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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 13 April 2004 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) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, 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 October to December 2003 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during that period (see annex).



## Annex

### Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for the period from October to December 2003\*

#### October 2003

1. In October 2003, the Russian Federation launched the following space object belonging to the Russian Federation:

Number	Name of space object	Date of launch	Basic orbital characteristics				General function of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
3157	Soyuz TMA-3 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	18 October	244.9	196.1	51.7	88.7	Delivery to the International Space Station of a crew consisting of pilot astronaut Aleksandr Kaleri (Russian Federation), astronaut Michael Foale (United States of America) and European Space Agency astronaut Pedro Duque (Spain).

2. On 30 October 2003, the Russian Federation launched the following space object on behalf of a foreign client: the Japanese experimental satellite Space Environment Reliability Verification Integrated System (SERVIS)-1, placed in Earth orbit by a Rokot carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.

3. The following space objects ceased to exist in October 2003 and were no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 October 2003:

- 1984-055A (Cosmos-1569)
- 1985-105A (Cosmos-1701)
- 1983-090A (Molniya-3)
- 2003-025A (Progress M1-10)
- 2003-016A (Soyuz TMA-2).

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

## November 2003

4. In November 2003, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	Name of space object	Date of launch	Basic orbital characteristics				General function of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (hours and minutes)	
3158	Yamal-200-1 <sup>a</sup> (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	24 November	36 721.8	34 987.9	0.05	23h 59m	Provision of modern communications links to enterprises within the Russian gas industry and of telecommunications services to domestic and foreign users
3157	Yamal-200-2 <sup>a</sup>	24 November	36 721.8	34 987.9	0.05	23h 59m	Provision of modern communications links to enterprises within the Russian gas industry and of telecommunications services to domestic and foreign users

<sup>a</sup> The space objects Yamal-200-1 and Yamal-200-2 were launched by a single Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

5. In November 2003, the Russian Federation did not launch any space objects on behalf of foreign clients.

6. The following space object ceased to exist in November 2003 and was no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 November 2003:

1970-113A (Cosmos-389).

## December 2003

7. In December 2003, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	Name of space object	Date of launch	Basic orbital characteristics			Period (hours and minutes)	General function of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)		
3160	Cosmos-2402 <sup>a</sup> (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	10 December	19 047.0 (eccentricity 0.0027)		65.06	11h 12m	Work in connection with the Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)
3161	Cosmos-2403 <sup>a</sup>	10 December	19 047.0 (eccentricity 0.0027)		65.06	11h 12m	Work in connection with GLONASS
3162	Cosmos-2404 <sup>a</sup>	10 December	19 047.0 (eccentricity 0.0027)		65.06	11h 12m	Work in connection with GLONASS
3163	Ekspress-AM22 (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	29 December	35 867.82		0.0	23h 59m	Relay of national and regional radio and television programmes to the central area of the Russian Federation

<sup>a</sup> The space objects Cosmos-2402, Cosmos-2403 and Cosmos-2404 were launched by a single Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

8. On 28 December 2003, the Russian Federation launched the following space object on behalf of a foreign client: the Israeli telecommunications satellite Amos-2, placed in Earth orbit by a Soyuz-FG carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

9. The following space object ceased to exist in December 2003 and was no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 December 2003:

2003-035A (Cosmos-2399).