



PLA Service Articles Published in July 2025

Introduction

This is Exovera's seventh monthly report examining English and Chinese articles that the People's Liberation Army (PLA/人民解放军) publishes online to cover activities by the four Services in protocol order (Army/PLAA/陆军, Navy/PLAN/海军, Air Force/PLAAF/空军, and Rocket Force/PLARF/火箭军), as well as any joint training (联合训练) involving two or more services; however, there are very few articles on joint training, which is an indicator about how little the PLA actually conducts joint training.

The following bullets show the key websites used for this report:

- English-language websites
 - The Ministry of National Defense (<http://eng.mod.gov.cn/>)
 - China Military (<http://eng.chinamil.com.cn/>)
 - China Military Focus (http://eng.chinamil.com.cn/HOME_209227/Focus_209228/)
- Chinese-language websites
 - 中华人民共和国国防部/ Ministry of National Defense (<http://www.mod.gov.cn/>)
 - 中国军网 (China Military Network) (<http://www.81.cn/?big=jian>).

In March 2024, the China Military website created a new component identified as China Bugle (中国军号 / <https://www.junhao.mil.cn/>). However, only three articles in April, one in May, three in June, and one in July came from this source.

See Appendix A for a list of acronyms and Appendix B for a list of key terms and concepts, which has been updated from the July report. See Appendices C and D for information about the Central Committee's Eight Regulations and the Central Military Commission's (CMC) Ten regulations, respectively.

As a general rule, other than the numbered PLAA Group Armies (GA/集团军) shown in Table 1 below, no PLA articles identify units by their true unit designator (TUD/部队番号), such as the 32nd Brigade. Although articles during previous years identified units by their 5-digit Military Unit Cover Designator (MUCD/部队代号), such as the 32145 部队 (aka, the 161st Air Assault Brigade under the 83rd Group Army in the Central Theater Command), no articles during 2025 have used any MUCDs; however, many of the PLAA articles identify units as a certain brigade under the numbered Group Army that they are subordinate to, such as a certain brigade subordinate to the 71st Group Army in the Eastern Theater Command. Table 1 below provides a list of the 13 Group Armies by Theater Command, City, and Province.

Table 1: 13 PLA Army Group Armies

Theater Command	Group Army	City	Province
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Eastern	71st	Xuzhou	Jiangsu
	72nd	Hangzhou	Zhejiang
	73rd	Xiamen	Fujian
Southern	74th	Huizhou	Guangdong
	75th	Kunming	Yunnan
Western	76th	Xining	Qinghai
	77th	Chengdu	Sichuan
Northern	78th	Harbin	Heilongjiang
	79th	Liaoyang	Liaoning
	80th	Weifang	Shandong
Central	81st	Zhangjiakou	Hebei
	82nd	Baoding	Hebei
	83rd	Xinxiang	Hebei

Table 2 below shows the total number of English and Chinese articles that were found by service and joint training during July.

Table 2: Number of July 2025 Articles

Service	English Articles	Chinese Articles	Total
Army (PLAA)	19	29	48
Navy (PLAN)	24	37	61
Air Force (PLAAF)	10	11	21
Rocket Force (PLARF)	0	13	13
Joint	2	2	4
TOTAL	55	92	147

Table 3 below shows the number of articles by service, joint training, and language (Chinese and English) for January through July for a total of 1,041 articles.

Table 3: Article by Service and Language for January through July 2025

Language	PLAA	PLAN	PLAAF	PLARF	Joint	Total
January						72
Eng	0	1	1	0	0	2
Ch	30	13	9	8		70
February						134
Eng	4	15	6	0	0	25
Ch	50	27	19	13		109
March						178
Eng	15	25	12	1	0	53
Ch	62	27	27	9		125
April						188

Eng	9	23	10	0	7	49
Ch	60	45	19	12	3	139
May						173
Eng	12	24	13	0	1	50
Ch	74	17	19	12	2	123
June						157
Eng	10	21	7	0	4	51
Ch	44	30	18	12	2	106
July						147
Eng	19	24	10	0	2	55
Ch	29	37	11	13	2	92

Eng = English; Ch = Chinese

Table 4 below shows the number of articles published each weekday for January through June .

Table 4: Articles Published by Days of the Week for January through July

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Total
Mon	5	20	5	22	32	30	21	135
Tue	21	36	29	40	27	24	29	206
Wed	11	18	25	28	22	19	24	147
Thu	14	23	25	21	20	18	38	159
Fri	8	16	32	21	28	20	17	142
Sat	3	10	11	24	29	22	13	112
Sun	8	12	23	24	16	22	12	117

Key Findings

This section provides 20 key findings (KF) concerning the articles published in July 2025.

KF1: As shown in Table 4 above, unlike January through June, where the Army had the most articles each month, the Navy had the most articles (61) in July, mainly because of the visit by the Shandong aircraft carrier-led taskforce to Hong Kong (10 articles). The number of articles on the PLARF continues to be the fewest number for the four services and very few of them have any substance to them. Furthermore, of the 80 PLARF articles so far this year, only one of them is in English.

KF2: Articles continue to be published on all seven days of the week.

KF3: So far, only 22 articles about joint training involving two or more services have been published from January through June, including 8 articles in Chinese and 14 in English. This is indicative of the lack of overall joint training within the PLA. See the relevant data at the end of Tables 5 and 6.

KF4: The PLAA identifies the 13 Group Armies by their number (71st to 83rd), of which 6 were identified in a total of 13 articles, ranging from 1 to 4 articles per Group Army.

KF5: Multiple articles continue to identify problems the units are having, especially at the squad, platoon, company, and battalion levels due to turnover of personnel and personal issues. Of note, these are the same problems that that PLA has had for years. Each article identified what the problem was and how the unit “solved” the problem, but none of the articles discussed how the solutions have been incorporated into overall guidance and regulations for the entire service or PLA as a whole.

KF6: Concerning joint exercises with foreign countries during July: 1) Chinese and Serbian Army special operations troops conducted Peace Guardian 2025 joint training in North China’s Hebei Province in the second half of July, which represented the first joint training between China and Serbia; and 2) The ground forces of China and Vietnam conducted the first-ever joint training exercise on joint border patrol in China (the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region) in July. [Of note: They have conducted joint training in Vietnam several times over the past few years, such as Peace Rescue 2021.]; 3) The Chinese and Russian navies will conduct Exercise Joint Sea 2025 in the waters and airspace near Vladivostok, Russia, in August.

KF7: Understanding and following Xi Jinping’s and Party guidance is highlighted multiple times. See Appendices C and D for information about the Central Committee’s Eight Regulations and the CMC’s Ten Regulations, respectively, that are mentioned multiple times.

KF8: There still has not been a single mention of the Master Chief (士官长) system, which is roughly equivalent to the United States (US) military’s senior enlisted advisor system, which was created in 2014 at the company, battalion, regiment, and brigade levels.

KF9: Of note, the PLA uses the term “round-the-clock training” and “day and night training” for each of the services, which means that activity for the unit takes place during each of the 8-hour periods (0800-1600, 1600-2400, and 2400-0800). Concerning the PLAAF, however, it does not necessarily mean that individual pilots are flying during each flying period or that an organization does not take any breaks during the 24-hour period.

KF10: Of note, the PLA photoshops out all of the aircraft tail numbers for each service.

KF11: There was no mention of the overall Outline of Military Training and Evaluation (OMTE) that provides overall guidance for the annual training cycle.

KF12: There were 16 English-language and 4 Chinese-language videos.

KF13: Of note, no articles discussed training for new conscripts at new soldier training brigades or bases or the loss of conscripts who had served their two years and were demobilized.

KF14: There is an article about the ten National Student Military Training Camps that have been held each year since 2013 by the Ministry of Education and the former CMC General Staff

Department and General Political Department and current CMC National Defense Mobilization Department at various service academic institutions for hundreds of high school and college students.

KF15: Although the PLAN uses the term “flotilla” in its English-language articles, it does not actually equate to a US Navy “flotilla”. Each Chinese-language article uses the term “*zhidui*” (支队), which is explained in Appendix B. As such, each relevant English and Chinese article in the report uses “flotilla [*zhidui*]”.

KF16: No articles discuss the PLAAF’s airborne corps or the PLAN’s marine corps.

KF17: It appears that each of the four services and five Theater Commands (TC), as well as the Dalian Naval Academy, has an intranet website where key articles are posted. Some of the articles are also posted in key Ministry of National Defense (MND) websites as well.

KF18: A four-ship naval taskforce led by the aircraft carrier Shandong (Hull 17) and including the guided-missile destroyers Zhanjiang (Hull 165) and Yan’an (Hull 106), and the guided-missile frigate Yuncheng (Hull 571), visited Hong Kong for five days in July to celebrate the 28th anniversary of Hong Kong’s return to China and received over 10,000 visitors.

KF19: A few articles since January have discussed the issue that “the one-person-one-post model is difficult to meet the needs of war, and each operator must be specialized in multiple skills.” Therefore, units are providing “secondary specialty” training for personnel to replace someone who has been “injured or killed” and have accelerated the formation of a capacity reserve of “everyone holds multiple positions and everyone has strong skills.” However, there is no mention about the domino effect of training people to take their billet when they assume the other billet.

KF20: There are two bilingual articles, which are posted in Table 5.

Overview of July 2025 Articles

This section is organized into the following two tables:

- Table 5: Thumbnail of Each English Article Published
- Table 6: Thumbnail of Each Chinese Article Published

Table 5 below provides information from each of the 54 English Language articles that are organized into the following columns.

- Category: PLAA, PLAN, PLAAF, PLARF, and JOINT
- Fn: Citation
- Date: Article date (month/day/year)
- Themes: Key themes in the article

Table 5: Thumbnail of Each English Article

Category	Article	Date	Themes
PLAA	1	07/04/25	This article has four photos of a short-range anti-aircraft missile system assigned to a PLAA brigade during a live-fire shooting training exercise in late June, including one photo showing) soldiers hoisting and loading missiles onto a short-range anti-aircraft missile system, and three photos of firing at a target drone during the day and at night.
	2	07/10/25	This article has two overhead photos of a driver assigned to the 72 nd GA performing a “figure-eight” maneuver during a driving assessment on July 2.
	3	07/11/25	This article has three photos of a group of 2-3 helicopters attached to a 75 th GA brigade lifting off successively for a flight training exercise in early July.
	4	07/12/25	This article has two overhead photos of multiple military vehicles attached to an artillery detachment under a PLAA brigade driving along a dirt road toward a training ground during a long-distance maneuver training exercise on June 18, Each vehicle has a huge dust cloud attached to it, which makes them easy to see from a distance.
	5	07/14/25	Army special operations troops of China and Serbia will carry out Peace Guardian 2025 joint training in North China's Hebei Province in the second half of July. This will be the first joint training between Chinese and Serbian militaries. It will help strengthen combat capabilities of participating troops and deepen cooperation between the two militaries.
	6	07/16/25	This is a 13-second video showing an on-site mine-clearing line charge system fired by a minesweeping vehicle attached to Chinese PLAA during a minesweeping operation.
	7	07/17/25	This article has three photos soldiers assigned to an artillery detachment subordinate to a 72 nd GA brigade during a live-fire shooting training exercise in late June, including two photos of setting up an antenna system and one photo of a multiple launch rocket system (MLRS) based on a Dongfeng Mengshi chassis firing at the target.
	8	07/18/25	This article has a 25-second video shows an engineering unit assigned to the Western Theater Command (WTC) Army (WTCA) carrying out day-and-night logistics drills. The video has the following information in English that sync up with the video photos: clearing roadblocks, surveying and measurement, crossing contaminated zone, setting up pontoon bridge, night operations, a photo of one soldier wearing an Army badge, one license plate number of C23-2167.
	9	07/19/25	This article has three overhead photos of multiple Army vehicles (5, 4, and 20) of different types driving on a dirt road in a valley en route to a designated area during a driving training exercise on July 2.
	10	07/20/25	This article has four photos of various PLAA helicopters subordinate to the Xinjiang Military Command brigade flying in the sky during a flight training exercise on July 5. Including 1) an Mi-171 transport helicopter; 2 and 3) a WZ-10 attack helicopter; and 4) a Z-20 utility helicopter and a Mi-171 transport helicopter flying together.
	11	07/20/25	The ground forces of China and Vietnam will conduct a joint training exercise in Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region in mid-to-late July with a focus on joint border patrol. This marks the first joint army training between China and Vietnam inside China. [Of note: They have conducted joint training in Vietnam several times over the past few years, such as Peace Rescue 2021.] The exercise aims to enhance mutual learning and exchange of border patrol experiences and further deepen practical cooperation between the two militaries.
	12	07/21/25	This article has a 29-second video in English showing soldiers assigned to the Xizang [Tibet] Military Command, which is subordinate to the PLAA,

			loading and firing QJZ89 Heavy Machine Guns in a live-fire shooting assessment.
	13	07/21/25	This article has three overhead photos of amphibious armored infantry fighting vehicles (IFV) attached to a PLAA brigade maneuvering towards the designated area during a ferrying and assault wave formation training exercise on July 6. The first photo shows three IFVs in a line formation. The second photo shows four IFVs in line formation. The third photo shows four IFVs side by side with a separation distance between them moving in formation.
	14	07/23/25	This article has a 51-second video with the following text in English: The China-Vietnam joint army training kicked off at a training base in south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on July 22. Participating troops from both sides attended the opening ceremony. After the opening ceremony, the Vietnamese participating troops visited the Chinese military's wheeled vehicles, light arms, recon equipment, drones, protective devices and various other weapons and equipment. This event marks the first-ever joint training between the two armies inside China. [Of note: They have conducted joint training in Vietnam several times over the past few years, such as Peace Rescue 2021.] Focusing on the joint border patrol training, it will conduct mixed-group training around four aspects: joint reconnaissance, joint fire strike, joint rescue and joint logistic support. The two sides will carry out the joint training in modules covering eight subjects, including camouflage reconnaissance, unmanned aerial vehicle reconnaissance, live-fire shooting and rescue of the wounded. During the training, the two sides will also conduct exchanges, visits, and some cultural activities.
	15	07/24/25	This article has four overhead photos of two maneuver assault boats assigned to the 71 st GA during a driving training exercise at sea on June 23.
	16	07/24/25	The Army Engineering University recently organized more than 180 foreign military cadets from 56 countries to visit Beijing, Shijiazhuang, and other cities in China. The foreign military cadets have attained a better understanding of Chinese history and Chinese military through the visits. The article has a 31-second video.
	17	07/25/25	The China-Vietnam "Hand-in-Hand 2025" joint army training currently underway in south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region proceeded to the mix-grouped training phase. Participating troops of the two sides carried out training simultaneously at multiple training grounds on unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) reconnaissance, small arms live-fire shooting, bayonet charge, boxing, rescue of the wounded, and other subjects. The article has a 33-second video.
	18	07/28/25	This article has two photos of a vehicle-mounted howitzer attached to a brigade under the PLA Xizang Military Command spitting fire at the mock targets during a live-fire shooting training exercise on July 17, in a bid to test the troops' comprehensive strike effectiveness.
PLAN	19	07/01/25	This article has several photos of the Liaoning (Hull 16) and Shandong (Hull 17) aircraft carriers and their formations, including the Yan'an destroyer (Hull 106), Yuncheng frigate (Hull 571), and an unidentified supply ship, returning to their home ports after completing their far-seas combat-oriented training. Several photos show the aircraft sitting on the deck. The training was conducted in a well-coordinated and systematic manner as the two naval formations advanced into the Western Pacific, collaborated with relevant military forces, and completed a variety of exercises under combat conditions, such as those related to reconnaissance and early warning, counterstrike, maritime assault, air defense, and the day-and-night tactical flight of carrier-based aircraft. The training has yielded a series of research

