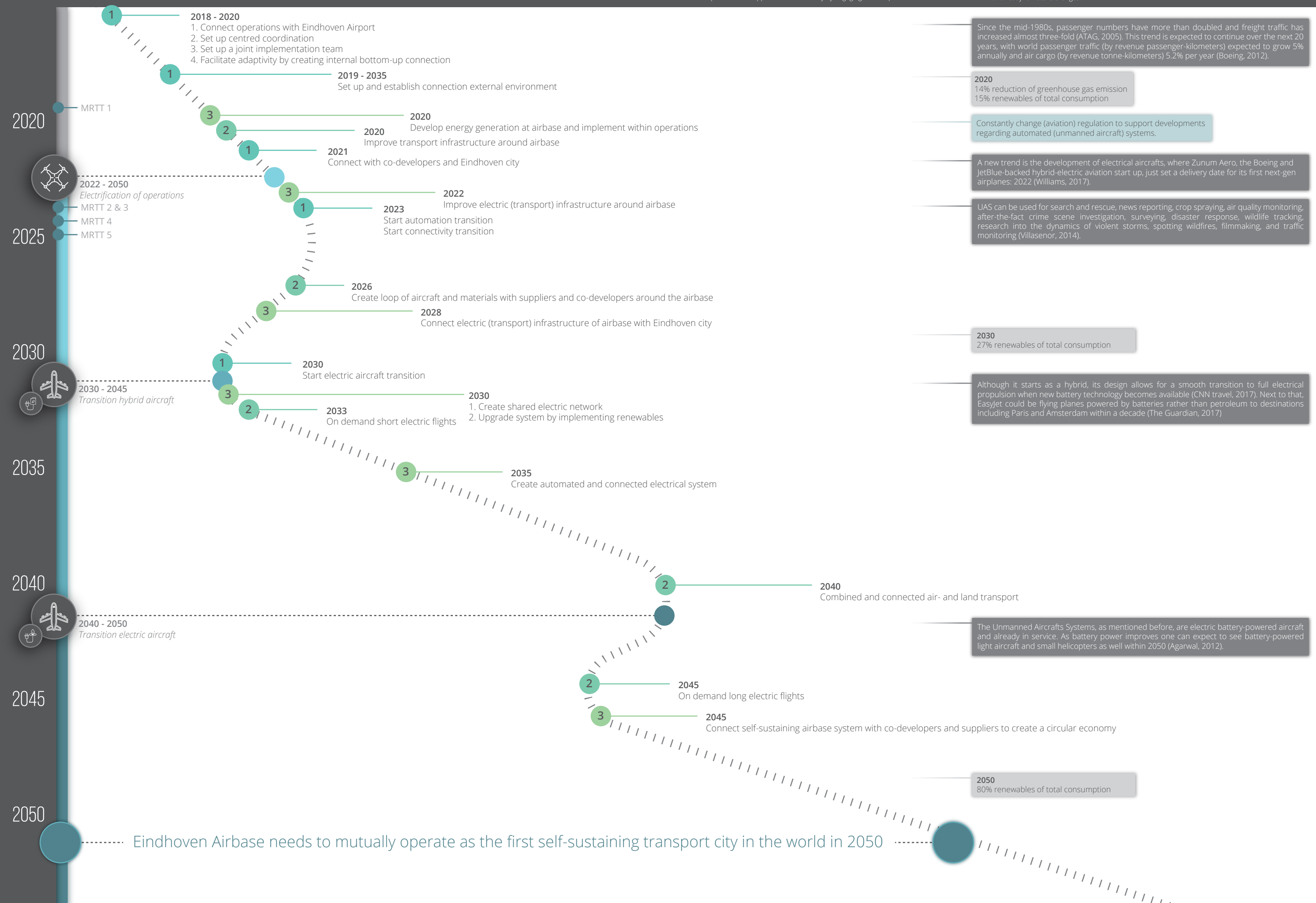


STRATEGIC INNOVATION ROADMAP

1 Creating a position within a co-creation industry
Build long-term strategic relationships with external environment which will result in environmental, social and economic outcomes.

2 Establishing a sustainable system
Align strategic goals and aspirations with sustainable business practice and support local community by engaging them in processes.

3 Strengthening the transport infrastructure within system
Align strategic infrastructure development with future needs, to be innovative, adaptable and ready for future changes.



Since the mid-1980s, passenger numbers have more than doubled and freight traffic has increased almost three-fold (ATAG, 2005). This trend is expected to continue over the next 20 years, with world passenger traffic (by revenue passenger-kilometers) expected to grow 5% annually and air cargo (by revenue tonne-kilometers) 5.2% per year (Boeing, 2012).

2020
14% reduction of greenhouse gas emission
15% renewables of total consumption

Constantly change (aviation) regulation to support developments regarding automated (unmanned aircraft) systems.

A new trend is the development of electrical aircrafts, where Zunum Aero, the Boeing and JetBlue-backed hybrid-electric aviation start up, just set a delivery date for its first next-gen airplanes: 2022 (Williams, 2017).

