One of the foremost challenges to monitoring the climate system is the ability to make a precise measurement of Earth’s radiation budget components from space. Thereupon a new IKOR-M satellite program has been started in Russia. The first satellite of new generation Meteor-M No 1 was put into orbit in September, 2009 and second satellite Meteor-M No 2 - in July, 2014. Some measurements results obtained by the nadir looking medium field of view radiometers IKOR-M which was installed on Meteor-M satellites are presented. This equipment was created in Saratov State University under the direction of Yu. A. Sklyarov for monitoring of reflected shortwave radiation (RSR), albedo and absorbed solar radiation (ASR) at TOA. The basic products of data processing are given in the form of global maps of distribution RSR, albedo and ASR. Such maps were made for each month during observation period. The IKOR-M product archive is available online at all times. A searchable catalogue of data products is continually updated and users may search and download data products via the Earth radiation balance components research laboratory website (http://www.sgu.ru/structure/geographic/metclim/balans) as soon as they become available. Two series of measurements from two different IKOR-M are available. The first radiometer had worked from October, 2009 to August, 2014 and second - from August, 2014 to the present. Therefore, there is a period when both radiometers work at the same time. TOA fluxes deduced from the Meteor-M No 1 measurements in August, 2014 show very good agreement with the fluxes determined from Meteor-M 2. The work was carried out under financial support of the Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation within the framework of the base part (project code 2179). The reported study was funded by RFBR according to the research project No.16-35-00284 mol_a.