		<p>achievements for relevant military subjects and significantly boosted the systemic combat capabilities of China's aircraft carrier formations, following previous dual-carrier drills conducted jointly by the two naval formations last year. During the training, certain foreign warships and aircraft repeatedly conducted up-close reconnaissance maneuvers, tracking, and surveillance. The Chinese naval formations maintained high vigilance and responsiveness to combat scenarios, organized multiple flights of carrier-based aircraft, and handled the situation professionally and soundly. According to the Chinese navy, as a routine arrangement per its annual plan, the training has effectively tested the joint training results of relevant forces and enhanced their capability to safeguard the country's sovereignty, security and development interests.</p>
20	07/02/25	This article has three photos of a PLAN anti-submarine patrol aircraft taking off for an anti-submarine training exercise in late June.
21	07/03/25	This article has eight photos of a visit to Hong Kong starting on July 3 by a PLAN fleet led by the Shandong aircraft carrier (Hull 17) and including the Zhanjiang missile destroyer (Hull 165).
22	07/05/25	The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) celebrated the 28th anniversary of the city's return to the motherland with a significant visit starting on July 4 from a fleet of the PLAN led by China's first homegrown aircraft carrier Shandong. Since November 2024, the PLAN has made three visits to Hong Kong, deploying a range of vessels, including aircraft carriers, amphibious assault ships, and missile destroyers. China's naval formations of two aircraft carriers, Liaoning and Shandong, have just completed their far-sea combat-oriented training. After several days of replenishment at the port, the Shandong made its first visit to Hong Kong, accompanied by other vessels. During their stay, naval officers and men will engage in various cultural exchanges with local institutions and schools. Public open events will allow citizens to board the vessels, experience advanced weaponry up close, enhancing their sense of national pride and identity.
23	07/05/25	This article has five photos of the Shandong aircraft carrier from different angles berthing in the Victoria Harbor of Hong Kong on July 4.
24	07/05/25	This article has a 56-second video in English of the 4-ship PLAN naval taskforce led by the aircraft carrier Shandong (Hull 17) that started its open ship day activities in Hong Kong on July 4. During the first open ship day, the Shandong, guided-missile destroyer Zhanjiang (Hull 165) and guided-missile frigate Yuncheng (Hull 571) received over 10,000 Hong Kong citizens. Visitors coming to tour the aircraft carrier Shandong boarded the ship via the front embarkation platform in front of the hangar. After visiting the light weapons exhibition area in the hangar, they took the carrier aircraft elevator to the flight deck and continued their visit.
25	07/07/25	This article has two photos of a Type 925 rescue and salvage ship Wuliangshuai (Hull 845) and the sea tugboat Beituo 735 attached to the Northern Theater Command (NTC) Navy (NTCN) sailing together during a recent comprehensive maritime rescue training exercise.
26	07/07/25	A naval taskforce assigned to the PLAN led by the aircraft carrier Shandong (Hull 17) successfully concluded its five-day visit to Hong Kong and departed on July 7. A farewell ceremony was held by the HKSAR government at the port of Ngong Shuen Chau Barracks. Attendees of the event included leaders from the PLAN, the Southern Theater Command (STC), and the PLA Hong Kong Garrison, as well as the taskforce's commanding officers. During the visit, the taskforce hosted a series of events including deck receptions, open ship day tours, training demonstrations, national defense lectures, and sports and cultural exchanges. Over 30,000 Hong Kong residents, youth, students, and patriotic members from all walks

		of life boarded the warships and had warm interactions with naval sailors. Visitors obtained a vivid and direct understanding of China's national defense and military development in the new era, further strengthening their national pride and patriotic sentiment, and deepening their love for both the motherland and Hong Kong. The article has a 1:20-minute English-language video with the text above.
27	07/13/25	This article has four photos, including 1) comprehensive supply ship Weishanhu (Hull 887) attached to a naval service group (<i>dadui</i>) under the STC Navy (STCN) steams at sea during a training assessment in early July; 2) a vessel attached to a naval service group under the STCN ploughs the waves during a training assessment in early July; 3) Water tanker Nanshui 977 attached to a naval service group under the STCN steams at sea during a training assessment in early July; and 4) a ship-borne helicopter attached to a naval service group under the STCN lands on the comprehensive supply ship Weishanhu (Hull 887) during a training assessment in early July.
28	07/15/25	This article has four photos of a single landing craft air cushion (LCAC) attached to an STCN landing ship group (<i>dadui</i>) steaming to and landing at a beach-head at lightning speed during a maritime training exercise.
29	07/15/25	This article has a 58-second video in English showing a helicopter conducted ship-aircraft coordination drill with the guided-missile destroyer Baotou (Hull 133), which is assigned to the 47th Chinese naval escort taskforce in the Gulf of Aden. Based on the complex meteorological and hydrological conditions, the drill involved such subjects as joint anti-submarine, joint search and rescue (SAR), and round-the-clock helicopter flight. The drill further enhanced the tactical and technical proficiency of the troops and honed their capabilities in undertaking diversified tasks in the high seas.
30	07/18/25	This article has three overhead photos of the guided-missile frigate Dali (Hull 553) attached to an STCN naval flotilla [<i>zhidui</i>] as it sails towards the designated area at full speed during a training exercise on July 2,
31	07/20/25	This is a 16-second video in English showing Type 054B guided-missile frigate Luohe (Hull 545) conducting live-fire anti-submarine and air-defense training.
32	07/22/25	This article has two photos of the Frigate Anyang (Hull 599) attached to an Eastern Theater Command (ETC) Navy (ETCN) flotilla [<i>zhidui</i>] and the comprehensive supply ship Chaohu (Hull 890) conducting at-sea replenishment during a live-fire training exercise.
33	07/23/25	This is a 35-second video showing helicopters landing on the Qi Jiguang (戚继光) support ship (Hull 83) that is assigned to the Dalian Naval Academy. The text shown on the video is as follows: The PLA Dalian Naval Academy and Naval Aviation University recently conducted a joint day-night ship-aircraft coordination exercise. This event marks the first-ever cross-academy training under combat scenarios jointly held between the PLA naval academies, exploring a new path for joint training cooperation between naval academies. The PLA Dalian Naval Academy dispatched several vessels to the training, while the Naval Aviation University deployed several types of shipborne helicopters, jointly executing ship-aircraft tactical coordination, combat SAR operations, target identification and other subjects. During the exercise, the vessels and helicopters accomplished various tasks through highly efficient collaboration under complicated sea conditions, with the former offering target designation for the latter and the latter providing air support for the former. Next, based on the results of day-night deck landing training exercise, the two academies will progressively introduce advanced

			naval aviation training subjects such as vertical replenishment, helicopter in-flight refueling and multi-aircraft collaborated SAR operations.
	34	07/26/25	This article has four photos of landing craft air cushions (LCAC) and the amphibious landing ship Wuzhishan (Hull 987) subordinate to an STCN landing ship group (dadui) during a maritime training exercise in the South China Sea in early July. The photos include 1) A single LCAC leaving the well deck of the Wuzhishan; 2) the Wuzhishan and three LCACs sailing in formation; 3) two LCACs maneuvering at sea; and 4) an LCAC steering into the well deck of the Wuzhishan.
	35	07/26/25	This article has a 30-second video of the Type 055 guided-missile destroyer Lhasa (Hull 102) and Type 054A guided-missile frigate Yantai (Hull 538) attached to the NTCN in a combined arms live-fire exercise.
	36	07/28/25	This is a 50-second video about an unidentified naval taskforce that recently conducted back-to-back comprehensive training exercises in different sea areas, involving such subjects as damage control, search and rescue, counterpiracy, and chemical defense. The video shows the icebreaker Haibing (海冰 / Hull 723) and a frigate Beituo (北拖 / Hull 635). One more frigate is also shown but no Hull number was shown.
	37	07/29/25	This article has three photos of a PLAN Y-8 anti-submarine patrol aircraft taking off during the daytime and landing at night during a flight training exercise in a designated airspace on July 15.
	38	07/29/25	According to a navigation warning notice released by China's Qinglan Maritime Safety Administration, from 14:49 on July 30 to 16:49 on July 31, military training will be conducted in certain waters of China's South China Sea. During this period, relevant waters are off-limits. SOUTH CHINA SEA. MILITARY TRAINING IN AREA WITHIN 6 MILES RADIUS OF 19-36.00N 110-55.80E FROM 0649 UTC TO 0849 UTC DAILY FROM 30 TO 31 JUL. ENTERING PROHIBITED. HAINAN MSA CHINA.
	39	07/29/25	This article has two photos of a PLAN Y-9 transport taking off for the designated airspace during the day and one photo of a Y-9 landing at night during a flight training exercise on July 15.
	40	07/30/25	This is a 32-second video in English showing five helicopters landing on the deck of the PLAN's Type 075 amphibious assault ship Guangxi (Hull 32) and guns firing from the bow while conducting maritime training.
	41	07/30/25	The Chinese and Russian navies will conduct Exercise Joint Sea 2025 in the waters and airspace near Vladivostok, Russia, in August. According to the spokesperson for China's Ministry of National Defense, the two sides will deploy contingents from the participating forces to the relevant waters of the Pacific Ocean for the sixth joint maritime patrol after concluding the exercise. This is an arrangement within the annual cooperation plan between the Chinese and Russian militaries. It is not targeted at any third party, nor is it related to the current international and regional situation.
	42	07/31/225	This article has two photos of Type 056A corvette [frigate] Zhangjiakou (Hull 605) attached to an NTCN flotilla [zhidui] sailing on the sea during a maritime training exercise on July 5.
PLAAF	43	07/03/25	This article has two photos of a single J-11 fighter subordinate to the WTC Air Force (WTCAF) flying over mountains during a flight training exercise on June 25.
	44	07/06/25	This article has two photos of two all-weather, twin-seat, twin-engine, multi-role J-16 fighter jets attached to an Eastern Theater Command (ETC) Air Force (ETCAF) brigade taxiing on the flightline in close formation before taking off for a multi-subject flight training exercise.

	45	07/07/25	This article has four overhead photos of soldiers assigned to a surface-to-air missile (SAM) unit subordinate to the ETCAF hoisting and loading SAMs onto missile launching trucks during a comprehensive training exercise in late June.
	46	07/09/25	This article has four photos of J-16 multi-role fighter jets subordinate to an unidentified unit involved in a flight training exercise, including 1) one J-16 taxiing on the runway before taking off, 2) one J-16 speeding up to take off, 3) two J-16s taking off in formation, and 4) one J-16 taxiing on the runway after completing the flight.
	47	07/13/25	This is a 27-second video showing how a J-16 multi-role fighter jet and a YU-20 air tanker perform aerial refueling operation from the perspective of J-16 pilot. The video has the verbal chat in Chinese that is shown in English on the screen between the J-16 pilot and tanker as it approaches the tanker and links up to be refueled.
	48	07/16/25	This article has four photos of a single J-10 multi-role fighter subordinate to the STC Air Force (STCAF) during a flight training exercise in early July, including: 1 and 2) taxiing on the runway before taking off; and 3 and 4) taking off.
	49	07/23/25	This article has four photos of a J-10 fighter jet assigned to an STCAF brigade conducting nighttime flight training in mid-June, including 1) A ground crew member guides a J-10 to taxi out of the parking apron; 2) A J-10 soars into the sky; 3) A pilot returns to the parking apron after completing a nighttime flight training exercise; and 4) A J-10 pops a drag parachute to slow down on the runway after a nighttime flight training exercise.
	50	07/25/25	This article has three photos of J-16 multi-role fighter jets engaging in a close range air-combat training exercise, including 1) two J-16s taking off; 2) four J-16s flying in formation; and 3) a pilot controlling his aircraft to perform low-altitude flight.
	51	07/27/25	This article has five photos of J-10 fighters subordinate to an STCAF brigade training during a day-and-night exercise, including 1) one J-10 speeding up to take off; 2 and 3) one J-10 taking off; 4) two J-10s maneuvering in the air; and 5) two J-10s taxiing on the runway after landing, including one with an open drag chute. Of note, although the text says day-and-night training, all of the photos were taken during the day.
	52	07/30/25	This article has four photos of a J-16 fighter jet subordinate to an ETCAF brigade taxiing out, taking off, flying at night, and landing during a nighttime flight training exercise in early July.
PLARF			NO ARTICLES
JOINT	53	07/02/25	As of July 2, China has officially launched the military conscription work for the second half of 2025. The military recruitment authorities across the country have entered the universities to carry out conscription publicity activities, encouraging the eligible high-quality young people to actively join the military and serve the country. This article has a 50-second English-language video.
	54	07/12/25	This article has a 47-second English video about an air-defense detachment [fendui] assigned to 73 rd GA brigade that recently conducted a ground-to-air confrontation drill together with an air force unit to test its air defense capabilities. Several photos in the video show unidentified surface-to-air missiles on transport erector launchers (TELs) and has texts that say the PLAAF dispatched fighter jets and attack helicopters to carry out simulated assaults and low-altitude penetration and tried to disrupt the air defense troops' radar and missile systems via high-powered electromagnetic interference. By means of high mobility and close coordination of its multiple

			firepower units, the air defense troops conducted effective strikes against the “enemy aircraft”.
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Table 6 below provides information from each of the 89 Chinese articles that are organized into the following columns by service, Theater Command, and chronological order:

- Category: PLAA, PLAN, PLAAF, PLARF
- Fn: citation
- Date: article date
- Themes: Key themes in the article

The information in English in the Themes column is based on a Google Translation of the original Chinese article. Although Google Translations are not always 100% correct, they provide a good gist of the information. When necessary, the author of this report corrected the translation appropriately. For example, concerning the PLA Navy articles, the terms *zhidui* (支队) and *dadui* (大队) are used rather than an English term. As a general rule, for the PLAN, a *zhidui* is a division leader-grade headquarters and a *dadui* is a regiment leader-grade headquarters. In addition, the report uses the term *fendui* (分队), which the PLA primarily translates as “element” but also translates it as “detachment”¹ and defines it as follows: 1) battalion and below work units (单位) that are directly responsible for operations and support tasks. Elements can be subordinate to brigades or regiments.

Table 6: Thumbnail of Each Chinese Article

Category	FN	Date	Themes
PLAA	1	07/01/25	This article discusses how an NTC Army (NTCA) brigade has improved its night combat capabilities. For example, when conducting emergency repairs at night, they are not allowed to use lights because the “enemy” can find them. Previously, the brigade organized a night training assessment, and the result was unexpected: the overall pass rate was less than half. In this regard, a leader of the brigade commented pointedly: “Night training is not simply moving training subjects from daytime to nighttime. In the era of intelligent warfare, scientific and technological means have greatly reduced the difference between day and night. To this end, the brigade deeply summarized the characteristics and laws of night combat, strictly implemented the relevant requirements of the military training syllabus, and trained hard to improve night combat capabilities. On the one hand, they formulated night training operation specifications based on their own actual situation, set different subjects and evaluation standards according to different stages and levels of training content; on the other hand, they strengthened training supervision, improved the incentive mechanism, and incorporated night training subjects into the competition activities on a regular basis to stimulate the training enthusiasm and motivation of officers and men. To this end, the brigade deeply summarized the characteristics and laws of night combat, strictly implemented the relevant requirements of the military training syllabus, and trained hard to improve night combat capabilities. On the one hand, they formulated night training operation specifications based on their own actual situation, set different subjects and evaluation standards according to different

		stages and levels of training content; on the other hand, they strengthened training supervision, improved the incentive mechanism, and incorporated night training subjects into the competition activities on a regular basis to stimulate the training enthusiasm and motivation of officers and men.
2	07/01/25	This article discusses how a certain Central Theater Command (CTC) Army (CTCA) brigade's "Maintenance Capacity Incubation Station" holds weekly training sessions for all personnel, including drivers, maintenance technicians, and equipment management personnel, assigned to an equipment maintenance center. Every session is also videotaped. In recent years, with the gradual installation of a large number of new equipment, the brigade's battalions and companies often face some new situations and new problems when organizing seasonal maintenance of equipment. Over the past few years, professional backbones have worked together to solve problems in operational practice and accumulated a lot of practical and useful maintenance skills and experience.
3	07/03/25	This article has an overhead photo of a single infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) assigned to a certain PLAA brigade at sea as part of the unit's organized sea flooding and wave-making training.
4	07/03/25	In summer, at a training ground, the heat waves are rolling and the smoke is filled. The high temperature tests the officers and men, as well as the equipment. The officers and men of a company of a brigade of the 74 th GA controlled the drone to take off quickly, accurately locked the key firepower points of the "enemy", and sent the coordinate information back to the firepower unit. Under the cover of artillery fire, the assault team tore open the gap in the "enemy" defense line and broke through the "enemy" position in one fell swoop. The rest of this article discusses the history of the brigade going back to 1941.
5	07/03/25	This article discusses the changes made by a certain PLAA brigade in a field training site as noted by a staff officer in the brigade's operation and training office. "This year's training camping area is based on the characteristics of the terrain, adopting a "semi-underground" layout, using camouflage nets to hide, and it is difficult to find without careful observation. Bottom line is that everyone is trying to hide from the "enemy". Following the direction pointed by the staff officer, the reporter looked for a long time before finding a few camping tents. He continued to walk forward until he heard the sound of officers and men training. Only then did the reporter discover that there were dozens of tents of all sizes hidden around. The leader introduced that during the field training, they adopted the method of "combining movement and stillness, air-ground integration, day and night joint patrols, mutual support, and echelon matching" to establish a camp defense system, with various forces scientifically configured, and guard posts and air defense positions interspersed in between, so that emergencies can be handled at any time. They also worked hard to improve equipment and facilities such as field cooking and field showers to ensure that troops can be effectively supported even when they are dispersed. It is understood that while the brigade adjusted the deployment of the camping area according to battlefield standards, it also integrated actual combat concepts into the combat positions. Since the training this year, the brigade's officers and men have focused on matching their work training with actual combat standards, optimizing and upgrading various training modes, and promoting the improvement of training efficiency. The article has a photo of a long floating bridge being built across a wide river, but no information is noted in the article
6	07/07/25	This article has a single photo of nine tanks from a certain brigade conducting maneuver training on dirt roads in a flat open area (no trees) in the mountains.
7	07/08/25	This article provides two examples of how new enlisted conscripts/recruits in an ETC Army (ETCA) brigade dealt with scammers who tried to get them or their families to pay for erroneous issues. The leaders of the brigade introduced that the conscripts have little social experience and are weak in identifying various

