



**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 5 September 2017 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 July 2017 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during that period (see annex).¹

¹ The data on space objects contained in the annex were entered into the Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space on 29 September 2017.



Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation in July 2017*

1. In July 2017, 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)	
3467-2017-006	Kanopus-V-IK ^a	14 July 2017	524.2	478.5	97.3	94.5	Earth remote sensing
3468-2017-006	MKA-N No. 1 ^a	14 July 2017	600.6	573.1	97.6	96.3	Earth remote sensing
3469-2017-006	MKA-N No. 2 ^a	14 July 2017	600.6	573.1	97.6	96.3	Earth remote sensing
3470-2017-006	Mayak ^a	14 July 2017	601.0	581.2	97.6	96.4	Scientific and educational applications
3471-2017-006	Ecuador UTE-YuZGU ^a	14 July 2017	601.0	581.2	97.6	96.4	Scientific and educational applications
3472-2017-006	Iskra-MAI-85 ^a	14 July 2017	601.0	581.2	97.6	96.4	Scientific and educational applications
3473-2017-007	Soyuz MS-05, launched by a Soyuz-FG carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	28 July 2017	242.6	197.5	51.7	88.6	Delivery to the International Space Station of the crew of Expeditions 52 and 53, consisting of Sergei Nikolaevich Ryazansky (Russian Federation), commander of the manned transport vehicle, and flight engineers Randolph Bresnik (United States of America) and Paolo Nespoli (Italy)

^a Launched by a single Soyuz-2-1a carrier rocket with a Fregat booster from the Baikonur launch site.

2. In July 2017, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects on behalf of foreign clients:

On 14 July 2017, the following were launched together with the Russian Kanopus-V-IK Earth remote sensing satellite from the Baikonur launch site by a Soyuz-2-1a carrier rocket with a Fregat booster:

NorSat-1 and NorSat-2 (Norway), for the automatic identification of marine vessels; WNISAT-1R (Japan), for the monitoring of ice in Arctic waters; TechnoSat and Flying Laptop (Germany), for scientific applications; Flock-2k and Corvus-BC Earth remote sensing payloads (United States); Lemur+ payloads for scientific applications and the automatic identification of marine vessels (United States); and Tyvak payloads for technological applications (United States).

3. The following space object ceased to exist in July 2017 and was no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 July 2017:

2017-010A (Progress MS-05), which was deorbited into the Pacific Ocean at a predetermined location on 20 July 2017; fragments of the space object that had not burned up were sunk.

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