



Information furnished in conformity with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

Note verbale dated 30 March 2023 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of South Africa 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 information regarding the space objects MDASAT-1A, MDASAT-1B and MDASAT-1C and requests that the satellites be placed on the Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space (see annex).¹

¹ The data on the space objects referenced in the annex were entered into the Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space on 14 June 2023.



Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by South Africa*

Orbital information for the MDASAT constellation

MDASAT-1A (national designator/registration number: ZA-005)

Name of launching State or States	South Africa and the United States of America
An appropriate designator of the space object or its registration number	ZA-005
Name of the space object	MDASAT-1A
Date and territory or location of launch	13 January 2022
Basic orbital parameters, including	
Nodal period	94.9 minutes
Inclination	97.4 degrees
Apogee	526.2 kilometres
Perigee	512.4 kilometres
General function and use of the space object	MDASAT-1A forms one third of a technology demonstration constellation of satellites equipped with an Automatic Identification System receiver as its main payload through which ocean-bound vessel navigation data are received
Payload in the space object	Optical cameras
Launch vehicle	Falcon 9
Date of decay/re-entry/deorbit	2034 or 2035 (estimated)
Owner and/or operator of the space object	Cape Peninsula University of Technology
Recovery and decommissioning	Current analysis shows that the satellite will deorbit within the required 25 years of its launch, by means of passive drag

MDASAT-1B (national designator/registration number: ZA-006)

Name of launching State or States	South Africa and the United States
An appropriate designator of the space object or its registration number	ZA-006
Name of the space object	MDASAT-1B
Date and territory or location of launch	13 January 2022
Basic orbital parameters, including	
Nodal period	94.9 minutes
Inclination	97.5 degrees

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

Apogee	526.6 kilometres
Perigee	513.8 kilometres
General function and use of the space object	MDASAT-1B forms one third of a technology demonstration constellation of satellites equipped with an Automatic Identification System receiver as its main payload through which ocean-bound vessel navigation data are received
Payload in the space object	Optical cameras
Launch vehicle	Falcon 9
Date of decay/re-entry/deorbit	2034 or 2035 (estimated)
Owner and/or operator of the space object	Cape Peninsula University of Technology
Recovery and decommissioning	Current analysis shows that the satellite will deorbit within the required 25 years of its launch, by means of passive drag

MDASAT-1C (national designator/registration number: ZA-007)

Name of launching State or States	South Africa and the United States
An appropriate designator of the space object or its registration number	ZA-007
Name of the space object	MDASAT-1C
Date and territory or location of launch	13 January 2022
Basic orbital parameters, including	
Nodal period	94.9 minutes
Inclination	97.5 degrees
Apogee	526.3 kilometres
Perigee	512.4 kilometres
General function and use of the space object	MDASAT-1C forms one third of a technology demonstration constellation of satellites equipped with an Automatic Identification System receiver as its main payload through which ocean-bound vessel navigation data are received
Payload in the space object	Optical cameras
Launch vehicle	Falcon 9
Date of decay/re-entry/deorbit	2034 or 2035 (estimated)
Owner and/or operator of the space object	Cape Peninsula University of Technology
Recovery and decommissioning	Current analysis shows that the satellite will deorbit within the required 25 years of its launch, by means of passive drag