

38th IAA SYMPOSIUM ON SPACE POLICY, REGULATIONS AND ECONOMICS (E3)
International cooperation in using space for sustainable development: The “Space2030” agenda (1)

Author: Mr. Adriano V. Autino
Space Renaissance International, Italy

Ms. Amalie Sinclair
Leeward Space Foundation, United States
Dr. Marie-Luise Heuser
Space Renaissance International, Germany
Prof. Bernard Foing
ILEWG “EuroMoonMars”, The Netherlands
Dr. Alberto Cavallo
Italy
Prof. Thomas Matula
Space Renaissance International, United States
Mr. Werner Grandl
Space Renaissance International, Austria
Mr. Jerry Stone
British Interplanetary Society, United Kingdom

THE SPACE 2030 AGENDA – A CRITICAL REVIEW BY SPACE RENAISSANCE INTERNATIONAL

Abstract

With Resolution 73/6, adopted by the General Assembly on 26 October 2018, following the outcomes of UNISPACE+50 (20-21 June 2018), the U.N. GA 73 authorized the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) to continue working to produce a Space 2030 Agenda. The “Space 2030 Agenda, Space as a Driver of Sustainable Development”, was prepared by the U.N.COPUOS Space 2030 Agenda Working Group, and adopted by the U.N. General Assembly 76 on 25 October 2021 with Resolution 76/3. The UN’s Space 2030 Agenda, aimed at leveraging space for sustainable development, has a significant limitation: it primarily views space as a tool to support sustainability on Earth, neglecting the potential of outer space as a sustainable arena for human expansion. This oversight overlooks the fundamental contribution of civilian space development to resolving social and economic issues. While the original 2030 Agenda in 2015 – when reusable rockets were just beginning – understandably undervalued the space economy, the 2021 Space 2030 Agenda’s failure to mention space settlement and manned space activities is a significant shortcoming. This omission reflects a misunderstanding of the urgency to initiate civilian development of outer space to achieve the 17 SDGs, ensuring civilizational growth, and fostering equitable international relations. Although later documents like “Our Common Agenda” and UNOOSA’s Space4SDG briefly touched on human spaceflight, they still fail to highlight the critical role of space settlement. To address these shortcomings, Space Renaissance International (SRI) proposes a key amendment to the Space 2030 Agenda: adding a 5th Overarching Objective focused on civilian space development, space settlement, and space industrialization as essential components of sustainable development. The Agenda also lags behind the real-time activities of COPUOS subcommittees working on space resource utilization and the emerging cis-lunar economy. To rectify these oversights, SRI proposes 39 amendments to cover neglected topics such as space settlement, civilization expansion into outer space, and the integration of philosophical and humanistic disciplines into the space agenda. This comprehensive approach

will ensure a more holistic and forward-thinking framework for space development and its contribution to a sustainable future.