to an impairment in the structural integrity of the concrete after curing impairing the functionality or durability of the object. In these circumstances, the concrete has not been "damaged" as no subsequent physical change has occurred, the piece of concrete was simply defective from the moment of its creation. The same will be true if part of the form or other objects make their way into the

concrete and are left there, even if this happens by accident. Again, the piece of cured concrete has a built-in weakness from the outset.

Another example is defective welds. Faulty workmanship during welding might lead to weld imperfections, for example by way of micro cracking due to lack of pre-warming. Here the welding process has resulted in an inherent weakness in the weld area. That a weld has been made with an imperfection is not as such considered a "damage" within the context of Cl. 2-10.

However, if the imperfection later causes a crack which impairs the utility of the part, this is considered a "damage". On the other hand, if the imperfection has resulted in a crack which impairs the utility of the part, this is considered a "damage".

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The Unit shall be restored to the condition it was in prior to the occurrence of the damage". This means first and foremost that the repairs shall bring the damaged part to an equally good condition as it was prior to the occurrence of the damage. In this respect, and subject to the comments below concerning modification, improvements, etc., no account is to be taken of the fact that older materials and/or parts may be replaced by new ones. When damage occurs prior to a Unit being put in use, the main rule is that the repair shall be carried out with new parts, but there might be situations where a question of repairs with used or reconditioned components will arise. Here the insurer's liability must be tied to the contractor's or supplier's obligation vis-à-vis the wind farm operator. If, for example, equipment is subject to warranties or guarantees from the contractor, the repairs must satisfy the requirements for these warranties or guarantees to be maintained. If, however, the contract allows, or the parties subsequently agree to carry

The extent of loss covered by the insurer

The concept of “loss or damage”

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concrete and are left there, even if this happens by accident. Again, the piece of cured concrete has a built-in weakness from the outset.

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The extent of loss covered by the insurer

The Unit shall be “*restored to the condition it was in prior to the occurrence of the damage*”. This means first and foremost that the repairs shall bring the damaged part to an equally good condition as it was prior to the occurrence of the damage. In this respect, and subject to the comments below concerning modification, improvements, etc., no account is to be taken of the fact that older materials and/or parts may be replaced by new ones.

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The extent of loss covered by the insurer – New for old

The concept of “loss or damage”

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The extent of loss covered by the insurer – Betterment

series of claims. If the insurer has to cover such expenses, this must be on the basis of an advance agreement between the parties. This is also the position under the Nordic Plan.

Sub-clause 2

When damage occurs during construction it will often be expedient to utilize resources already contracted or mobilized to the Project for repairs. A damage should not, however, be exploited to increase rates and costs already agreed. Thus, sub-clause 2 states that if repairs are “*carried out by a party who is awarded a contract related to the Construction Project, recoverable costs will be limited to the lowest of the pre-agreed contract rates or the costs of repairs tendered by another repairer*”. This applies regardless of the party’s position in the contractual chain.

The provision is limited to pre-agreed contract rates for carrying out the repairs, i.e. work and employment of vessel, equipment or material. Thus, the provision does not apply to a purchase of new parts for the repairs from a party who previously has delivered parts to the Construction Project.

Sub-clause 3

This provision sets out deductions from the compensation if a “*Unit has been strengthened or the equipment improved*”, and that this has entailed “*special advantages*” for the assured.

If the assured takes the initiative to have the Unit strengthened or the equipment improved beyond its capacities prior to the damage, it is obvious that the assured must carry such additional costs itself. However, the provision will also apply where relevant authorities have stipulated new requirements which entail that the Unit will be improved by the repair.

Such a deduction shall, however, only take place if the strengthening or the improvement has made the repairs more expensive.

The “*special advantages*” requirement indicates some specific benefit or gain. As a starting point, it is natural to assume that the assured will obtain a certain advantage if the repair entails an improvement. It is nevertheless not sufficient to justify a deduction that the replacement of a worn part by a new part represents an advantage to the owner. However, a deduction must be made if a part is installed with higher performance or better quality than the old part. This nevertheless presupposes that a similar part is obtainable. If that is not the case, and the improvement is inevitable, no deduction shall be made regardless of whether the assured is able to take advantage of the improvement or not.

