China’s National Defense in 2008

２００８年中国的国防

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Preface

前　言

The year 2008 was an extraordinary one in the history of the People's Republic of China (PRC). In that year China overcame a devastating earthquake, with the epicenter in Wenchuan County, Sichuan Province; successfully hosted the 29th Olympic Games and Paralympics in Beijing; and greeted the 30th anniversary of the adoption of reform and opening-up policies.

２００８年在新中国发展进程中是很不寻常、很不平凡的一年。一年来，中国战胜了四川汶川特大地震灾害，成功举办了北京奥运会、残奥会，迎来了改革开放３０周年……

Historic changes have taken place in the relations between contemporary China and the rest of the world. The Chinese economy has become an important part of the world economy, China has become an important member of the international system, and the future and destiny of China have been increasingly closely connected with the international community. China cannot develop in isolation from the rest of the world, nor can the world enjoy prosperity and stability without China.

当代中国与世界的关系发生了历史性变化。中国经济已经成为世界经济的重要组成部分，中国已经成为国际体系的重要成员，中国的前途命运日益紧密地同世界的前途命运联系在一起。中国发展离不开世界，世界繁荣稳定也离不开中国。

Starting from this new historical turning point, China is unswervingly taking the road of peaceful development, unswervingly carrying out its policies of reform and opening-up and socialist modernization, unswervingly pursuing an independent foreign policy of peace and a national defense policy solely aimed at protecting its territory and people, and endeavoring to build, together with other countries, a harmonious world of enduring peace and common prosperity.

在新的历史起点上，中国坚定不移地走和平发展道路，坚定不移地推进改革开放和社会主义现代化建设，坚定不移地奉行独立自主的和平外交政策和防御性的国防政策，致力于与各国一道推动建设持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界。

China adheres to taking the Scientific Outlook on Development as an important guiding principle for national defense and armed forces building; is actively adapting itself to new trends in world military development, taking it as its fundamental purpose to safeguard national sovereignty, security and development, taking reform and innovation as its fundamental driving force, and advancing the modernization of its national defense and armed forces from a higher starting point.

中国坚持把科学发展观作为国防和军队建设的重要指导方针，主动适应世界军事发展新趋势，以维护国家主权、安全、发展利益为根本出发点，以改革创新为根本动力，在更高的起点上推进国防和军队现代化。

I. The Security Situation
一、安全形势

With the advent of the new century, the world is undergoing tremendous changes and adjustments. Peace and development remain the principal themes of the times, and the pursuit of peace, development and cooperation has become an irresistible trend of the times. However, global challenges are on the increase, and new security threats keep emerging.

进入新世纪以来，世界处于大变革大调整大变化之中。和平与发展仍然是时代主题，求和平、谋发展、促合作已经成为不可阻挡的时代潮流，但全球性挑战日益增多，新的安全威胁因素不断出现。

Economic globalization and world multi-polarization are gaining momentum. The progress toward industrialization and informationization throughout the globe is accelerating and economic cooperation is in full swing, leading to increasing economic interdependence, inter-connectivity and interactivity among countries. The rise and decline of international strategic forces is quickening, major powers are stepping up their efforts to cooperate with each other and draw on each other's strengths. They continue to compete with and hold each other in check, and groups of new emerging developing powers are arising. Therefore, a profound readjustment is brewing in the international system. In addition, factors conducive to maintaining peace and containing war are on the rise, and the common interests of countries in the security field have increased, and their willingness to cooperate is enhanced, thereby keeping low the risk of worldwide, all-out and large-scale wars for a relatively long period of time.

经济全球化和世界多极化深入发展。全球工业化、信息化进程加快，经济合作方兴未艾，各国经济的相互依存、互联互动进一步增强。国际战略力量消长变化加快，大国之间合作与借重上升、竞争与制衡继续发展，新兴发展中大国群体性崛起，国际体系孕育着深刻调整。维护和平、制约战争的因素持续增长，各国在安全领域的共同利益增多、合作意愿增强，世界性的全面大规模战争在较长一段时间内可以避免。

World peace and development are faced with multiple difficulties and challenges. Struggles for strategic resources, strategic locations and strategic dominance have intensified. Meanwhile, hegemonism and power politics still exist, regional turmoil keeps spilling over, hot-spot issues are increasing, and local conflicts and wars keep emerging. The impact of the financial crisis triggered by the U.S. subprime mortgage crisis is snowballing. In the aspect of world economic development, issues such as energy and food are becoming more serious, highlighting deep-seated contradictions. Economic risks are manifesting a more interconnected, systematic and global nature. Issues such as terrorism, environmental disasters, climate change, serious epidemics, transnational crime and pirates are becoming increasingly prominent.

世界和平与发展面临诸多难题和挑战。围绕战略资源、战略要地和战略主导权的争夺加剧，霸权主义和强权政治依然存在，地区动荡扩散，热点问题增多，局部冲突和战争此起彼伏。发端于美国的金融危机影响加深，世界经济发展中的能源、粮食等问题严峻，深层次矛盾凸显，经济风险的联动性、系统性、全球性特点明显。恐怖主义、环境灾难、气候变化、严重疫病、跨国犯罪、海盗等问题日益突出。

The influence of military security factors on international relations is mounting. Driven by competition in overall national strength and the development of science and technology, international military competition is becoming increasingly intense, and the worldwide revolution in military affairs (RMA) is reaching a new stage of development. Some major powers are realigning their security and military strategies, increasing their defense investment, speeding up the transformation of armed forces, and developing advanced military technology, weapons and equipment. Strategic nuclear forces, military astronautics, missile defense systems, and global and battlefield reconnaissance and surveillance have become top priorities in their efforts to strengthen armed forces. Some developing countries are also actively seeking to acquire advanced weapons and equipment to increase their military power. All countries are attaching more importance to supporting diplomatic struggles with military means. As a result, arms races in some regions are heating up, posing grave challenges to the international arms control and nonproliferation regime.

军事安全因素对国际关系的影响上升。在综合国力竞争和科学技术发展的推动下，国际军事竞争更加激烈，世界军事变革进入新的发展阶段。一些大国调整安全战略和军事战略，加大国防投入，加快军队转型，发展先进军事技术和武器装备，战略核力量、军事航天、反导系统、全球及战场侦察监视成为强军重点。一些发展中国家也积极谋求拥有先进武器装备，提升军力发展水平。各国更加重视以军事手段配合外交斗争，一些地区局部军备竞赛升温，国际军控和防扩散体制面临重大挑战。

The Asia-Pacific security situation is stable on the whole. The regional economy is brimming with vigor, mechanisms for regional and sub-regional economic and security cooperation maintain their development momentum, and it has become the policy orientation of all countries to settle differences and hotspot issues peacefully through dialogue. The member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) have signed the Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborly Relations, Friendship and Cooperation, and practical cooperation has made progress in such fields as security and economy. The conclusion of the ASEAN Charter has enabled a new step to be taken toward ASEAN integration. Remarkable achievements have been made in cooperation between China and ASEAN, as well as between ASEAN and China, Japan and the Republic of Korea. Cooperation within the framework of the East Asia Summit (EAS) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) continues to make progress. The Six-Party Talks on the Korean nuclear issue have scored successive achievements, and the tension in Northeast Asia is much released.

亚太地区安全形势总体稳定。地区经济充满活力，区域、次区域经济和安全合作保持发展势头，通过对话以和平方式处理分歧和热点问题仍是各国普遍政策取向。上海合作组织成员国签署长期睦邻友好合作条约，安全、经济等领域的务实合作取得进展。东盟签署《东盟宪章》，一体化进程迈出新步伐。中国与东盟合作、东盟与中日韩合作成就显著，东亚峰会、南盟合作继续发展。朝鲜半岛核问题六方会谈取得阶段性成果，东北亚地区局势趋向缓和。

However, there still exist many factors of uncertainty in Asia-Pacific security. The drastic fluctuations in the world economy impact heavily on regional economic development, and political turbulence persists in some countries undergoing economic and social transition. Ethnic and religious discords, and conflicting claims over territorial and maritime rights and interests remain serious, regional hotspots are complex. At the same time, the U.S. has increased its strategic attention to and input in the Asia-Pacific region, further consolidating its military alliances, adjusting its military deployment and enhancing its military capabilities. In addition, terrorist, separatist and extremist forces are running rampant, and non-traditional security issues such as serious natural disasters crop up frequently. The mechanisms for security cooperation between countries and regions are yet to be enhanced, and the capability for coping with regional security threats in a coordinated way has to be improved.
亚太地区安全仍存在较多不确定因素。世界经济剧烈波动，冲击地区经济发展。一些国家处于经济社会转型期，政局持续动荡。民族和宗教矛盾、领土和海洋权益争端依然突出，地区热点错综复杂。美国保持对亚太地区的战略关注和投入，强化军事同盟，调整军事部署，增强军事能力。恐怖主义、分裂主义、极端主义势力猖獗，重大自然灾害等非传统安全问题频发。地区国家间政治互信有待增强，地区多边安全合作有待深化，协调应对地区安全威胁的能力有待提高。

China's security situation has improved steadily. The achievements made in China's modernization drive have drawn worldwide attention. China's overall national strength has increased substantially, its people's living standards have kept improving, the society remains stable and unified, and the capability for upholding national security has been further enhanced. The attempts of the separatist forces for "Taiwan independence" to seek "de jure Taiwan independence" have been thwarted, and the situation across the Taiwan Straits has taken a significantly positive turn. The two sides have resumed and made progress in consultations on the common political basis of the "1992 Consensus," and consequently cross-Straits relations have improved. Meanwhile, China has made steady progress in its relations with the developed countries, strengthened in all respects the good-neighborly friendship with its neighboring countries, and kept deepening its traditional friendship with the developing countries. China is playing an active and constructive role in multilateral affairs, thus notably elevating its international position and influence.

中国的安全环境继续有所改善。中国现代化建设的成就举世瞩目，综合国力大幅提升，人民生活水平不断提高，社会保持安定团结，维护国家安全的能力进一步增强。“台独”分裂势力谋求“台湾法理独立”的图谋遭到挫败，台海局势发生重大积极变化，两岸双方在“九二共识”共同政治基础上恢复协商并取得进展，两岸关系得到改善和发展。中国同发达国家的关系稳定发展，同周边国家的睦邻友好全面加强，同发展中国家的传统友谊不断深化，在多边事务中积极发挥建设性作用，国际地位和国际影响力显著提高。

China is still confronted with long-term, complicated, and diverse security threats and challenges. Issues of existence security and development security, traditional security threats and non-traditional security threats, and domestic security and international security are interwoven and interactive. China is faced with the superiority of the developed countries in economy, science and technology, as well as military affairs. It also faces strategic maneuvers and containment from the outside while having to face disruption and sabotage by separatist and hostile forces from the inside. Being in a stage of economic and social transition, China is encountering many new circumstances and new issues in maintaining social stability. Separatist forces working for "Taiwan independence," "East Turkistan independence" and "Tibet independence" pose threats to China's unity and security. Damages caused by non-traditional security threats like terrorism, natural disasters, economic insecurity, and information insecurity are on the rise. Impact of uncertainties and destabilizing factors in China's outside security environment on national security and development is growing. In particular, the United States continues to sell arms to Taiwan in violation of the principles established in the three Sino-US joint communiqués, causing serious harm to Sino-US relations as well as peace and stability across the Taiwan Straits.

