

**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 27 January 2012 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 August to November 2011 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during that period (see annexes I-IV).



Annex I

Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for August 2011*

1. In August 2011, the following space objects belonging to the Russian Federation were launched:

No.	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)	
3321-2011-012	Kedr (released by hand from the International Space Station)	3 August	408	378	51.7	1 h 32m	Educational research
3321-2011-013	Ekspress-AM4 (launched by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site)	18 August	20 315	1 005	51.3	6 h 9m	Television and radio broadcasting, telephony, videoconferencing, mobile presidential communications. (The satellite was launched into a non-targeted orbit and not used for its intended purpose)

2. In August 2011, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects on behalf of foreign clients:

On 17 August 2011, the following space objects were launched by a converted RS-20B intercontinental ballistic missile from the Dombrov launch site: Sich-2 Earth remote sensing satellite (Ukraine); BPA-2 Advanced Avionics Unit (Ukraine); NigeriaSat-2 Earth remote sensing satellite (Nigeria); NigeriaSat-X (Nigeria); RASAT Earth remote sensing satellite (Turkey); AprizeSat-6 communications satellite (United States); and EduSAT satellite for educational purposes (Italy).

3. As at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 August 2011, no space objects of the Russian Federation had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in August 2011.

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

Annex II

Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for September 2011*

- In September 2011, the following space object belonging to the Russian Federation was launched:

No.	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)
3323-2011-014	Cosmos-2473 (launched by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site)	21 September	35 645	35 526	0.05	23h 45m	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation

- In September 2011, the Russian Federation launched the following space object on behalf of a foreign client:
 - On 29 September 2011, a United States QuetzSat-1 telecommunications satellite was launched by a Proton carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site.

- As at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 September 2011, no space objects of the Russian Federation had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in September 2011.

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

Annex III

Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for October 2011*

1. In October 2011, the following space objects belonging to the Russian Federation were launched:

No.	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)
3324-2011-015	Cosmos-2474 (launched by a Soyuz-2.1b carrier rocket with a Fregat booster from the Plesetsk launch site)	3 October	19 157	19 130	64.8	11h 16m	Work in connection with the Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)
3325-2011-016	Progress M-13M (launched by a Soyuz-U carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	30 October	253	193	51.7	88.7m	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 October 2011, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects on behalf of foreign clients:

On 6 October 2011, the United States Intelsat-18 telecommunications satellite was launched by a Zenit-2SB carrier rocket with a DM-SLB booster from the Baikonur launch site;

On 19 October 2011, the United Kingdom ViaSat-1 telecommunications satellite was launched by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site.

3. The following space objects ceased to exist in October 2011 and were no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 October 2011:

2011-028A (Cosmos-2472), landed on 25 October 2011;

2011-017A (Progress-M-10M), sank on 29 October 2011.

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

Annex IV

Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for November 2011*

1. In November 2011, the following space objects belonging to the Russian Federation were launched:

No.	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)	
3326-2011-017	Cosmos-2475 ^a	4 November	19 137	19 137	64.8	11h 15m	Work in connection with the Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)
3327-2011-017	Cosmos-2476 ^a	4 November	19 137	19 137	64.8	11h 15m	Work in connection with GLONASS
3328-2011-017	Cosmos-2477 ^a	4 November	19 137	19 137	64.8	11h 15m	Work in connection with GLONASS
3329-2011-018	Fobos-Grunt (launched by a Zenit-2SB carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	9 November	345	207	54.8	89m	Mission to Phobos, a moon of Mars, and delivery of soil samples from it to Earth. Following a successful launch into the reference orbit, the Fobos-Grunt interplanetary station was unable to attain the departure trajectory to Mars owing to a failure to activate the cruise engine of the spacecraft
3330-2011-019	Soyuz-TMA-22 (launched by a Soyuz-FG carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	14 November	259	201	51.7	88.8m	Delivery to the International Space Station of the crew of Expeditions 29 and 30, consisting of Daniel Burbank (United States of America), flight engineer and commander of Expedition 30, and Anatoly Alekseevich Ivanishin and Anton Nikolaevich Shkapler (Russian Federation), flight engineers
3331-2011-020	Cosmos-2478 (launched by a Soyuz-2-1b carrier rocket with a Fregat booster from the Plesetsk launch site)	28 November	19 174	19 156	64.8	11h 16m	Work in connection with GLONASS

^a Launched by a single Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site.

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2. In November 2011, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects on behalf of foreign clients:

On 9 November 2011, a Chinese YH-1 microsatellite for Mars research, integrated with the Fobos-Grunt spacecraft, was launched into the reference orbit by a Zenit-2SB carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site. The cruise engine of Fobos-Grunt subsequently failed to activate and could not transfer equipment to the departure trajectory flight to Mars. Both spacecraft stayed in the reference orbit.

On 25 November 2011, an AsiaSat-7 telecommunications satellite from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China was launched by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site.

3. The following space object ceased to exist in November 2011 and was no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 November 2011:

2011-023A (Soyuz-TMA-02M), landed on 22 November 2011.
