THE "CHINESE VERSION " FOR ROSCOSMOS?

S.L. Morozov
Candidate of Medical Sciences;
Full member of the Academy of Economics, Finance and Law
elbimru@gmail.com

July 26, 2026

Abstract. For the first time in its history, China successfully carried out the controlled return of the first reusable stage of an orbital (superheavy lunar) class launch vehicle on July 10, 2026. This event made China one of the world leaders in reusable space technologies, following the United States. Russia has already lagged behind the United States by 16 years.

There are no reusable heavy and superheavy class rockets in Russia today, "as a class". There is not the single spaceport out of 6 available from which reusable rocket systems can be serviced. *China has accepted the US space program.*

Keywords. Reusable superheavy lunar class orbital rocket Long March 10B (Changzheng-10B). Wenchang Cosmodrome on Hainan Island. An offshore platform in the South China Sea in the Far East. The "Chinese version" for Roscosmos.

In 2030, the ISS will end its program and be decommissioned in Earth orbit. The ISS has already exhausted its entire resource many times.

The United States will transfer all research on the surface of the Moon to the permanent station. *This is the end of the era of disposable rockets***.**

The United States has begun a deep modernization of the three main spaceports at Cape Canaveral for the launch and maintenance of reusable rocket systems, which is designed for 50 years [from 2024 to 2074].

Colonization of the Moon has become the main trend of civilization. The United States is the first to follow the path of K.E. Tsiolkovsky in this matter. And they are historically right about this.

In the USA, this priority has been designated since 2017. On December 11, 2017, US President Donald Trump signed the "Directive No. 1 on Space Policy", which provided for a change in national space policy. *ru.wikipedia.org**

The document provided for the comprehensive program for the return of humans to the Moon with subsequent missions to Mars and beyond. *ru.wikipedia.org**

This is how the Moon exploration program called Artemis was launched. As part of it, it was planned to organize regular flights of astronauts to the Moon on the Orion spacecraft using the SLS (Space Launch System) rocket, as well as create a Lunar Gateway station in lunar orbit, and an *Artemis* base station on the Moon itself. *ru.wikipedia.org *; rbc.ru*

In principle, it is impossible to build the permanent residence station on the Moon without reusable heavy [45 tons of payload per LEO] and superheavy class [100 tons of payload per LEO] rockets.

The space industrialization program requires the involvement of global resources, the development of special IT programs, robotics and energy support.

Therefore, the United States began to rebuild the entire global infrastructure for its space tasks.

The new economic and political trend has been created. This is the existence that increasingly determines the adaptive consciousness of the rest of the world. *China has accepted these new rules of the US global space policy.*

China is preparing to launch its taikonauts to the Moon. To this end, on July 10, 2026, for the first time in its history, China successfully carried out the controlled return of the first *reusable* stage of an orbital-class launch vehicle.

This requires the progress of space industrialization. It is necessary to organize mass conveyor production of heavy and superheavy rockets.

The launch of the Long March 10B rocket (Changzheng-10B) took place from the Wenchang cosmodrome on an island in Hainan Province in southern China.

"This event made China one of **the world leaders** in reusable space technologies, following the United States, **which remained the only country with such an opportunity for 16 years.**

Only two American companies — Elon Musk's SpaceX and Jeff Bezos' Blue Origin — had previously achieved such a result for the first time in history in 2010."[1]

The rocket launched *on July 10, 2026, on Friday, at 12:15 local Chinese time [Unified Linear Universal Lunar Coordinated Time (**01:111) LTC**] from a site on Hainan Island. [10,11,12,13,14]*

During its maiden flight, the Long March 10B successfully launched a payload into a preset orbit, the official Xinhua news agency reported.

About six minutes after separation from the second stage, *the first reusable* rocket stage made a vertical controlled descent and was "caught" using the network capture system on an *offshore platform in the South China Sea*.

According to the state broadcaster CCTV, both the launch and the return of the stage were successful.

Today, Russia does not have a single spaceport for launching reusable rockets. Russia today *has no physical means* of delivering astronauts to the Moon.

There are no reusable heavy and superheavy class missiles. This was directly reported by Murtazin from RSC «Energia».

Russia has almost ideal 56 sites on the Kuril Islands, which only need varying degrees of refinement, for the deployment of launch complexes for launching reusable rockets.

However, Russia has not yet made the single starting table on the Kuril Islands, although it has the best possible position. Russia's position in this region is better than that of Japan and the United States.

