

The future of air travel

- Even faster point-to-point traveling
 - · Efficient multimodality
 - · Optimised routing
 - Extended flight ranges
 - · Supersonic flying
- Lower emissions
 - · Net-zero GHG emissions
 - Quieter airspace
- Sustainable cabin
 - Simple and easy Accessible design
 - Biosafe
 - · Light, Recycled and Recyclable
- Increased travelling comfort
 - · Complete digital experience
 - Easy transfer from transport mode to another and at airports
 - · Less noise and hazzle at airports
 - Less noise and more personalised space in aircraft



The greatest challenge to address today is the CLIMATE

2020's 2030's 2040's 2050's

New H2 and electric flying concepts

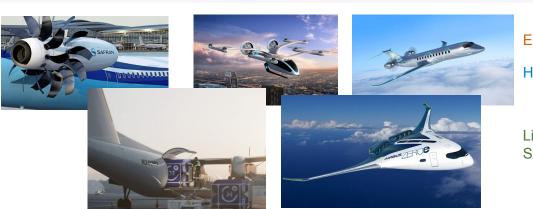
100 % SAF Engines

Open rotor engine retrofits

H2 fuel cell retrofits

Revolutionary design

- SAF (> 4000 km)
- Hydrogen (< 4000 km)
- E-Hybrid (< 1000 km)
- Electric (< 500 km)



Electric

Hydrogen

Liquid / SAF



ATAG schematic indication of potential energy use in 2050

To secure SAF supply in flying we need to address four challenges



Define the amount of SAF to reach the needed track (e.g. SBTi)



How to secure the volume that is needed?



How to maintain profitability regardless of the SAF price and take benefit from the SAF value?



How to ensure SAF are produced sustainably?





To enable that we need to engage broad stakeholder group to resolve the 'chicken and egg' scenario

- · Finding the demand
- Sharing the SAF Premium
- Increasing investments in SAF production
- Ensuring sustainable resources





We need early action in this decade boosting technological innovation and economies of scale enabling large-scale GHG emissions reductions in the 2030's and 2040's.

FINNAIR