Sub-clause 4

This provision is necessary to mark the contrast to the general right to claim compensation for unrepaired damage as per Cl. 2-11.

View Clause

The extent of loss covered by the insurer – Betterment

Nordic Offshore Wind Insurance Conditions (NOWIC) Clauses Commentary

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92 Version 1.0 – November 3, 2025, based on the Nordic Marine Insurance Plan of 2013 

Basis of recovery - Warranty

Nordic Offshore Wind Insurance Conditions (NOWIC)

Clauses

Commentary

Clause 4-9. Damage

The Clause is verbatim the same as Cl. 2-10. Reference is made to the Commentary to this provision.

Extent of loss covered by the insurer

As mentioned in the Commentary to Cl. 2-10, the Unit shall be “restored to the condition it was in prior to the occurrence of the damage”. This means inter alia that the repairs shall bring the damaged part to an equally good condition as it was prior to the occurrence of the damage. When damage occurs after a Unit has been taken into use, the question arises whether the damaged part shall be repaired, replaced with a used or reconditioned component, or whether the assured can demand new parts or equipment. The cover is based on “new for old”, meaning that if new parts are used during repairs there is no deductions for depreciation of the old parts. However, this does not mean that the assured can demand cover for new parts if repairs with used or reconditioned parts makes the Unit equally good as prior to the damage. It should be highlighted that it is the assured who decides the means of repair, while this Clause provides limits to the extent of the insurer’s liability.

For a damaged Unit with a remaining warranty or guarantee from the original contractor or supplier, the insurer’s liability must also comprise the costs of restoring the warranty to its original length and extent. On the contrary, any extension of the warranty or guarantee period must be considered under sub-clause 2. If such an extension results from an increase in costs of repairs, such increase must be borne by the assured or apportioned in case both the insurer and the assured benefits from such an increase. Say as an example that the original warranty period was 5 years,

the damage occurred in year 2 in the guarantee period and repair results in a new guarantee period for 5 years. Then the insurer should be liable for 3/5 of the increase in repair costs, i.e. the additional costs incurred in order to obtain that guarantee as opposed to an alternative cheaper option which would not have had the extended guarantee period. If the only repair option automatically comes with an extended guarantee, then no apportionment is required and the insurer is liable for the full cost.

If a Unit is damaged and no warranty or guarantee period applies, the assured must, to a large extent, accept that damaged parts are repaired and not replaced by new ones, even if this entails that the Unit will not be restored to exactly the condition it was in before, provided that the operational performance is not meaningfully affected as a result. The assured must also, to a certain extent, be content with used or reconditioned components. However, the assured shall have the right to demand that the used component is at least as good as the damaged one, and as a minimum it must normally be a requirement that the component is newly overhauled.

View Clause

Clause 4-10. Compensation for unrepaired damage

The Clause is verbatim the same as Cl. 2-11 and reference is made to the Commentary to this provision.

View Clause

Basis of recovery - Warranty

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[View Clause](#)

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Basis of recovery - Warranty

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[View Clause](#)