中国仍面临长期、复杂、多元的安全威胁与挑战。生存安全与发展安全、传统安全威胁与非传统安全威胁、国内安全问题与国际安全问题交织互动。中国面对发达国家在经济科技军事等方面占优势的态势，面对外部的战略防范和牵制，面对分裂势力和敌对势力的干扰破坏。中国处于经济社会转型期，维护社会稳定面临诸多新情况新问题。“台独”、“东突”、“藏独”等分裂势力威胁国家统一和安全。恐怖主义、自然灾害、经济安全、信息安全等非传统安全问题的危害上升。外部安全环境中的不稳定不确定因素，对国家安全和发展的影响增大。美国违反中美三个联合公报原则，继续向台湾出售武器，严重损害中 美关系和台海地区和平稳定。

In the face of unprecedented opportunities and challenges, China will hold high the banner of peace, development and cooperation, persist in taking the road of peaceful development, pursue the opening-up strategy of mutual benefit, and promote the building of a harmonious world with enduring peace and common prosperity; and it will persist in implementing the Scientific Outlook on Development in a bid to achieve integration of

development with security, persist in giving due consideration to both traditional and non-traditional security issues, enhancing national strategic capabilities, and perfecting the national emergency management system. At the same time, it will persist in pursuing the new security concept featuring mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination, and advocating the settlement of international disputes and hotspot issues by peaceful means. It will encourage the advancement of security dialogues and cooperation with other countries, oppose the enlargement of military alliances, and acts of aggression and expansion. China will never seek hegemony or engage in military expansion now or in the future, no matter how developed it becomes.

面对前所未有的机遇和挑战，中国高举和平、发展、合作的旗帜，坚持走和平发展道路，奉行互利共赢的开放战略，推动建设持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界；坚持贯彻落实科学发展观，实现发展与安全的统一，统筹兼顾传统安全与非传统安全问题，加强国家战略能力建设，完善国家应急管理体系；坚持互信、互利、平等、协作的新安全观，主张用和平方式解决国际争端和热点问题，推进同各国的安全对话与合作，反对扩大军事同盟，反对侵略扩张。不管现在还是将来，不管发展到什么程度，中国都永远不称霸，不搞军事扩张。

II. National Defense Policy

二、国防政策

China pursues a national defense policy which is purely defensive in nature. China places the protection of national sovereignty, security, territorial integrity, safeguarding of the interests of national development, and the interests of the Chinese people above all else. China endeavors to build a fortified national defense and strong military forces compatible with national security and development interests, and enrich the country and strengthen the military while building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects.

中国奉行防御性的国防政策。中国把捍卫国家主权、安全、领土完整，保障国家发展利益和保护人民利益放在高于一切的位置，努力建设与国家安全和发展利益相适应的巩固国防和强大军队，在全面建设小康社会进程中实现富国和强军的统一。

China's national defense policy for the new stage in the new century basically includes: upholding national security and unity, and ensuring the interests of national development; achieving the all-round, coordinated and sustainable development of China's national defense and armed forces; enhancing the performance of the armed forces with informationization as the major measuring criterion; implementing the military strategy of active defense; pursuing a self-defensive nuclear strategy; and fostering a security environment conducive to China's peaceful development.

新世纪新阶段中国国防政策的基本内容是：维护国家安全统一，保障国家发展利益；实现国防和军队建设全面协调可持续发展；加强以信息化为主要标志的军队质量

建设；贯彻积极防御的军事战略方针；坚持自卫防御的核战略；营造有利于国家和平发展的安全环境。

According to the requirements of national security and the level of economic and social development, China pursues a three-step development strategy to modernize its national defense and armed forces step by step in a well-planned way. This strategic framework is defined as follows:

根据国家安全需求和经济社会发展水平，中国实施国防和军队现代化建设“三步走”的发展战略，有计划有步骤地推进国防和军队现代化建设。这一战略构想主要包括：

Promoting the informationization of China's national defense and armed forces. Taking informationization as the goal of modernization of its national defense and armed forces and in light of its national and military conditions, China actively pushes forward the RMA with Chinese characteristics. It has formulated in a scientific way strategic plans for national defense and armed forces building and strategies for the development of the services and arms, according to which it will lay a solid foundation by 2010, basically accomplish mechanization and make major progress in informationization by 2020, and by and large reach the goal of modernization of national defense and armed forces by the mid-21st century.

推进国防和军队信息化。以信息化为国防和军队现代化的发展方向，立足国情军情，积极推进中国特色军事变革，科学制定国防和军队建设战略规划、军兵种发展战略，２０１０年前打下坚实基础，２０２０年前基本实现机械化并使信息化建设取得重大进展，２１世纪中叶基本实现国防 和军队现代化的目标。

Overall planning of economic development and national defense building. Sticking to the principle of coordinated development of economy and national defense, China makes overall plans for the use of its national resources and strikes a balance between enriching the country and strengthening the military, so as to ensure that its strategy for national defense and armed forces building is compatible with its strategy for national development. It makes national defense building an organic part of its social and economic development, endeavors to establish scientific mechanisms for the coordinated development of economy and national defense, and thus provides rich resources and sustainable driving force for the modernization of its national defense and armed forces. In national defense building, China makes it a point to take into consideration the needs of economic and social development and insists on having military and civilian purposes compatible with and beneficial to each other, so as to achieve more social benefits in the use of national defense resources in peacetime.

统筹经济建设和国防建设。坚持经济建设和国防建设协调发展的方针，统筹国家资源，兼顾富国和强军，使国防和军队发展战略与国家发展战略相适应。将国防建设有机融入经济社会发展之中，形成经济建设和国防建设协调发展的科学机制，为实

现国防和军队现代化提供丰厚的资源和持续发展的动力。国防建设要兼顾经济社会发展需要，坚持军民兼容互利，提高和平时期国防资源的社会利用效益。

Deepening the reform of national defense and armed forces. China is working to adjust and reform the organization, structure and policies of the armed forces, and will advance step by step the modernization of the organizational form and pattern of the armed forces in order to develop by 2020 a complete set of scientific modes of organization, institutions and ways of operation both with Chinese characteristics and in conformity with the laws governing the building of modern armed forces. China strives to adjust and reform the systems of defense-related industry of science and technology and the procurement of weapons and equipment, and enhance its capacity for independent innovation in R&D of weapons and equipment with better quality and cost-effectiveness. China endeavors to establish and improve the systems of weaponry and equipment research and manufacturing, military personnel training and logistical support that integrate military with civilian purposes and combine military efforts with civilian support. In addition, China makes an effort to establish and improve a national defense mobilization system that is centralized and unified, well structured, rapid in reaction, and authoritative and efficient.

深化国防和军队改革。调整改革军队体制编制和政策制度，逐步推进军队组织形态的现代化，争取到２０２０年形成一整套既有中国特色又符合现代军队建设规律的科学的组织模式、制度安排和运作方式。调整改革国防科技工业体制和武器装备采购体制，提高武器装备研制的自主创新能力和质量效益。建立和完善军民结合、寓军于民的武器装备科研生产体系、军队人才培养体系和军队保障体系。建立和完善集中统一、结构合理、反应迅速、权威高效的 国防动员体系。

Taking the road of leapfrog development. Persisting in taking mechanization as the foundation and informationization as focus, China is stepping up the composite development of mechanization and informationization. Persisting in strengthening the military by means of science and technology, China is working to develop new and high-tech weaponry and equipment, carry out the strategic project of training talented people, conduct military training in conditions of informationization, and build a modern logistics system in an all-round way, so as to change the mode of formation of war-fighting capabilities. Persisting in laying stress on priorities, China distinguishes between the primary and the secondary, and refrains from doing certain things, striving to achieve leapfrog development in key areas. China persists in building the armed forces through diligence and thrift, attaching importance to scientific management, in order to make the fullest use of its limited defense resources.

走跨越式发展的道路。坚持以机械化为基础，以信息化为主导，加快机械化和信息化复合发展。坚持科技强军，发展高新技术武器装备，实施人才战略工程，开展信息化条件下军事训练，全面建设现代后勤，切实转变战斗力生成模式。坚持突出重

点，分清主次，有所为有所不为，在最关键的领域努力实现跨越式发展。坚持勤俭建军，注重科学管理，使有限的国防资源发挥出最大效益。

China implements a military strategy of active defense. Strategically, it adheres to the principle of featuring defensive operations, self-defense and striking and getting the better of the enemy only after the enemy has started an attack. In response to the new trends in world military developments and the requirements of the national security and development strategy, China has formulated a military strategic guideline of active defense for the new period.

中国实行积极防御的军事战略，在战略上坚持防御、自卫和后发制人的原则。适应世界军事发展的新趋势，依据国家安全和发展战略的要求，中国制定了新时期积极防御的军事战略方针。

This guideline aims at winning local wars in conditions of informationization. It takes into overall consideration the evolution of modern warfare and the major security threats facing China, and prepares for defensive operations under the most difficult and complex circum-stances. Meeting the requirements of confrontation between war systems in modern warfare and taking integrated joint operations as the basic approach, it is designed to bring the operational strengths of different services and arms into full play, combine offensive operations with defensive operations, give priority to the flexible application of strategies and tactics, seek advantages and avoid disadvantages, and make the best use of our strong points to attack the enemy's weak points. It endeavors to refine the command system for joint operations, the joint training system and the joint support system, optimize the structure and composition of forces, and speed up the building of a combat force structure suitable for winning local wars in conditions of informationization.

这一方针立足打赢信息化条件下的局部战争。综合考虑当代战争形态演进和国家面临的主要安全威胁，着眼最复杂最困难的情况做好防卫作战准备。适应现代战争体系对抗的要求，以一体化联合作战为基本作战形式，充分发挥诸军兵种作战优长，坚持攻防结合，注重运用灵活机动的战略战术，趋利避害，扬长击短。健全联合作战指挥体制、联合训练体制和联合保障体制，优化力量结构，完善部队编成，加快建立适应打赢信息化条件下局部战争的作战力量体系。

This guideline lays stress on deterring crises and wars. It works for close coordination between military struggle and political, diplomatic, economic, cultural and legal endeavors, strives to foster a favorable security environment, and takes the initiative to prevent and defuse crises, and deter conflicts and wars. It strictly adheres to a position of self-defense, exercises prudence in the use of force, seeks to effectively control war situations, and strives to reduce the risks and costs of war. It calls for the building of a lean and effective deterrent force and the flexible use of different means of deterrence. China remains committed to the policy of no first use of nuclear weapons, pursues a self-

defensive nuclear strategy, and will never enter into a nuclear arms race with any other country.

这一方针注重遏制危机和战争。坚持军事斗争与政治、外交、经济、文化、法律等各领域的斗争密切配合，积极营造有利的安全环境，主动预防、化解危机，慑止冲突和战争的爆发。严守自卫立场，慎重使用武力，有效控制战局，努力降低战争风险和代价。建立精干高效的威慑力量，灵活运用威慑方式。中国始终奉行不首先使用核武器的政策，坚持自卫防御的核战略，不与任何国家进行核军备竞赛。

This guideline focuses on enhancing the capabilities of the armed forces in countering various security threats and accomplishing diversified military tasks. With the focus of attention on performing the historical missions of the armed forces for the new stage in the new century and with raising the capability to win local wars in conditions of informationization at the core, it works to increase the country's capabilities to maintain maritime, space and electromagnetic space security and to carry out the tasks of counter-terrorism, stability maintenance, emergency rescue and international peacekeeping. It takes military operations other than war (MOOTW) as an important form of applying national military forces, and scientifically makes and executes plans for the development of MOOTW capabilities. China participates in international security cooperation, conducts various forms of military exchanges and promotes the establishment of military confidence-building mechanisms in accordance with this guideline.

这一方针着力提高军队应对多种安全威胁、完成多样化军事任务的能力。着眼全面履行新世纪新阶段军队历史使命，以增强打赢信息化条件下局部战争的能力为核心，提高维护海洋、太空、电磁空间安全和遂行反恐维稳、应急救援、国际维和任务的能力。把非战争军事行动作为国家军事力量运用的重要方式，科学筹划和实施非战争军事行动能力建设。参与国际安全合作，开展多种形式的军事交流，推动建立军事互信机制。

This guideline adheres to and carries forward the strategic concept of people's war. In accordance with this guideline, China always relies on the people to build national defense and the armed forces, combines a lean standing force with a powerful reserve force, and endeavors to reinforce its national war potential and defense strength. China is working to set up a mechanism for unified and efficient national defense mobilization, stepping up the mobilization of economy, science and technology, information and transportation, and making improvements in the building of the reserve force. China is striving to make innovations in the content and forms of people's war, exploring new approaches of the people in participating in warfare and support for the front, and developing new strategies and tactics for people's war in conditions of informationization. Moreover, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) subordinates its development to the overall national construction, supports local economic and social development, and consolidates the unity between the PLA and the government, and between the PLA and the people.

