

**Space Renaissance International (“SRI”)
United Nations General Assembly (“UNGA”) 78 - 2023
Second “SDG Summit” - September 2023**

SRI Panel, title:

“The contribute of Civilian Space Development to Sustainable Development on Earth and in outer space. The private space development and economic growth.”

A FIRST CHOICE OF TOPICS:

1. **Proposal to add an 18th SDG to the UN 2030 Agenda: Kicking-off the civilian space development before 2030** - To make the 17 UN SDGs really sustainable, humanity needs to expand industrial development beyond the boundary of Earth’s atmosphere, opening a new horizon of development and assuring sustainability to the 3 key SDGs: 7, 8 and 9 (energy, jobs, industry). Restarting the development, the three key SDGs will assure financial, social and cultural support to the sustainability of all the other SDGs: human life conditions, environment and peace. (SDGs 7, 8, 9)
2. **Arguments for 18th SDG - Means by which 17 UN SDGs Can Support Principles Of 1967 Outer Space Treaty (“OST”) & Human Space Development**
3. **International Legal and Policy Considerations of Social, Economic and Cultural Rights Under the United Nations Treaty System on Human Expansion Beyond Earth and its Importance to the Success of the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals**
4. **Civilian Space Development – private and public New Space Economy**
 - Geo-lunar Space industrialization
 - Cultural Manifestations in Space
 - Human Space Settlements
 - Space Tourism
 - Enabling Technologies for Civilian Space Development
 - Space Based Solar Power
5. **Means by which Space Development Can Support 17 UN SDGs**
6. **Importance of Space Utilization to Emerging Countries (SDG 10)**
7. **Importance of Civil Society in Human Space Development (SDG 17)**
8. **Future of Civil Society in Human Space Development**

REFERRED DOCUMENTS:

- **The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, adopted by all United Nations (“UN”) Member States in 2015, include the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).¹
- **The United Nations Millennium Declaration** (General Assembly resolution 55/2): "We, heads of State and Government, ... are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want."²
- **The 04 December 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development** (adopted by the UN General Assembly): “The right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.”³
- **Charter of the United Nations Chapter X — The Economic and Social Council**⁴, and various other instruments of international law
- more references to UN documents on civil rights will be added

¹ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

² Resolution adopted by the General Assembly 55/2. United Nations Millennium Declaration
https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_55_2.pdf

³ Declaration on the Right to Development adopted 04 December 1986 by General Assembly resolution 41/128
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-right-development>

⁴ <https://legal.un.org/repertory/art61.shtml>