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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 10 May 2010 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 July 2009 to February 2010 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during that period (see annexes I-VI).



## Annex I

### Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for July 2009\*

1. In July 2009, 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 (minutes)	
3267	Cosmos-2451 <sup>a</sup>	6 July	1 508.9	1 501.9	82.5	115.9	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3268	Cosmos-2452 <sup>a</sup>	6 July	1 508.9	1 501.9	82.5	115.9	
3269	Cosmos-2453 <sup>a</sup>	6 July	1 508.9	1 501.9	82.5	115.9	
3270	Cosmos-2454 <sup>b</sup>	21 July	970.4	916.4	82.9	103.8	
3271	Sterkh <sup>b</sup>	21 July	970.4	916.4	82.9	103.8	Part of the International Satellite System for Search and Rescue (COSPAS-SARSAT)
3272	Progress M-67 (launched by a Soyuz-U carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	24 July	253	193	51.6	88.7	Delivery to the International Space Station of fuel, water, oxygen, air, food and other expendable materials required for manned operation of the Station

<sup>a</sup> Launched by a single Rokot carrier rocket with a Breeze-KM booster from the Plesetsk launch site.

<sup>b</sup> Launched by a single Cosmos-3M carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.

2. In July 2009, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects on behalf of foreign clients:

On 29 July 2009, six space objects were launched together by an RS-20 rocket from the Baikonur launch site: DubaiSat-1 (United Arab Emirates), UK-DMC2 (United Kingdom), Deimos-1 (Spain), research satellite NanoSat-1B (Spain) and communication satellites AprizeSat-3 and AprizeSat-4 (United States).

3. The following space objects ceased to exist in July 2009 and were no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 July 2009:

1990-084A (Molniya-3); 2009-022A (Cosmos-2450); 2009-024A (Progress M-02M).

\* 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 August 2009\*

1. In August 2009, there were no launches of space objects belonging to the Russian Federation.
2. In August 2009, the Russian Federation launched the following space object on behalf of a foreign client:  

On 11 August 2009, the AsiaSat-5 telecommunications satellite (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China) was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site.
3. As at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 August 2009, no space objects of the Russian Federation had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in August 2009.

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## Annex III

### Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for September 2009\*

1. In September 2009, 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 (minutes)	
3273	Meteor-M <sup>a</sup>	17 September	822	817	98.8	101	To provide hydrometeorological and oceanographic data
3274	Sterkh <sup>a</sup>	17 September	821	815	98.8	101	Part of the International Satellite System for Search and Rescue (COSPAS-SARSAT)
3275	UgatuSat <sup>a</sup>	17 September	822	815	98.8	101	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ufa State Aviation Technical University
3276	BLITS <sup>a</sup>	17 September	824	816	98.8	101	Scientific research and high-resolution measurement of the orbits of space objects
3277	Universitetsky-Tatyana-2 <sup>a</sup>	17 September	823	815	98.2	101	Implementation of an international research and educational programme of near-Earth space exploration
3278	Soyuz TMA-16 (launched by a Soyuz-FG carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	30 September	257	201	51.6	88.1	Delivery to the International Space Station of the crew of Expedition 21 and Visiting Crew 17, consisting of the Russian cosmonaut Maksim Suraev, the American astronaut Jeffrey Williams and the Canadian spaceflight participant Guy Laliberté

<sup>a</sup> Launched by a single Soyuz 2-1b carrier rocket with a Fregat booster from the Baikonur launch site.

2. In September 2009, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects on behalf of foreign clients:

On 17 September 2009, the ZA-002 satellite (South Africa) was launched, along with the Meteor-M and other satellites (see above), by a Soyuz 2-1b carrier rocket with a Fregat booster from the Baikonur launch site.

On 17 September 2009, the Nimiq 5 telecommunications satellite (Canada) was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site.

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

3. The following space object ceased to exist in September 2009 and was no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 September 2009: 2009-040A (Progress M-67).

## Annex IV

### Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for October and November 2009\*

1. In October and November 2009, 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 (minutes)	
3279	Progress M-03M (launched by a Soyuz-U carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	15 October	239	190	51.7	88.5	Delivery to the International Space Station (ISS) of fuel, water, oxygen, air, food and other expendable materials required for manned operation of the ISS
3280	Progress M-MIM2 (launched by a Soyuz-U carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	10 November	252	193	51.6	88.7	Creation of an additional port for docking manned spacecraft and cargo spacecraft to function as part of the ISS. Provision of workplaces for specialist equipment. Station upgrade providing a specialized compartment and equipment for spacewalking as part of ISS operations.
3281	Cosmos-2455 (launched by a Soyuz-U carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	20 November	926	208.2	67.12	95.67	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation

2. In October and November 2009, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects on behalf of foreign clients:

On 2 November 2009, the SMOS and Proba-2 satellites (European Space Agency) were launched by a Rokot carrier rocket with a Breeze-KM booster from the Plesetsk launch site.

On 24 November 2009, the W7 telecommunications satellite (France) was launched by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site.

On 30 November 2009, the Intelsat 15 telecommunications satellite (United States) was launched by a Zenit-2SB carrier rocket with a DM-SLB booster from the Baikonur launch site.

3. The following space object ceased to exist in October and November 2009 and was no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 November 2009: 2009-015A (Soyuz TMA-14).

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

## Annex V

### Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for December 2009 and January 2010\*

1. In December 2009 and January 2010, 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 (minutes)	
3282	Cosmos-2456 <sup>a</sup>	14 December	19 135	19 132	64.8	676	Part of the Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)
3283	Cosmos-2457 <sup>a</sup>	14 December	19 139	19 132	64.8	676	
3284	Cosmos-2458 <sup>a</sup>	14 December	19 160	19 127	64.8	676	
3285	Soyuz TMA-17 (launched by a Soyuz-FG carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	21 December	260	200	51.7	88.8	Delivery to the International Space Station of the crew of Expedition 22, consisting of the commander, Russian cosmonaut Oleg Kotov, onboard engineer, American astronaut Timothy Creamer and Japanese onboard engineer Soichi Noguchi
3286	Raduga-1M (launched by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site)	28 January 2010	35 635	35 531	0.17	1 425.4	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation

<sup>a</sup> Launched by a single Proton-M carrier rocket with a 11S861 booster from the Baikonur launch site.

2. In December 2009, the Russian Federation launched the following space object on behalf of a foreign client:

On 29 December 2009, the DirecTV-12 satellite (United States) 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 December 2009 and January 2010 and was no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 January 2010: 2009-030A (Soyuz TMA-15).

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

## Annex VI

### Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for February 2010\*

1. In February 2010, 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 (minutes)	
3287	Progress M-04M (launched by a Soyuz-U carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	3 February	232	192	51.7	88.5	Delivery to the International Space Station of fuel, water, oxygen, air, food and other expendable materials required for manned operation of the Station

2. In February 2010, the Russian Federation launched the following space object on behalf of a foreign client:

On 12 February 2010, the Intelsat 16 telecommunications satellite (United States) was launched by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site.

3. As at 2400 hours Moscow time on 28 February 2010, no space objects of the Russian Federation had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in February 2010.

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