

**Secretariat**

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**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 15 April 2021 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 data on space launches by the Russian Federation in March 2021 and on previously launched space objects that ceased to exist during that period (see annex).¹

¹ The data on space objects referenced in the annex were entered into the Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space on 14 June 2021.



Registration data on space objects launched by the Russian Federation in March 2021*

1. In March 2021, the following space objects under the jurisdiction and control of the Russian Federation were launched:

Registration number of space object	Name of space object, launch vehicle and place of launch	Date of launch	Basic orbital parameters				General function of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
3564-2021-004	CubeSX-HSE ^a	22 March 2021	550.0	549.3	97.6	95.6	Technological
3565-2021-004	CubeSX-Sirius-HSE ^a		550.0	549.3	97.6	95.6	Technological
3566-2021-004	OrbiCraft-Zorkiy ^a		550.0	549.3	97.6	95.6	Technological
3567-2021-004	ChallengeOne ^a		550.0	549.3	97.6	95.6	Technological

^a Launched by a Soyuz-2-1a carrier rocket with a Fregat upper stage from the Baikonur launch site as part of a secondary payload accompanying Earth remote sensing satellite CAS500-1 (Republic of Korea).

2. In March 2021, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects on behalf of foreign clients:

On 22 March 2021, the Earth remote sensing satellite CAS500-1 (Republic of Korea) was launched by a Soyuz-2-1a carrier rocket with a Fregat upper stage from the Baikonur launch site together with a secondary payload consisting of the following: Earth remote sensing satellite Najm-1 (Saudi Arabia); four GRUS Earth remote sensing satellites (Japan); Earth remote sensing satellite DMSat-1 (United Arab Emirates); scientific satellite NanoSatC-Br2 (Brazil); scientific satellite KMSL (Republic of Korea); scientific satellites Pumbaa and Timon (Republic of Korea); scientific satellite Unicorn-1 (Germany); scientific satellite FEES (Italy); scientific satellite STECCO (Republic of Italy); scientific satellite SMOG-1 (Hungary); scientific satellite BCCSAT-1 (Thailand); scientific satellite KSU CubeSat (Saudi Arabia); three Adelis-SAMSON scientific satellites (Israel); GRBAAlpha, a satellite for technological applications (Slovakia); WildTrackCube-SIMBA, a satellite for technological applications (Italy); LacunaSat2-B, a satellite for technological applications (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); 3B5GSAT, a satellite for technological applications (Spain); four BEESat satellites for technological applications: BEESat-5 BEESat-6, BEESat-7 and BEESat-8 (Germany); ELSA-d, a satellite for technological applications (Japan); UniSat-7, a satellite for technological applications (Italy); Hiber-3, a satellite for technological applications (Netherlands); two satellites for technological applications, Kepler-6 and Kepler-7 (Canada); and DIY-1, a satellite for technological applications (Argentina).

On 25 March 2021, 36 OneWeb satellites (mission 43) (United Kingdom) were launched by a Soyuz-2-1b carrier rocket with a Fregat upper stage from the Vostochny launch site.

3. As at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 March 2021, no space objects belonging to the Russian Federation had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in March 2021.

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