这一方针坚持和发展人民战争的战略思想。始终依靠人民建设国防、建设军队，实行精干的常备军和强大的后备力量相结合，增强国家战争潜力和国防实力。健全统一高效的国防动员机制，加强经济、科技、信息和交通动员，提高后备力量建设质量。创新人民战争的内容和形式，探索人民群参战支前的新途径，发展信息化条件下人民战争的战略战术。服从国家建设大局，支持地方经济社会发展，巩固军政军民团结。

III. Reform and Development of the PLA
三、人民解放军的改革发展

In the great historical course of China's reform and opening-up over the past three decades, the PLA has invariably taken modernization as its central task, continuously engaged in reform and innovation, comprehensively advanced revolutionization, modernization and regularization, and made important contributions to safeguarding national sovereignty and security, and maintaining world peace. In recent years, the PLA has accelerated RMA with Chinese characteristics, and pushed forward its military, political, logistical and equipment work in a coordinated way, in an effort to achieve sound and rapid development.

伴随中国改革开放３０年伟大历史进程，人民解放军坚持以现代化建设为中心，不断改革创新，全面加强革命化、现代化、正规化建设，为捍卫国家主权、安全、领土完整和维护世界和平作出了重要贡献。近年来，人民解放军加快中国特色军事变革，协调推进军事、政治、后勤、装备等各领域的建设，努力实现又好又快发展。

Thirty Years of Reform and Development
改革发展３０年

From the late 1970s and into the 1980s, the PLA set out on the road of building a streamlined military with Chinese characteristics. According to the scientific judgment that peace and development had become the principal themes of the times, it made a strategic shift in its guiding principle for military building from preparations for "an early, large-scale and nuclear war" to peacetime construction, and advanced its modernization step by step in a well-planned way under the precondition that such efforts should be both subordinated to and in the service of the country's overall development. It set the general goal of building a powerful military, revolutionary in nature, modernized and regularized, and blazed a trail for building a lean military with Chinese characteristics. It underwent significant adjustment and reform, and streamlined the size of its armed forces by a million troops, thereby taking an important step forward in making itself streamlined, combined and efficient.

２０世纪７０年代末至８０年代，人民解放军走上中国特色精兵之路。依据和平与发展成为时代主题的科学判断，实现军队建设指导思想的战略性转变，即由准备“早打、大打、打核战争”转到和平时期建设的轨道上来，在服从和服务于国家建设大局的前提下，有计划有步骤地推进现代化建设。确立建设强大的现代化正规化革命军队的总目标，开创有中国特色的精兵之路。军队进行重大调整改革，裁减员额１００万，朝着精兵、合成、高效的方向迈出重要一步。

Entering the 1990s, the PLA began to vigorously promote RMA with Chinese characteristics. It established the military strategic guideline of active defense for the new era, based on winning local wars in conditions of modern technology, particularly high technology. It began to adopt a strategy of strengthening the military by means of science and technology, and a three-step development strategy in modernizing national defense and the armed forces, and promoted the coordinated development of national defense and economy. Regarding RMA with Chinese characteristics as the only way to modernize the military, it put forward the strategic goal of building an informationized military and winning informationized wars. Driven by preparations for military struggle, it accelerated the development of weaponry and equipment, stepped up the development of the arms and services of the armed forces, as well as forces for emergency mobile operations, optimized its system and structure, and reduced the number of personnel by 700,000. As a result, its capability of defensive operations increased remarkably.

进入９０年代，人民解放军积极推进中国特色军事变革。确立以打赢现代技术特别是高技术条件下局部战争为基点的新时期积极防御军事战略方针，实施科技强军战略，制定国防和军队现代化“三步走”的发展战略，推进国防建设与经济建设协调发展。把中国特色军事变革作为军队现代化发展的必由之路，提出建设信息化军队、打赢信息化战争的战略目标。军队以军事斗争准备为牵引，加快武器装备发展，加强军兵种和应急机动作战部队建设，优化体制编制，裁减员额７０万，防卫作战能力显著提升。

At the new stage in the new century, the PLA has been striving to create a new situation in its modernization drive at a new historical starting point. With the Scientific Outlook on Development as an important guiding principle for national defense and armed forces building, it has acted in accordance with the strategic thought of balancing economic and national defense development and integrating efforts to enrich the country and strengthen the military. It has been dedicated to performing its new historical missions and improving its capabilities to counter various security threats and accomplish diversified military tasks. It has accelerated the composite development of mechanization and informationization, vigorously conducts military training in conditions of informationization, and boosts innovation in military theory, technology, organization and management, to continuously increase the core military capability of winning local wars in conditions of informationization and the capability of conducting MOOTW.

新世纪新阶段，人民解放军在新的历史起点上开创现代化建设新局面。坚持把科学发展观作为国防和军队建设的重要指导方针，贯彻统筹经济建设和国防建设、实现富国和强军统一的战略思想，全面履行新的历史使命，增强应对多种安全威胁、完成多样化军事任务的能力。军队加快机械化和信息化复合发展，积极开展信息化条件下军事训练，推进军事理论、军事技术、军事组织和军事管理创新，不断提高打赢信息化条件下局部战争的核心军事能力和实施非战争军事行动的能力。

Promoting the Improvement of Military Training
推进军事训练转变

Regarding military training as the basic approach to furthering the comprehensive development of the military and raising combat effectiveness, the PLA is working to reform training programs, methods, management and support, and create a scientific system for military training in conditions of informationization.
人民解放军坚持把军事训练作为推进部队全面建设、提高部队战斗力的基本途径，改革训练内容、方法、管理和保障，科学构建信息化条件下军事训练体系。

Increasing training tasks. The PLA is intensifying strategic- and operational-level command post training and troop training in conditions of informationization, holding trans-regional evaluation exercises with opposing players, conducting whole-unit night training and carrying out integrated exercises for logistical and equipment support. Moreover, it is attaching more importance to MOOTW training in counter-terrorism, stability maintenance, emergency response, peacekeeping, emergency rescue and disaster relief.
拓宽军事训练领域。加强信息化条件下战略战役指挥训练和部队训练，举行跨区域检验性对抗演练，进行整建制夜间训练，开展后勤、装备保障综合演练。重视加强反恐、维稳、处突、维和、抢险救灾等非战争军事行动训练。

Deepening training reform. The PLA is creating a task list for military training in conditions of informationization, developing a new edition of the Outline for Military Training and Evaluation, and promoting the application of innovations made in training reform. It is also reinforcing the joint training of the services and arms, strengthening functional training, giving prominence to command and coordinate training and the studies of ways of fighting, and improving training in regional cooperation. It is improving on-base training and simulated training, promoting web-based training, and conducting training with opposing players. It is also reforming training evaluation mechanisms, making training standards stricter, and enforcing meticulous management of the whole process and all aspects of military training.

深化训练改革。构建信息化条件下军事训练内容体系，编修新一代《军事训练与考核大纲》，推广训练改革的创新成果。加强军兵种联合训练，强化作战要素训练，突出指挥协同训练和战法研究，改进区域协作训练。完善基地训练，发展模拟训练，推开网络训练，开展对抗训练。改革军事训练考评机制，从难从严训练，实施军事训练全过程全要素精细管理。

Conducting training in complex electromagnetic environments. The PLA is spreading basic knowledge of electromagnetic-spectrum and battlefield-electromagnetic environments, learning and mastering basic theories of information warfare, particularly electronic warfare. It is enhancing training on how to operate and use informationized weaponry and equipment, and command information systems. It is working on the informationizing of combined tactical training bases, and holding exercises in complex electromagnetic environments.

开展复杂电磁环境下训练。普及电磁频谱、战场电磁环境等基础知识，学习掌握信息战特别是电子战等基本理论。突出信息化武器装备和指挥信息系统操作使用训练，进行合同战术训练基地信息化改造，重视开展复杂电磁环境下演练。

Strengthening Ideological and Political Work

加强思想政治建设

The PLA insists on putting ideological and political work first, and pushing forward the innovative development of ideological and political work, to ensure the Party's absolute leadership over the armed forces, the scientific development of the military, the all-round development of the officers and men, the increase of combat capabilities and the effective fulfillment of historical missions.

人民解放军坚持把思想政治建设摆在军队各项建设的首位，推动思想政治建设创新发展，保证党对军队的绝对领导，保证军队建设的科学发展和官兵的全面发展，保证军队战斗力的提高和有效履行历史使命。

In January 2007 the General Political Department of the PLA issued the Guideline for the Ideological and Political Education of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (Trial). This guideline spells out clearly that such education refers to the work by the Communist Party of China (CPC) to arm the military with political theories and provide it with ideological guidance; scientifically regulates such education for all kinds of PLA forces and personnel; and further strengthens the development of rules and regulations for such education. Pursuant to the guideline, units whose ratios of political education to military training are 3 to 7 and 2 to 8 should devote 54 and 42 workdays, respectively, to political education each year. The PLA persists in arming its officers and men with the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics, educates them in its historical missions, ideals, beliefs, fighting spirit and the socialist concept of honor and disgrace, and carries forward

the fine traditions of obeying the Party's orders, serving the people, and fighting bravely and skillfully. The PLA's ideological and political education adheres to six principles: to be guided by scientific theories, to put the people first, to focus on the central task and serve the overall interests, to aim at concrete results, to educate through practical activities, and to encourage innovation and development. Following these principles, the PLA has flexibly applied and innovatively developed educational forms and means, improved radio, television and network educational facilities, and built military history museums, cultural centers, "homes of political instructors," study rooms, and company clubs and honors exhibitions.

２００７年１月，总政治部发布《中国人民解放军思想政治教育大纲（试行）》，明确规定人民解放军的思想政治教育是中国共产党在军队中进行的理论武装和思想引导工作，科学规范了全军各类部队和人员的思想政治教育，加强了思想政治教育法规制度建设。大纲规定，执行军政训练比例为７：３和８：２的部队，年度教育时间分别为５４个和４２个学习教育日。全军坚持用中国特色社会主义理论体系武装官兵，深入开展历史使命、理想信念、战斗精神和社会主义荣辱观教育，大力弘扬听党指挥、服务人民、英勇善战的优良传统。军队思想政治教育遵循坚持科学理论指导、贯彻以人为本要求、围绕中心服务大局、一切着眼实际效果、注重实践活动培育、积极推进创新发展等六项原则，灵活运用和创新发展教育形式方法，完善广播、电视、网络教学设施，建好军史馆、文化活动中心、“指导员之家”、学习室和连队俱乐部、荣誉室。

In April 2008 the Central Military Commission (CMC) approved the Regulations of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the Work of Servicemen's Committees, which was jointly issued by the Headquarters of the General Staff, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department and the General Armament Department. The document has institutionalized political democracy, economic democracy and military democracy for grass-roots units in the new situation. The servicemen's committee is an organization through which the grass-roots military units practice democracy in political, economic and military affairs and through which the servicemen exercise their democratic rights and carry out mass activities. It exercises the following functions too: to advise on combat readiness training, education and management, logistical support, and weaponry and equipment management of its own unit; to make recommendations on issues concerning the immediate interests of officers and men, such as the selection and promotion of non-commissioned officers (NCOs), selection of qualified enlisted men to enter military educational institutions either through examinations or directly, selection of enlisted men for technical training, and selection of servicemen for commendations and rewards; to supervise officers and men on the performance of their duties and observation of law and discipline; and to protect the collective interests of the unit, and the legitimate rights and interests of officers and men. Consisting of five to seven members chosen by the servicemen's assembly through election by secret ballot, the servicemen's committee works under the leadership of the

unit Party branch (or grass-roots Party committee) and the guidance of the unit commanders.

