



General Assembly

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Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Information furnished in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1721 B (XVI) by States launching objects into orbit or beyond

Note verbale dated 18 February 2021 from the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations (Vienna) has the honour to transmit, in accordance with paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 1721 B (XVI) of 20 December 1961, information concerning space objects Maya-1 (international designator 1998-067PE) and Diwata-2 (international designator 2018-084H) (see annex).¹

¹ The data on the space objects referenced in the annex were entered into the Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space on 23 February 2021.



Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by the Philippines*

Maya-1

Information provided in conformity with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

Name of the space object	Maya-1
Committee on Space Research international designator	1998-067PE
State of registry	Philippines
Other launching States	United States of America
Date and territory or location of the launch	10 August 2018 at 1000 hours UTC; space-based launch via the International Space Station (ISS)
Basic orbital parameters	
Nodal period	92.9 minutes
Inclination	56.1 degrees
Apogee	400 kilometres
Perigee	400 kilometres
General functions of the space object	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To demonstrate commercial, off-the-shelf (COTS) global navigation satellite system (GNSS) and Automatic Packet Reporting System-Digipeater (APRS-DP)/Store-and-Forward payloads 2. To capture images of countries using a COTS camera 3. To gather scientific data from space for research purposes, such as measurement of the strength of the Earth's magnetic field and single event latch-up detection
Date of decay/re-entry/deorbit	23 November 2020 UTC

Additional voluntary information for use in the Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space

Change of status in operations	
Date when space object is no longer functional	23 November 2020 UTC
Date when space object is moved to a disposal orbit	23 November 2020 UTC
Physical conditions when space object is moved to a disposal orbit	It has not been possible to detect the beacon signal of Maya-1 since the object's orbital decay

* The information was submitted using the form prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution [62/101](#) and has been reformatted by the Secretariat.

Space object owner or operator	Department of Science and Technology, Philippines
Launch vehicle	Falcon 9 (SpaceX CRS-15)
Other information	<p>Maya-1 is part of a constellation of three identical 1U CubeSats designed, built and operated with partner countries (Bhutan, Japan and Malaysia) under the Birds-2 Project of the Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan. Maya-1 was funded by the Department of Science and Technology of the Philippines as part of the Philippine Scientific Earth Observation Microsatellite (PHL-Microsat) Programme, which has been succeeded by the Space Technology and Applications Mastery, Innovation and Advancement (STAMINA4Space) Programme.</p> <p>Maya-1 was released from ISS through the Kibo module of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency on 10 August 2018, together with the other CubeSats from Bhutan (Bhutan-1) and Malaysia (UiTMSat-1).</p>

Diwata-2

Information provided in conformity with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

Name of the space object	Diwata-2
Committee on Space Research international designator	2018-084H
State of registry	Philippines
Other launching States	Japan
Date and territory or location of the launch	29 October 2018 at 0451 hours UTC; Tanegashima Space Center, Japan
Basic orbital parameters	
Nodal period	96.5 minutes
Inclination	97.8 degrees
Apogee	608.1 kilometres
Perigee	592.5 kilometres
General functions of the space object	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the extent of damage associated with disasters in order to assist in rehabilitation and resource management. 2. To monitor land and coastal conditions in the Philippines and develop applications for agriculture, forestry and coastal management. 3. To provide an alternative means of communications for emergency response. 4. To build capacity in the area of space science and technology and promote interest in amateur radio use within the country.

Additional voluntary information for use in the Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space

Space object owner or operator	Department of Science and Technology, Philippines
Launch vehicle	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd H-IIA 202 rocket, flight F40
Other information	<p>Diwata-2 is a 50-kg Earth observation microsatellite built in Japan by a team from the University of the Philippines Diliman and the Advanced Science and Technology Institute of the Department of Science and Technology, in cooperation with Tohoku University and Hokkaido University.</p> <p>It was successfully deployed into 600-km sun-synchronous orbit on 29 October 2018.</p> <p>Diwata-2 was developed under the PHL-Microsat Programme, which has been succeeded by the STAMINA4Space Programme, both programmes being funded by the Department of Science and Technology of the Philippines.</p>