		<p>fraud methods. Some lawless elements take advantage of the characteristics of conscripts and pretend to be state organs to commit fraud, which may not only cause property losses to officers and men, but also easily cause ideological fluctuations in conscripts, disrupt training order, and affect internal security and stability. In order to effectively improve the legal literacy and prevention capabilities of conscripts, the brigade has established a normal contact mechanism with the local public security, banking, telecommunications and other departments to form a military-local linkage and rapid response anti-fraud cooperation network. At the same time, the special legal education activities were conducted in line with the characteristics of the new conscripts. The resident police deeply analyzed various cases, revealed common fraud methods, traps and identification points, emphasized that no law enforcement agency would ask for money or verification codes at will, and guided the officers and men to master the response process of “not trusting, not transferring, not leaking, and reporting quickly”.</p>
8	07/08/25	<p>This article discusses how the PLAA has begun using non-commissioned officers (NCOs) to receive rigorous training and receive a practicing physician qualification certificate to support the health company. They are identified as “warrior doctors”. In recent years, with the continuous deepening of actual combat training, the daily medical support tasks undertaken by grassroots military doctors have become increasingly heavy. “During major training and exercise periods or seasonal disease peak periods, long waiting times for medical treatment and the lack of timely treatment for some mild illnesses affect the health of officers and men.” Li Baiji, a military doctor in the brigade’s medical company, said frankly that this requires more professional medical forces to join in and better serve grassroots officers and men. It is understood that “warrior doctors” mainly participate in daily reception and battlefield rescue. In order to help them adapt to the job requirements as soon as possible, the brigade’s medical department conducted a one-month intensive training. Systematically study the reception regulations of military health institutions, closely follow the actual combat to hone battlefield first aid skills such as hemostasis, bandaging, fixation, and transportation, master seasonal diseases and common and frequently occurring diseases prevention and control methods.</p>
9	07/08/25	<p>Not long ago, the “Xinxingli Combat Model Company” of a brigade of the 82nd GA held an honor invocation ceremony for Private Hou Fangyu and wrote him into the company’s honor book. On page 16 of this honor book, the advanced deeds of Hou Fangyu’s grandfather, the combat hero Yu Zhigui, are clearly recorded. Over the past 70 years, the grandparents and grandchildren “met” in the honor book in a special way. This is not only the inheritance between two generations of revolutionary soldiers, but also the endless continuation of the red gene.</p>
10	07/09/25	<p>This article is about an enlisted cook in a 72nd GA brigade who joined the PLAA after graduating from high school and began as a gunner but was transferred to be a cook after three years. He still wanted to be a tank driver. However, he realized the importance of being a cook who could help people every day.</p>
11	07/11/25	<p>This is a detailed article about how a certain battalion has dealt with identifying problems and getting them resolved. As a general rule, personnel are reluctant to report problems to their own battalion or company because they are not dealt with adequately, so they report them to the brigade Party Committee. Personnel can choose to use their real names or anonymously to write down their difficulties and needs in personal life training, their views and expectations on the battalion and company organizations, and their opinions and suggestions on the overall construction of the unit, etc. Each activity is directly responsible for the battalion Party committee secretary and deputy secretary, and responds to the opinions, suggestions, contradictions and difficulties reflected in conjunction</p>

		with officers and men' forums and other opportunities, clarifies the responsible persons and the deadline for resolution, and is supervised and implemented by grassroots officers and men. Last year, the planning of the new year's work began. The Political Instructor collected opinions and suggestions from officers and men by setting up "suggestion boxes" and questionnaires, but the results were mediocre. But soon after, when the brigade staff came to the grassroots to work on site, the officers and men were very active. Soldier Xiao Zheng not only listed some current practical needs that everyone is concerned about, but also raised some contradictions in the construction of the unit. The battalion Party Committee is trying to do a better job and encourages personnel to submit letters in a drop box in what is called "Letter to the Battalion Party Committee" activity.
12	07/14/25	This article has a single photo of several self-propelled artillery vehicles firing into the sky with a single sentence in the article, stating in the midsummer, a certain army brigade organized live-fire shooting training.
13	07/14/25	This article briefly discusses how a certain army brigade organized new helicopter pilots to carry out night sea flight training. "Encountered 'enemy' radar search!" During the maneuver, a rapid alarm suddenly sounded in the cockpit of the combat aircraft. The new pilots responded calmly, flexibly operated the combat aircraft to change the formation, closely cooperated to implement the breakthrough, and successfully got rid of radar tracking. After arriving at the designated airspace, the pilots in training quickly pulled up the fighter and launched a simulated attack on the "enemy" target. The new pilots overcame various unfavorable factors under dark night conditions and carried out high-intensity training in multiple subjects such as formation flying, low-altitude penetration, and sea strikes, which effectively honed their nighttime maritime combat capabilities. In the next step, they will continue to optimize the talent training mechanism based on the comprehensive analysis of flight data and hone the new pilots' strong combat skills.
14	07/15/25	This article discusses how a certain brigade consisting of tanks and infantry fighting vehicles conducted training at a field comprehensive training ground in hot weather. "Combat shooting training under high temperature conditions not only tests the physical fitness and will of officers and men, but also tests the performance of equipment and the combat level of the crew." Captain Xia of a battalion of the brigade who organized the training on site introduced that the tank must pass through restricted roads and obstacles within the specified time and complete the shooting of multiple moving or stationary targets. The opportunity is fleeting. It is understood that the brigade combines the technical and tactical performance of equipment, explores and optimizes the combination of people and equipment, reasonably matches the crew members, and gradually organizes high-intensity and high-consumption training courses. At the same time, it strengthens equipment maintenance inspections and continuously improves the combat skills of officers and men under high temperature conditions. In this training, "enemy" targets appeared randomly throughout the whole process. The gunners not only had to search for "enemies" independently and select the type of ammunition according to the target type, but also had to focus on coordination with the commander and driver, which required high professional skills and basic skills and the coordination of the crew.
15	07/15/25	This article discusses how several PLAA transport and combat helicopters conducted training at a certain training ground. A flare cut through the sky. Transport helicopters of various types fully loaded with combat team members took off in succession with armed helicopters accompanying cover, and then completed the formation and flew to the target airspace. "Enemy electromagnetic interference ahead, pay attention to avoid it!" During the flight, the "enemy situation" report came. The leader of the formation decisively commanded each crew to switch the communication mode, maintain radio silence, and quickly

		<p>change the flight altitude. The combat aircraft [helicopters] were flying over a certain sea area, the sea was rough, and huge airflows hit the fuselage. The pilot was calm and steady, and successfully handled the complex air situation. Arriving over the target area, the formation quickly entered combat status. Aiming, locking, firing... At the moment of capturing the “enemy” target, the armed helicopter immediately opened fire and conducted a precise strike. After the strike, the transport helicopter broke into the “battlefield” at low altitude and deployed troops by airdrop and rope drop. After landing, the combat team quickly formed a combat formation and entered the battle, encircling and suppressing the remaining “enemy” forces...The article has four photos of helicopters on the ground and in the air.</p>
16	07/16/25	<p>This is a long article about how the 5th squad under an 82nd GA brigade’s company utilized a new type of camouflage net during a concealed camouflage net assessment in the field. The camouflage net distributed by the company has two sides, one side is green and the other side is yellow, which are suitable for different terrains such as woodlands and deserts. The concealed location selected by the 5th squad is close to the road, with sparse vegetation nearby, and some low bushes scattered around, and the ground is earthy yellow. In this case, for concealment and camouflage, the yellowish side of the camouflage net is usually facing up, which is also the case with the initial choice of the 5th squad. In recent years, field training has become a “compulsory course” for all troops. Different training locations and natural environments will bring different tests and challenges. If camp training is “sharpening the sword”, then field training is “tempering the edge”. After research and discussion, a group of people from our company’s party branch believed that field training is a good opportunity to “train soldiers”. We must seize this “golden period” and place officers and men in environmental conditions close to the real battlefield and unpredictable “enemy situations” and special situations, so that they can break through the limitations of thinking, strengthen actual combat awareness, improve their adaptability, and practice winning skills in “unexpected” tests and challenges. Based on these considerations, we signed a “mutual assessment agreement” with some brother companies, and took turns playing the “blue army” in assessment exercises. The obstacle setting and attack methods are determined by the “blue army” themselves, without informing the other party in advance, so as to simulate the “uncertainty” on the battlefield to the maximum extent, forcing officers and men to “break through their capabilities”. Moreover, in the process of playing the “blue army”, because they need to design battles from the perspective of the “opponent”, the officers and men have opened up their vision of observing the battlefield, expanded the dimension of thinking about war, and are more flexible in participating in training activities.</p>
17	07/18/25	<p>Recently, a certain army brigade organized a centralized assessment of candidates for senior sergeants. Shen Wanli, a technician of the repair company and a first-class sergeant, successfully passed the assessment with a solid theoretical foundation, excellent physical fitness, and superb professional skills, and was promoted to a third-class sergeant major six months ahead of schedule. “Thanks to the growth path of ‘job adjustment-education upgrade-skill training-practice strengthening’ formulated by the brigade for me, I met the conditions for promotion to a senior sergeant more quickly.” Shen Wanli said. “In recent years, with the deepening of reform and transformation, the troops have a more urgent need for senior sergeant talents.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in the past, the training of senior sergeant talents had problems such as “focusing on use and neglecting training” and “focusing on the present and neglecting the long-term”. Due to the lack of systematic planning, some senior sergeant positions have seen a lack of excellent talents. In response to this, the brigade explored the establishment of a regular training mechanism for senior sergeant talents in accordance with relevant regulations. In accordance with the method of</p>

		<p>“advanced training, pre-reserve, and step-by-step succession”, it selected intermediate sergeants with a strong style, excellent skills, and good examples as the training targets for senior sergeants, placed them in the corresponding positions of senior sergeants in advance for training and training, and launched a series of incentive measures. In practice, they insisted on combining “bringing in” with “going out”, inviting experts from colleges and universities and technical personnel from manufacturers to provide technical guidance and professional lectures to the team; taking advantage of various opportunities such as receiving new equipment, they selected and sent intermediate sergeants to scientific research institutes and military enterprises for training; based on the basic conditions for promotion to senior sergeants, they encouraged and organized intermediate sergeants to participate in correspondence courses or other forms of education and training to improve their academic level and technical qualifications. In addition, the brigade focuses on training mid-level sergeants in major training tasks to help them quickly accumulate experience and improve their abilities.</p>
18	07/20/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain brigade thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the CMC’s Political Work Conference. “To improve the accuracy of artillery shooting, commanders must first thoroughly understand the principles of various element calculations and take the lead in practicing accurate calculations!” In the summer, the smoke of gunpowder had not yet dissipated at the training ground of a certain army brigade. Members of the brigade’s Party Committee and battalion and company commanders sat together, taking the lead in analyzing problems and sharing experiences. The officers and men on the scene were deeply moved and offered suggestions based on training practice. In practice, the brigade’s Party Committee has been working on the front line of training, focusing on the key issues that restrict the generation of combat effectiveness, and training and studying with officers and men. Leading by example, attacking the battle. As the study and implementation of the spirit of the CMC’s Political Work Conference continues to deepen, the role of the brigade’s Party Committee and battalion and company commanders in taking the lead in researching, planning and training for warfare has become more obvious, leading more officers and men to actively participate in combat readiness training and taking the unit’s combat effectiveness construction to a new level.</p>
19	07/22/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain PLAA brigade has simulators to improve its training level. For example, recently, a new driver completed his 151st driving “battle” at the brigade’s simulation training center and then assumed his billet. Using the simulation training system to create a “cloud training ground” and accelerate the generation of new drivers’ capabilities is a gratifying achievement of the brigade in using technology to improve its training level. The brigade leaders introduced that in recent years, they have relied on the simulation training center to restore a variety of driving special situations, give full play to the “grindstone” role of the simulation training system, and press the “accelerator” for the generation of new drivers’ combat effectiveness. “The simulation training system can record the driver’s operating data in real time and generate a dynamic curve chart to accurately show the shortcomings of each participating driver.” “In addition to helping drivers fill in their shortcomings in ability, we will also interconnect the data of each vehicle to realize multi-vehicle collaborative training in the simulation training system.” This not only shortens the training time and saves training resources, but also effectively improves the feasibility of the coordination plan.</p>
20	07/22/25	<p>This article discusses how a PLAA regiment organized medical support training under the background of actual combat. “The front position was attacked by the ‘enemy’ and some people were injured. I order your unit to go forward and treat them immediately!” In the midsummer Gobi Desert, the sun was scorching. A</p>

		<p>medical support training under the background of actual combat was launched in the field training field of a regiment of the army. After receiving the command, the medical team set off quickly. As soon as the convoy arrived at the target area, the commander of the team immediately ordered the release of drones to collect intelligence and further judge the battlefield situation. The personnel of each group worked closely together and chose a hidden location to open a field first aid station. The rescue team used the terrain to cover, broke through layers of obstacles, and successfully found the “wounded”. “Only by setting up special situations in difficult and strict training can we hone our skills and ensure that we can be deployed, go up and win in wartime.” The leaders of the regiment introduced that they focus on the future battlefield medical support needs, highlight the training of difficult and key subjects such as battlefield SAR, wounded transfer, and field surgery under complex conditions, and help officers and men find their shortcomings through single-item strict training, continuous assessment, and comprehensive exercises; conduct special training to improve the field medical support capabilities of officers and men. “Lower limbs ‘hemorrhage’!” After initially determining the “injury”, the rescue team quickly stopped the bleeding and bandaged it. The reconnaissance team suddenly found an “enemy” patrol team not far away. The rescue team immediately camouflaged according to the emergency plan, and called the alert team for support and cover, and finally got rid of the “enemy” successfully. “The road ahead is destroyed!” One wave has not settled, and another wave has risen. The leader of the rescue team remained calm in the face of danger, ordered the car to stop and hide on the spot, and opened the map to re-plan the route...In the field rescue station, the classified evacuation team quickly classified the “wounded”, and the seriously injured treatment team monitored the vital signs in real time and prepared for emergencies. “The location of the rescue station has been exposed, move quickly!” At sunset, the alarm sounded again. The officers and men immediately withdrew their equipment and quickly moved to the reserve position...</p>
21	07/22/25	<p>This article briefly discusses the history of an 81st GA brigade and how “forging political loyalty and fighting a tough battle” is used to deepen the educational practice activities.</p>
22	07/22/25	<p>This article discusses the importance of adhering to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, thoroughly implement Xi Jinping’s Thought on Strengthening the Army, resolutely obey the Party’s command, strengthen mission responsibility, work hard, and implement work, and have achieved a series of achievements and a large number of models have emerged. On the 98th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army, the Central Propaganda Department and the Political Work Department of the Central Military Commission jointly released 12 “Most Beautiful Revolutionary Soldiers of the New Era”. These 12 officers and men have made extraordinary achievements in ordinary positions, and have made outstanding achievements and demonstrated their mission responsibility with hard work and unremitting struggle. They are role models for officers and men of the whole army to learn from.</p>
23	07/23/25	<p>This is a lengthy article about how a certain company began conducting routine “results sharing meetings” in 2024 for everyone to share their thoughts on multiple issues. The time is flexible and the form is not limited to one style. Prior to this, soldiers were unwilling to share the innovative results of improving training quality and efficiency because, although some officers and men had selfish intentions, the main reason was that the company did not provide opportunities for display and communication. During recent training, several drones “fell” in unison before passing through a gate-shaped obstacle. “Why is there frequency jamming again? When can this problem be fixed?” This was the third time that week that the drone training was forced to “run aground” due to</p>

		<p>frequency jamming problems with the image transmission glasses. Seeing that the new training courses encountered a bottleneck, a group of people in the company's Party Branch were also very anxious. At the review meeting that night, everyone was undecided about whether to "ask for help from superiors" or "rely on themselves to solve it", and the discussion was deadlocked. Just when everyone was at a loss, the squad leader of the fourth squad stood up silently and took out a small thing from his jacket pocket: "I bought a directional antenna myself, which can allow several pairs of image transmission glasses to work at the same time without frequency interference." The backbones present were skeptical and installed it on site for testing. They found that the "snowflakes" on the display screen disappeared and the picture became clear and stable. The thorny problem that had troubled them for a long time was solved. It should be a happy ending for everyone. Unexpectedly, a deputy squad leader suddenly "challenged" Chen Liaoyuan: "Squad leader Chen, you have this treasure, why didn't you take it out earlier?" Chen Liaoyuan's face turned red, but his tone of reply was very stiff: "This is what I figured out, and I was going to keep it for myself."</p>
24	07/23/25	<p>This article discusses how an 81st GA brigade Army innovates the "five goods" (五好) model selection mechanism to stimulate training motivation, which includes loving the army and martial arts, loving learning and becoming talents, loving the job and being dedicated, loving the company as home, and loving the soldiers as themselves. For example, "In our eyes, Political Instructor Cao is like a caring big brother!" Cao Zhuang, a Political Instructor of a certain company, always cares about the well-being of officers and men, and is praised by everyone. He established a "one-person-one-policy" assistance file for officers and men with family difficulties, and used his vacation time to visit the homes of officers and men in need. Under his leadership, the cohesion and combat effectiveness of the company have been continuously improved. In the latest "five goods" model selection, he was rated as a "love for work and dedication" model.</p>
25	07/24/25	<p>This article discusses how an 82nd GA brigade's company conducted "red and blue" confrontation training between subordinate platoons and squads. The second platoon led by Yu Cong was the attacker, and the seventh squad was the defender. They fought in the depths of the dense forest. The second platoon used the tactics of "frontal feint attack and flank attack" to press the defense area of the seventh squad. When it was about to be surrounded, the radio station was suddenly interfered with by electromagnetic interference, and had to use flag communication urgently, but because the signalman was not skilled enough, the information was not conveyed in time. The seventh squad seized the opportunity to break through in one fell swoop, and the second platoon finally returned in defeat. "Usually, everyone always uses the radio to communicate, and does not pay enough attention to basic subjects such as flag training. When faced with emergencies, they lose the chain." "Training does not mean training well. If the basic subjects are not practiced well, they will suffer a great loss on the battlefield." During the review, the company commander told everyone that some basic subjects are simple and easy to use. Some people think that as long as the assessment reaches the minimum standard, they will be considered to have mastered it. In fact, although some subjects seem simple, if they are not trained well, they will become "the short board on the barrel" if they are not trained well. The battlefield environment is complicated. If you want to defeat the enemy, you must practice every subject well. In the subsequent company administrative regular meeting, they organized the instructors of each subject to compare the teaching subjects they were responsible for, formulate a "retraining" plan, re-draft the standard requirements, and add some basic subjects to the tactical</p>