In Japan, south of the Kuril Islands ridge, two such complexes of three launch tables have been deployed.

These are the *Tanegashima* Cosmodrome (*successfully operating since October 1, 1969*) and the *Uchinoura* Cosmodrome, located near the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The Uchinoura Space Center *has been operating since February 1962.* All three Japanese starter tables are not very convenient in terms of ecology.

If Roscosmos wants to follow China in making Russia one of the "*world leaders*", then it needs to start building its own space launch complex in 2026, the *Far Eastern Space Complex*, which will become the "*Russian Texas*" and the "*Russian Cape Canaveral*" at the same time, the center of active development of Russian space industrialization.

Serial factories for the production of heavy and superheavy rocket space systems are needed to ensure the Exodus of civilization to the Universe and to the *Moon in the first place*. That's exactly what Elon Musk is doing.

The reusable rocket *Long March 10B* is the modification of the lunar *superheavy rocket Long March 10*, which is being developed specifically for the *landing of Chinese astronauts on the Moon in 2030.* [1-6;8,9]

Критерий	Россия («Роскосмос»)	США (NASA + частный сектор)	Китай (CNSA)
Ориентировочный годовой бюджет	~2-3 млрд USD	~25 млрд USD (NASA) + частные инвестиции	~12-14 млрд USD
Ключевые ракеты-носители	Союз-2, Ангара-А5 (одноразовые)	Falcon 9, Starship, SLS (многоразовые / сверхтяжелые)	Семейство «Чанчжэн» (разных классов)
Орбитальная станция	Стареющий сегмент МКС, отдаленные планы на РОС	Сегмент МКС, активные планы на частные станции	Собственная станция «Тяньгун» (эксплуатируется)
Статус лунной программы	Авария «Луны-25», неясные сроки пилотируемых полетов	Программа Artemis (подготовка к высадке астронавтов)	Успешный сбор грунта, план лунной базы к 2030-м годам

"Our country has ceded leadership in space. The Soviet past can no longer serve as a screen for the lagging space industry in the present."

There is not a single cosmodrome in Russia from which reusable heavy and superheavy rockets can be launched.

There are no such reusable rockets themselves. Reforms are needed. "Otherwise, we will be watching the exploration of Mars and the construction of lunar bases solely as spectators." *This is the opinion of the engineering company Complex KAD.* [7]

Conclusions.

The UN member states united around the Calder Navigation Act in 1918. The Standard Time Act of 1918 (the 1918 Standard Time Act), or the "Calder Act", is an alternative, common name that became established due to the fact that the bill was introduced into the Senate by Senator *William M. Calder* of New York. *kids.kiddle.co; en.wikipedia.org*.

This law became *the first US federal law* in history to officially introduce a system of *24 meridian global time zones*.

Before that, the time was often different in different cities, which created confusion, especially in train schedules.

The Calder Act established *five meridian time zones* for the continental United States and instructed the *Interstate Commerce Commission* to determine the boundaries of each of them. *kids.kiddle.co; en.wikipedia.org*.

Terms: The "Exact Time Act" or "Standard Time Act" — the "Calder Act" (or Standard Time Act) is the correct and official designation of this document. *kids.kiddle.co; en.wikipedia.org.*

World trade could not continue to develop without this universal worldwide transport timetable. «Calder Act» has spontaneously become the unified universal international navigational transport timetable since 1918, globally coordinating the movement of people and goods in *three environments*:

1) on land;
2) at sea and
3) in the air.

The Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States has defined *24 meridian time zones for the entire globe,* which are followed today by all 193 members of the United Nations until today, starting *on March 19, 1918.*

We added the 25th lunar navigation time zone to this Act Exact Time on *July 10, 2024.* [2,3,10,11,12,13,14]

Thus, we extended Calder's law to the *fourth habitat* of human civilization, space activities, and became the unified universal international navigation transport schedule, coordinating the movement of people and cargo in four environments on the global scale – [***"Standard Cosmic Time Act" for the whole world***]:

1) on land;
2) at sea;
3) in the air and
4) *in space.*

Maybe it's time for the UN to officially adopt the new "Standard Cosmic Time Act" for the whole world? [2,3,10,11,12,13,14]

Literature

1. Daria Bayeva. Expert: what does China's breakthrough with a reusable rocket mean for Russia?

[Electronic resource]

https://vfokuse.mail.ru/articles/69630749-ekspert-chto-oznachaet-proryv-kitaya-s-mnogorazovoj-raketoj-dlya-rossii/

Accessed July 26, 2026

2. Morozov S.L. The current automatic model of the linear 25 lunar time zone. [Electronic resource]

https://calendar-morozov.space/files/CURRENT%20AUTOMATIC%20MODE-ENG.pdf

Accessed July 26, 2026

3. Morozov S.L. The linear lunar time of civilization is the basis of astronavigation in the Universe.

L [50] Academic readings on cosmonautics dedicated to the memory of Academician S.P. Korolev and other outstanding Russian scientists– pioneers of space exploration. Collection of abstracts. 2026.

