Launch Year	Launch Date	Satellites/Events
2020	17th Jan	GSAT-30 launched onboard Ariane-5 VA-251 launcher. GSAT-30 is configured on ISRO's enhanced I-3K Bus structure to provide communication services from Geostationary orbit in C and Ku bands. The satellite derives its heritage from ISRO's earlier INSAT/GSAT satellite series. Weighing 3357 kg, GSAT-30 is to serve as replacement to INSAT-4A spacecraft services with enhanced coverage. The satellite provides Indian mainland and islands coverage in Ku-band and extended coverage in C-band covering Gulf countries, a large number of Asian countries and Australia.
2019	11th Dec	RISAT-2BR1 launched onboard PSLV-C48 launcher. RISAT-2BR1 is a radar imaging earth observation satellite carrying X-band Radar payload. The satellite will provide services in the field of Agriculture, Forestry and Disaster Management.
	27th Nov	Cartosat-3 launched onboard PSLV-C47 launcher. Cartosat-3 satellite is a third generation agile advanced satellite having high resolution imaging capability. It carried 19 new technologies and a panchromatic camera capable of imaging upto 0.28m. Cartosat-3 will address the increased user's demands for large scale urban planning, rural resource and infrastructure development, coastal land use and land cover etc.
	22nd Jul	CHANDRAYAAN- 2 launched onboard GSLV MkIII-M1 launcher. Chandrayaan-2 mission is a highly complex mission, which represents a significant technological leap compared to the previous missions of ISRO. It comprised an Orbiter, Lander and Rover to explore the unexplored South Pole of the Moon. The mission is designed to expand the lunar scientific knowledge through detailed study of topography, seismography, mineral identification and distribution, surface chemical composition, thermo-physical characteristics of top soil and composition of the tenuous lunar atmosphere, leading to a new understanding of the origin and evolution of the Moon. After the injection of Chandrayaan-2, a series of maneuvers were carried out to raise its orbit and on August 14, 2019, following Trans Lunar Insertion (TLI) maneuver, the spacecraft escaped from orbiting the earth and followed a path that took it to the vicinity of the Moon. On August 20, 2019, Chandrayaan-2 was successfully inserted into lunar orbit.

		While orbiting the moon in a 100 km lunar polar orbit, on September 02, 2019, Vikram Lander was separated from the Orbiter in preparation for landing. Subsequently, two de-orbit maneuvers were performed on Vikram Lander so as to change its orbit and begin circling the moon in a 100 km x 35 km orbit. Vikram Lander descent was as planned and normal performance was observed upto an altitude of 2.1 km. Subsequently communication from lander to the ground stations was lost. The Orbiter placed in its intended orbit around the Moon will enrich our understanding of the moon's evolution and mapping of the minerals and water molecules in Polar regions, using its eight state-of-the-art scientific instruments. The Orbiter camera is the highest resolution camera (0.3 m) in any lunar mission so far and will provide high resolution images which will be immensely useful to the global scientific community. The precise launch and mission management has ensured a long life of almost seven years instead of the planned one year.
	22nd May	RISAT-2B launched onboard PSLV-C46 RISAT-2B is a radar imaging earth observation satellite developed by ISRO.
	01st Apr	EMISAT launched onboard PSLV-C45 EMISAT is a satellite built around ISRO's Mini Satellite-2 bus weighing about 436 kg. The satellite was successfully placed in its intended sun-synchronous polar orbit of 748 km height by PSLV-C45 on April 01, 2019. The satellite is intended for electromagnetic spectrum measurement.
	06th Feb	GSAT-31 launched onboard Ariane-5 GSAT-31 is configured on ISRO's enhanced I-2K Bus, utilising the maximum bus capabilities of this type. This satellite will augment the Ku-band transponder capacity in Geostationary Orbit.
	24th Jan	Microsat-R launched onboard PSLV-C44 Microsat-R, an imaging satellite was successfully injected into intended orbit of 274 km by PSLV-C44 on January 24, 2019

Satellites Ready:

- GISAT-1 in launch pad
- Microsat-2A in URSC cleanroom
- RISAT-2BR2 in ISITE Cleanroom
- GSAT-12R Ready for PSR on tentatively planned date of 24 June 2020
- RISAT-1A under Assembly Integration and Testing phase in AIT-2 Cleanroom at ISITE