Dear Wilson & Amir,

Thank you so much for your comments. They were carefully addressed, and suitable modifications were made in the latest version of the paper. The relevant city names have also been added to the affiliations.

1. **Grammatical errors**

All the grammatical errors were corrected and updated in the latest version of the paper.

In relation to your comments:

2. **Table 3:** Make the table smaller

Response

The table has been made to fit the page.

3. **Section 365:** You can also mention aspects such as conditioning monitoring using remote systems and machine learning systems.

Response:

Two relevant papers describing the available remote condition monitoring methods were reviewed and referred to, in the latest version of the paper. The machine learning models can prognose and diagnose defects based on the data recorded by the various devices fitted on the floating wind turbine system. Such condition monitoring methods have been briefly mentioned in lines 330-335 of the latest version.

4. **Table 4**: This table is not referred to in the paper

The reference has been made on line 345. The table was given to show how expensive hiring large vessels can be.

5. **Section 420**: Fishing operations can be affected or may pose a risk if an anchor hook a cable.

Response

The fishing operations can be affected when the cables that are left behind are not well-buried in the seabed. Surveys are conducted to ensure that the cables are well beneath the seabed and will not disrupt fishing or other marine activities. This has been mentioned in lines 385-390 of the latest revision.

6. **Section 470:** There will be an issue the access to FOWTs if mooring lines are just interconnected

Response

Shared mooring can pose so risks when it comes to access to floating wind turbines. Large crew transfer vessels with high draughts will not be able to approach the platform due to the mooring lines that are connecting the platforms. This can be avoided by properly designing the mooring

architecture so that there is enough clearance for vessels to pass through. This also depends on the depth of the farm location also. This has been mentioned in lines 440-445 of the latest revision.

List of relevant changes

1. Minor grammar and sentence structure corrections performed.
2. New lines added between line 330-335
3. New lines added between line 385-390
4. New lines added between line 440-445
5. Two new references added:
    a. Tchakoua, P., Wamkeue, R., Ouhrouche, M., Slaoui-Hasnaoui, F., Tameghe, T. A., and Ekemb, G.: Wind turbine condition monitoring: State-of-the-art review, new trends, and future challenges, Energies, 7, 2595–2630, 2014.
    b. Stetco, A., Dinmohammadi, F., Zhao, X., Robu, V., Flynn, D., Barnes, M., Keane, J., and Nenadic, G.: Machine learning methods for wind turbine condition monitoring: A review, Renewable energy, 133, 620–635, 2019.