Marinh₃

engines for maritime

Green Ammonia Innovation System: Challenges and Opportunities

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Green Ammonia as a Maritime Fuel: A Summary of Key Aspects Influencing Market Formation.

Dr Laura Norris, Centre for Innovation Policy Research, Cardiff University.









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Multi-level perspective: windows of opportunity



Geels and Schot, 2007; Smith et al. 2010











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Production (Location, volume, demand)	Regulations and policy (Multi-level, lack of specificity)	Industry Structure (Shipping, ammonia, renewable energy)
Market and user practices (Fuel, vessels)	Green Ammonia Socio-technical System	Culture and symbolic meaning (Globalisation, cost of living)
Distribution (Ports, vessels, bunkering)	Knowledge infrastructure (Engineering, chemistry, physics, architecture, skills)	Artefacts (centralized power, National Grid)



Innovation System Approach: mapping system failures





Hekkert et al., 2007; Bergek et al., 2015

Green Ammonia Innovation System

- 6. Key policy issues: controlling risk, occupational safety, impact on the environment, storage, ship building legislation.
- 5. Inducement and blocking mechanisms: other maritime fuels, economic, renewable energy availability, governmental support, production, experimentation and scaling, green ammonia on vessels, and supply chain infrastructure
- 4. Assessing functionality and setting process goals
- 3.a Functions:
 - Knowledge development, resource mobilization, entrepreneurial experimentation, influence direction of the search, legitimation, development of external economies, market formation
- 3.b Achieved Functional Pattern
- 2. Structural components: Actors, Networks, Institutions
- 1. Defining the TIS in focus





Towards green shipping corridors

MariNH₃

Clean, green ammonia engines for maritime

(creating a 'window of opportunity') (achieving a functional IS pattern) (the role of place in sustainability transitions)

The partnership







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Global and local complexity







Marga McHaney Mare Serae
To day Serae Serae

"The results from our analysis of container voyage costs show that the combination of EU and US policies could close the gap between LSFO and alternative fuel cost in 2030. When we factor in the additional benefits of FuelEU pooling to e-fuel costs, the gap is further reduced. For e-ammonia, the combined impacts of US and EU policy can bring total container voyage costs to 20% below conventional fossil fuels. In the case of other e-fuels, the benefits from the combination of the policies can reduce projected e-fuel costs by 45% or more in 2030, creating a potentially viable business case for sailing on alternative fuels."











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The socio-technical role of ports...







The IS challenge/opportunity for **Ports**

Actor in shipping decarbonization

- resource mobilization, influence direction of the search, legitimation, market formation

Actor in own decarbonization

- Entrepreneurial experimentation

Institution within community and port industry

- Development of external economies, legitimation

Network intermediary across sectors

- Knowledge development, legitimation, market formation











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