



Secretariat

Distr.: General
20 October 2015
English
Original: Russian

**Committee on the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space**

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

**Note verbale dated 12 August 2014 from the Permanent Mission of
the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed
to the Secretary-General**

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna), in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to transmit registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation in May and June 2014 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during that period (see annexes I and II).



Annex I

Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation in May 2014*

1. In May 2014, the following space objects under the jurisdiction and control of the Russian Federation were launched:

Number	Name of space object	Date of launch	Basic orbital characteristics				General function of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
3393-2014-007	Cosmos-2495, launched by a Soyuz 2.1a carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site	6 May	284	176	81.4	89	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3394-2014-008	Cosmos-2496 ^a	23 May	1 505	1 488	82.4	116	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3395-2014-008	Cosmos-2497 ^a	23 May	1 505	1 488	82.4	116	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3396-2014-008	Cosmos-2498 ^a	23 May	1 505	1 488	82.4	116	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3397-2014-008	Cosmos-2499 ^a	23 May	1 505	1 488	82.4	116	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3398-2014-009	Soyuz TMA-13M, launched by a Soyuz-FG carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	28 May	243	201	51.7	89	Delivery to the International Space Station of the crew of Expeditions 40 and 41, consisting of Maksim Suraev (Russian Federation), commander, and flight engineers Reid Wiseman and Alexander Gerst (both of the United States of America)

^a Space objects launched by a single Rokot carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.

2. In May 2014, the Russian Federation did not launch any space objects on behalf of foreign clients.

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

3. The following space objects ceased to exist in May 2014 and were no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 May 2014:

1981-008A (Cosmos-1242), which burned up on 8 May 2014;

2013-061A (Soyuz TMA-11M), which landed in a designated area with members of International Space Station Expedition 40 on 14 May 2014.

4. In addition, two SKRL 756 satellites (registration numbers 3384-2013-019 and 3385-2013-019), launched by a Soyuz 2.1b carrier rocket with a Volga insertion stage from the Plesetsk launch site on 28 December 2013 and registered with the Secretary-General in ST/SG/SER.E/709, have been renamed Cosmos-2493 and Cosmos-2494, respectively.

Annex II

Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation in June 2014*

1. In June 2014, the following space objects under the jurisdiction and control of the Russian Federation were launched:

Number	Name of space object	Date of launch	Basic orbital characteristics				General function of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
3399-2014-010	Cosmos-2500, launched by a Soyuz 2.1b carrier rocket with a Fregat booster from the Plesetsk launch site	14 June	19 145	19 114	64.8	676	Work on the Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)
3400-2014-011	TabletSat-Aurora, launched by a RS-20B intercontinental ballistic missile from the Dombrovsky launch site	19 June	625	591	98	97	Experimental development of technologies for the creation of small Earth remote sensing satellites

2. In June 2014, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects on behalf of foreign clients:

On 19 June 2014, a cluster of 12 small satellites (including the TabletSat-Aurora satellite of the Russian Federation) and five containers with 21 nanosatellites was launched by a converted RS-20B intercontinental ballistic missile from the Dombrovsky launch site. The 12 small satellites were the TabletSat-Aurora (Russian Federation); Earth remote sensing satellite KazEOSat-1 (Kazakhstan); Earth remote sensing satellite Deimos-2 (Spain); Earth remote sensing satellites Hodoyoshi-3 and Hodoyoshi-4 (Japan); technology demonstration satellite SaudiSat-4 (Saudi Arabia); the AprizeSat-9 and AprizeSat-10 satellites for a system to identify maritime vessels (United States of America); the Brite-Toronto and Brite-Montreal satellites for astronomical observations (Canada); technology demonstration satellite UniSat 6 (Italy); and Earth remote sensing satellite BugSat 1 (Argentina). The 21 nanosatellites were: technology demonstration satellite PolyITAN-1 (Ukraine); student telecommunications satellite Duchifat (Israel); technology demonstration satellites SPQR-1 and SPQR-2 and educational satellite PACE (Belgium); scientific satellite research NanosatC-Br1 (Brazil); technology demonstration satellite POPSAT-HIP1 (Singapore); scientific research satellite DTUSat-2 (Denmark); Earth remote sensing satellites Flock 1c-1, Flock 1c-2, Flock 1c-3, Flock 1c-4, Flock 1c-5, Flock 1c-6, Flock 1c-7, Flock 1c-8,

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Flock 1c-9, Flock 1c-10 and Flock 1c-11 and the Perseus M1 and Perseus M2 telecommunications satellites for technology development (United States).

3. The following space object ceased to exist in June 2014 and was no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 June 2014:

2013-069A (Progress M-21M), which was deorbited into the Pacific Ocean at a predetermined location on 9 June 2014; fragments of the space object that had not burned up were sunk.