Collection of abstracts of the Korolev`s Readings of 2026 (KR-2026). Vol. 1, — Section 1, text - based on the report made at the XLIX Korolev`s Readings of 2025, on *pp. 38-39*.

The Russian Academy of Sciences, the State Corporation for Space Activities Roscosmos, the RAS Commission for the Development of the Scientific Heritage of the Pioneers of Space Exploration, the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education Bauman Moscow State Technical University (National Research University). – Moscow:

Publishing House of Bauman Moscow State Technical University, 2026. T1 – 571 [1]. *pp. 38-39*.

ISBN 978-5-7038-6580-4; [Electronic resource]

https://calendar-morozov.space/files/LINEAR_LUNAR%20TIME-ENG.pdf

Accessed July 26, 2026

4. Morozov S.L. The role of the United Nations Committee (COPUOS) on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the meteorite defense of the Moon and Earth.

[Electronic resource]

https://calendar-morozov.space/files/The_role-ENG.pdf

Accessed July 26, 2026

5. Morozov S.L. Meteorite Defense of the Moon and Earth. The role of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) in the colonization of the Moon. [Electronic resource]

https://calendar-morozov.space/files/Meteorite_Defense-ENG.pdf

Accessed July 26, 2026

6. Morozov S.L. "The Moon risks becoming the landfill within the lifetime of one earth generation" [Electronic resource]

https://calendar-morozov.space/files/mucor-moon-ENG.pdf

Accessed July 26, 2026

7. Vlad Falcon [D.N. Kaleev]: "The decline of Russian cosmonautics or why we are lagging behind the leaders." [Electronic resource]

URL: https://dzen.ru/a/afCB1LA5TGF1LLQN

(Accessed: July 26, 2026)

8. Morozov S.L. The project of two main spaceports on Earth: Far Eastern on the Kuril Islands [FESC] and the Western cape Canaveral and Cuba Island [WSC]. [Electronic resource]

https://calendar-morozov.space/files/TWO-SPACEPORTS-ENG.pdf

(Accessed: July 26, 2026)

9. Morozov S.L. The history of reusable rockets and reusable spaceports.

The special role of the V-2 and «Ferry rocket». [Electronic resource]

https://calendar-morozov.space/files/COSMORDOM-ENG-.pdf

(Accessed: July 26, 2026)

10. Morozov S.L. The current automatic model of the linear 25 lunar time zone. [Electronic resource]

https://calendar-morozov.space/files/CURRENT%20AUTOMATIC%20MODE-RUS.pdf

(Accessed: July 26, 2026)

11. Morozov S.L. The transition from standard terrestrial time (1918) to the unified space reference standard time (2024): the impact on the development and prospects of humanity

K.E. Tsiolkovsky: The key ideas and modern achievements in cosmonautics. Materials of the LIX th Scientific Readings devoted to the development of K.E. Tsiolkovsky`s scientific heritage and ideas. Part 2. Kaluga. IP Streltsov I.A. (Publishing house "Eidos"). 2024. – 406 p. – 350 copies. *pp. 37-39.*

ISBN 978-5-907678-99-6; ISBN 978-5-907928-01-5 (Part 2)

© The authors of the reports, 2024

12. Morozov S.L. Three problems of the Standard Time Act, adopted in the USA on March 19, 1918.

Annual Scientific Conference. S.I. Vavilov Institute of the History of Natural Sciences and Technology, 2024. Moscow: IHNST RAS, 2024. 562 p. – 50 copies, *pp. 237-241*.

ISBN 978-5-6053192-0-7;

© The authors of the reports, 2024

13. Sergei L Morozov. A time zone for the Moon. //ROOM №36, 2025, P. 82-86.

14. Morozov`s calendar for the Earth and the Moon.

[An electronic resource.]

URL: https://calendar-morozov.space/en.php

Accessed July 5, 2026