２００８年４月，中央军委批准、四总部联合发布《中国人民解放军军人委员会工作条例》，为新形势下军队基层的政治民主、经济民主、军事民主建设提供了制度保证。军人委员会是军队基层单位实行三大民主、保障军人行使民主权利和开展群众性活动的组织，有对本单位战备训练、教育管理、后勤保障、武器装备管理等工作的建议权，对士官选取和晋级、优秀士兵考学和保送入学、技术兵选拔培养、表彰奖励等涉及官兵切身利益事项提出人选的推荐权，对官兵履行职责、遵纪守法的监督权，对单位集体利益、官兵正当权益的维护权。军人委员会在党支部（基层党委）领导和本单位首长指导下开展工作，一般 由５—７人组成，委员经军人大会以无记名投票方式差额选举产生。

Enhancing the Cost-Effectiveness of Logistical Support
提高后勤保障效益

The PLA vigorously promotes integration in logistical support system, outsourcing in logistical support method, informationization in logistical support means, and scientific approach in logistical support management, to build a modern logistics system. In December 2007 the CMC promulgated the Outline for Building a Modern Logistics System, specifying the guidelines, principles, objectives and tasks for the development of modern logistics.

人民解放军积极推进后勤保障体制一体化、保障方式社会化、保障手段信息化和后勤管理科学化，全面建设现代后勤。２００７年１２月，中央军委发布《全面建设现代后勤纲要》，明确了现代后勤建设发展的方针原则和目标任务。

Deepening logistics reform. The PLA persists in promoting re-forms in joint logistics. In April 2007 the Jinan Theater formally adopted the joint logistics system based on the integration of tri-service logistical support. To speed up the outsourcing process, the PLA out-sources the commercial and housing services of combat units stationed in large- and medium-sized cities, general-purpose materials storage, capital construction, logistical equipment production and logistical technical services. To enhance budgeting reforms, it promotes the creation of databases for budget items, strengthens the investment assessment and evaluation of major projects, summarizes and popularizes such practices as the integration of assets management with budget management and the control of expenses concerning administrative consumables, and gradually adopts the practice of using work-related expenditure cards for payment and account settlement. It enlarges the scope of centralized procurement, increases the proportion of procurement through bidding, and extends centralized procurement to non-combat units.

深化后勤各项改革。稳步推进大联勤改革，２００７年４月，在济南战区正式实行以三军后勤保障一体化为核心的大联勤体制。加快军队后勤保障社会化，推进驻大中城市作战部队商业服务和营房保障社会化，推进通用物资储备、基建工程建设、后勤装备生产和后勤技术服务等方面的社会化。完善预算编制改革，推行预算项目库制度，加强对重大项目投资的论证评估，总结推广资产管理与预算管理相结合、行政消耗性开支管理等经验做法，逐步推广公务卡支付结算。扩大集中采购范围和招标采购比例，集中采购向非作战部队拓展。

Upgrading logistical support. The PLA has substantially increased funding for education and training, political work, health care, water and electricity supplies, heating, barracks maintenance, etc. It has increased allowances for aviators, sailors and astronauts. It has increased post allowances for officers in grass-roots units and duty allowances for enlisted men. It has raised servicemen's injury and death insurance and board expenses. It has set standards for the subsidies and fees for small, scattered, distant units and units directly under the headquarters. In August 2007 all PLA troops began to replace their old uniforms with the 07 series.

提高后勤保障水平。较大幅度提高部队教育训练、政治工作、卫生事业、水电取暖、营房维修等经费标准，提高飞行、航海、航天等专业岗位津贴标准，调整基层军官岗位津贴和士兵职务津贴标准，提高军人伤亡保险保障水平。连续提高部队伙食费标准。建立小散远直单位综合补助经费标准。２００７年８月起，全军部队陆续换发０７式系列军服。

Regulating logistics management. To step up standardization, the PLA is redoubling its efforts in the standardized provision of maintenance funds and centrally allocated supplies, regulating the management of construction-related supplies, and creating step by step a system of logistical support standards and regulations covering supply, consumption and management. It strengthens financial management, spends according to standards and within its budget, and carries out construction according to its financial strength. It pays close attention to the safe management of drinking water, food, medical care, medicine, petroleum, oils and lubricants, transportation and dangerous articles. It is improving the mechanism to prevent and control public health hazards; standardizing the management of military vehicles; conducting a special review of housing for active officers at and above the corps level; imposing strict management on military housing and the lease of unoccupied real estate; and improving the system for the employment of civilians. In January 2007 the CMC promulgated the newly revised Audit Regulations of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The PLA has launched an in-depth movement to conserve energy and resources by encouraging conservation-minded supply and consumption. It protects the ecological environment of military areas by initiating a grassland conservation project, a pilot project for preventing and alleviating sand storms

affecting coastal military facilities, and efforts to harness pollution by military units stationed in the area known as the Bohai Sea rim.
规范后勤管理。加快标准化建设步伐，大力推进维持性经费和统筹配发实物标准化供应，对建设性供应保障进行规范管理，逐步构建集供应、消耗、管理于一体的后勤保障标准制度体系。强化财经管理，按预算办事、按标准花钱、按财力搞建设。加强饮水、食品、医疗、药品和油料、运输、危险品安全管理，健全完善军队突发公共卫生事件应急防控机制，规范军车运行秩序，组织开展在职军以上干部住房专项清理，严格军队住房管理和空余房地产租赁，完善非现役公勤人员聘用管理制度。２００７年１月，中央军委发布新修订的《中国人民解放军审计条例》。深入开展能源资源节约活动，积极推行节约型保障方式和消费方式，搞好军事区域生态环境保护，启动军队草原保护建设、沿海军事设施风沙防治试点工程和驻环渤海地区部队单位污染治理。

Boosting Integrated Equipment Support
强化装备综合保障

Meeting the requirements of tri-service integration, joint operations, systems building and systems integration, the PLA is continually improving its weaponry and equipment system and elevating integrated equipment support.
人民解放军落实三军一体、联合作战和体系建设、综合集成的要求，完善和优化武器装备体系，不断提高装备综合保障水平。

Accelerating the building of a modern weaponry and equipment system with Chinese characteristics. Persisting in self-reliance and independent innovation, the PLA gives priority to developing informationized weapons and equipment which can meet the requirements of integrated joint operations, and carries out prioritized and selective retrofitting and upgrading of existing equipment. It has basically established an army equipment system featuring high mobility and three-dimensional assault, a naval equipment system with integrated sea-air capabilities for offshore defensive operations, an air force equipment system with integrated air-land capabilities for both offensive and defensive operations, a surface-to-surface missile equipment system for the Second Artillery Force comprising both nuclear and conventional missiles with different ranges, and an electronic information equipment system featuring systems integration and joint development.
加紧构建中国特色现代化武器装备体系。坚持自力更生、自主创新，优先发展适应一体化联合作战需要的信息化武器装备，有重点有选择地改造升级现有装备。初步形成快速机动、立体突击的陆军装备体系，海空一体、适应近海防卫作战的海军装

备体系，空地一体、攻防兼备的空军装备体系，核常一体、射程衔接的第二炮兵地地导弹装备体系，综合集成、一体化发展的电子信息装备体系。

Raising the level of equipment management and the capability of new equipment maintenance and support. The PLA is intensifying the scientific, institutionalized and regular management of equipment, and has adopted a system of accountability to improve weapon and equipment readiness. Emphasis is laid on cultivating the capability of equipment maintenance and support, the techniques and means of which are being gradually shifted from being applicable to equipment of the first and second generations to being applicable to the second and third generations. Overhaul and emergency support capabilities have been basically developed for the main equipment. The PLA has augmented equipment support forces and formed a preliminary system of such forces, with regular forces as the backbone, reserve forces as the reinforcement, and backup forces as the supplement. Equipment manufacturing units have been ordered to rehearse the mobilization of technical support forces, and approaches to civil-military integrated support have been explored.
提升装备管理水平和新装备维修保障能力。深化装备科学化、制度化、经常化管理，推行装备管理责任制，提高武器装备完好率、在航率。突出抓好装备维修保障能力建设，装备维修保障技术和手段由基本适应一、二代装备，逐步向适应二、三代装备转变，大部分主要装备已基本形成大修及应急支援保障能力。加强装备保障力量建设，初步建成以建制力量为主、预备役力量为辅、后备力量为补充的装备保障力量体系。组织装备承制单位开展技术保障力量动员演练，探索了军民一体化保障路子。

Adjusting and reforming the equipment procurement system. In the past two years, the PLA has further expanded the scope of competitive, centralized and integrated procurement. In line with the demand to separate and balance planning, contract fulfillment, contract supervision and contract auditing, the PLA has adjusted and improved the organizational system for equipment procurement, and reformed the system of resident military representatives in factories.
调整改革装备采购体制。近两年来，进一步扩大武器装备竞争性采购、集中采购、一体化采购的范围。按照计划制定、合同履行、合同监督和合同审计相对分离、相互制衡的要求，调整完善装备采购组织体系，开展驻厂军事代表制度改革。

Speeding up Informationization
推进信息化建设

Actively coping with the challenges presented by the worldwide RMA, the PLA extensively applies information technology, develops and utilizes information resources in various fields of military building, and strives to take a road of military

informationization with Chinese characteristics which highlights the leading role of information, pursues composite development, promotes independent innovation and facilitates transformation.
人民解放军积极应对世界新军事变革挑战，在军队建设各个领域广泛应用信息技术、开发利用信息资源，努力走信息主导、复合发展、自主创新、推动转型的中国特色军队信息化建设道路。

Starting with command automation in the 1970s, the PLA has shifted the focus of informationization from specific areas to trans-area systems integration, and is on the whole at the initial stage of comprehensive development. Currently, aiming at integration, the PLA is persisting in combining breakthroughs in key sectors with comprehensive development, technological innovation with structural reform, and the development and building of new systems with the modification of existing ones to tap their potentials; enhancing systems integration; stepping up efforts to develop and utilize information resources; and gradually developing and improving the capability of fighting based on information systems.
人民解放军的信息化建设，开始于２０世纪７０年代的指挥自动化建设，现已从分领域建设为主转为跨领域综合集成为主，总体上正处于信息化全面发展的起始阶段。当前，人民解放军以一体化为发展方向，坚持重点突破与全面建设结合、技术创新与体制改革结合、新研新建与改造挖潜结合，强化综合集成，加大信息资源开发利用力度，逐步形成和提高基于信息系统的体系作战能力。

Achievements have been made in the building of military information systems, with the priority being given to command information systems. The integrated military information network came into operation in 2006, resulting in the further improvement of the information infrastructure, basic information support and information security assurance. Progress has been made in the building of command and control systems for integrated joint operations, significantly enhancing the capability of battlefield information support. IT-based training methods have undergone considerable development; surveying and mapping, navigation, weather forecasting, hydrological observation and space environment support systems have been further optimized; a number of information systems for logistical and equipment support have been successfully developed and deployed; and full-scale efforts in building "digital campuses" have begun in PLA educational institutions.
以指挥信息系统为重点的军事信息系统建设取得成效。２００６年军事综合信息网开通运行，信息基础设施更加完善，基础信息保障能力和信息安全保障水平得到提高。一体化联合作战指挥控制系统建设取得进展，战场信息支援保障能力显著增强。信息化训练手段有了较大发展，测绘导航、气象水文和空间环境保障体系进一步

优化，一批后勤、装备保障信息系统研制成功并装备部队，全军院校“数字校园”建设全面展开。

Main battle weapon systems are being gradually informationized. The focus is to increase the capability of the main battle weapon systems in the areas of rapid detection, target location, friend-or-foe identification and precision strikes. Some tanks, artillery pieces, ships and aircraft in active service have been informationized, new types of highly informationized combat platforms have been successfully developed, and the proportion and number of precision-guided munitions are on the rise.
主战武器系统信息化水平逐步提高。着眼提升主战武器系统的快速感知、目标定位、敌我识别和精确打击能力，对部分在役坦克、火炮、舰船和飞机进行了信息化改造，一批信息化水平较高的新型作战平台研发成功，精确制导弹药的比例和规模不断扩大。

