



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 23 April 2009 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 February and March 2009 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during that period (see annexes I and II).



Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for February 2009*

1. In February 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)	
3258	Progress M-66 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	10 February	250.0	193.0	51.6	88.6 m
3259	Ekspress AM-44 ^a	11 February	35 524.0	35 524.0	0.4	23 h 43 m
3260	Ekspress MD-1 ^a	11 February	35 538.0	35 538.0	0.4	23 h 43 m
3261	Raduga-1 (launched by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a DM booster from the Baikonur launch site)	28 February	35 909.0	35 817.0	1.5	23 h 59 m

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

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

On 26 February 2009, a United States Telstar 11N telecommunications satellite was launched into Earth orbit by a Zenit-2SB60 carrier rocket with a DM-SLB booster from the Baikonur launch site.

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

3. The following space objects ceased to exist in February 2009 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 28 February 2009:
1993-036A (Cosmos-2251); 1994-051A (Molniya-3); 2008-058A (Cosmos-2445); 2008-060A (Progress M-01M).
4. The following space objects had previously ceased to exist and are no longer in Earth orbit:
1987-036B (Cosmos-1839); 1987-036C (Cosmos-1840); 1990-039A (Molniya-1); 1990-052A (Molniya-3); 1990-071A (Molniya-1); 1992-011A (Molniya-1).

Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation for March 2009*

1. In March 2009, 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)
3262	Soyuz TMA-14 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	26 March	250	199	51.7	88.6
						Delivery to the International Space Station of the crew of Expedition 19, consisting of G. Padalka and M. Barratt, and Visiting Crew 16, consisting of C. Simonyi (United States of America)

2. In March 2009, the Russian Federation launched the following space object on behalf of a foreign client:
On 17 March 2009, a Gravity field and steady-state Ocean Circulation Explorer (GOCE) research satellite belonging to the European Space Agency (ESA) was launched into Earth orbit by a Rokot carrier rocket with a Breeze-KM booster from the Plesetsk launch site.
3. As at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 March 2009, no space objects belonging to the Russian Federation had been found to have ceased to exist in orbit in March 2009.

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