Basis of recovery under NOWIC

Based on well-recognized and used principles

Commentary with guidance and examples to these principles

Implementing a comprehensive regulation of total loss



- **Welcome address**

Oleksandra Leginevych, Legal Director at Cefor

- **NOWIC introduction**

Katinka Mørch Granberg, Head of Renewables in Skuld Energy

- **Basis of recovery**

Katinka Mørch Granberg, Head of Renewables in Skuld Energy

Lukas Manger Carbol, Claims Manager at NIORD

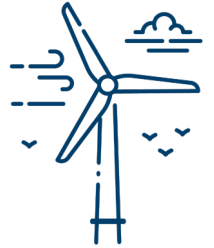
- **Supplementary covers**

Lukas Manger Carbol, Claims Manager at NIORD

Policy number: _____

SCHEDULE OF SUB-LIMITS

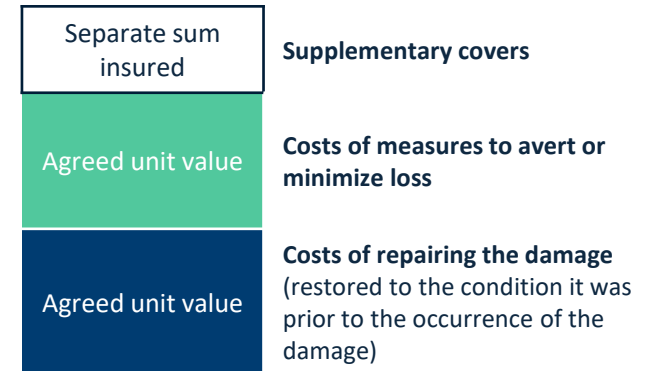
Sue and Labour:	EUR _____ in addition to the reinstatement values / sums insured
Removal of Wreck:	EUR _____ in addition to the reinstatement values / sums insured
Wreckage and / or Debris:	EUR _____ in addition to the reinstatement values / sums insured
Extra Expenses:	EUR _____ in addition to the reinstatement values / sums insured
Expediting Expenses:	EUR _____ in addition to the reinstatement values / sums insured
Additional Costs of Working:	EUR _____ in addition to the reinstatement values / sums insured
Stand-by:	EUR _____
Offshore Cancellation Costs:	EUR _____
Repeated Tests:	EUR _____
Forwarding Expenses:	EUR _____
Cable cutting:	EUR _____
Etc...	



Supplementary covers: Physical Damage

General rules Cl. 2-30 / Cl. 4-30

- *Applicable upon agreeing a separate sum insured*
- *Without application of deductible unless agreed*