The conditions for informationization have been improved. A leadership, management and consultation system for informationization has been basically set up, and the centralized and unified leadership for informationization has been strengthened. Theoretical explorations and studies of key practical issues related to informationization have been continuously intensified, medium-and long-term plans and guidance for informationization of the military formulated and promulgated, technical standards revised and refined, and institutional education and personnel training catering to the requirements of informationization strengthened.
信息化支撑环境得到改善。初步建立信息化领导、管理和咨询工作体系，信息化建设的集中统一领导得到加强。信息化理论探索和重大现实问题研究不断深化，制定了军队信息化建设中长期规划和指导性意见，修订完善了技术规范，适应信息化发展需要的院校教育和人才队伍建设得到加强。

Stepping up Personnel Training
加快人才培养

The PLA is further implementing the strategic project for talented people, improving its training system and laying stress on the training of commanding officers for joint operations and high-level technical experts in an effort to cultivate a large contingent of new-type and high-caliber military personnel.
人民解放军继续推进人才战略工程，完善人才培训体系，突出联合作战指挥人才和高层次专业技术人才培养，努力造就大批高素质新型军事人才。

In April 2008, the CMC issued Opinions on Strengthening and Improving the Officers Training Work of the Armed Forces, explicitly requiring the establishment and improvement of the service-long and all-personnel training system, which takes level-by-

level training as the backbone and on-the-job training as the supplement, and matches training with assignment. A situation is to be created in which institutional education is linked with training in units, education in military educational institutions is carried on in parallel with education through regular institutions of higher learning, and domestic training is combined with overseas training.
２００８年４月，中央军委印发《关于加强和改进军队干部培训工作的意见》，明确提出健全完善以逐级培训为主体、岗位培训为补充、培训与使用相一致的全程全员培训体系，形成院校教育与部队训练衔接、军事教育与依托国民教育并举、国内培养与国外培训结合的格局。

Strengthening the training of commanding officers for joint operations. Various measures are being taken to step up efforts to train commanding officers for joint operations, such as institutional education, on-the-job study and rotation of posts. Incorporating joint operations into the whole training process, the PLA carefully distinguishes between the training tasks of educational institutions of different levels and types, and couples institutional education with training in units, so as to establish a system for training joint operations commanding officers which emphasizes both institutional education and practice in units. The PLA has launched the Key Projects of Military Educational Institutions and made step-by-step progress in these projects.
加强联合作战指挥人才培养。采取送学培养、在职学习、交流任职、轮岗锻炼等多种形式，加大联合作战指挥人才培养力度。把联合作战教学贯穿于人才培养全过程，合理区分各级各类院校教学任务，实施院校与部队联教联训，构建院校培训与部队实践并重的联合作战指挥人才培养体系。开展“军队院校重点建设工程”，重点建设项目取得阶段性成果。

Selecting and training officer candidates. In October 2007 the CMC approved and the four general headquarters/departments jointly promulgated the Regulations of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the Admission Work of Educational Institutions, regulating the admission of high-school graduates and enlisted men into military educational institutions. At the end of 2007 the Ministry of Education and the General Political Department of the PLA co-sponsored a conference on the issue of training PLA officers via regular institutions of higher learning. At present, there are117 colleges and universities with defense students. The PLA has selected nearly 1,000 key middle schools in the various provinces and municipalities as the main sources of defense students.
做好军队生长干部选拔培养工作。２００７年１０月，中央军委批准、四总部联合发布《中国人民解放军院校招生工作条例》，系统规范了军队院校招收普通高中毕业生和士兵学员工作。２００７年底，国家教育部和总政治部联合召开会议，专题研究依托普通高等教育培养军队干部问题。目前，全国开展国防生培养工作的普通

高校已达１１７所。军队在全国遴选近１０００所省市重点普通中学，建立国防生源基地。

Creating a favorable environment for cultivating talented people. The PLA has established and improved a mechanism for rewarding and inspiring talented people, issuing high rewards to outstanding commanding officers, staff officers and technical experts, as well as teams which have made great contributions in scientific and technological innovation. Since 2007 additional funds amounting to RMB 700 million have been devoted to talent cultivation. In July 2007 the CMC promulgated the Provisions of the Armed Forces on Attracting and Retaining High-level Specialized Technical Personnel, specifying effective measures to attract and retain particularly leading scientists, first-rate personnel in specific disciplines and technical experts. In March 2008 the Guideline of the Chinese People's Liberation Army for the Evaluation of Commanding Officers, the Implementation Measures of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the Evaluation of Commanding Officers and the Standards of the Chinese People's Liberation Army for the Evaluation of Commanding Officers (Trial) were published, which marked the initial establishment of a system for the evaluation of commanding officers in accordance with the requirements of scientific development.
营造人才培养的良好环境。建立健全人才奖励激励机制，重奖优秀指挥军官和参谋人才、杰出专业技术人才及科技创新群体。２００７年以来，共投入７亿元专项补助经费，用于军队人才培训。２００７年７月，中央军委发布《军队吸引保留高层次专业技术人才的规定》，采取有效措施重点吸引保留科技领军人才、学科拔尖人才和技术专家人才。２００８年３月，《中国人民解放军指挥军官考核评价纲要》、《中国人民解放军指挥军官考核评价实施办法》和《中国人民解放军指挥军官考核评价标准（试行）》印发施行，标志着体现科学发展要求的指挥军官考评体系初步形成。

Persisting in Governing the Forces in Accordance with the Law
坚持依法治军

The PLA persists in taking it as the basic requirement of the regularization drive to govern the armed forces in accordance with the law, and emphasizes scientific legislation and strict law enforcement to enhance its level of regularization.
人民解放军坚持把依法治军作为正规化建设的基本要求，注重科学立法、严格执法，不断提高正规化水平。

In the past 30 years of reform and opening-up the military legislative system has been improved step by step, and remarkable achievements have been made in military legislation. In 1988 the CMC set up a legal organ, and the general headquarters/departments, Navy, Air Force, Second Artillery Force and military area

commands designated specific departments to be in charge of legal affairs. In 1997 the Law of the People's Republic of China on National Defense was promulgated, specifying that the CMC enacts military regulations in accordance with the Constitution and relevant laws. The Law of the People's Republic of China on Legislation promulgated in 2000 further defined the legislative authority of the CMC, general headquarters/departments, Navy, Air Force, Second Artillery Force, and military area commands. By October 2008, the National People's Congress (NPC) and its Standing Committee had made 15 laws and law-related decisions concerning national defense and armed forces building; the State Council and the CMC had jointly formulated 94 military administrative regulations; the CMC had formulated 215 military regulations; and the general headquarters/departments, Navy, Air Force, Second Artillery Force, military area commands and People's Armed Police Force (PAPF) had enacted more than 3,000 military rules and regulations. In June 2007 and December 2008, the NPC Standing Committee ratified respectively the Treaty on the Temporary Stay of the Army of One Party in the Territory of the Other Party during the Period of Joint Military Exercises between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation and the Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Conducting Joint Military Exercises.

改革开放３０年来，军事立法体制逐步完善，军事立法工作取得显著成效。１９８８年中央军委成立法制机构，各总部、军兵种、军区确定负责法制工作的部门。１９９７年公布《中华人民共和国国防法》，明确中央军委根据宪法和法律，制定军事法规。２０００年公布的《中华人民共和国立法法》，进一步明确了中央军委以及各总部、军兵种、军区的立法权限。截至２００８年１２月，全国人大及其常委会制定国防和武装力量建设方面的法律及有关法律问题的决定１５件，国务院、中央军委联合制定的军事行政法规９４件，中央军委制定的军事法规２１５件，各总部、军兵种、军区和武警部队制定的军事规章（含规范性文件）３０００多件。２００７年６月，全国人大常委会批准《中华人民共和国和俄罗斯联邦关于举行联合军事演习期间其部队临时处于对方领土的地位的协定》。２００８年１２月，全国人大常委会批准《上海合作组织成员国关于举行联合军事演习的协定》。

The PLA persists in governing the forces strictly and in accordance with the law, and improves the mechanism for making decisions and providing guidance in accordance with the law in an effort to institutionalize and regularize military, political, logistical and equipment work. It practices scientific management, strictly enforces rules and regulations, and incorporates the cultivation of proper style and strict discipline into the routine education and administration of the forces. Through strict training and daily cultivation, the PLA aims to build a force with a refined military posture, strict discipline and fine work style.

人民解放军坚持依法治军、从严治军，完善依法决策、依法指导的工作机制，努力实现军事、政治、后勤和装备建设的制度化和规范化。实施科学管理，严格执行条

令条例，把作风纪律建设贯穿于部队经常性教育和管理之中，通过严格训练和日常养成，培养部队严整的军容、严明的纪律和过 硬的作风。

Taking disseminating knowledge of the law as an important part of strengthening all-round building, the PLA places emphasis on disseminating legal knowledge, and is stepping up efforts to popularize knowledge of the law with a clear aim and in an active and effective way. Units with security tasks in the 2008 Beijing Olympics and Paralympics organized officers and men to study relevant laws and regulations to enhance their legal awareness and their capability of dealing with emergencies in accordance with the law. Officers and men of units tasked with international peacekeeping missions and of naval ships making port calls have been organized to study the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, etc. In November 2007 the Chinese government established the National Committee for International Humanitarian Law, under the arrangement and coordination of which relevant military agencies disseminate knowledge of and implement international humanitarian law within the PLA.

人民解放军把普法教育作为加强部队全面建设的重要工作。注重普及法律知识，增强普法教育的主动性、针对性和实效性。担负２００８年北京奥运会、残奥会安全保卫任务的单位，组织官兵学习相关法律法规，增强依法处置突发事件的意识和能力。担负国际维和任务的部队和海军出访舰艇编队，组织官兵学习《联合国宪章》、《联合国海洋法公约》等法律知识。２００７年１１月，中国政府设立国际人道法国家委员会，军队有关部门在国家委员会的组织协调下，认真做好国际人道法在中国军队的传播和实施工作。

IV. The Army

四、陆军

As the basis of the PLA, the Army is a service mainly conducting land operations. It consists of such arms as infantry, armor, artillery, air defense, aviation, engineering, signals, chemical defense and electronic countermeasures (ECM), as well as various specialized service units.

陆军是人民解放军的基础，是主要在陆地遂行作战任务的军种，由步兵、装甲兵、炮兵、防空兵、航空兵、工程兵、通信兵、防化兵、电子对抗兵等兵种和各种专业勤务部队组成。

History of Development

发展历程

The PLA was founded on August 1, 1927, and comprised only the Army in its early days. For a long time the Army was mainly composed of infantry. During the Agrarian Revolutionary War (1927-1937) a small number of cavalry, artillery, engineering and signals troops were added. The Liberation War (1946-1949) witnessed the advent of tank and chemical defense forces. In the 1950s the Army set up leading organs for such arms as artillery, armor, engineering and chemical defense. Since the 1980s the structure of the Army has changed dramatically, with the creation of the aviation and ECM arms and the establishment in 1985 of Army combined corps. After 81 years of development, the Army has grown from a single arm into a modern army with various arms. It has become a powerful service capable of conducting both independent and joint operations with the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force.

人民解放军建立于１９２７年８月１日，建立之初仅由陆军组成。陆军长期以步兵为主，土地革命战争时期有了少量的骑兵、炮兵、工程兵和通信兵，解放战争时期建立了坦克兵和防化兵。２０世纪５０年代，成立了炮兵、装甲兵、工程兵和防化兵等兵种领导机关。８０年代以来，陆军结构发生重大变化，增设了陆军航空兵、电子对抗兵等兵种，并于１９８５年组建陆军集团军。经过８１年建设，陆军已由单一兵种发展成为诸兵种合成的现代陆军，成为既能独立遂行作战任务又能与海军、空军和第二炮兵实施联合作战的强大军种。

Structure and Organization

体制编制

The Army has no independent leading body, and its leadership is exercised by the four general headquarters/departments. The seven military area commands exercise direct leadership over the Army units under them. The Army includes units of mobile operational, garrison, border and coastal defense, and reserve troops. The organizational order of these units is combined corps, division (brigade), regiment, battalion, company, platoon and squad. Directly under a military area command, a combined corps consists of divisions or brigades, and acts as a basic formation at the operational level. Directly under a combined corps, a division consists of regiments and acts as a basic formation at the tactical level. Directly under a combined corps, a brigade consists of battalions, and acts as a formation at the tactical level. Normally under a division, a regiment consists of battalions, and acts as a basic tactical unit. Normally under a regiment or brigade, a battalion consists of companies, and acts as a tactical element at a higher level. A company consists of platoons, and acts as a basic tactical element. The Army mobile operational units include 18 combined corps and some independent combined operational divisions (brigades).