			training subjects in a targeted manner to achieve the integration of multiple subjects.
	26	07/25/25	Not long ago, at the on-site office meeting of a certain army brigade, officers and men spoke freely about the problems encountered in daily training and life. The brigade cadres listened and took notes, and came up with countermeasures on the spot and clarified the rectification time limit. This is a microcosm of the brigade's in-depth study and education on the spirit of the Eight Central Regulations, focusing on improving work style and improving the quality and efficiency of serving the grassroots. "Serving the grassroots is serving the construction of combat effectiveness. The leaders of the brigade introduced that since the implementation of the study and education of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, they have benchmarked the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, the Ten Regulations of the Military Commission and their implementation rules, firmly established the concept of "grassroots first, soldiers first", and took solving problems and relieving difficulties for the grassroots as the starting point and foothold for improving work style, and boosted the entrepreneurial spirit of officers and men with efficient and high-quality services. Some time ago, a battalion of the brigade encountered difficulties in integrating newly issued equipment into the coordinated combat system. The battalion reported the problem directly to the brigade at the on-site office meeting of the brigade. The relevant departments of the brigade responded quickly, set up a research team to conduct in-depth research, and quickly came up with a practical solution. In the subsequent training, the quality and efficiency of the new equipment were significantly improved.
	27	07/26/25	This article discusses how an 81 st GA brigade's Legal Service Station help personnel with relevant issues. For example, recently, a soldier's family encountered a legal dispute. The "Legal Service Station" provided legal aid in a timely manner and helped his family resolve the dispute through legal channels. "Maintaining the legitimate rights and interests of soldiers and their families and doing a good job in protecting the rights of officers and men is a concrete measure to implement the "grassroots expectations and the organs to do it quickly." The brigade has selected legal backbones to establish a "Legal Service Station" and opened a legal service hotline to facilitate officers and men to consult legal issues at any time. The "Legal Service Station" sorts out the legal issues encountered by officers and men and their families, establishes a problem log, issues a "legal education order" to the local judicial bureau in response to legal needs, invites legal experts to "deliver the law to the door", conducts legal publicity, helps officers and men understand and master legal knowledge, strengthen legal awareness, and improve their ability to protect their rights in accordance with the law. In recent years, the "Legal Service Station" has provided legal aid to officers and men and their families more than 70 times, followed up and solved more than 20 legal issues, and effectively safeguarded the legitimate rights and interests of soldiers and their families.
	28	07/30/25	Days of heavy rains caused devastating flash floods, destroying the external communication channel of Xigou Village in Luanping County, Chengde City, Hebei Province. Upon receiving the order, a brigade of the 82nd GA dispatched over a hundred soldiers and dozens of heavy engineering equipment. After rushing to the disaster area overnight, they quickly joined the rescue and relief efforts, re-opening the blocked transportation routes. Clearing silt, filling with rocks, and reinforcing the foundation, soldiers braved turbulent currents and the danger of partial roadbed collapse, working against the clock. After four hours of continuous work, the nearly three-kilometer-long, damaged, "intestinal obstruction" section of road was finally cleared. Heavy bridge-laying vehicles, trucks loaded with supplies, and ambulances passed through, advancing toward

			the trapped village. After building the bridge of life, the brigade's soldiers moved on to the next battleground, with a single goal: to clear the final few road blocks.
	29	07/31/25	This is a detailed article about a battalion that conducted a random test on professional skills organized by higher authorities. Although the battalion performed well overall, the 6 th Company's excellent rate was insufficient. The primary reason for this is that the company had been pulled away almost daily to perform other tasks. For example, the brigade organized tactical training that required building a terrain sand table in the operation room. The company commander immediately assigned a platoon leader and a dozen soldiers to complete the task. Later, a department in the headquarters requested assistance in setting up a duty room, while another department requested personnel to establish a field combat atmosphere. The soldiers of the 6 th Company were so busy juggling these tasks that the number of people attending the training grounds fell far short of the required number. The battalion has decided to spread out these responsibilities to other companies.
PLAN	30	07/01/25	This article has eight photos of a total of 16 naval male officers and enlisted personnel assigned to an unidentified flotilla [<i>zhidui</i>] that is subordinate to the Dalian Naval Academy getting married to females at a ceremony. One photo shows the ceremony taking place next to the Qi Jiguang (戚继光) support ship (Hull 83).
	31	07/03/25	This is a detailed article about how an NTCN flotilla [<i>zhidui</i>] formed a fleet including the Lhasa destroyer (Hull 102) and Yantai frigate (Hull 538) and conducted practical training on subjects such as anti-submarine warfare, air defense warfare, and close-range firepower counterattack against friendly "enemy" aircraft, submarine(s), and surface vessel(s). "There are 'enemy' submarines and fighters in the current sea area!" As soon as the formation arrived at the target sea area, it received an "enemy" situation report. The commander of the formation quickly judged the situation and decisively issued an order. The officers and men acted upon hearing the order, the radar position expanded the air and sea search range, and the sonar position strengthened the echo search and discrimination. "The 'enemy' aircraft is approaching me at high speed!" During the voyage of the formation, the radar of the Lhasa ship was the first to discover the "enemy" aircraft. The fleet ships immediately established a network and link, shared the battlefield situation, and quickly completed the formation conversion to seize the firing position. Seeing this situation, the "enemy" aircraft attempted to go around the radar blind spot of the ship to attack. The formation commander countered the move and commanded the fleet ships to respond quickly. The Yantai ship continuously released jamming bombs, and the operator of the Lhasa ship found the right time to press the launch button, and "destroyed" the "enemy" aircraft in an instant. The air crisis has just been resolved, and special information has been reported from the deep ocean. "Torpedo alert!" The sonar technician of the Lhasa ship discovered that the "torpedo" was coming. The formation commander ordered the formation ships to maneuver away at high speed and use hydroacoustic countermeasures to intercept. At the same time, the officers and men at the sonar position adopted different search modes to further identify the echo of the "enemy" submarine. "Echo target found!" The officers and men of the Yantai ship captured the underwater target signal and started tracking and identification. The formation commander quickly organized track comparison and motion element solution to quickly determine its position, movement trend and other information. After maintaining stable tracking, the fleet ships occupied favorable positions and launched simulated attacks on "enemy" targets. The "enemy" surface target approached at high speed, the hangar was "hit" and caught fire... "Through continuous special situation tempering, the fleet ships' combat planning, command and control and coordination capabilities were effectively tested." The leader of the flotilla

			[zhidui] introduced that they conducted specialized training on the difficulties and bottlenecks of system training, continuously strengthened the coordination capabilities of various combat units, and strived to achieve the combat effect of “1+1>2”. After the training, the participating officers and men gathered in a room to review and summarize. During the heated discussion and exchange, the command level, communication link, reconnaissance and early warning plans were further adjusted and optimized.
32	07/03/25		This is a one-line article that merely states that the Shandong aircraft carrier arrived in Hong Kong.
33	07/03/25		This is a long article about how a flight instructor at the Naval Aviation University, Hou Shaowen, visited an operational aviation regiment in the STCN and learned from and competed against one of his former students from ten years ago, Zhu Yongxian. The instructor lost the competition. In the process of continuous mutual learning and mutual promotion, the regiment has successively innovated multiple training methods and tactics in the fields of flight training, maintenance support, flight parameter analysis, etc. Today, the wings of this sea and air force are forged to be more strong and powerful, gathering the majestic power to fight the sky and win the future. [Note: The photo of them sitting next to each other shows their insignia above their pocket with the name in Chinese Characters and English, as well as their rank in Chinese and English. The Chinese rank for Hou is 中校 and the English rank below it is “lieutenant colonel”, which is normally not a Navy rank. It should read “commander.” The rank for Zhu appears to be 少校 and “major,” which is not normally a Navy rank. It should read “lieutenant commander”.]
34	07/03/25		This short article merely notifies the readers that the Shandong aircraft carrier will be visiting Hong Kong.
35	07/03/25		On the 28 th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland, the aircraft carrier fleet composed of the PLAN aircraft carrier Shandong, (Hull 17), missile destroyers Yan'an (Hull 106) and Zhanjiang (Hull 165) and missile frigate Yuncheng (Hull 571) arrived in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on the morning of the 3rd, starting a 5-day visit. The following is a brief introduction to the ships of the aircraft carrier fleet visiting Hong Kong: Shandong, hull number 17, is my country's first conventionally powered aircraft carrier designed and built entirely independently. It was launched on April 26, 2017 and commissioned on December 17, 2019. The flight deck of the Shandong ship is equivalent to two standard football fields, with a height of about 20 floors. It has more than 3,000 cabins inside and is a mobile “sea airport”. It has a normal displacement of more than 60,000 tons and can carry dozens of carrier-based fighters and various types of helicopters. As a major weapon of a great power, the Shandong ship continues to strengthen its training and preparations, and has repeatedly carried out practical training missions in the distant seas, and its joint combat capabilities have been continuously improved. The Yan'an ship, hull number 106, is a Type 055 missile destroyer designed and built entirely by my country. Its maximum displacement exceeds 10,000 tons, so it is also called a “10,000-ton destroyer”. This type of ship has the characteristics of strong stealth, good seaworthiness, long endurance, and high level of automation. Its comprehensive combat capability has reached the world's advanced level. As a “red warship” named after Yan'an, the holy place of revolution in my country, the Yan'an ship has always dared to be the first and overcome difficulties, and has successfully completed more than 20 major training missions. Zhanjiang, hull number 165, is a Type 052D guided missile destroyer designed and built by my country, affectionately called “Chinese Aegis” by military fans. As the main combat ship of the People's Navy, this type of ship has good stealth performance, strong early warning capability, and outstanding comprehensive combat capability, and is the “sword-carrying guard” of the aircraft carrier formation.

		<p>Zhanjiang has appeared on international occasions many times, and has participated in international maritime and aviation exhibitions, multinational maritime joint exercises and other activities. Yuncheng, hull number 571, is a Type 054A guided missile frigate designed and built by my country, with strong comprehensive combat capability. In the 16 years since it was commissioned, Yuncheng has set records in actual combat exercises many times, completed major exercises and joint exercises and training missions dozens of times, and went to the Gulf of Aden and Somali waters to perform escort missions three times. It has visited more than 20 countries, and its tracks cover Asia, Africa and Europe, across the three oceans.</p>
36	07/03/25	<p>This article discusses how, on June 26, Zhang Xiaolong, an officer of a certain brigade of the NTCN, received the honorary certificate and reward money of “Model of Righteousness” issued by the Qingdao Municipal Government of Shandong Province for bravely saving a young man who fell into the water. He said that he would donate the reward money to the Aixinseri Town Central School in Yili, Xinjiang, which was built by the department. Back to June 22, in a sea area of Laoshan Scenic Area in Qingdao, a foreign tourist was accidentally swept into the sea by the waves while taking pictures. The people on the shore tried to rescue him, but the waves were turbulent and the man who fell into the water was getting farther and farther away from the shore. Seeing this, Zhang Xiaolong, who was nearby, rushed to the area where the man fell into the water. The surface of the reef on the shore was slippery, and Zhang Xiaolong accidentally slipped, but he quickly got up and swam towards the man who fell into the water. After approaching the man, Zhang Xiaolong grabbed his collar, and then dragged him to the shore while paddling. At this time, the people on the shore spontaneously held hands to form a human ladder, and connected clothes, trekking poles, etc. into a “safety rope” to help. In the end, with everyone's joint efforts, the man landed safely. After Zhang Xiaolong and his companions confirmed that the man was not seriously injured, they left the scene.</p>
37	07/04/25	<p>On July 2, the PLAN’s “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship arrived at a military port in Zhanjiang. It took 17 days and a voyage of more than 2,200 nautical miles to successfully complete the “health delivery to the sea” mission of the South China Sea islands and reefs. This mission organized the Navy’s high-quality medical resources and experts and professors from more than 10 well-known medical institutions in the military to form a maritime medical service team, focusing on five specialties such as training injuries, dentistry, and physical examinations, covering 15 specialties such as cardiology, urology, and skin. A total of more than 3,000 people were diagnosed and treated, more than 100 operations were performed, more than 70 health knowledge education sessions were organized, and a group of health backbones such as epidemic prevention, physical therapy, and psychology were trained. During the voyage, the command group intensively used the hospital ship platform to organize practical training for two mobile medical teams at sea, and conducted simulated training of the three-level medical rescue system at sea on the same maritime rescue platform, effectively tempering the hospital ship’s emergency response and handling capabilities in the open sea combat situation.</p>
38	07/04/25	<p>This article has four photos of a Y-8 anti-submarine warfare (ASW) combat aircraft assigned to the ETCN conducting day and night flight training. Two photos show the aircraft on the ground and two photos show it in the sky, including one during the day and one at sunset or sunrise.</p>
39	07/05/25	<p>This is a long article about how a certain STCN unit has implemented the Central Eight Regulations and CMC’s Ten Regulations (See Appendices C and D) as well as optimized and improved the “Implementation Rules for Party Committees to Strengthen Their Own Style Construction” and “Implementation Rules for Party Committee Work” and other regulations to further improve their</p>

		work style. The leaders of the department introduced that they require Party committees and cadres at all levels to take advantage of opportunities such as on-site investigation and linkage construction to widely collect opinions and suggestions from officers and men, find out the outstanding problems affecting the troops' training and preparation for war, grasp the practical problems that officers and men are anxious about, sort out and form a list of problems, and designate specific people to be responsible and clarify the time limit for solving them, so as to ensure that the problems are cleared to the bottom. The style of work construction has shown its true colors, and solving problems and alleviating difficulties has increased vitality. In the early investigation, some grassroots officers and men reported that some training equipment was old, which not only posed a training safety hazard, but also affected the generation of combat effectiveness. After learning the situation in detail, the ministry immediately organized multiple departments to discuss countermeasures, formulate a training equipment replacement plan, and clarify the division of responsibilities, so as to solve this problem in a timely manner and effectively improve the quality and effectiveness of training. In addition, the reporter learned that since the study and education began, the relevant departments of the ministry have taken the initiative to provide door-to-door services, solve problems and alleviate difficulties, and coordinate to solve problems such as the enrollment of officers and men' children and employment of their families. In the family recruitment fair organized by the ministry not long ago, they invited many local companies to participate in the meeting, and more than 50 officers and men' families reached preliminary intentions with employers, effectively solving the worries of officers and men.
40	07/05/25	This article discusses how a certain naval unit conducts armored driving training in a training ground and how training has been upgraded as a result of multiple innovative recommendations by armored personnel. In recent years, with the acceleration of the transformation and upgrading of military training, the teaching and training tasks they undertake have increased year by year. "In order to improve the quality and effectiveness of teaching and training, we vigorously conduct mass innovation activities, and strive to bring more grassroots innovation results to the classroom and training ground to serve teaching and training." Last year, the department established projects around teaching needs and completed more than 30 small inventions and innovations. However, they found in practice that due to the imperfect supporting teaching plans and teaching facilities, some grassroots innovation results were not effective in teaching and training. To this end, they took advantage of opportunities such as student soldier training to continuously optimize teaching methods and promote the better application of innovative results in teaching practice. By chance, Shen Ze saw someone shooting a video with a drone. This way of capturing the picture from the perspective of a drone inspired him: if the instructor can see the road conditions from the perspective of the student soldier, he can correct the driving action of the student soldier at any time. After making up his mind, Shen Ze mastered the professional knowledge of video transmission and other aspects by studying materials and consulting experts from colleges and universities, and designed a tank driving auxiliary training device in combination with the actual teaching support. At present, the equipment has been successfully applied to teaching and has completed multiple upgrades, significantly improving the quality and efficiency of armored driving training. Coincidentally, Electronic system technician Hu Jianhua has participated in real vehicle training support tasks many times. In response to the common and frequent problems in tank training, he has successfully developed a variety of repair tools and equipment to effectively shorten the troubleshooting time of tanks.
41	07/06/25	This article briefly discusses how naval surface, subsurface, and aviation (helicopter and probable ASW aircraft) entities subordinate to an unidentified

