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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 29 December 2000 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 objects launched by the Russian Federation for the period from April to September 2000 and also on space objects that ceased to exist during the same period (see annex).

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Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by the Russian Federation

A. April 2000

1. In April 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3076	Soyuz TM-30 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	4 April	235	193	51.6	88.5	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of a crew consisting of the cosmonauts Sergei Zeletin and Aleksandr Kaleri.
3077	Progress M1-2 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	26 April	254	193	51.6	88.7	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of consumables and various cargoes.

2. On 18 April 2000, the SESAT satellite, intended for fixed telephone communications, television broadcasting and data transmission in a coverage zone including Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and Siberia, was launched into Earth orbit on behalf of the European organization EUTELSAT by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. The following space objects ceased to exist in April 2000 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 April 2000:

1990-104A (Cosmos-2106),

2000-005A (Progress M1-1).

B. May 2000

1. In May 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3078	Cosmos-2370 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	3 May	300.9	189.1	64.78	89.1	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.
3079	IKA-1* (launched by a Rokot carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	16 May	547	546.3	86.22	95.26	This dummy space object acted as a payload in the test flight of the Rokot carrier rocket with a Breeze-KM booster block.
3080	IKA-2	16 May	547	546.3	86.22	95.26	—

**Note*: The space objects IKA-1 and IKA-2 were launched by a single Rokot carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.

2. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 May 2000, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in May 2000.

C. June 2000

1. In June 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3081	Gorizont (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	6 June	35 360	34 689	1.48	1 397.30	Operation of telephone and telegraph communications system and transmission of television and radio programmes.
3082	Express-A (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	24 June	36 025	36 025	0.24	1 448.0	Operation of long-range, zonal and local telephone and telegraph communication system, transmission of radio and television programmes and data transmission on behalf of various sectors and governmental authorities of the Russian Federation, and also for the purpose of expanding international communications.
3083	Nadezhda (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	28 June	725	674	98.1	98.6	This space object is intended for tracking Russian Federation shipping at all points on the Pacific Ocean and for assignments as part of the COSPAS-SARSAT system.

2. On 28 June 2000, two micro-satellites, the Chinese satellite TSINGHUA-1, intended for observation of potential natural disaster areas, and the English satellite SNAP-1, for advanced information technology study, were placed in Earth orbit simultaneously with the space object Nadezhda from a single Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.

3. The following space objects ceased to exist in June 2000 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 June 2000:

2000-018A (Soyuz TM-30),
1978-045A (Cosmos-1005),
1981-054A (Molniya-3),
1979-099A (Cosmos-1145),
1989-094A (Molniya-3),
1979-012A (Cosmos-1077).

D. July 2000

1. In July 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3084	Cosmos-2371 (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	5 July	35 872	35 872	1.5	1 436	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.
3085	Zvezda (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	12 July	355	185	51.6	89.6	Base module of the International Space Station.

2. On 1 July 2000, the American satellite SD RADIO-1, intended for radio broadcasting and mobile satellite communications as part of the Sirius system on the territory of the United States of America, was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. On 15 July 2000, two German satellites, CHAMP and BIRD-Rubin, intended for remote sensing, and an Italian MITA satellite, for scientific research, were launched into Earth orbit by a single Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.

4. On 16 July 2000, two CLUSTER-2 satellites, intended for investigation of the Earth's magnetic pole, were launched into Earth orbit on behalf of the European Space Agency by a single Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

5. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 July 2000, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in July 2000.

E. August 2000

1. In August 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3086	Progress M1-3 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	6 August	244	194	51.6	88.6	Delivery to the International Space Station of consumables and various cargoes.
3087	Raduga-1 (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	29 August	36 432	3 432	1.7	1 469	Communications satellite.

2. On 9 August 2000, two CLUSTER-2 satellites intended for investigation of the Earth's magnetic pole were launched into Earth orbit on behalf of the European Space Agency by a single Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 August 2000, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in August 2000.

F. September 2000

1. In September 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3088	Cosmos-2372 (launched by a Zenit carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	25 September	364	220	64.8	90.1	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.
3089	Cosmos-2373 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	29 September	284	204	70.4	89	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.

2. On 5 September 2000, the American satellite SD-RADIO 2, intended for radio broadcasting and mobile satellite communications as part of the Sirius system on the territory of the United States of America, was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. On 26 September 2000, five micro-satellites, the Italian satellites, MEGSAT-1, an environmental monitoring communications satellite, and UNISAT, for educational and scientific purposes, the Saudi Arabian satellites, SAUDISAT-1A and SAUDISAT-1B, for educational and scientific purposes and the Malaysian satellite, TIUNGSAT-1, for remote Earth sensing, were launched into Earth orbit by a single RS-20 rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

4. The following space object ceased to exist in September 2000 and was no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 September 2000:

1977-091A (Cosmos-0955).

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