



**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 8 April 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 for the period from November 2013 to January 2014 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during that period (see annexes I-III).



Annex I

Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for November 2013*

1. In November 2013, 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)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
3375-2013-014	Soyuz TMA-11M, launched by a Soyuz-FG carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	7 November	243	51.7	88.6	Delivery to the International Space Station of the crew of Expeditions 38 and 39, consisting of Mikhail Tyurin (Russian Federation), commander, and Richard Mastracchio (United States of America) and Koichi Wakata (Japan), flight engineers
3376-2013-015	Raduga-1M, launched by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site	12 November	35 796	0.0	23 hours, 56 minutes	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3377-2013-016	Progress M-20M, launched by a Soyuz-U carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	26 November	237	51.7	88.7	Delivery to the International Space Station of fuel, water, oxygen, air, food and other consumable materials required for manned operation of the Station

2. In November 2013, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects on behalf of foreign clients:

On 21 November 2013, the following 23 small satellites were launched by an RS-20B intercontinental ballistic missile from the Dombrovsky launch base: DubaiSat-2 (Earth remote sensing, United Arab Emirates); STSAT-3 (Republic of Korea); UniSat-5 (technological applications, Italy); SkySat-1 (Earth remote sensing, United States); AprizeSat 7 and AprizeSat 8 (communications, United States); BRITE-PLI (astronomy, Poland); GOMX-1 (technological applications, Denmark); WNISAT 1 (meteorology, Japan); HiNCube (technological applications, Norway); FUNcube, Triton 1, Delfi-n3Xt

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

(technological applications, Netherlands); VELOX-P11 (technological applications, Singapore); First-MOVE, UWE-3 (technological applications, Germany); ZACUBE-1 (technological applications, South Africa); NEE-02 KRYSAOR (technological applications, Ecuador); CubeBug-2 (technological applications, Argentina); KHUSAT-1, KHUSAT-2 (research, Republic of Korea); OPTOS (technological applications, Spain); Dove-3 (Earth remote sensing, United States); and attached payload BPA-3 (technological applications, Ukraine).

On 22 November 2013, three Swarm space objects (European Space Agency), intended for scientific research (study of the magnetic field of the Earth), were launched by a Rokot carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.

3. The following space object ceased to exist in November 2013 and was no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 November 2013:

2013-025A (Soyuz TMA-09M), which landed on 11 November 2013.

Annex II

Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for December 2013*

1. In December 2013, 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)
3378-2013-017	Cosmos-2488 ^a	25 December	1 505	1 495	82.5	114	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3379-2013-017	Cosmos-2489 ^a	25 December	1 505	1 495	82.5	114	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3380-2013-017	Cosmos-2490 ^a	25 December	1 505	1 495	82.5	114	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3381-2013-017	Cosmos-2491 ^a	25 December	1 505	1 495	82.5	114	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3382-2013-018	Express-AM5, launched by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site	26 December	37 800	33 800	0.1	23 hours, 57 minutes	Telecommunications satellite
3383-2013-019	Aist ^b	28 December	638.9	612.3	82.3	97	Science and education
3384-2013-019	SKRL 756 ^b	28 December	638.9	612.3	82.3	97	Radar calibration
3385-2013-019	SKRL 756 ^b	28 December	638.9	612.3	82.3	97	Radar calibration

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

^b Space objects launched by a single Soyuz-2.1.v carrier rocket with a Volga upper stage from the Plesetsk launch site.

2. In December 2013, the Russian Federation launched the following space object on behalf of a foreign client:
 On 8 December 2013, Inmarsat-5 F1 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), a telecommunications satellite, was launched by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site.

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3. The following space objects ceased to exist in December 2013 and were no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 December 2013:

2002-059A (Cosmos-2393), which burned up on 21 December 2013;

1993-049A (Molniya-3), which burned up on 31 December 2013.

Annex III

Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for January 2014*

1. In January 2014, no space objects under the jurisdiction and control of the Russian Federation were launched.
 2. In January 2014, no space objects were launched by the Russian Federation on behalf of foreign clients.
 3. As at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 January 2014, no space objects of the Russian Federation had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in January 2014.
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