		<p>NTCN base conducted red vs blue confrontation training at sea. “Only by practicing offense and defense against each other can we hone practical and effective winning tactics.” A training staff told reporters that this training was conducted around difficult issues such as concealed breakthroughs, system operations, and emergency response. It deployed multiple forces from the sea and air to simulate the real battlefield environment, and randomly guided special situations throughout the process to comprehensively test the actual combat level of the officers and men participating in the training. In the submarine command cabin, the crew members stared at the screen, waiting for an opportunity to find a breakthrough-they need to break through the joint blockade formed by opponent ships and combat aircraft, and the task is arduous. Suddenly, the submarine sonar position detected an abnormal signal: “A destroyer of a certain type was found!” The submarine commander immediately issued an order, and the officers and men at each position cooperated closely and acted quickly...The surface blockade has not been lifted yet, and new special situations have come again. Several anti-submarine helicopters roared in and cooperated with surface ships to search. Seeing this situation, the submarine commander comprehensively analyzed the hydrological conditions in the sea area and ordered the submarine to continue diving. As time passed, they finally found the opponent’s weak detection area and took the opportunity to break through the “enemy” blockade. The battle continued. After the submarine maneuvered to a certain sea area, the commander immediately ordered an attack on the opponent’s ship, and the offensive and defensive situation of both sides quietly changed. “Adjust the course, increase the speed, and prepare for the attack!” After occupying the attack position, the officers and men quickly calculated the target movement elements and completed the pre-launch preparations. With the commander’s order, they successfully “hit” the opponent’s ship. At the end of the training, the participating officers and men held a heated discussion on the use of tactics and methods in confrontation training, identifying shortcomings and weaknesses, formulating improvement measures, and finding the right direction for the next step of specialization and refinement.</p>
42	07/07/25	<p>This article discusses how an unidentified naval aviation unit conducted long-duration flight training. [This is apparently an ASW aircraft unit.] In the early morning, several combat aircraft roared into the sky in batches and maneuvered towards the target airspace at high speed. A long-duration flight training of a certain naval aviation unit kicked off. Taking off means fighting. At the command of the commander, officers and men at all combat positions kept a close eye on the sea and air situation and cooperated closely to conduct target detection. “Affected by electromagnetic interference, the target signal is abnormal!” When the special situation suddenly came, the crew quickly launched the anti-interference plan, and multiple professional positions worked closely together to quickly expand the airspace search area. For a while, the keyboard tapping sound came one after another, and the data flowed on the small screen...“What is different from the previous training is that the crew members need to screen and identify the targets in the area one by one based on the intelligence data, and independently determine the target’s position, nature and combat intention.” The leader of the department introduced that in recent years, they have conducted specialized training in line with the actual combat requirements, set tactical backgrounds for each flight sortie, and highlighted the strengthening of the flight personnel’s ability to handle special situations in the air. “Recapture the target!” After the crew autonomously determined the attributes of the “enemy” target, they immediately established communication with the fighter jet, pushed the target’s position information, and accurately guided it to “attack” the target. Relay day and night, fighting in the sea and sky. “A suspicious target was found in a certain sea area, and the attributes were quickly determined.” The command came again, and the crew members quickly</p>

		adjusted the fighter's posture according to the new route planned by the navigator. The officers and men performed their duties and cooperated tacitly. "Found the 'enemy' target!" The combat aircraft's radar showed that the "enemy" target was approaching the surface ship at high speed, and the electronic reconnaissance officer quickly determined that it was a certain type of air-to-ship missile. According to the attributes of the "enemy" target detected by the fighter, the surface ship launches heat-induced missiles to deceive it..."Long-duration flight training not only tests the spirit and will of officers and men, but also effectively tests the performance limit of equipment. Only by conducting training from the difficult and strict perspectives and from actual combat can we be one step faster than the "enemy" and one move ahead of the "enemy" on the battlefield." The leader of the department introduced that in this training, they emphasized the key and difficult subjects such as command and guidance, and randomly set up special situations such as tracking and surveillance and electromagnetic interference. The training lasted for a long time, was of high intensity, and had all elements, which comprehensively tested the results of combat methods and training methods and the effectiveness of coordinated training.
43	07/07/25	The Navy's Shandong aircraft carrier fleet successfully concluded its five-day visit on the morning of July 7 and left Hong Kong. The HKSAR Government held a farewell ceremony at the Stonecutters Island Barracks Pier. In the early morning of the 7th, Hong Kong citizens and youth student representatives who came to see them off arrived at the Stonecutters Island Barracks Pier early. The Zhanjiang and Yuncheng ships had completed all preparations before sailing. In the busy Victoria Harbor, the Shandong and Yan'an ships anchored in the West Anchorage raised signal flags. According to statistics, during the Shandong aircraft carrier fleet's visit to Hong Kong, more than 30,000 Hong Kong citizens, young students and patriotic people from all walks of life boarded the warship for a visit.
44	07/09/25	This is a 4:59-minute Chinese-language video showing various people on the carrier and J-15s in various locations below deck and taking off and landing.
45	07/09/25	This article briefly discusses how a PLAN joint training base has incorporated civilian personnel into its staff. "Many civilian personnel have high academic qualifications, active thinking and broad vision. We should give full play to the advantages of resources, select talents in an unconventional way, and give them the opportunity to participate in key tasks and major tasks." In order to help civilian personnel better integrate into the service training and preparation process, the base arranges officers and civilian personnel to form a pair, and regularly conducts experience exchanges, holds lectures, selects experts to come on stage to explain cutting-edge knowledge and answer questions and discuss issues of confusion; select civilian personnel to participate in military theory training, go to various arms and troops for training and exchange of positions, and comprehensively improve military literacy.
46	07/09/25	On the morning of July 3, under the bright sunshine of Victoria Harbor, the Navy's Shandong aircraft carrier formation slowly entered the boundary of the HKSAR. Except for the Yuncheng ship, the Shandong ship, the Yan'an ship and the Zhanjiang ship are visiting Hong Kong for the first time. Just a week ago, the Shandong ship and the Liaoning ship aircraft carrier formation had just completed the long-distance combat training and returned to their home port. On the flight deck of the Shandong ship, carrier-based fighters were lined up majestically, and Hong Kong citizens were able to feel the shock of the country's heavy weapons up close.
47	07/11/25	This article has a photo of two destroyers, including Hull 150 (Changchun destroyer) and Hull 578 (Yangzhou destroyer), both of which are subordinate to

			the ETCN 6 th Destroyer Flotilla [<i>Zhidui</i>], organized as a fleet maneuvering towards the target sea area.
	48	07/11/25	This year marks the 20th anniversary of the establishment of China Maritime Day and the 620th anniversary of Zheng He's voyage to the West. The article has a 56-second video in Chinese with a quick separate shot of a carrier, 3 individual destroyers (Hull 101 / NTCN Nanchang, Hull 131 / ETCN Taiyuan, and ETCN Hull 132 / Suzhou), a support ship, and a hospital ship at sea and a large group of dolphins swimming together.
	49	07/14/25	This article discusses how a certain submarine unit is training its new officers (cadre) after they graduate from a naval academy. "Most new cadres go directly from the academy gate to the unit. It is inevitable that they will not adapt when they first arrive at the grassroots." The leader of the department told reporters that the professionalism, operability and technicality of each position in their unit are generally strong. Taking submarine-related professional positions as an example, new cadres usually have to go through basic skills training, professional training, major exercises, job assessment and qualification certification before they have the basic ability to perform their duties. This process takes at least one year. In order to help new cadres grow and develop quickly, the Party Committee of the Department has decided to adhere to the principle of "suitability of people and positions, clear positioning, and long-term benefits" and adhere to the principle of training while using them. It will formulate a growth plan for new cadres "one person, one policy" to help them find suitable positions and give full play to their own value. For new cadres in the crew team, the Department encourages them to exchange and learn across departments, boat types, and professions, and use opportunities such as acceptance training and full training assessment to deepen their understanding of different positions and scientifically choose positions that are more suitable for their majors and their own strengths; for new cadres in the support units, the Department selects backbones to help them step by step, and follows the path of "selecting scientific research directions - joining corresponding teams - participating in good projects - forming scientific research results" to help them quickly adapt to job requirements and give full play to the advantages of solid theoretical foundation.
	50	07/15/25	This article discusses the final training exercise for pilot and aircraft maintenance cadets at the Naval Aviation University. There were multiple components, including red versus blue fighter aircraft, helicopter SAR for downed personnel at sea, and aircraft maintenance. Due to physical reasons, one cadet changed from a flight student to a student majoring in unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) combat engineering. Although his previous academic performance was good, he felt "under great pressure" to complete the UAV course that originally took 2 years to complete in one year. He spent a lot of time in the UAV laboratory whenever he has time.
	51	07/16/25	This article discusses how a naval flotilla [<i>zhidui</i>] implements the requirements of the new regulations to deepen the work of heart-to-heart talks between officers and men. A good relationship between officers and men is not only a "glue" to enhance the unity within the military, but also a "booster" for the comprehensive construction of the troops. The newly revised "Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" clearly requires that officers should take the initiative to talk to soldiers and sergeants should take the initiative to reflect the situation. The key to harmonious internal relations and enhancing internal unity lies in effective communication and mutual understanding. The new regulations require the integration and close communication channels between officers and men in the form of systems, which is conducive to promoting mutual trust between officers and men, enhancing the pertinence and effectiveness of troop management work, and improving the cohesion, centripetal force and

		<p>combat effectiveness of the troops. ■Regarding the relationship between soldiers, Article 37 of the newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army” requires officers to do the following with soldiers: take the initiative to talk to soldiers, understand the soldiers’ thoughts, studies, work, family, etc., and do a good job in one person and one thing. ■Regarding the basic duties of sergeants, the newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army” has a new provision in Article 18. In addition to fulfilling the basic duties of conscripts, sergeants should also take the initiative to reflect situations and problems and play a bridging role. The heart-to-heart talks cover everything from personal issues to doing their job and disagreeing with leaders or vice versa.</p>
52	07/16/25	<p>This article discusses a competitive assessment of crew maintenance skills organized by a certain naval test ship center identified as the “Crew Maintenance Skills Training Center” that was created in 2021. In the assessment venue, various types of equipment to be repaired are neatly arranged, shining with metallic luster under the light. The center has a “Petty Officer Skills Master Studio”. Equipment maintenance and support is a key link in the full life cycle management of equipment. Conducting competitive assessment of crew maintenance skills is an important means to strengthen the ship’s support capabilities. The center trains key petty officers to be able to rapidly deploy to a ship in port or at sea to solve maintenance problems. For example, during the Mid-Autumn Festival, the No. 3 main engine of a certain ship that was on a mission suddenly stopped and could not be restarted. It had no choice but to “limp” back to the home port. After receiving the task of troubleshooting, Zhang Qingshan rushed to the scene as soon as possible. After inspection, he said with certainty: “There is a problem with the gas distribution, and the gas distribution system needs to be fully inspected.” In 2024, the second national “Jiangxin Cup” equipment maintenance vocational skills competition kicked off. This vocational skills competition jointly organized by the military and the local government is the largest, highest-level and most widely covered competition in the field of equipment maintenance. In September 2024, 162 front-line equipment maintenance officers and men from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Rocket Force, as well as technical and skilled personnel from equipment repair factories of various services and China North Industries Group Corporation, appeared in the “Jiangxin Cup” equipment maintenance professional skills competition. In the “Huashan Sword Contest” for fitter technicians, one petty officer won the professional championship with a nearly perfect performance. Last year, the “Ship Crew Maintenance Skills Training Center” was fully upgraded and also ushered in new tasks. Through continuous efforts, the “Ship Crew Maintenance Skills Training Center” has further acquired the ability to train and identify talents in 17 professional directions in 6 types of work in the Navy’s ship equipment technical support profession, forming a closed loop of talent training system of “multi-dimensional training + precise performance evaluation”.</p>
53	07/17/25	<p>This article briefly discusses how an unidentified PLAN regiment formed a formation of multiple unidentified combat vehicles to conduct multi-subject training in the field positions to test the coordinated combat capabilities of the troops. “Found the ‘enemy’ drone!” The special situation suddenly came, and the commander ordered the combat vehicle formation to break up into small pieces to avoid the reconnaissance of the “enemy” drone. “The position was subjected to strong electromagnetic interference, and the signal transmission was blocked!” The combat vehicle formation had just arrived at the field position when the special situation came again. The commander decisively ordered: “Start the backup communication link!” The communication signalman quickly started the anti-interference plan. Not long after, the communication was restored...Under the scorching sun, the temperature inside the combat vehicle gradually increased, and the officers and men were still motivated, and successfully completed the</p>

		simulated attack training. At the same time, missile hoisting training was also conducted intensively. Sergeant Gong Ming stared at the hoisting scale intently to ensure the precise movement of the hoisting rope. He said: "Hoisting operations are highly dangerous. No matter how hot the weather is, we must remain calm."
54	07/17/25	Recently, a certain naval aviation unit organized a regular political work meeting. Many political cadres combined their recent training experiences to carefully analyze the problems and shortcomings of political work in military training and discuss improvement methods. At the meeting, an official from the Political Work Department took careful notes and prepared to compile and extract everyone's speeches into the "Four-Stage Political Work Standards for Flight Training" formulated by the department. "This 'Training Standards' includes many practical and effective experiences and practices, which doubles the effectiveness of political work in training." "In the past, many political cadres in our unit focused on improving special skills such as 'research, speaking, writing, and teaching', and lacked the study of military training. This phenomenon led to the insufficient role of political work in serving training and preparation for war." To this end, the department organized headquarters backbones to distinguish different aircraft models and different subjects, and deeply analyzed the key points of political work in flight training. According to the four key links of advance preparation, direct preparation, flight implementation, and flight review, the political work was refined to each combat position, and a "Four-stage Political Work Norms for Flight Training" was formulated, and combined with the practice of political cadres to continuously enrich and improve it.
55	07/17/25	This article discusses how the NTCN's Urumqi destroyer (Hull 118) established a counterpart aid relationship in 2022 with the No. 1 Middle School of Urumqi County and started to help the school. The Party branch of the Urumqi ship also organized officers and men to form a pair of assistance with school students and set up a "starting scholarship" to help students in need complete their studies smoothly. In July 2025, on the dock, student representatives of Xinjiang Urumqi County No. 1 Middle School who participated in the "Sea Border Thousand Miles Journey· North Sea Journey" summer camp activities stared at the mighty Urumqi ship in front of them.
56	07/17/25	This article provides data about the Shandong aircraft carrier. The yellow take-off line extends to the top of the flight deck. At the No. 3 take-off position, a J-15 carrier-based aircraft is ready to take off. At this moment, the blue tail flame of nearly 2,000 degrees Celsius sprayed out from the tail nozzle of the fighter; the sharp and rhythmic sound waves swallowed up all the sounds on the deck. At this moment, Zeng Wenhui was less than ten meters away from the fighter. The heat wave hit, and beads of sweat as big as beans dripped on the trembling deck. At 12:18:53 on August 8, 2019, the J-15 carrier-based aircraft took off for the first time on a domestically-made aircraft carrier. In July 2015, the Shandong ship receiving force was formally formed on the coast of Bohai Sea. Zhou Xiaoyong was transferred from the Liaoning ship to the Shandong ship as the captain of the take-off system area. For ten years, Zhou Xiaoyong has been responsible for launching J-15 carrier-based aircraft on the Shandong ship. He clearly remembers that the first 1,000 take-offs and landings took 3 years; the second 1,000 took 7 months...Not long ago, the Shandong ship participated in a long-distance combat training. During the training, a foreign military aircraft attempted to approach and harass the formation. When the battle alarm sounded, the squadron leader Ren Chi led the Shandong ship's take-off and landing support squadron to urgently support the fighter jets to take off and respond at the fastest speed. That day, Ren Chi recorded a new fighter jet take-off interval - compared with the beginning of the formation of carrier-based aircraft take-off and landing support capabilities, this time has been shortened by 25%.

	57	07/18/25	This article is about a chief petty officer, Tang Minghua, who as served as an electromechanical technician since 1995. He currently serves on a service ship subordinate to the ETCN. He has spent countless hours reading manuals and learning how to deal with technical issues. Over the years, he also obtained a fitter technician certificate and a bachelor's degree through self-study. Although not mentioned, he is most likely retiring given that he has served a full 30 years.
	58	07/20/25	This article briefly discusses the history of three enlisted personnel who serve on the Shandong aircraft carrier. Nothing of substance.
	59	07/21/25	This is a long article about how a station of the Naval Aviation University improves the ability of grassroots Party organizations to practice the “first form” of supervision and discipline enforcement- Everyone needs to catch the problem early and prevent it from happening. The precise and standardized use of the “first form” helps Party members find problems and analyze the “root cause” in a timely manner through conversation reminders, criticism and education, orders for inspection, admonitions, etc., which reflects the Party organization’s care and strict requirements for Party members. In practical application, some grassroots Party organizations have problems such as not wanting to use, not knowing how to use, and not daring to use, resulting in a lack of due effect in supervision and discipline enforcement. A station of the Naval Aviation University combines work practice with strengthening the research of new situations and new problems. By correcting cognitive biases, improving supervision capabilities, and improving fault-tolerant mechanisms, it strives to improve the ability of grassroots Party organizations to practice and apply the “first form”, embodying strict management and deep love in daily education reminders, and guiding Party members to know their responsibilities and improve themselves in the process of blushing and sweating, and grow healthily in the care of the organization.
	60	07/21/25	In summer, two anti-submarine patrol aircraft (aka combat aircraft) of a certain NTCN naval aviation unit went to a certain sea area to conduct submarine search and attack training in a complex electromagnetic environment. After the first anti-submarine patrol aircraft arrived over the designated sea area, it quickly scanned the sea area in front, dropped sonar buoys, and established a listening route... Soon, a tight listening network was quietly rolled out. At the same time, another anti-submarine patrol aircraft patrolled and alerted in the nearby airspace. “Encountered electromagnetic interference, the target disappeared!” When the crew found the target again and prepared to share information, the signal suddenly disappeared. The tactical commander quickly integrated multiple types of data, analyzed the possible hiding places of the “enemy” submarine, and launched further searches. In the cabin of the anti-submarine patrol aircraft, the instrument indicator light flashed quickly, and multiple types of data were continuously sent and received. “There is a suspicious target at point No. 3!” The tactical commander quickly shared information such as the target’s position and movement trend with another fighter. At this time, the two combat aircraft constantly changed their positions according to the battlefield situation and conducted coordinated reconnaissance with the help of various means. “Underwater target found.” After comprehensively analyzing the characteristics of the target signal, movement trends, and other conditions, the officers and men confirmed that the target was an “enemy” submarine. Afterwards, each combat unit worked closely together, flexibly adjusted tactics and methods, and accurately locked onto the target. As night fell, the two combat aircraft completed their training mission and returned. Not long after, another group of anti-submarine patrol aircraft took off and started night submarine confrontation training.
	61	07/22/25	This article discusses how Naval Aviation anti-submarine warfare patrol aircraft (aka combat aircraft) conducted training at sea in a rain and fog atmosphere. It was midsummer, and the rainfall in the unit’s garrison gradually increased. Faced