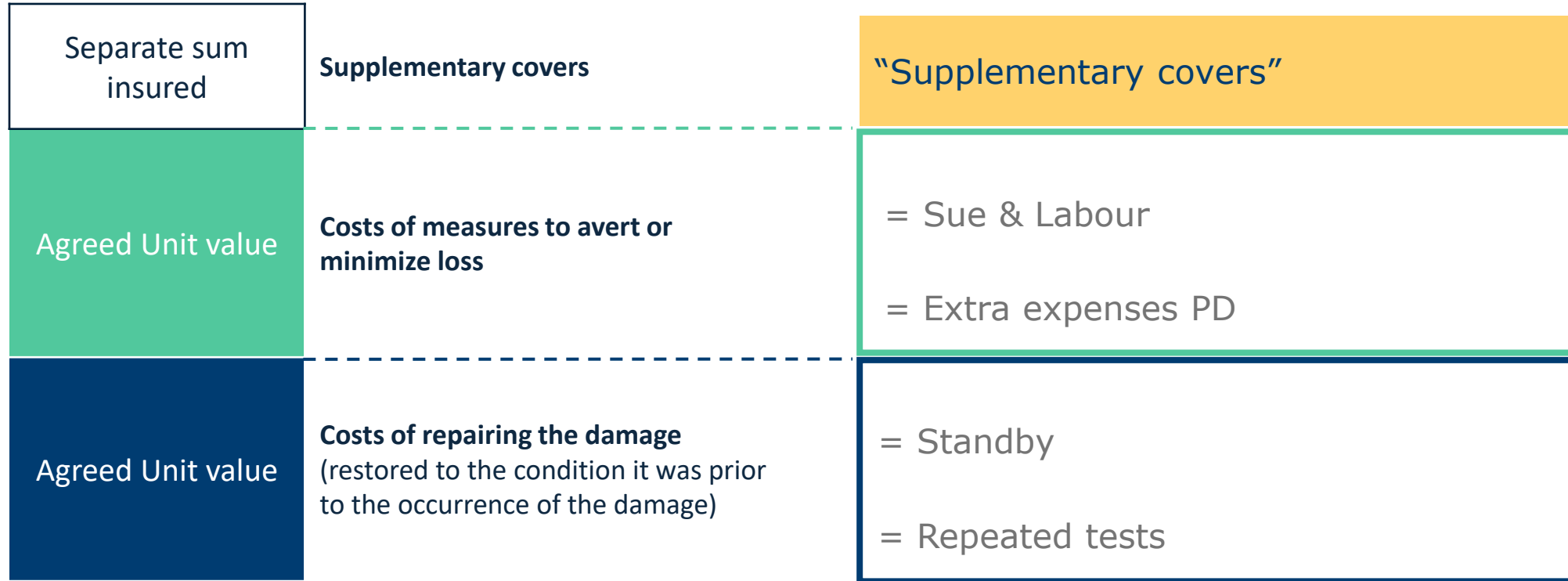


Cl. 2-31 to 2-38 / Cl. 4-31 to 4-36

SCHEDULE OF SUB-LIMITS

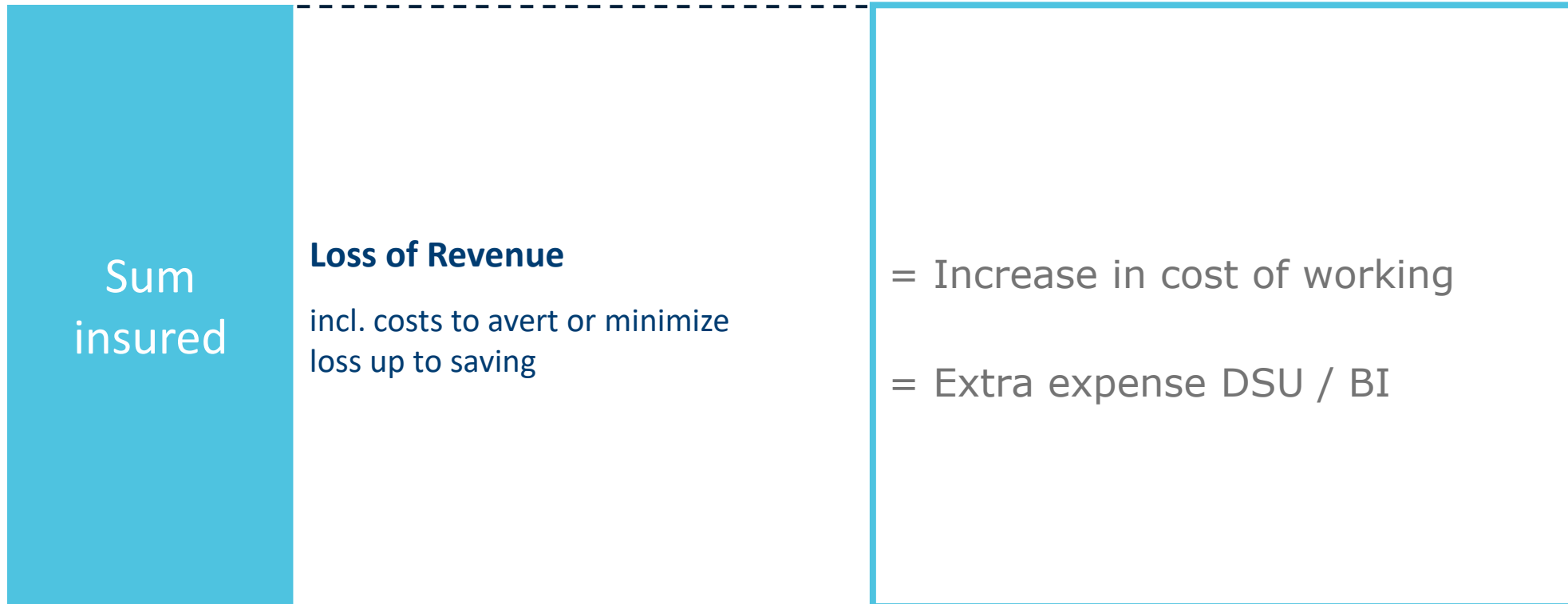
- Additional costs of repositioning = Costs of repositioning
- Increased repair costs due to weather = Stand-by costs (excess of Unit value)
- Cancellation and re-contracting costs = Offshore cancellation costs
- Removal of wreck, debris and residual property = Removal of wreck
- Evacuation expenses = Evacuation expenses
- Measures to avert or minimise loss of time = Expediting expenses / Additional increased costs of working
- Forwarding expenses = Forwarding Expenses
- Cable cutting costs = Cable cutting