陆军目前未设立独立的领导机关，领导机关职能由四总部代行，七大军区直接领导所属陆军部队。陆军部队包括机动作战部队、警卫警备部队、边海防部队和预备役部队等，实行集团军、师（旅）、团、营、连、排、班体制。集团军由师、旅编成

，隶属于军区，为基本战役军团。师由团编成，隶属于集团军，为基本战术兵团。旅由营编成，隶属于集团军，为战术兵团。团由营编成，通常隶属于师，为基本战术部队。营由连编成，通常隶属于团或旅，为高级战术分队。连由排编成，为基本战术分队。陆军机动作战部队包括１８个集团军和部分独立合成作战师（旅）。

Force Building
部队建设

In recent years, in line with the strategic requirements of mobile operations and three-dimensional offense and defense, the Army has been moving from regional defense to trans-regional mobility. It is gradually making its units small, modular and multi-functional in organization through appropriate downsizing and structural reform. It is accelerating the development of aviation, light mechanized and information countermeasure forces, and gives priority to the development of operational and tactical missile, ground-to-air missile and special operations forces, so as to increase its capabilities for air-ground integrated operations, long-distance maneuvers, rapid assaults and special operations.
近年来，陆军按照机动作战、立体攻防的战略要求，逐步推进由区域防卫型向全域机动型转变。合理压缩规模，改革体制编制，逐步推进部队编成向小型化、模块化、多能化方向发展。加快发展陆军航空兵、轻型机械化部队和信息对抗部队，重点加强战役战术导弹、地空导弹部队和特种作战部队建设，不断提高空地一体、远程机动、快速突击和特种作战能力。

The Army has made great progress in building its arms. The armored component has been working to enhance the integration of information systems with weapon platforms, deploy new major battle tanks, and develop heavy, amphibious and light mechanized forces. The proportion of armored mechanized divisions/brigades in combined operational divisions/brigades has further increased. The artillery component has been working to develop a three-level operational command system and deploy a series of advanced weapons and equipment, and new types of ammunition, such as operational and tactical missiles and large-caliber self-propelled gun-howitzers. It has established a preliminary system for all-range precision strikes. The air defense component has been working to deploy a series of advanced field ground-to-air missiles, and new types of radar and intelligence command systems, and to establish and improve an air defense operations system combining reconnaissance, early warning, command and control, and information countermeasures and interception. The engineering component has been working to accelerate the establishment of a system of both specialized and multifunctional engineering support forces which can be used both in peacetime and wartime. It has developed relatively strong capabilities in the fields of accompanying support, rapid barrier breaching, comprehensive protection, counter-terrorist explosive ordnance disposal, emergency rescue and disaster relief. The chemical defense

component has been working to develop new types of protection forces. It has established a preliminary integrated system of nuclear, biological and chemical early warning, reconnaissance and monitoring, protection command and protection forces.
陆军兵种建设有了长足发展。装甲兵加强信息系统与武器平台一体化建设，逐步换装新型主战坦克，发展重型、两栖、轻型等机械化部队，装甲机械化师旅在合成作战师旅中的比例进一步提高。炮兵陆续列装远程多管火箭炮、大口径自行加榴炮等一批先进武器装备和新型弹药，发展三级作战指挥系统，初步构建起全程精确火力打击体系。防空兵陆续装备一批性能先进的野战防空导弹、新型雷达和情报指挥系统，逐步建立完善侦察预警、指挥控制、信息对抗与火力拦截一体的对空作战体系。工程兵加速构建专业化与多能化相结合、平时与战时相结合的工程保障力量体系，形成了较强的全程伴随保障、快速破障、综合防护、反恐排爆和抢险救灾能力。防化兵加速发展新型防护力量，初步建立起一体化的核化生预警侦察监测、防护指挥和防护力量体系。

The Army aviation wing is one of the combat arms of the Army, and has a three-level (general headquarters/departments, theaters and combined corps) administration system. In recent years it has been working to shift from being a support force focusing on transportation missions to being an integrated combat force focusing on air assault missions; it has stepped up training in fire assault, aircraft-borne operations, air mobility and air service support; and actively participated in counter-terrorism, stability maintenance, border closure and control, emergency rescue, disaster relief and joint exercises. The purpose is to build a well-equipped and multifunctional Army aviation force which is appropriate in size and optimal in structure.
陆军航空兵是陆军主战兵种之一，实行总部、战区和集团军三级管理体制。近年来，陆军航空兵加速推进由运输型、辅助型向合成型、主战型的陆军空中突击力量方向转变，全面加强火力突击、机降作战、空中机动和空中勤务支援等能力训练，积极参加反恐维稳、封边控边、抢险救灾和联合军演等行动，努力建设一支规模适度、结构合理、装备精良、功能齐全的陆航力量。

The border and coastal defense force of the Army, under the leadership of general headquarters/departments, military area and provincial military commands, is the mainstay for safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and maintaining security and stability in border and coastal areas. In recent years, adhering to the principles of placing equal emphasis on land and sea, strengthening border defense by means of science and technology, giving priority to key projects and promoting coordinated development, the border and coastal defense force has focused on combat readiness, and comprehensively enhanced its reconnaissance and surveillance, command and control, quick response and defensive operations capabilities. It has consistently strengthened the defense and protection of major directions and sensitive regions,

watercourses and sea waters in border and coastal areas. It has intensified border control and management, and participated in emergency-handling and disaster-relief missions. It has carried out extensive exchanges and cooperation on border defense with neighboring countries, and dealt with border and coastal affairs proactively and appropriately. As a result, it has made important contributions to peace and stability, reform, opening-up, and social and economic progress in border and coastal areas.

陆军边海防部队是保卫国家主权和领土完整、维护边境沿海地区安全稳定的骨干力量，通过总部、军区、省军区实施领导。近年来，边海防部队按照陆海并重、科技强边、重点建设、协调发展的原则，坚持以战备执勤为中心，全面加强侦察监视、指挥控制、快速反应和自卫作战能力建设，不断强化边境沿海地区重要方向和敏感地段、水道、海域防卫警戒，适时组织加强边境管控、应急处突和抢险救灾等行动，与邻国广泛开展边防交往与合作，积极稳妥地处置边境沿海事务，为维护边海防安宁稳定，促进边境沿海地区改革开放和经济社会发展作出重要贡献。

V. The Navy

五、海军

The Navy is a strategic service of the PLA, and the main force for maritime operations. It is responsible for such tasks as safeguarding China's maritime security and maintaining the sovereignty of its territorial waters, along with its maritime rights and interests. The Navy is mainly composed of submarine, surface ship, aviation, Marine Corps and coastal defense wings.

海军是人民解放军的战略军种，是海上作战行动的主体力量，担负着保卫国家海上方向安全、领海主权和维护海洋权益等任务。海军主要由潜艇部队、水面舰艇部队、航空兵、陆战队、岸防部队等兵种组成。

History of Development

发展历程

The Navy was founded on April 23, 1949. From 1949 to 1955 it set up the surface ship force, coastal defense force, aviation, submarine force and Marine Corps, and established the objective of building a light maritime combat force. From 1955 to 1960 it established the Donghai Fleet, Nanhai Fleet and Beihai Fleet, successively. From the 1950s to the end of the 1970s the main task of the Navy was to conduct inshore defensive operations. Since the1980s, the Navy has realized a strategic transformation to offshore defensive operations. Since the beginning of the new century, in view of the characteristics and laws of local maritime wars in conditions of informationization, the Navy has been striving to improve in an all-round way its capabilities of integrated offshore operations, strategic deterrence and strategic counterattacks, and to gradually develop its capabilities of conducting cooperation in distant waters and countering non-traditional security

threats, so as to push forward the overall transformation of the service. Through nearly six decades of development, a modern force for maritime operations has taken shape, consisting of combined arms with both nuclear and conventional means of operations.
海军成立于１９４９年４月２３日。１９４９年至１９５５年，先后组建水面舰艇部队、岸防兵、航空兵、潜艇部队和陆战队，确立了建设一支轻型海上作战力量的目标。１９５５年至１９６０年，先后组建了东海、南海和北海舰队。２０世纪５０年代至７０年代，海军的主要任务是在近岸海域实施防御作战。８０年代以来，海军实现了向近海防御的战略转变。进入新世纪，海军着眼信息化条件下海上局部战争的特点规律，全面提高近海综合作战能力、战略威慑与反击能力，逐步发展远海合作与应对非传统安全威胁能力，推动海军建设整体转型。经过近６０年建设，海军已初步发展成为一支多兵种合成、具有核常双重作战手段的现代海上作战力量。

Structure and Organization
体制编制

In time of peace, the Navy adopts a leadership system which com-bines operational command with building and administration, and which mainly consists of the Navy Headquarters, fleets, test bases, educational institutions, and an armaments academy. There are three fleets under the Navy, namely, the Beihai Fleet, Donghai Fleet and Nanhai Fleet, which are headquartered respectively in Qingdao of Shandong Province, Ningbo of Zhejiang Province, and Zhanjiang of Guangdong Province. Each fleet has under its command fleet aviation, support bases, flotillas, maritime garrison commands, aviation divisions and marine brigades. At present, the Navy has eight educational institutions, namely, the Naval Command College, Naval Engineering University, Naval Aeronautical Engineering College, Dalian Naval Academy, Naval Submarine College, Naval Arms Command College, Naval Flying College and Bengbu Naval School for Non-commissioned Officers.
海军平时实行作战指挥与建设管理合一的领导体制，由海军机关、舰队、试验基地、院校、装备研究院等构成。海军下辖北海、东海、南海三个舰队。北海舰队机关位于山东青岛，东海舰队机关位于浙江宁波，南海舰队机关位于广东湛江。舰队下辖舰队航空兵、保障基地、舰艇支队、水警区、航空兵师和陆战旅等部队。海军编有海军指挥学院、海军工程大学、海军航空工程学院、海军大连舰艇学院、海军潜艇学院、海军兵种指挥学院、海军飞行学 院、海军蚌埠士官学校等８所院校。

The submarine force is equipped with nuclear-powered strategic missile submarines, nuclear-powered attack submarines and conventional submarines, all organized into submarine bases and submarine flotillas. The surface ship force mainly consists of

destroyers, frigates, missile boats, mine sweepers, landing ships and service ships, and is organized into flotillas of destroyers, speedboats, landing ships and combat support ships, as well as maritime garrison commands. The aviation wing mainly consists of fighters, fighter-bombers, bombers, reconnaissance aircraft, patrol aircraft and helicopters, all organized into aviation divisions. The Marine Corps is organized into marine brigades, and mainly consists of marines, amphibious armored troops, artillery troops, engineers and amphibious reconnaissance troops. The coastal defense force is mainly organized into coastal missile regiments and antiaircraft artillery regiments, and mainly consists of shore-to-ship missile, antiaircraft artillery and coastal artillery troops.