		<p>with complex and changeable weather, the Party Committee of the unit studied and decided: “Strengthen risk assessment and conduct training as usual.” They insisted on using complex weather conditions as a “grindstone” to sharpen their flying skills, integrating the “enemy situation” background into training, and tempering the combat capabilities of the troops from difficult and strict. The anti-submarine patrol aircraft entered the thunderstorm cloud area and was affected by the change of air flow and became bumpy. “The clouds on the route are thickening, pay attention to changes in visibility!” The navigator reminded the pilot to adjust the parameters in time and fly along the scheduled route. “Suspicious signal found!” Just as the combat aircraft was approaching the target sea area at an ultra-low altitude, it was suddenly interfered by the signal. The sonar operator repeatedly compared the signal characteristics and accurately located the “enemy” signal position. The crew members combined the instrument data and observations to quickly establish an attack route, correct the flight attitude and quickly follow up, completing tactical actions such as target locking and simulated attacks. “A large cumulonimbus cloud appeared ahead, pay attention to avoid it.” The pilot stared at the flight data on the instrument panel, accurately controlled the joystick, and the navigator continued to monitor the fighter’s attitude. Immediately, the pilot turned to the backup route and safely bypassed the cumulonimbus cloud. In the rain and fog, the fighter formations successively conducted intensive training such as situational awareness, instrument interpretation, and special situation handling, and integrated psychological stress resistance and tactical coordination into the flight under complex meteorological conditions. “The more dangerous the environment, the more it tests the pilots’ psychological quality and technical and tactical level.” The department leader introduced that as the actual combat training is deepened, they insist on scientific training in line with battlefield needs, anticipate and study possible emergencies, and formulate multiple air emergency response plans, forcing pilots to improve their ability to deal with emergencies in difficult and dangerous situations. “The rain is getting heavier and water is accumulating on the runway.” The tower suddenly received an order while the fighter was returning. The pilot quickly adjusted his flight attitude, quickly completed a series of handling actions under the coordinated guidance of the ground, and drove the fighter plane to a smooth landing. After the first round of training, the participating officers and men conducted a review by analyzing flight parameters and watching video records. Soon after, the roar of the engine sounded again, and one fighter after another soared into the sky, and a new round of “battle” began...</p>
62	07/25/25	<p>Recently, a certain ETCN Naval Aviation unit focused on strengthening the grassroots foundation and helping officers and men grow, and conducted concentrated counseling and teaching on mental health education and training. This counseling focuses on the 6-step method of mental health judgment, anxiety screening and coping strategies, from observing emotional state to judge the recent mental state, to behavioral details to capture potential psychological distress signals, each link is accompanied by specific scenario demonstrations, effectively helping officers and men quickly master the practical logic. In addition, the unit also aims at the characteristics of the current troops’ actual combat training continuing to advance in depth, through the training of backbones, integration of resources, configuration of relaxation cabins, music therapy equipment and other equipment, so that officers and men can relax their bodies and minds. At the same time, they also deeply share high-quality medical resources and information with the local hospitals, providing strong support for strengthening the construction of psychological service capabilities. The military and local governments regularly conduct “Psychological Culture Month” activities, enriching the forms of activities through one-on-one consultation, psychological group training, voice drifting rafts, etc., to enhance the attractiveness and improve the quality and efficiency of work. In the next step,</p>

		they will continue to promote the normalization and systematization of mental health services, and set up “Psychological Problem Prevention and Treatment” intensive training courses for grassroots officers and backbones to help them become “confidants” and “observers” around officers and men, and form a psychological tour service team to go deep into the grassroots battalions and companies every month to listen to the voices of officers and men, find out the psychological conditions of officers and men, and solve the psychological problems and psychological demands of officers and men face to face and from different angles.
63	07/30/25	On July 30, [high school and college] national defense students received specialized maritime training on a PLAN training ship at the Naval Submarine Academy in Qingdao, Shandong Province, during the 10th National Student Military Training Camp. [Background: The National Student Military Training Camp is an activity jointly organized by the Ministry of Education and the former General Staff Department and General Political Department and is now managed by the CMC’s National Defense Mobilization Department. Military theory teaching and military skills training are the highlights of the training camp activities. The program began in 2013 and has been held annually since 2017, focusing on a specific military branch and theme. It lasts 10-14 days. From August 15 to 24, 2013, 1,176 high school freshmen in Heilongjiang Province received a 10-day military training at the Harbin Army Reserve Artillery Brigade. The program has been held annually since 2017, focusing on a specific military branch and theme. In 2014, the first military training camp was held in a unit in Tianjin for 10 days and 320 high school and college sophomores participated in the training. They came from eight provinces and cities participating in the military training reform pilot, including Tianjin, Heilongjiang and Guangdong. In 2017, a total of 248 outstanding representatives of college students and high school students from 31 provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps lined up neatly on the newly commissioned Qi Jiguang ship in Dalian Port and began a two-week military training camp. On August 1, 2018, the 5th National Student Military Training Camp kicked off at the Air Force Engineering University in Xi’an, Shaanxi. On August 1, 2023, the 8th National Student Military Training Camp by the Ministry of Education and the CMC National Defense Mobilization Department at the Strategic Support Force Aerospace Engineering University. 576 student representatives from 31 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities) and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps will participate in the 14-day military training activities. On July 27, 2024, the 9th National Student Military Training Camp opened at the Armed Police Engineering University in Xi’an, Shaanxi Province. 768 student representatives from 31 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities) and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps will participate in the 14-day military training activities.
64	07/31/25	This article discusses how a company that is subordinate to a PLAN brigade has dealt with managing political instruction. The key issue is that the brigade’s Propaganda Department admitted that, despite annual efforts to improve education, some grassroots political instructors still face problems in their lesson preparation and teaching. For example, they focus on rote memorization with insufficient practical application; one-way indoctrination with insufficient two-way interaction; and the use of templates with few innovative approaches. Some classes may appear substantial, but the actual results are merely superficial. As a result, the brigade created a group of “Education Observers” to monitor each training session and provide valuable feedback on how to adjust the training. Since the “Education Observers” have visited the instructors’ classes, their lesson preparation has improved, and the classroom atmosphere has become more lively. “Their participation in teaching evaluations has pushed and urged us to continuously improve our teaching abilities.” During this time, some “Education

			Observers” have introduced advanced teaching methods from other units, while others have provided the Political Instructor with feedback on the thoughts and suggestions of grassroots soldiers, which has been very rewarding and inspiring.
PLAAF	65	07/04/25	On July 4, the PLAAF announced the online recruitment procedures for 1,337 civilian personnel (文职人员) who already have a college degree to fill billets including custodians, drivers, cooks, copywriters, auto mechanics and drivers, etc. The registration period is July 10-26. The PLAAF will organize applicants who have passed the registration review to take the unified theoretical examination from 9:00 to 11:00 on August 23. The examination subjects are divided into 20 majors such as warehousing, vehicle driving, ordnance, and catering. The content includes political theory and professional knowledge, and mainly examines the professional theoretical foundation related to the position. The article and attached links cover about 20 pages and provides detailed guidance for those who can and cannot apply for the billets. The work locations are distributed in 66 cities above the prefecture level in 25 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government), including Beijing, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Chengdu, Harbin, etc. New conscripts shall be subject to a probation period, which is generally 6 months. No information was provided concerning the actual selection date and when they will assume their billets, but it is most likely in September. [Note: There is no mention of the requirement to already be a Party member or to become a Party member.]
	66	07/07/25	This article discusses how an aircraft mechanical technician, who is an NCO with 22 year of experience, detected a problem with a fighter two hours before it was due to take off for training by putting his ear to the airframe and discerning and fixing the problem. He has won the third-class merit 5 times, with a safety guarantee time of more than 1,700 hours [77 hours per year]. Because of his outstanding work performance for discovering major faults and hidden dangers many times, he won the first prize of the Military’s NCO Outstanding Talent Award in 2016. In the days of “living together day and night” with fighter planes, the electric switches, switches, and buttons are dizzying; the pipelines, lines, and oil circuits are as dense as blood vessels and nerves, but no matter which part “gets angry”, he will do his best to see, do his best, and summarize reliable troubleshooting methods. So far, he has stored nearly 100 common fault conditions in his personal “database” and sorted out and summarized more than 200 maintenance experiences.
	67	07/07/25	This is a long article about a PLAAF Master Sergeant 2 nd Class who has served for 22 years as an aircraft maintenance technician. He discusses how he moved up the ladder as an apprentice and now has several apprentices under him. He has built some small aircraft toys to help him understand how aircraft are organized.
	68	07/08/25	This is a long article about how a certain PLAAF unit is working to make the atmosphere (风气) (e.g., working environment / morale) better across the board. Opening the “Guidebook for Grassroots Atmosphere Supervisors” compiled by a certain department in the headquarters, the reporter felt the heavy weight - from the detailed explanation of the working mechanism of grassroots atmosphere supervisors to the classification of various problem lists, from the standardization of grassroots sensitive affairs handling procedures to the reference of practical regulations, every chapter and every article reflects the standardized operation of the Party committee’s decision-making in accordance with the law, the organs’ guidance in accordance with the law, the troops’ actions in accordance with the law, and the officers and men’ performance of their duties in accordance with the law. One battalion commander said that from eliminating “micro-corruption” to building a clean internal relationship and from “desensitizing” sensitive matters to creating a good training atmosphere is the key. Those “micro-changes” hidden in the numbers on the public notice board and in the smiling faces of grassroots officers and men are the “report card” for deepening political training, and even

		more so the “barometer” for rectifying the style and discipline. “In the past, issues involving the vital interests of officers and men, such as the selection and promotion of sergeants, awards and commendations, Party membership and promotion, and training, were all considered sensitive matters. Now that power is operating in the sun, these sensitive matters have been “desensitized.”
69	07/15/25	This article discusses how a certain PLAAF unit has created “mobile military stations” to provide on-site sleeping and canteens for deployed troops, where the modified accommodation cabins are spacious and can accommodate multiple people sleeping at the same time; the canteen cabins are well-equipped, and the cooks can quickly prepare meals for dozens of people. Not only that, officers and men can also take a shower in the cabins. Previously, the first thing the mobile unit did after entering an unfamiliar area was to set up a tent. It took a long time to set up a tent every time. For example, during a plateau training, the troops were busy until midnight to set up the tent, and they were already exhausted when they went to bed. The article has a photo of troops walking up ladder steps to enter the new mobile military station, which has camouflaged painting.
70	07/17/25	In the summer, a war game simulation was conducted in a junior command training classroom of the Air Force Engineering University’s subordinate [Air and Missile Defense] College. The red and blue sides launched offensive and defensive confrontations under a variety of complex conditions, and the adjudication team gave the judgment results on the spot. “Today, the style of war is undergoing profound changes, especially the widespread application of a large number of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence on the battlefield, which has put forward higher requirements on the ability and quality of commanders. With the help of war game simulation, it can provide a more practical environment atmosphere for the training of military talents, which is closer to actual combat, more immersive, and can more deeply feel the changes in modern warfare.” The leaders of the college introduced that under the guidance of this idea, they established a research team led by military chiefs and technical experts, and successfully developed a war game simulation system in half a year. The system has the characteristics of close connection between campaign and tactical command and wide coverage of air defense and anti-missile combat scenarios. At present, the college has widely used this system in the primary command training stage, and explored and formed a new teaching model that deeply integrates traditional courses such as case study and war game simulation. “The teaching of air defense and anti-missile has a confrontation platform, which allows us to clearly understand where the support of system operations is, where the key to the use of force is, and where our own shortcomings are.” The leaders of the college introduced that in the next step, they will continue to optimize the war game system and improve the teaching model based on the feedback from use, and continuously improve the quality and efficiency of talent training.
71	07/21/25	In the hot summer, at a certain training ground, a multi-course coherent training of a certain unit of the CTC Air Force (CTCAF) kicked off with guidance based on the CMC’s Political Work Conference. During the training, a group of people from the Party Committee of the unit went deep into the front line, led the officers and men to jointly study tactics, worked together to resolve contradictions and problems, and successfully completed the established tasks. Not long ago, the department built a realistic battlefield environment and organized air-to-ground confrontation training. As soon as the training ended, the Party organizations of the participating grassroots units immediately led the officers and men to review and summarize, sorted out the shortcomings of “single confrontation subjects” and “weak situational awareness”, and analyzed the root causes one by one on the spot and formulated rectification plans.

	72	07/24/25	This article is about Lieutenant Colonel Chen Siqi, who is a Y-20 “Kunpeng” transport pilot born in the 1990s. Born into a family of pilots, Chen’s original dream was to fly a fighter jet. However, when faced with the choice of aircraft models, his father, who was once a transport pilot, woke him up with his words: “Excellent pilots all fly fighter jets, what about the development of transport aircraft? Strategic delivery is the key to the transformation of the Air Force, and this requires courageous young people!” His father’s words made him realize for the first time that his personal dream is closely linked to the development of the Air Force. He resolutely bid farewell to the heroic dream of “Lone Ranger” and anchored his goal on the chess game of strategic delivery of the Air Force. He took the initiative to adjust his knowledge reserves and physical training direction to prepare for driving transport aircraft.
	73	07/26/25	This article discusses how, since 2018, the Party Committee of a certain PLA AF unit has analyzed data gathered by a certain department that traveled tens of thousands of kilometers to conduct live-fire training in many unfamiliar areas (Gobi Desert, snowy plateaus, and mountains), and conducted research and demonstration on the target damage effect under different environments and weather conditions. They carefully evaluated the actual damage effect of each type of ammunition in different environments and different tasks, collected a large amount of data and established a database to provide data support for improving precision strike capabilities. The information is consolidated in a “Topic Attack Progress Chart”. The research on the sub-topic “High-efficiency Attack at Sea of a Certain Type of Ammunition” is representative. In the five years since the establishment of this topic, several members of the Party Committee Standing Committee of the department have signed in the signature column, leading officers and men to hammer one after another, one after another, and use the opportunity of executing tasks to carry out research and accumulate experience. Five years ago, the department set up ship targets in inland lakes to simulate marine meteorological and hydrological conditions, organized multiple rounds of training, and collected a large amount of data and information. Three years ago, they conducted special research on low meteorological conditions and low visibility backgrounds, compared the data for in-depth analysis, and explored the “golden key” to improve hit accuracy. This year, they set up an “enemy situation research group” in combination with the mission background, timely collected and updated the “enemy situation” database, analyzed and studied the equipment performance, combat concepts, tactics and methods of the combat opponents, and found their own shortcomings from the perspective of the opponents.
	74	07/31/25	This is a detailed article about how leadership officers at the company level and NCOs at the squad level are overwhelmed by tasks and become discouraged. For example, the company commanders consistently tasked the same squad leaders to do multiple tasks instead of dividing the tasks among several personnel. For a while, one squad leader’s burdens grew heavier, leaving him feeling physically and mentally exhausted. Overwhelmed, he considered handing off some tasks. However, a company officer reassured him, “You have the most experience in our company, and we’re only confident leaving this to you.” At a grassroots development meeting, a squad leader’s complaints caught the attention of the unit’s leadership. Their investigation revealed that it wasn’t just veteran officers who expressed dissatisfaction with this assignment; young recruits also expressed dissatisfaction: after becoming squad leaders, they lacked opportunities to integrate theory with practice, resulting in a lack of significant improvement in their abilities and qualities. Regarding this phenomenon of “core officers constantly working while new recruits were sidelined,” the unit’s Party Committee analyzed and concluded that some battalion and company commanders, out of fear of mishaps and a desire to save time, tended to place the burden on veteran officers, believing they couldn’t trust the new recruits and that veterans could provide a

