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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 15 June 2016 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), 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 in March and April 2016 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during that period (see annexes I and II).



Annex I

Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation in March 2016*

1. In March 2016, the following space objects under the jurisdiction and control of the Russian Federation were launched:

Number	Name of space object	Date of launch	Basic orbital characteristics				General function of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
3449-2016-002	Resurs-P No. 3, launched by a Soyuz-2-1b carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	13 March	474	290.1	97.3	91.9	Earth remote sensing
3450-2016-003	Soyuz TMA-20M, launched by a Soyuz-FG carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	19 March	246.7	198.7	51.7	88.7	Delivery to the International Space Station of the crew of Expeditions 47 and 48, consisting of Aleksey Ovchinin, commander (Russian Federation), and flight engineers Oleg Skripochka (Russian Federation) and Jeffrey Williams (United States of America)
3451-2016-004	Cosmos-2515, launched by a Soyuz-2-1a carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site	24 March	568	339.9	97.6	93.3	Intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3452-2016-005	Progress MS-02, launched by a Soyuz-2-1a carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	31 March	241.1	192.8	51.7	88.6	Delivery to the International Space Station of scientific equipment, fuel, water, oxygen, air, food and other expendable materials required for the crew, scientific experiments and operation of the Station

2. In March 2016, the Russian Federation launched the following space object on behalf of foreign clients:

On 14 March 2016, a European satellite was launched by a Proton carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site under the ExoMars programme — a large-scale cooperation project between the European Space Agency and Roscosmos.

3. In March 2016, the following space object was found to have ceased to exist as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 March 2016:

2015-043A (Soyuz TMA-18M), which landed in a predetermined location with members of an International Space Station expedition on 2 March 2016.

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

Annex II

Registration data on space launches by the Russian Federation in April 2016*

1. In April 2016, the following space objects under the jurisdiction and control of the Russian Federation were launched:

Number	Name of space object	Date of launch	Basic orbital characteristics				General function of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
3453-2016-006	Lomonosov ^a	28 April	486	470	97.3	94.2	Scientific and educational applications
3454-2016-006	Aist-2D ^a	28 April	486	471	97.3	94.2	Scientific, educational and technological applications
3455-2016-006	Kontakt-Nanosputnik ^a	28 April	484	471	97.3	94.2	Technological applications

^a Satellites launched by a Soyuz-2-1a carrier rocket with a Volga upper stage from the Vostochny launch site.

2. In April 2016, the Russian Federation did not launch any space objects on behalf of foreign clients.
3. In April 2016, the following space objects were found to have ceased to exist as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 April 2016:

2004-005A (Molniya-1T), which burned up on 16 April 2016;

2015-055A (Progress M-29M), which was deorbited into the Pacific Ocean at a predetermined location on 8 April 2016; fragments of the space object that had not burned up were sunk.

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