海军潜艇部队装备战略导弹核潜艇、攻击核潜艇和常规动力潜艇，编有潜艇基地、潜艇支队。水面舰艇部队主要装备驱逐舰、护卫舰、导弹艇、扫雷舰、登陆舰和勤务舰船等，编有驱逐舰、快艇、登陆舰、作战支援舰支队和水警区。航空兵部队主要装备歼击机、歼轰机、轰炸机、侦察机、巡逻机和直升机等，编有航空兵师。陆战队主要由陆战兵、两栖装甲兵、炮兵、工程兵和两栖侦察兵等构成，编有陆战旅。岸防部队主要由岸舰导弹、高射炮兵、海岸炮兵等组成，编有岸导团、高炮团等。

Force Building

部队建设

In line with the requirements of offshore defense strategy, the Navy takes informationization as the orientation and strategic priority of its modernization drive, and is endeavoring to build a strong navy. It deepens reforms and innovations in training programs and methods, highlights training in maritime integrated joint operations, and enhances integrated combat capability in conducting offshore campaigns and the capability of nuclear counterattacks. It organizes in a scientific way operational training, tactical training, specialized skill training and common subject training, focuses on the integrated training of joint operations elements in conditions of informationization and explores methods of training in complex electromagnetic environments. It also attaches importance to MOOTW, training and actively participates in bilateral and multilateral joint training exercises.

海军按照近海防御战略的要求，坚持把信息化作为现代化建设的发展方向和战略重点，努力建设一支强大的海军。深化训练内容和组训方式改革创新，突出海上一体化联合作战训练，增强在近海遂行海上战役的综合作战能力和核反击能力。科学组织战役训练、战术训练、专业技术训练和共同科目训练，重点抓好信息化条件下联合作战要素集成训练，探索复杂电磁环境下的训练方法。重视开展非战争军事行动训练，积极参加双边、多边联合演练。

Upgrading weaponry and equipment, and optimizing the weaponry and equipment system. Efforts are being made to build new types of submarines, destroyers, frigates and aircraft, forming a preliminary weaponry and equipment system with second-generation equipment as the core and the third generation as the backbone. The submarine force possesses underwater anti-ship, anti-submarine and mine-laying capabilities, as well as some nuclear counterattack capabilities. The surface ship force has developed a surface striking force represented by new types of missile destroyers and frigates, and possesses maritime reconnaissance, anti-ship, anti-submarine, air-defense, mine-laying and other operational capabilities. The aviation wing has developed an air striking force represented by sea-attack aircraft, and possesses reconnaissance, anti-ship, anti-submarine and air-defense operational capabilities. The Marine Corps has developed an amphibious operational force represented by amphibious armored vehicles, and possesses amphibious operational capabilities. The coastal defense force is represented by new types of shore-to-ship missiles and possesses high coastal defense operations capability.

发展新型武器装备，优化装备结构。建造新型国产潜艇、驱逐舰、护卫舰和飞机，初步形成以第二代装备为主体、第三代装备为骨干的武器装备体系。潜艇部队具备水下反舰、反潜、布雷和一定的核反击能力。水面舰艇部队形成了以新型导弹驱逐舰、护卫舰为代表的水面打击力量，具备海上侦察、反舰、反潜、防空、布雷等作战能力。航空兵部队形成了以对海攻击飞机为代表的空中打击力量，具备侦察、反舰、反潜、防空作战能力。陆战队形成了以两栖装甲车为代表的两栖作战力量，具备两栖作战能力。岸防部队形成了以新型岸舰导弹为代表的岸防力量，具备海岸防御作战能力。

Optimizing the logistical support system, and improving maritime integrated support capabilities. Aiming at enhancing its integrated logistical support capabilities, the Navy has preliminarily built a logistical support system with shore-based logistical support as the foundation and sea-based logistical support as the mainstay, and meshes the two into an integrated whole. It has stepped up the building of ship bases, berthing areas, supply points, docks and airfields. As a result, a shore-based support system is basically in place, which is coordinated with the development of weaponry and equipment, and suited to war-time support tasks. The Navy has gradually deployed new types of large integrated supply ships, medical ships and ambulance helicopters, and succeeded in developing many types of maritime support equipment and a number of key technologies, leading to significant progress in the modernization of the maritime support force.

优化后勤保障体系，提高海上综合保障能力。以增强后勤综合保障能力为牵引，初步构建以岸基为基础、海上为重点、岸海一体的后勤保障体系。加强舰艇基地、停泊补给点、码头和机场建设，基本形成与武器装备发展相协调、与战时保障任务相适应的岸基保障体系。陆续装备新型大型综合补给舰、卫生舰船和救护直升机，成功研发多型海上保障装备和多项关键技术，海上保障力量现代化水平明显提高。

Enhancing the capabilities and quality of naval officers and men, and training qualified military personnel. The Navy has adopted a personnel training model in which commanding officer candidates receive integrated education for academic credentials and separate pre-assignment education, and is making efforts to improve the pre-assignment training system for officers. The personnel training of the Navy highlights the uniqueness of the service, and stresses the cultivation of practical capabilities. To raise officers' competence for handling their assignments, the Navy is striving to improve the personnel training programs of its educational institutions and implement assignment-oriented curricula. It is also endeavoring to expand the scale of training for NCOs and foster intermediate and senior NCOs qualified for technically complex posts.

提高海军官兵能力素质，培养合格军事人才。实行生长指挥军官学历教育合训、任职教育分流的人才培养模式，健全军官任职培训体系。突出海军职业特色，重视实践能力培养。围绕提高军官任职能力，完善院校人才培养方案，实施有针对性的教学计划。扩大士官培训规模，培养技术复杂岗 位的中高级士官。

VI. The Air Force

六、空军

The Air Force is a strategic service of the PLA, and the main force for carrying out air operations. It is responsible for such tasks as safeguarding the country's territorial air space and territorial sovereignty, and maintaining a stable air defense posture nationwide. It is mainly composed of aviation, ground air defense, airborne, signal, radar, ECM, technical reconnaissance and chemical defense sections.

空军是人民解放军的战略军种，是空中作战行动的主体力量，担负着保卫国家领空安全和领土主权、保持全国空防稳定等任务。空军主要由航空兵、地面防空兵、空降兵、通信兵、雷达兵、电子对抗兵、技术侦察兵、防化兵等兵种组成。

History of Development

发展历程

The Air Force was founded on November 11, 1949. The years from 1949 to 1953 witnessed the establishment of an Air Force leading organs in the CMC and in each of the military area commands; the creation of the fighter, bomber, attacker, reconnaissance and transport, airborne forces and a number of educational institutions; and the organization of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Volunteers to take part in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea (1950-1953). The Air Force was merged with the Air Defense Force in 1957, by adopting a system combining air operations with air defense. In the 1960s and 1970s the Air Force formed the guiding principle of giving priority to the development of air defense forces, and gradually grew into an air force for territorial air defense. Since the 1990s the Air Force has been in a phase of rapid development. It has deployed third-generation combat aircraft, third-generation ground-to-air missiles, and a series of relatively advanced and computerized weapons and equipment. It has stepped up

the development of military theories with strategic theories at the core, and introduced a strategic concept that the Air Force should be capable of both offensive and defensive operations. As a result, the Air Force has begun its transition from territorial air defense to both offensive and defensive operations. After nearly six decades of development, the Air Force has initially developed into a strategic service comprising more than one wings. It now has relatively strong capabilities to conduct air defensive and offensive operations, and certain capabilities to execute long-range precision strikes and strategic projection operations.

空军成立于１９４９年１１月１１日。１９４９年至１９５３年，陆续成立军委空军、军区空军领导机关，组建歼击、轰炸、强击、侦察、运输航空兵、空降兵部队和一批院校，并组成中国人民志愿军空军参加抗美援朝作战。１９５７年空军和防空军合并，实行空防合一体制。２０世纪６０年代至７０年代，确立重点发展防空力量的指导思想，逐步发展成为一支国土防空型的空军。９０年代以来，空军进入快速发展时期，陆续列装了第三代作战飞机、第三代地空导弹以及一批较先进的信息化武器装备，加强了以战略理论为核心的军事理论建设，确立了攻防兼备的战略思想，空军开始由国土防空型向攻防兼备型转变。经过近６０年建设，空军已初步发展成为一支多兵种组成的战略军种，具备了较强的防空和空中进攻作战能力，一定的远程精确打击和战略投送能力。

Structure and Organization

体制编制

In peacetime, the Air Force practices a leadership system which combines operational command with building and administration, and which consists of the Air Force Headquarters, air commands under military area commands, corps-level (division-level) command posts, divisions (brigades) and regiments. The Air Force has under it an air command in each of the seven military area commands of Shenyang, Beijing, Lanzhou, Jinan, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Chengdu. It has also under it an airborne corps as well as various institutions of education, research and experimentation. Under each air command at the military area command level are aviation divisions, ground-to-air missile divisions (brigades and regiments), antiaircraft artillery brigades (regiments), radar brigades (regiments), ECM brigades (regiments and battalions), and other specialized service units. In key areas there are also corps- or division-level command posts. The Air Force has also a number of educational and training institutions, including the Air Force Command College, Air Force Engineering University, Air Force Aviation University, Air Force Radar College, Air Force College at Guilin, Air Force College at Xuzhou, Air Force School for Noncommissioned Officers at Dalian and seven flying colleges.

空军平时实行作战指挥与建设管理合一的领导体制，由空军机关、军区空军、军（师）级指挥所、师（旅）、团构成。空军下辖沈阳、北京、兰州、济南、南京、广

州、成都７个军区空军和１个空降兵军，以及各类院校、科研试验机构等。军区空军下辖航空兵师，地空导弹师（旅、团），高炮旅（团），雷达旅（团），电子对抗旅（团、营），以及其他专业勤务部队，在重要方向和重点地区，设有军级或师级指挥所。空军编有空军指挥学院、空军工程大学、空军航空大学、空军雷达学院、桂林空军学院、徐州空军学院、空军大连士官学校等院校，以及７所飞行学院。

An aviation division usually consists of regiments, groups and squadrons, and has such types of aircraft as fighters, attackers, fighter-bombers, bombers, transports and combat support aircraft. It has under it aviation regiments and related stations. The aviation regiment is the basic tactical unit. With battalions as the basic fighting units, the ground-to-air missile force is usually organized into divisions, regiments and battalions or into brigades (regiments) and battalions. With batteries as basic fighting units, the antiaircraft artillery force is usually organized into brigades (regiments), battalions and companies. The airborne forces are organized into corps, divisions, regiments, battalions and companies.

航空兵师通常按团、大队、中队体制编成，主要机种为歼击、强击、歼击轰炸、轰炸、运输、侦察、作战支援等。航空兵师下辖航空兵团和驻地场站。航空兵团是基本战术单位。地空导弹部队以营为基本火力单位，通常按师、团、营或旅（团）、营体制编成。高射炮兵以连为基本火力单位，通常按旅（团）、营、连体制编成。空降兵按军、师、团、营、连体制编成。

Force Building

部队建设

To meet the requirements of informationized warfare, the Air Force is working to accelerate its transition from territorial air defense to both offensive and defensive operations, and increase its capabilities for carrying out reconnaissance and early warning, air strikes, air and missile defense, and strategic projection, in an effort to build itself into a modernized strategic air force.

空军适应信息化作战要求，加快实现由国土防空型向攻防兼备型转变，提高侦察预警、空中打击、防空反导和战略投送能力，努力建设一支现代化的战略空军。

Taking into full account preparations for combat and its own transformation and development, the Air Force is exploring training systems and methods tailored to the development of the latest generation of weaponry and equipment. It stresses technical and tactical training in complex environments, combined training of different arms and aircraft types, and joint training; conducts mission-oriented and confrontational training; and is increasing on-base, simulated and web-based training. It is working to optimize the tripartite pilot training system composed of flying colleges, training bases and combat units, and intensifying the training of aviation units in counter-air operations, air-to-

ground attacks and joint operations. It is deepening reforms and innovations in institutional education by improving the system of discipline, and making innovations in teaching programs, means and methods. It is strengthening on-the-job training, and exploring a new model of personnel development, namely the triad of institutional education, training in units and professional military education. For this purpose, the Air Force Military Professional University was established in July 2008.