			<p>safety net. This tendency, if sustained, could lead to veteran officers becoming overwhelmed and new recruits lacking the necessary experience, negatively impacting the overall development of the unit. “Talent cultivation shouldn’t be a matter of short-term gains; it requires a long-term vision, sustained effort, and sustained success.” To this end, the unit organized discussions and analysis among battalion and company commanders on relevant topics, guiding them to strengthen their awareness of “scientifically and orderly arranging work and strengthening the training of young backbone personnel.” They also extensively carried out mentoring and mutual promotion activities between new and veteran backbone personnel, helping young talent familiarize themselves with work methods and consolidate their professional skills. In major tasks, they clarified the participation ratios of new and veteran backbone personnel, accelerating the growth of young talent through practical training. They also refined the training plans for veteran backbone personnel and senior sergeants, establishing a “Senior Sergeant Studio” to help them advance and strengthen their capabilities through assigned projects and responsibilities.</p>
PLARF	75	07/01/25	<p>This article has a 1:45-minute video showing multiple rockets on transport erector launchers and being transported and launched, including the DF-17, DF-26, DF-41, and DF-58, during day and night and driving on dirt roads.</p>
	76	07/01/25	<p>This article is about a PLARF sergeant first class who began as a cook in 1997 and then moved over to be a missile launcher. Since changing specialties, He Xianda has been proficient in multiple types of missiles, more than 10 specialties, participated in the compilation of more than 20 professional textbooks, and won the first-class merit. As an “old squad leader” for more than 20 years, he led the whole class to win the third-class collective merit three times, won the championship of the military technical competition organized by the superior organization 22 times, and 22 soldiers he led joined the party, 8 were admitted to military academies, 6 were promoted, and 20 became squad leaders.</p>
	77	07/03/25	<p>This article discusses how troops assigned to a PLARF brigade are now using vehicle-mounted camps. At night on the plateau, officers and men of a certain PLARF brigade moved upon hearing the order and quickly boarded the vehicle to rush to the designated training area. After arriving, the officers and men did not level the ground and set up tents as usual, but “set up camp” in the carriage of a certain type of transport vehicle. “The new camping mode has greatly improved the efficiency of the troops’ operations.” Zhang Haitao, a first-class sergeant of the brigade, introduced that by using electrified control and frame splicing technology, the “vehicle-mounted camp” can be quickly deployed in a short time to achieve “parking and camping”. After the carriage was deployed, the officers and men immediately set up a camouflage net. Soon, the vehicle-mounted camp was integrated with the surrounding terrain. The reporter followed Zhang Haitao into the carriage and saw that the internal space layout was fine and reasonable, with equipment such as weapon cabinets, confidentiality cabinets, field desks, and neatly stacked marching backpacks and tactical backpacks, which could not only meet work needs but also meet life needs. It can be said that “the sparrow is small but has all the necessary organs”. “The battlefield situation changes rapidly, and quick fighting and quick withdrawal are important manifestations of the combat effectiveness of the troops.” The leaders of the brigade told reporters that they focused on the requirements of rapid deployment and conversion goals, and worked together to solve problems such as slow conversion of camping deployment, carrying a lot of materials and equipment, and easy exposure of combat signs, so that the “troops on wheels” can move faster and hide better. To this end, the brigade set up a special working group. After full investigation and demonstration, it cooperated with the manufacturer to modify the “mobile” camping compartment and optimized and improved it many times. Since the application of the “mobile” camping</p>

		<p>compartment for stationing training, officers and men have saved the steps of setting up and withdrawing tents, loading and unloading materials, etc. when they move to the field, and the mobile preparation time has been greatly shortened. “I am not afraid of the hardship of field training, but I am afraid of the difficulty of the troops’ transfer.” He Yang, a data clerk of a certain battalion, was deeply touched by this. In the past, when he was on the move, he often scratched his head anxiously when he saw all kinds of supplies in the tent of the battalion command post. Now, the mobile preparation work is fast and efficient. No matter when the superiors’ orders come, as long as the carriage is closed, the troops can set off at any time. During the training break, the brigade leader told reporters that field training is an important “window period” to improve the troops’ actual combat capabilities in unfamiliar environments. In recent years, the brigade has strengthened actual combat training, focusing “field training” on “field combat training”, and fighting as soon as they enter and withdrawing after fighting, so that officers and men can continuously enhance their awareness of the enemy and improve their actual combat capabilities in an environment similar to actual combat. A photo shows seven of the trucks driving along a road in a desert area.</p>
78	07/08/25	<p>This article is about a company and subordinate platoons and squads subordinate to a PLARF brigade that are responsible for building construction projects for the PLARF. The article focuses on the fact that each squad and platoon has its own battle slogan, and each battle slogan is spontaneously shouted by officers and men during the mission, and its role should not be underestimated.</p>
79	07/09/25	<p>Recently, in the conference room of a certain PLARF brigade, a practical training review and summary meeting was held. The chief instructor of the brigade and the squad leader of a certain battalion, Bi, targeted the shortcomings exposed by the officers and men in the training, led everyone to analyze and reflect, and put forward improvement measures. At present, there are 57 sergeants in the brigade serving as chief instructors. They have exerted their expertise in professional skills, training and teaching, and effectively promoted the overall improvement of the training level of the troops. “Giving full play to the role of sergeants is crucial to the combat effectiveness of the troops.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that they focus on the future battlefield, take combat needs as the guide, put the construction of professional coaches in a prominent position, and stimulate the motivation of professional backbones to start businesses by optimizing the selection method, innovating the training model, and improving the retention mechanism, so as to provide strong talent support for the improvement of combat effectiveness. Among the 57 sergeant chief instructors selected by the brigade, there are skilled first-level commanders and first-level operators, capable training tops, and senior sergeants with flexible teaching methods. They all have outstanding professional qualities.</p>
80	07/13/25	<p>Not long ago, in the display of the “three small” innovation projects for the management and application of equipment in the whole army, more than ten innovation projects from a certain unit of the Rocket Force attracted the attention of many officers and men. It is understood that the innovation projects recommended by the department, such as “Equipment Failure Problem Coordination Response Information System” and “A Missile Firepower Planning System”, were all completed by grassroots officers and men. The ‘Equipment Failure Problem Coordination Response Information System’ was developed to solve the problems in our work.” Director Wang of the technical room of a brigade of the department introduced that the efficiency of sorting out and summarizing equipment problems in the troops was low in the past. To solve this problem, two masters in the room took the lead in forming a research team to develop, try and upgrade. After the successful development of this system, it was quickly applied to work practice, which not only improved the work efficiency of the troops, but also analyzed the quality management rules of the equipment</p>

		throughout its life cycle, providing support for the superior's decision-making. In the end, the project was selected and recommended at all levels and was put on the exhibition stand of the whole army.
81	07/14/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain PLARF unit has implemented procedures to be able to quickly replace personnel who have been injured or killed and cannot do their required job. For example, two operators were “seriously injured”, and the backup operators quickly replaced them and immediately launched the reduction operation... Recently, a certain unit of the Rocket Force quietly launched a full-staff and fully equipped combat launch exercise without notice. “The one-person-one-post model is difficult to meet the needs of war, and each operator must be specialized in multiple skills.” The leaders of the unit introduced that they broke the barriers between professional positions, explored random combat reduction operations, and guaranteed professional optimization and merger training assessments, and accelerated the formation of a capacity reserve of “everyone holds multiple positions and everyone has strong skills.” “100 meters ahead, two operators are injured to varying degrees, go out to rescue immediately.” As soon as the special situation was issued, Sergeant Song Yuanjie immediately turned into a part-time combat medic and conducted emergency rescue work, bandaging, stopping bleeding, fixing... a series of rescue actions were smooth. The unit aims at the goal of “mastering this post and interoperating with multiple posts”, distinguishes the professional level and job personnel category, and gradually promotes full-post interchange operation, random reduction operation, professional grouping and reorganization intensive training, and formulates training target plans in stages according to the ability level and technical characteristics of the operators.</p>
82	07/17/25	<p>This is a detailed article about the use of manual tools to fix mechanical problems in the field. For example, “This competition is limited to the use of manual tools.” At the competition site, the company soldier Zhao Zhijian had just taken out the electric socket and was stopped by the referee team. Encountering a “special situation”, the soldiers immediately adjusted the plan and took out the manual tools to carry out repairs. Electric tools save time and effort, and the disassembly and assembly speed is also fast, why are they not allowed to be used? “On the battlefield, if there is a lack of power or electromagnetic interference, it will affect the performance and use of power tools. This competition mainly tests everyone's ability to use manual tools.” The on-site referee, squad leader Wang, took out a wrench and told reporters, “Don't underestimate these ‘tools’, they can play a big role at critical moments.” In a previous training, a mission vehicle “broke down” during a maneuver. During the repair process, the torque of the electric wrench suddenly lost control and could not be used normally. Everyone could only frantically look for other tools. Because the fault was not eliminated in time, the opportunity was eventually missed. “If we had used a wrench to repair it manually, the task might have been completed smoothly.” “This failure warns us that even with new tools, we cannot forget the old methods. We must keep a close eye on the actual combat requirements, make plans from difficult and strict aspects, and strengthen the basic skills.” “Guiding officers and men to skillfully use electric equipment and improve manual operation capabilities is the original intention and purpose of our competition.” Company commander Zhao introduced that in recent years, with the rapid deployment of information equipment, the company has also set off a wave of “electrification”: electric tools quickly complete bolt tightening, smart monitors diagnose circuit faults with one click... Many electric equipment are welcomed by officers and men for their high efficiency and convenience. But as they get used to using electric tools, some problems also arise. For example, once an electric tool fails, some officers and men are helpless and can only passively wait for rescue; if a vehicle has a minor fault, tightening the screws with a wrench can quickly solve it, but they are used to using smart detection</p>

		<p>equipment to test it first... In response to this phenomenon, the company organized a mass discussion on the use of electric tools to listen to everyone's ideas. "For the same repair project, using power tools is two or three times faster than using manual tools. Why are manual tools the only options?" "It can be used in normal training, but on the battlefield, once there is no condition to use power tools, how to deal with sudden equipment failures?"...In a combat capability test and assessment, the command and dispatch group set up a special situation of "changing equipment vehicle tires". When the repair team rushed to the scene to prepare for repairs, the command and dispatch group issued a new special situation: the on-board power supply was damaged and changed to manual operation. In a hurry, several young operators were judged "unqualified" because of their poor coordination and inaccurate control of strength, which led to the overtime of changing tires.</p>
83	07/22/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain PLARF brigade conducted training where key personnel (operators) were "killed in action" and had to be replaced by other personnel in order to move forward. "Each position is an important link in the combat effectiveness chain. Adhering to the training of talents for war means that we should train "backups" as "formal" and work hard to hone the practical skills of backup operators." The leaders of the brigade introduced that they distinguished different positions such as launch rack leaders and important operators to reserve backup operators. In normal training, they focus on actual equipment operation, special situation handling, coordination and cooperation, and increase the training of backup operators in actual combat training, guide them to focus on shortcomings and focus on training, improve their ability and quality as soon as possible, and ensure that they can stand up and win at any time.</p>
84	07/23/25	<p>A certain PLARF brigade has clarified the standards for training, assessment, and bonus points for part-time personnel in accordance with regulations. [This apparently means having a secondary specialty in case they have to replace someone who is not able to perform their duties.] In the hot summer, a certain brigade organized a part-time job certification and assessment. On the assessment field, Xiao Liu, the leader of the "three defenses" team of a certain launch battalion and a second-class sergeant, led the "three defenses" backbones to form a combat formation through the "contaminated zone" and entered a tent full of "toxic gas"...The leaders of the brigade introduced that in this part-time job certification and assessment, dozens of officers and men from various battalions and companies competed on the same stage. Some of these officers and men are missile operators, some are meteorological observers, and some are car repairmen. After passing the qualification certification assessment, they will become the first batch of part-time "three defense" backbones of the brigade to hold certificates. "At the beginning of this year, the official implementation of the new version of the "Basic Training Outline of the Rocket Force" clarified the standard conditions and incentives for part-time positions." After leaving the assessment field, Xiao Liu admitted that in the past, officers and men had many concerns about part-time positions. Under the circumstance that the training tasks are already heavy and tense, not only do they have to do their main responsibilities and complete their own work, but they also have to squeeze out time to learn the professional skills required for part-time positions. Many backbones feel a little overwhelmed.</p>
85	07/25/25	<p>This article is about Master Sergeant 1st Class Cui Daohu, who has served for 30 years in the PLARF as a missile engineer and is retiring. there are many special days in his military career, especially March 7 this year, which made him feel honored and proud. On that day, President Xi attended the plenary meeting of the delegation of the PLA and the Armed Police Force (PAP) at the Third Session of the 14th National People's Congress, and six representatives spoke successively.</p>

			As the only sergeant representative, Cui put forward opinions and suggestions on promoting the construction of national defense positions. During his 30 years, he sorted out and summarized complex electromechanical structures, welding processes, etc. into a “technical manual” to provide officers and men with tips for solving construction problems. In the years of “nesting” for missiles, Cui successively achieved 31 innovative inventions and scientific research results, and improved and innovated 5 processes and methods. He trained and helped more than 100 technical backbones, who are active in the front line of national defense construction. [Note: NCOs can only retire after they have served for 30 years or reached age 55; otherwise, they are demobilized.]
	86	07/31/25	This article discusses the history of a PLARF brigade that goes back to the New Fourth Army’s 4 th Detachment in the anti-Japanese war in 1938. The officers and men carry that pride with them today. For example, the battle alarm suddenly sounded again. Although exhausted, the officers and men dared not slack off, repacking their gear and engaging in the rigorous “battle.” The officers and men fought for 26 consecutive hours, completing three waves of fire assaults and deployment changes, without a single person falling behind.
	87	07/31/25	This article briefly discusses how new enlisted recruits in a PLARF brigade are integrated into their squad. For example, in recent months, under the guidance of several veteran squad leaders, many new recruits have diligently honed their skills, successfully passed professional certification assessments, and been promoted from assistant buglers to backup buglers. “During this field training mission, the new recruits played a remarkable role. They not only quickly mastered their assigned duties but also assisted the main operator in troubleshooting unexpected problems.” Speaking of the new recruits’ growth and progress after joining the company, the battalion instructor expressed satisfaction, stating that their progress is inseparable from the dedicated training of the battalion’s squad leaders and core members. Currently, the brigade’s weapons and equipment are undergoing rapid upgrades, and new recruits cannot yet begin operating their positions after completing pre-job training. To continuously strengthen their professional foundation, they have systematically divided basic training, safety training, and combat readiness training into modules, taking into account the brigade’s current talent needs. During the new recruits’ “second adaptation period,” they implemented a three-step approach of “theory + practical training + simulation,” focusing on improving their comprehensive capabilities and qualities. For a second example, earlier this year, new recruit Xiao Liu was assigned to a certain company. Due to his weak military skills, he was unable to keep up with the company’s training schedule. After understanding his situation, the squad leader promptly developed a plan to make up for the shortfall and adjusted his training intensity. After a period of diligent training, Xiao Liu’s tactical proficiency and professional training have improved significantly. During a recent exercise, he worked closely with his team leader to effectively handle the situation within the allotted timeframe. To ensure rapid onboarding of new recruits, they developed individual training plans based on the proposed battalion and company training plans, tailored to the recruits’ actual needs. They assigned squad leaders and key personnel to provide one-on-one mentoring and improvement. They prioritized training in basic equipment handling skills, strengthened common foundational subjects like protective rescue and tactical fundamentals, and assessed the soldiers’ physical fitness, allowing for appropriate additional training. New and experienced personnel paired up for biweekly small competitions to continuously inspire new recruits’ enthusiasm for learning and helping each other.
JOINT	88	07/03/25	This article has a 43-second video in Chinese about an STC joint exercise involving the PLAN and PLAAF conducting combat readiness patrols in the territorial waters and airspace of China’s Huangyan Island in the South China Sea on July 3. Since June, the theater troops have organized naval and air forces

			to continuously strengthen patrols and alerts in the sea and air areas around Huangyan Island territorial waters, further strengthen the control of relevant sea and air areas, resolutely defend national sovereignty and security, and resolutely maintain peace and stability in the South China Sea. The video includes photos of the Dali frigate (Hull 553), Aba frigate (Hull 630), and the Suining frigate (Hull 646), as well as a PLAAF fighter and an H-6 bomber flying separately over the South China Sea.
	89	07/15/25	<p>This article is about a certain army brigade that organized training on and off landing ships. The article has a photo of the Dabieshan (大别山) major supply ship subordinate to the STCN's 6th Landing Ship <i>Zhidui</i> (flotilla) with an LCAC approaching the tail of the ship. One key is that the Army troops can eat hot meals even during training at sea. On the summer seashore, several landing ships plowed waves on the sea surface. In recent years, with the gradual expansion of joint training, the armored unit of the brigade and the navy have gradually become the norm to organize training on and off landing ships, and the time and frequency of cooperation between the two sides have continued to increase. Then, a problem arose: what should the officers and men of the armored unit do when they train at sea for a long time? In the past, although they trained together, the officers and men of the army and navy who participated in the training cooked their own meals. During every sea training, a soldier in the cooking squad of a battalion of the brigade, would race against time in front of the stove, prepare dishes, cook, pack, and then put the lunch boxes into the insulated box and send them to the beach. However, at the end of the training, he often found that some lunch boxes were still intact. It turned out that many officers and men had poor appetite due to the turbulence at sea and the humid and hot environment. Especially when the training intensity was high and everyone did not have time to return to the shore on time, the stored lunch boxes would also produce odor due to the high temperature. "Boarding training cannot be sloppy, we must concentrate. After a training, everyone is very tired and can't eat well." "Improving the quality and efficiency of food support for sea training is not only to meet the nutritional needs of officers and men, but also an inevitable requirement to consolidate the foundation of combat effectiveness." The chief of the brigade's quartermaster barracks department found that due to the different lengths of sea training, the traditional accompanying support model is difficult to meet the dual requirements of actual combat and scientificization. Can we open up the support link so that the officers and men of the armored unit can also eat well during the sea training? To this end, the brigade headquarters established a docking mechanism with a naval detachment. During the training preparation stage, the brigade provided the number of officers and men participating in the training to the detachment. During the training, the detachment relied on the cooking conditions on the ship to increase the number of hot meals produced. After a period of exploration and running-in, the officers and men of the brigade's sea training ate nutritionally balanced, safe and hygienic hot meals, and the problems that had troubled the officers and men in the past were solved.</p>

Conclusions

One of the most important conclusions is that the number of English articles has basically disappeared. There are obvious patterns concerning which service (PLAA) gets the most attention and the number of Group Armies identified. As the year moves on and we provide a report for each month, other patterns will most likely appear as well.

