



**Secretariat**

Distr.: General  
19 March 2007  
English  
Original: Russian

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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 13 February 2007 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 November to December 2006 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 for November 2006\*

1. In November 2006, no space objects belonging to the Russian Federation were launched.
2. In November 2006, the Russian Federation launched the following space object on behalf of a foreign client:

On 8 November 2006, the Saudi Arabian telecommunications satellite Arabsat-4B was launched into Earth orbit 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 November 2006 and was no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 November 2006:

2006-039A (Cosmos-2423).

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\* 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 December 2006\*

1. In December 2006, the following space objects belonging to 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 (hours and minutes)	
3214	Meridian (launched by a Soyuz-2-1a carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	24 December	39 818	1 008	62.5	12h 7m	The space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.
3215	Cosmos-2424 <sup>a</sup> (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	25 December	19 136	19 086	64.5	11h 14.8m	Work in connection with the Global Navigation Satellite System.
3216	Cosmos-2425 <sup>a</sup>	25 December	19 136	19 086	64.5	11h 14.8m	
3217	Cosmos-2426 <sup>a</sup>	25 December	19 136	19 086	64.5	11h 14.8m	

<sup>a</sup> The space objects Cosmos-2424, Cosmos-2425 and Cosmos-2426 were launched with a single Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

2. In November 2006, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects on behalf of foreign clients:

On 12 December 2006, the Malaysian telecommunications satellite Measat-3 was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton-M carrier rocket with a Breeze-M booster from the Baikonur launch site;

On 19 December 2006, the German synthetic aperture radar remote sensing satellite SAR-Lupe was launched into Earth orbit by a Cosmos-3M carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site;

On 27 December 2006, the French astrophysical research satellite COROT was launched into Earth orbit by a Soyuz-2-1b carrier rocket with a Fregat booster from the Baikonur launch site.

3. As at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 December 2006, no space objects of the Russian Federation had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in December 2006.

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