UAS can be used for search and rescue, news reporting, crop spraying, air quality monitoring, after-the-fact crime scene investigation, surveying, disaster response, wildlife tracking, research into the dynamics of violent storms, spotting wildfires, filmmaking, and traffic monitoring (Villasenor, 2014).

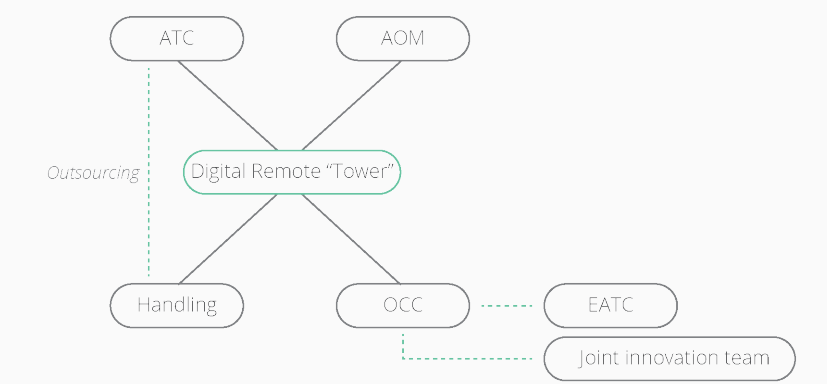
2030
27% renewables of total consumption

Although it starts as a hybrid, its design allows for a smooth transition to full electrical propulsion when new battery technology becomes available (CNN travel, 2017). Next to that, EasyJet could be flying planes powered by batteries rather than petroleum to destinations including Paris and Amsterdam within a decade (The Guardian, 2017)

The Unmanned Aircrafts Systems, as mentioned before, are electric battery-powered aircraft and already in service. As battery power improves one can expect to see battery-powered light aircraft and small helicopters as well within 2050 (Agarwal, 2012).

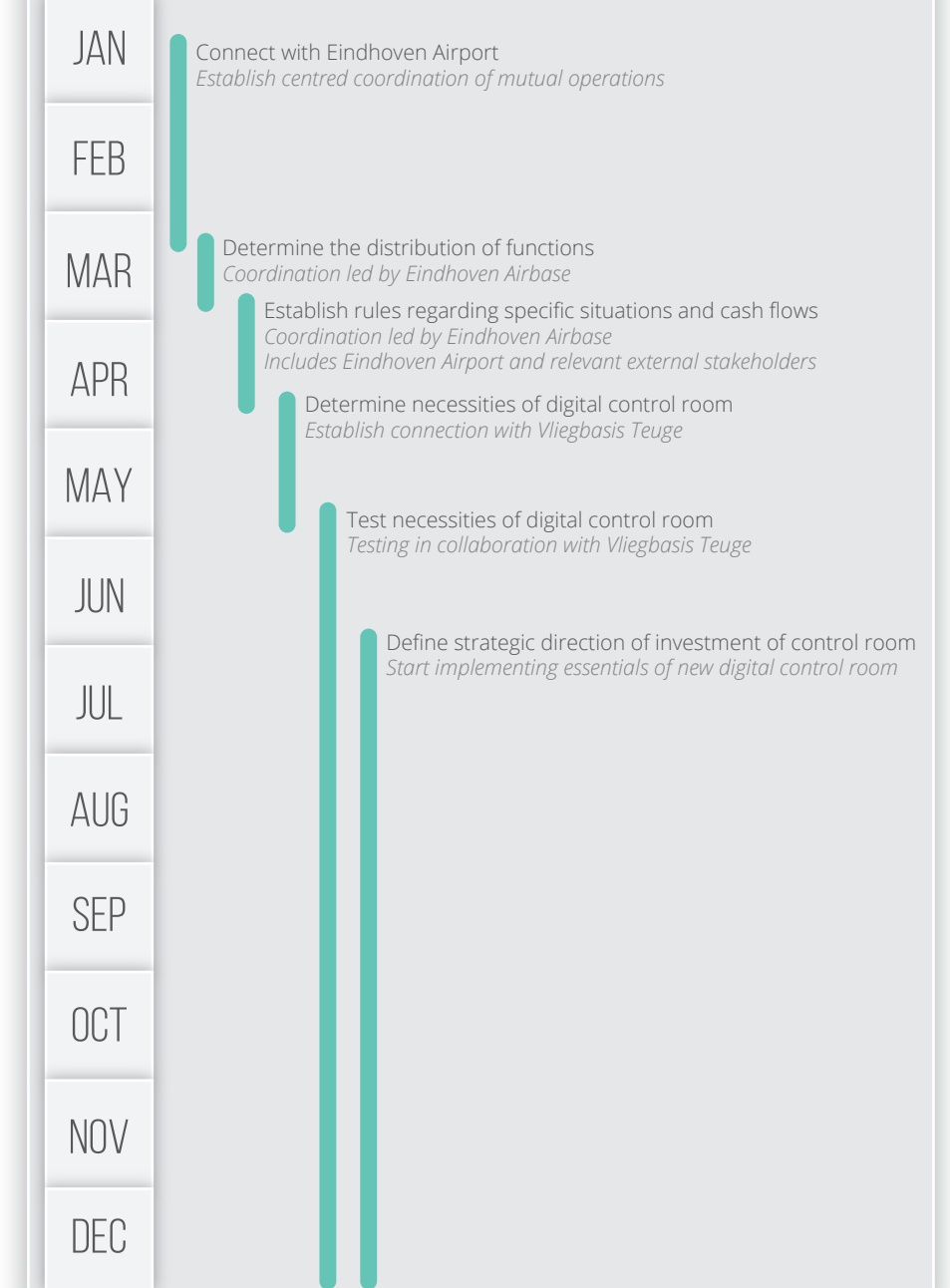
2050
80% renewables of total consumption