Appendix A: Acronyms

This appendix provides a list of English acronyms used in the report, such as PLA for People's Liberation Army. The second column has the full English term. The third column has the Chinese characters that are relevant to the entries that are based on Chinese military terms.

Table A: Acronyms

Acronym	English Term	Chinese
Apr	April	
ASW	Anti-submarine warfare	
Aug	August	
C / Ch	Chinese	
CMC	Central Military Commission	中央军事委员会/中央军委
CPC aka CCP	Chinese Communist Party	中国共产党
CTC	Central Theater Command	中部战区
CTCA	Central Theater Command Army	中部战区陆军
CTCAF	Central Theater Command Air Force	中部战区空军
Dec	December	
E / Eng	English	
ETC	Eastern Theater Command	东部战区
ETCA	Eastern Theater Command Army	东部战区陆军
ETCAF	Eastern Theater Command Air Force	东部战区空军
ETCN	Eastern Theater Command Navy	东部战区海军
Feb	February	
Fri	Friday	
GA	Group Army	集团军
HKSAR	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	香港特别行政区
IFV	Infantry fighting vehicles	
Jan	January	
JLSF	Joint Logistics Support Force	联勤保障部队
Jul	July	
Jun	June	
KF	Key Finding	
LCAC	Landing craft air cushion	
MLRS	Multiple launch rocket system	
MND (aka MOD)	Ministry of National Defense	国防部
Mon	Monday	
MUCD	Military Unit Cover Designator	部队代号
NCO	Non-commissioned officer	士官; 军士
Nov	November	
NTC	Northern Theater Command	北部战区
NTCA	Northern Theater Command Army	北部战区陆军
NTCAF	Northern Theater Command Air Force	北部战区空军
NTCN	Northern Theater Command Navy	北部战区海军
Oct	October	
OMTE	Outline of Military Training and Evaluation	大纲
PAP	People's Armed Police	武装部队
PLA	People's Liberation Army	人民解放军
PLAA	PLA Army	人民解放军陆军

PLAAF	PLA Air Force	人民解放军空军
PLAN	PLA Navy	人民解放军海军
PLARF	PLA Rocket Force	人民解放军火箭军
PLASSF	PLA Strategic Support Force	战略支援部队
PRC	People's Republic of China	中华人民共和国
SAR	Search and rescue	
Sat	Saturday	
Sep	September	
STC	Southern Theater Command	南部战区
STCA	Southern Theater Command Army	南部战区陆军
STCAF	Southern Theater Command Air Force	南部战区空军
STCN	Southern Theater Command Navy	南部战区海军
Sun	Sunday	
TC	Theater Command	战区
TCN	Theater Command Navy	战区海军
TEL	Transport erector launcher	
Thu	Thursday	
TUD	True Unit Designator	部队番号
Tue	Tuesday	
UAV	Unmanned aerial vehicle	无人机
US	United States	美国
VBSS	Visit, board, search, and seizure	
Wed	Wednesday	
WTC	Western Theater Command	西部战区
WTCA	Western Theater Command Army	西部战区陆军
WTCAF	Western Theater Command Air Force	西部战区空军

Appendix B: Key Terms and Concepts

This appendix discusses the translation of the following key terms and concepts:

- Ten key Chinese organization terms, including *budui* (部队), *zhidui* (支队), *dadui* (大队), *zhongdui* (中队), *fendui* (分队), *jiguan* (机关), *yewu* (业务), *lianhe* (联合), *hetong* (合同), and *hecheng* (合成), and *junying* (军营);
- Three key Party Committee (党委) terms, including *jiceng dangwei* (基层党委), *dangzhibu* (党支部), and *dangxiaozu* (党小组);
- Three key political officer terms, including *zhengzhi weiyuan/zhengwei* (政治委员 / 政委), *jiaodaoyuan* (教导员), and *zhidaoyuan* (指导员); and
- Two key personnel terms, including *guanbing* (官兵) and *xinbing* (新兵).

Organization Terms

Budui (部队): According to the 2011 *PLA Dictionary*, *budui* (部队) can be translated as “force” and “unit.” For example, the term “force” is used for the CMC Strategic Support Force (PLASSF/战略支援部队) that was created in 2016 and abolished in 2024, which was a theater command leader-grade organization, and the CMC Joint Logistics Support Force (PLA JLSF/联勤保障部

队), which was also created in 2016 and is a corps leader-grade organization. However, the most common use of the term *budui* is translated as “unit,” which refers to four specific organization levels—corps (军), division (师), brigade (旅), and regiment (团). For purposes of this report, which does not include information about the PLASSF or JLSF, the term *budui* is translated as unit.

Zhidui (支队): In its English-language articles, the PLA Navy translates the term *zhidui* (支队) as “flotilla,” which is a division leader-grade headquarters. However, a US Navy flotilla refers to a fleet of ships at sea and does not refer to a headquarters. The PLAN has individual, frigate, landing ship, replenishment (combat support) ship, and submarine *zhidui*/flotillas. However, various PLA dictionaries and encyclopedias translate it as “detachment,” including *China Navy Encyclopedia* (中国海军百科全书)² and *People’s Liberation Army Military Terminology* (中国人民解放军军语),³ which may also be referred to as the “*Junyu*” (军语). For purposes of this report, the term flotilla [*zhidui*] is used.

Dadui (大队): The term *dadui* (大队) is complicated, since it is used for not only PLAN ship headquarters organizations, but also for all services’ aviation organizations, and for PLAA organizations. Concerning the PLAN, PLA English-language articles normally translate the term as a “naval service ship group” (舰艇大队), which, like the *zhidui*/flotilla, is a headquarters but is at the regiment leader-grade level. There are frigate and landing ship *dadui*/groups. For purposes of this report, the term “naval service ship group (*dadui*)” or “group (*dadui*)” is used, depending on the context. Concerning Naval, Air Force, and Army aviation units, there are “flight groups” (飞行大队) and “maintenance groups” (机务大队), which are at the battalion leader-grade level. Concerning the PLAA, *dadui* is best translated as “group” and is a regiment leader-grade organization.

Zhongdui (中队): This term refers to a company-level “squadron,” which includes aviation and aircraft maintenance squadrons.

Fendui (分队): This term refers to an ad hoc organization at the battalion, company, platoon, and squad level that is put together for a certain period of time that can last for months to accomplish a certain mission, such as reconnaissance, radar, or long-range strike. PLA English-language articles normally translate the term as a “detachment.” However, the *Junyu* translates it as

² Shi Yunsheng, ed. *China Navy Encyclopedia* [中国海军百科全书] (Beijing: Haichao Publishing House, December 1998), p. 1099.

³ Academy of Military Science All-Army Military Terminology Management Committee, *People’s Liberation Army Military Terminology* [中国人民解放军军语], 2nd edition (Beijing: Academy of Military Science Press, December 2011), p. 886.

“element.”⁴ For purposes of this report, the term detachment [*fendui*] is used. Each detachment at the company and battalion level is assigned its own Party Branch.

Jiguan (机关): This term is the generic term for the functional and administrative departments in a headquarters and sometimes translates it as “organs.” Google Translate translates this as “agency,” which is not accurate for the PLA. This report translates it as “departments.” The PLA also uses the term *bumen* (部门) as the generic term for “department(s)” and sometimes translates it as “organs.” Of note, the PLA does not have a word for “headquarters.” Whether a term such as Army (陆军) or Air Force (空军) refers to the headquarters is clear from the context of the sentence.

Yewu (业务) is translated as “functional department” which is usually linked with *xingzheng* (行政) that is translated as “administrative department” and together are considered *jiguan*.

Lianhe (联合): The PLA uses the term “*lianhe*,” which it translates as “joint,” to mean two or more services, two or more branches in the same service (e.g., combined arms), and combined (e.g., the western term for multinational).

Hetong (合同) and *hecheng* (合成): The PLA uses the terms “*hetong*” and “*hecheng*,” which it translates as “combined” and “combined arms” to mean two or more arms/branches within the same service.

Junying (军营): This term is translated as “military camp.” Depending on the context, the term refers to “barracks”, a military base such as the US Army’s Fort McNair or Fort Belvoir for a US Air Force’s base such as Bolling Air Force Base, or as a training field/area near the headquarters (i.e., base).

Party Committee Terms

While the CMC Political Work Department organizes propaganda and human resource functions from a macro perspective, political work within the PLA is largely the purview of Party Committees situated throughout the various organizational levels. These Party Committees are attached to the PLA from the company level up, and their Standing Committees function as a group for collective leadership. The term “Party Committee” (党委) is used for organizations which are established at the regiment level and above. Grassroots Party Committees (基层党委) are established at the battalion level and in second-level functional and administrative departments based on their size. At the company level, Party Committees are referred to as “Party Branches” (党支部). Party small groups (党小组) are generally established at the platoon level and for ad hoc organizations at any level that are created for specific purposes and have three or more Party members. These multiple levels of Party organizations will be generically referred to as Party Committees in this report, unless otherwise specified.

⁴ Academy of Military Science All-Army Military Terminology Management Committee, *People’s Liberation Army Military Terminology*, p. 332-333.

Political Officer Terms

Political Officers: Political officers have different titles based on the organizational level in which they are embedded. Political commissars (政委) are assigned to all organizations at the regimental level and above, while political directors (教导员) are assigned to all battalion-level organizations, and political instructors (指导员) are assigned to all company-level organizations. These are the preferred translations of these terms, originally cited from the PLA's 2002 Defense White Paper and used onward. However, there is a degree of interchange between them and the PLA itself is not completely consistent with their use. The original Chinese reads “政治委员,政治教导员,政治指导员与同级军事主官同为所在单位的首长” while the English translation provided by the PLA states, “The political commissar, political director and political instructor, together with the chief military officers at the same level, are the chief leaders of their units.” The bottom line is that the PLA most likely mistranslated the two terms, because 教导 refers to instructor and 指导 refers to director, but this report follows the “official” translations.

Personnel Terms

The *Junyu* has multiple entries for the term *guanbing* (官兵), which it translates as “officers and men,” which means officers and enlisted personnel in all of the services. Of note, the PLA Navy only uses the term *shuibing* (水兵), which translates as “sailor,” for enlisted personnel. In addition, unlike the U.S. Air Force, the PLA Air Force does not have a word for “airman.” All personnel are referred to as “officers and men.”

The term *ganbu* (干部) is translated as “cadre” and refers to officers.

Multiple articles use the term *xinbing* (新兵) for all the services, which previously referred to two-year conscripts and was just translated as “conscripts”; however, over the past decade, the majority of two-year conscripts voluntarily join the PLA, so the term is mostly translated as “recruits” even though Chinese articles still refer to all of them as “conscripts” (*yiwubing*/义务兵). For purposes of this report, the term “conscript” is used.

Appendix C: Central Committee's Eight Regulations

The “Eight Central Regulations of the 18th Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee Political Bureau on Improving Work Style and Maintaining Close Contact with the Masses,” referred to as the “Eight Central Regulations,” were proposed by Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, at the 18th CPC Central Committee Political Bureau meeting on December 4, 2012.⁵ The meeting analyzed and studied the economic work in 2013, and reviewed the “Eight Central Regulations of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau on Improving Work Style and Maintaining Close Contact with the Masses.” On October 27, 2017, the 19th CPC Central Committee Political Bureau meeting reviewed and approved the “Implementation Rules

⁵ “Eight Central Regulations” [中央八项规定], Wikipedia, <https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/中央八项规定>.

of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau for Implementing the Eight Central Regulations.” After the 2025 National People’s Congress and the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, the “Study and Education on Deeply Implementing the Spirit of the Eight Central Regulations” was launched again. The study and education were basically completed by the end of July of that month. The eight regulations are shown below:

- We should improve investigation and research. When we conduct investigations at the grassroots level, we should deeply understand the real situation, summarize experience, study problems, solve difficulties, guide work, learn from the masses and practice, hold more talks with the masses, talk more with cadres, discuss more, dissect more typical cases, and go to places where difficulties and contradictions are concentrated and the masses have many opinions. We must avoid going through the motions and engaging in formalism; we should travel light, reduce accompaniment, simplify reception, not post or hang slogans and banners, not arrange for the masses to welcome and send off, not lay welcome carpets, not place flowers and plants, and not arrange banquets.
- We should streamline conference activities, effectively improve the style of meetings, strictly control various national conferences and major events held in the name of the Central Committee, not hold meetings that generally deploy work and raise requirements, and not attend various ribbon-cutting, foundation-laying activities, celebrations, commemorations, commendation meetings, exhibitions, seminars and various forums without the approval of the Central Committee; improve the effectiveness of meetings, hold short meetings, speak briefly, and avoid empty talk and clichés.
- We should streamline document briefings, effectively improve the style of writing, and not send any document briefings that have no substantive content.
- We must standardize overseas visits, arrange overseas visits reasonably based on the overall needs of diplomatic work, strictly control the number of accompanying personnel, and strictly follow the regulations on the use of transportation. Generally, we will not arrange for representatives of Chinese-funded institutions, overseas Chinese, and international students to greet and see off at the airport.
- We must improve security work, adhere to the principle of being conducive to connecting with the masses, reduce traffic control, and generally do not close roads, clear venues, or close museums.
- We must improve news reporting. The attendance of members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee at meetings and activities should be reported based on work needs, news value, and social effects. The number of words and length of reports should be further reduced.
- We must strictly control the publication of manuscripts. Except for unified arrangements by the Central Committee, individuals shall not publicly publish books or speeches, send congratulatory letters or telegrams, or write inscriptions or calligraphy.

- We must practice diligence and thrift, strictly abide by relevant regulations on clean government, and strictly implement regulations on housing, vehicle allocation, and other work and living benefits.

Appendix D: Central Military Commission's Ten Regulations

This appendix identifies the CMC's Ten Regulations (军委十项规定), including a Google Translation.⁶ The regulations were approved in 2012 shortly after Xi Jinping assumed his leadership positions in late 2012 and were updated in early 2025.

《中央军委加强自身作风建设十项规定》内容如下：

1. **改进调研工作：**科学确定主题,深入了解实情,听取部队意见,避免形式与官僚主义；统筹安排,减少批次；每次调研向军委写报告,反映问题与建议；轻车简从,简化迎来送往。 Improve research work: scientifically determine the theme, deeply understand the facts, listen to the opinions of the troops, avoid formalities and bureaucracy; make overall arrangements and reduce batches; write reports to the CMC for each research, reflect problems and suggestions; travel light and simplify reception and farewell.
2. **改进会风：**少开会,开短会,开解决问题的会,少讲话,讲短话,讲管用的话；严格控制全军性会议召开,不召开现场会等；讨论发言避免套话；会场布置简朴。 Improve meeting style: hold fewer meetings, short meetings, and meetings to solve problems; speak less, speak briefly, and speak useful words; strictly control the convening of military-wide meetings, do not hold on-site meetings, etc.; avoid clichés in discussions and speeches; the venue is simple.
3. **减少事务活动：**除统一安排外,不出席各类庆祝,纪念等活动,不参与接见照相,颁奖等,不发贺信,题词。 Reduce affairs activities: except for unified arrangements, do not attend various celebrations, commemorations, etc., do not participate in receptions, photos, awards, etc., and do not send congratulatory letters or inscriptions.
4. **精简文件简报：**政策法规有规定的不再发文；一般性材料不以电报或文件转发；压缩内部刊物,简报种类和篇幅。 Streamline documents and briefings: no more documents will be issued if there are regulations in policies and regulations; general materials will not be forwarded by telegram or document; reduce the types and length of internal publications and briefings.
5. **规范出访活动：**根据军事外交需要安排出访,严控随行人员,按规定乘坐交通工具,按规定处理外方礼品。 Standardize visits: arrange visits according to military and diplomatic

⁶ <https://zhidao.baidu.com/question/1780214080150088380.html>.
https://www.guancha.cn/indexnews/2012_12_21_116581.shtml.

needs, strictly control the number of accompanying personnel, take transportation according to regulations, and handle foreign gifts according to regulations.

6. **改进警卫工作：**减少扰民扰兵,维持部队正常秩序,严控警车使用,不随意用警灯,警报器. Improve security work: reduce disturbances to the people and soldiers, maintain normal order in the troops, strictly control the use of police cars, and do not use police lights and sirens at will.
7. **简化新闻报道：**一般性会议和活动不作报道,重要会议和活动报道压缩字数和时长,部分只刊播简讯或标题新闻. Simplify news reports: general meetings and activities will not be reported, and reports on important meetings and activities will be reduced in word count and length, and some will only publish brief news or headline news.
8. **严格文稿发表：**代表军委或个人发表涉及重大敏感问题的讲话文章须报军委批准;除统一安排外,个人不公开出版著作. Strictly publish manuscripts: speeches and articles on behalf of the Military Commission or individuals involving major sensitive issues must be reported to the Military Commission for approval; except for unified arrangements, individuals will not publish works publicly.
9. **改进接待工作：**严格执行接待规定,不提高标准;相关单位不搞形式,不安排宴请,文艺演出,不提供高档菜肴. Improve reception work: strictly implement reception regulations and do not raise standards; relevant units will not engage in formalities, arrange banquets, artistic performances, or provide high-end dishes.
10. **加强廉洁自律：**反对腐败,遵守廉洁规定,不谋私利,搞特权;执行住房,车辆等规定,管好亲属和身边人员;公正用人,抵制不正之风;不干预工程建设等事项. Strengthen integrity and self-discipline: oppose corruption, abide by integrity regulations, do not seek personal gain or privileges; implement housing, vehicle and other regulations, manage relatives and people around you; employ people fairly and resist unhealthy practices; do not interfere in engineering construction and other matters.