Supplementary covers: Physical Damage



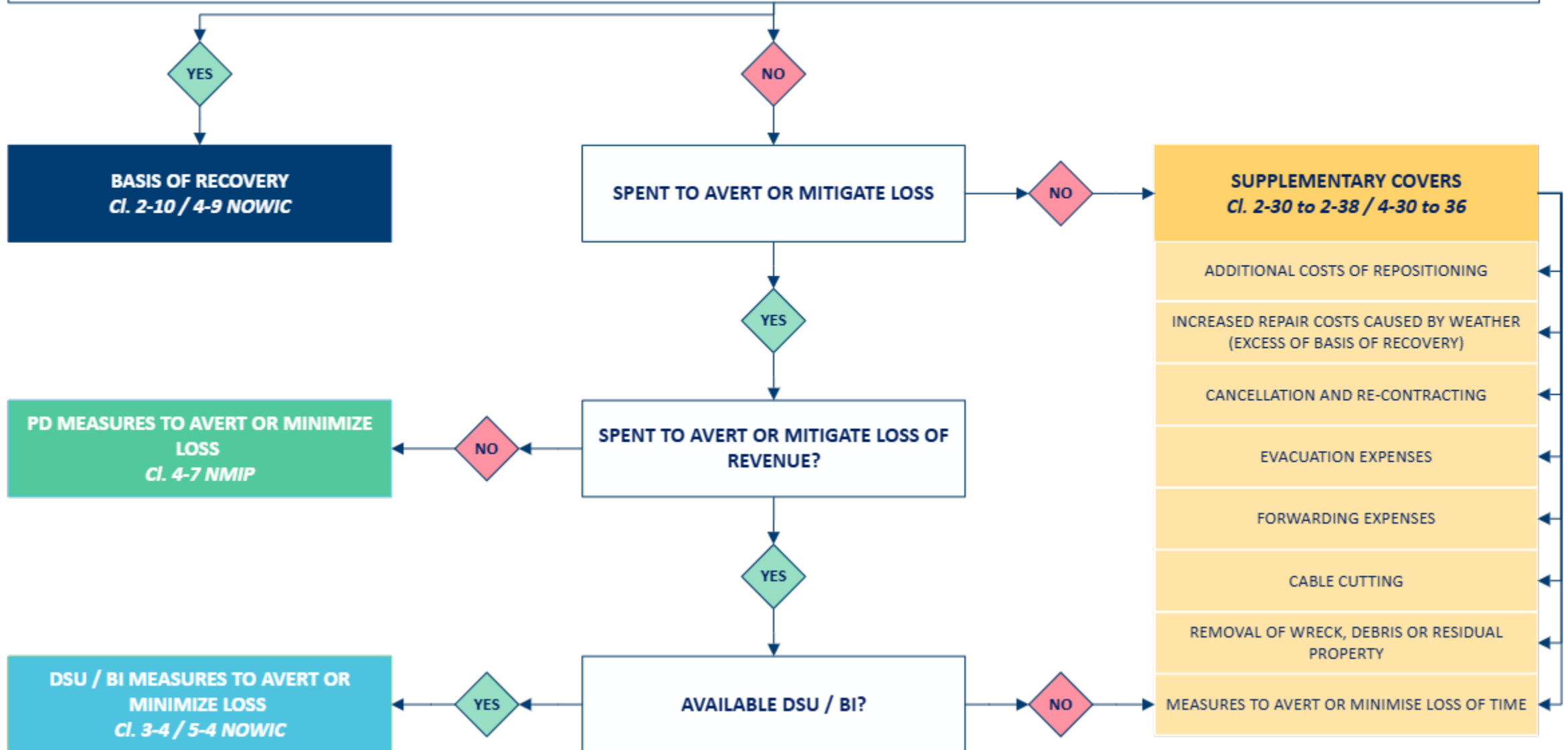
Note: Limit of insurer's liability

Supplementary covers Loss of Revenue



Note: Limit of insurer's liability

**COST NECESSARY TO RESTORE THE UNIT
TO THE CONDITION IT WAS PRIOR TO THE OCCURRENCE OF DAMAGE?**





- The presentation accessible via:
 - Cefor.no....
- Any questions comments or feedback can be addressed to:
 - oleksandra.leginevych@cefor.no with copy to cefor@cefor.no
- Upcoming Offshore Wind Forum NOWIC webinar:
 - 11 September 2026
 - How to draft a slip under NOWIC?
 - Jurisdiction