CENTRED COORDINATION

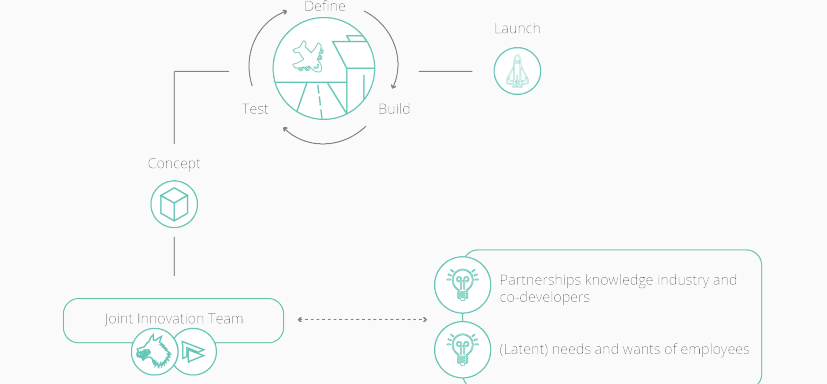


A set-up of the centred coordination when Eindhoven Airbase and -Airport will be mutually operating. Mutual operations will decrease human error and the amount of employees needed for certain tasks. It will increase adaptivity and it will save money in the end. In addition, it will prevent fragmentation of the operations during growth. The coordination will be located in a digital control room. The centred coordination consists of ATC, AOM, Handling and OCC. Where ATC and handling can be outsourced and OCC will have a close connection with EATC and a joint innovation team. Eindhoven Airbase is in lead of this centred coordination, because it could run military- and civil operations. When needed Eindhoven Airbase needs to take action easily. The first step Eindhoven Airbase has to take is establishing regulation concerning finances and task division of both companies.

2018



JOINT INNOVATION TEAM

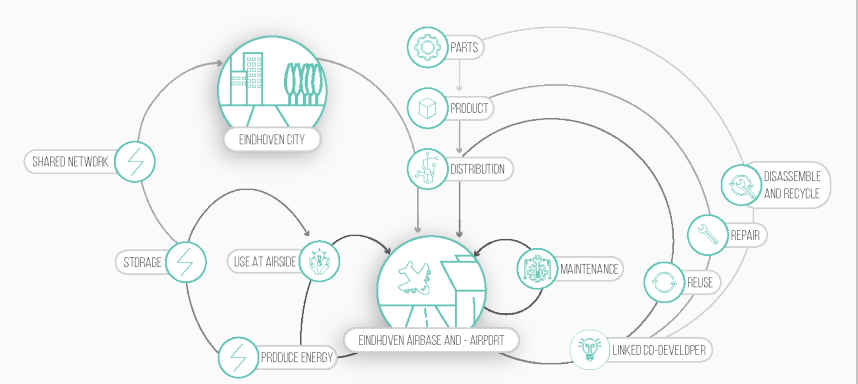


The Joint Innovation Team is the follow-up of the Joint Implementation Team. This innovation team can increase the adaptivity at Eindhoven Airbase and create the connection with the nearby co-developers. This creates a co-creation industry together with the external environment. Next to that, this team will be operating at the airside and is therefore close to the needs of all employees on that site. A joint innovation team will support the restoration of operational readiness. Additionally, this joint innovation team has to repeat the strategic design process annually. Repeating this process supports in adapting quickly to the fast changing environment.

2018



CIRCULAR ECONOMY



Important in this illustration is the connection of Eindhoven Airbase with Eindhoven city and nearby co-developers. The circular economy can consist of multiple flows, which will circle within and around the airbase. Firstly, it is important to close the flow of vehicles, aircraft and material. Maintenance can remain an operation that is carried out by the airbase, but repairing and recycling can be done by external co-developers. The parts of aircraft, vehicles and other material can be reused within the closed flow or recycled. All these processes take place nearby the airbase, which could result in decreasing transportation time, energy and positively influence the adaptivity and thus speeding up material readiness. Secondly, the energy flow will also be important to support the operations at the airbase. Eindhoven Airbase needs to produce this energy at the airbase, to become a self-sustaining airbase and provide buildings, aircraft and operations with energy. Considering the electrification it is important to find possibilities to store the energy to use it in times of need.

2018