紧密结合军事斗争准备和空军转型建设发展实践，探索与新一代武器装备发展相适应的训练体制和组训方式。突出复杂环境下的技战术训练、多兵机种合同训练和联合训练，开展针对性、对抗性训练，加大基地化、模拟化、网络化训练比重。优化飞行院校、训练基地、作战部队三级飞行员训练体制，加强航空兵部队空战、对地攻击和联合训练。深化院校教育改革创新，加强学科体系建设，创新教学内容、方法和手段。强化在职在岗培训，２００８年７月创办空军军事职业大学，探索院校教育、部队训练和军事职业教育三位一体的人才培养新模式。

To satisfy the strategic requirements of conducting both offensive and defensive operations, the Air Force attaches importance to developing new types of fighters, air and anti-missile defense weapons, and command automation systems. It has deployed some relatively advanced computerized equipment, and air-to-air and air-to-ground precision-guided munitions, upgraded the electronic information systems of the equipment on active service, and improved the basic networks for intelligence and early warning, command and control, and communications. It has in the main established a major battle weaponry and equipment system with third-generation aircraft and ground-to-air missiles as the mainstay, and modified second-generation aircraft and ground-to-air missiles as the supplement.

按照攻防兼备的战略要求，发展新型战斗机、防空反导武器、指挥自动化系统等装备。陆续装备一批较先进的信息化装备和空空、空地精确制导弹药，改进现役装备电子信息系统，完善情报预警、指挥控制和通信基础网络。基本形成以第三代飞机和地空导弹为骨干，以第二代改进型飞机和地空导弹为补充的主战武器装备体系。

Centering on the improvement of the capabilities and quality of its personnel, the Air Force pursues a road of personnel development which takes new- and high-tech talents as the driving force, makes breakthroughs in critical areas and aims at overall improvement. It makes overall plans for training command, staff, flight and technical support personnel. It has fostered a group of core personnel with a good command of information technology and a contingent of new types of high-caliber personnel as represented by inter-disciplinary commanding officers, first-rate pilots, leaders in scientific and technological research, and technical experts.

坚持以提高能力素质为核心，走高新人才带动、重点突破、整体提高的人才发展道路。统筹规划指挥、参谋、飞行和技术保障等各类人才队伍建设，培养了一批信息

化素质较高的骨干人才，形成了以复合型指挥军官、尖子飞行员和科技领军人才、技术专家为代表的高素质新型人才群体。

To raise its integrated support capabilities, the Air Force attaches importance to the development of logistical and equipment support systems. It endeavors to improve the support facilities of airfields and positions; strengthen its logistical forces for rapid construction of air defense projects, bomb elimination at and rapid repair of airfields which have suffered attack, and aviation medical support; develop and deploy the second generation of specialized logistical equipment; create a storage and supply network for special-purpose materials; and build step by step bases capable of supporting multiple types of aircraft. The Air Force is also stepping up efforts to deepen the reform of the equipment support mode; improve the layout of support networks for the supply, maintenance and technical support of ammunition and material; and make support equipment smaller in size, more versatile in function and fitter for field operations.
注重后勤和装备保障体系建设，提高综合保障能力。完善空军机场、阵地保障设施，加强空防工程抢建、机场排弹抢修、航空卫生保障等后勤力量，研制配备第二代专用后勤装备，构建专用物资储备供应网络，逐步展开多机种保障基地建设。深化装备保障模式改革，完善弹药器材供应、修理保障和技术支援等保障网布局，推进保障装备小型化、通用化、野战化。

VII. The Second Artillery Force
七、第二炮兵

The Second Artillery Force is a strategic force under the direct command and control of the CMC, and the core force of China for strategic deterrence. It is mainly responsible for deterring other countries from using nuclear weapons against China, and for conducting nuclear counterattacks and precision strikes with conventional missiles.
第二炮兵是中央军委直接掌握使用的战略部队，是中国实施战略威慑的核心力量，主要担负遏制他国对中国使用核武器、遂行核反击和常规导弹精确打击任务。

The Second Artillery Force sticks to China's policy of no first use of nuclear weapons, implements a self-defensive nuclear strategy, strictly follows the orders of the CMC, and takes it as its fundamental mission the protection of China from any nuclear attack. In peacetime the nuclear missile weapons of the Second Artillery Force are not aimed at any country. But if China comes under a nuclear threat, the nuclear missile force of the Second Artillery Force will go into a state of alert, and get ready for a nuclear counterattack to deter the enemy from using nuclear weapons against China. If China comes under a nuclear attack, the nuclear missile force of the Second Artillery Force will use nuclear missiles to launch a resolute counterattack against the enemy either independently or together with the nuclear forces of other services. The conventional missile force of the Second Artillery Force is charged mainly with the task of conducting

medium- and long-range precision strikes against key strategic and operational targets of the enemy.
第二炮兵遵守国家不首先使用核武器政策，贯彻自卫防御核战略，严格执行中央军委命令，以保证国家免受外来核攻击为基本使命。第二炮兵所属导弹核武器，平时不瞄准任何国家；在国家受到核威胁时，核导弹部队将提升戒备状态，做好核反击准备，慑止敌人对中国使用核武器；在国家遭受核袭击时，使用导弹核武器，独立或联合其他军种核力量，对敌实施坚决反击。第二炮兵常规导弹部队主要担负对敌战略战役重要目标实施中远程精确打击任务。

History of Development
发展历程

The founding of the Second Artillery Force was a historical choice the People's Republic of China was forced to make to deal with nuclear threats, break nuclear monopoly and maintain national security. China began to develop strategic missile weapons in 1956,established research, training and educational institutions for strategic missiles in 1957, created its first ground-to-ground missile unit in 1959 and formally founded the Second Artillery Force on July 1, 1966. In the latter half of the 1970s, the Second Artillery Force set itself the objective of building a lean and effective strategic missile force with Chinese characteristics. In the 1990s it established its conventional missile force, entering a new stage marked by the coordinated development of its nuclear and conventional missile forces. With the advent of the 21st century it began to promote leapfrogging development of informationization. Through more than 40 years of development, the Second Artillery Force has grown into a lean and effective strategic force with both nuclear and conventional missiles, capable of both land-based strategic nuclear counterattacks and precision strikes with conventional missiles.
创建第二炮兵，是新中国为应对核威胁、打破核垄断、维护国家安全，被迫作出的历史性选择。中国于１９５６年开始发展战略导弹武器，１９５７年组建战略导弹科研、训练和教学机构，１９５９年组建第一支地地导弹部队，１９６６年７月１日正式成立第二炮兵。２０世纪７０年代后期，第二炮兵确立建设中国特色的精干有效战略导弹部队的目标。９０年代，第二炮兵组建常规导弹部队，进入了核与常规导弹力量协调发展的新阶段。进入２１世纪，第二炮兵努力推进信息化建设跨越式发展。经过４０多年发展，第二炮兵已建设成为一支精干有效、核常兼备的战略力量，具备陆基战略核反击能力和常规导弹 精确打击能力。

Structure and Organization
体制编制

The operational command authority of the Second Artillery Force is highly centralized. The chain of command runs from the CMC, the Second Artillery Force and missile bases to missile brigades. The operations of the Second Artillery Force must follow the orders of the CMC in the strictest and most precise manner.
第二炮兵作战指挥权高度集中，实行中央军委、第二炮兵、导弹基地、导弹旅的指挥体制，部队行动必须极端严格、极端准确地按照中央军委的命令执行。

The Second Artillery Force is mainly composed of the nuclear missile force, the conventional missile force, the support force, educational institutions, research institutes and the headquarter organizations. The missile force is organized into missile bases, missile brigades and launch battalions. The support force is organized into technical and specialized support units such as reconnaissance, intelligence, signal, ECM, engineering, logistics and equipment units. The educational institutions include a command college, an engineering college and a school for NCOs. The research institutes include equipment and engineering institutes.
第二炮兵由核导弹部队、常规导弹部队、保障部队、院校、科研机构和机关等组成。导弹部队编有导弹基地、导弹旅和发射营，保障部队编有侦察情报、通信、测绘、气象、电子对抗、工程、后勤和装备等技术专业保障部队，院校编有指挥学院、工程学院和士官学校，科研机构编有装备和工 程研究院所。

Force Building
部队建设

Following the principle of building a lean and effective force and going with the tide of the development of military science and technology, the Second Artillery Force strives to raise the informationization level of its weaponry and equipment, ensure their safety and reliability, and enhance its capabilities in protection, rapid reaction, penetration, damage and precision strike. After several decades of development, it has created a weaponry and equipment system with both nuclear and conventional missiles, both solid-fueled and liquid-fueled missiles, different launching ranges and different types of warheads.
第二炮兵按照精干有效的原则，适应军事科技发展趋势，提高武器装备信息化水平，确保安全性和可靠性，增强防护、快反、突防、毁伤和精确打击能力。经过几十年的建设，现已形成核常兼备、固液并存、射程衔接、战斗部种类配套的武器装备体系，装备各种型号的核导弹和常规导弹。

The Second Artillery Force is endeavoring to form a complete system for war preparations, optimize its combat force structure, and build a missile operational system suited to informationized warfare. Its nuclear and conventional missile forces are kept at an appropriate level of readiness. The Second Artillery Force is making steady head-way in the construction of its battlefield system, and makes extensive use of modern mechanical equipment and construction methods. Each completed project is up to

standard. The Second Artillery Force is also dedicated to logistical reforms and innovations. It has created integrated data bases for field support and informationized management platforms for logistic materials, and improved support systems for the survival of combatants in operational positions. As a result, its integrated logistical support capabilities in case of actual combat have been markedly enhanced. To ensure the absolute safety of nuclear weapons, the Second Artillery Force strictly implements rules and regulations for nuclear safety control and accreditation of personnel dealing with nuclear weapons, has adopted reliable technical means and methods, strengthens the safe management of nuclear weapons in the process of storage, transportation and training, improves mechanisms and methods for emergency response to nuclear accidents, and has put in place special safety measures to avoid unauthorized and accidental launches.
第二炮兵注重战备配套建设，优化作战力量结构，完善适应信息化战争的导弹作战体系，核导弹部队与常规导弹部队保持适度的戒备状态，扎实推进战场体系建设，广泛应用现代化的机械装备和施工手段，各项工程合格率均达到１００％。改革创新后勤建设，建立野战保障综合数据库和后勤物资信息化管理平台，完善作战阵地人员生存保障系统，后勤实战化综合保障能力明显提高。严格执行核安全控制制度、涉核人员资质认证制度，采取可靠技术手段，强化核武器储存、运输和训练等环节的安全管理，完善核事故应急处理机制和手段，采取特殊安全措施杜绝非授权发射和事故发射，确保核武器的绝对安全。

In terms of training, the Second Artillery Force takes specialized skills as the foundation, focuses on officers and core personnel, centers its attention on systems integration and aims at improving overall operational capabilities. It actively conducts specialized training, integrated training and operational training exercises. Specialized training mainly involves the study of basic and specialized missile theories, and the training in operating skills of weapons and equipment. Integrated training mainly consists of whole-process coordinated training of all elements within a combat formation. Operational training exercises refer to comprehensive training and exercises by missile brigades and support units in conditions similar to actual combat. The Second Artillery Force has adopted a rating system for unit training and an accreditation system for personnel at critical posts. It enhances on-base, simulated, web-based and realistic training, explores the characteristics and laws of training in complex electromagnetic environments and integrated training of missile bases, and is conducting R&D of a new generation of web-based simulated training systems. Significant progress has been made in building the "Informationized Blue Force" and battle laboratories.
第二炮兵坚持以专业技术为基础，以干部骨干为重点，以合成配套为中心，以提高整体作战能力为标准，积极开展专业训练、合成训练和作战演练。专业训练主要进行导弹基础理论、专业理论学习和武器装备操作技能训练，合成训练主要进行作战编成内各要素全程序协同训练，作战演练主要组织导弹旅和保障部队在近似实战条件下的综合性训练和演习。部队训练实行等级评定制度，关键岗位人员实行岗位资

格认证制度。深入开展基地化、模拟化、网络化、实战化训练，探索复杂电磁环境下训练和导弹基地集成训练特点规律，研发新一代网络化模拟训练系统，“信息化蓝军”和作战实验室建设取得重要进展。

The Second Artillery Force places personnel training in a strategic position, and gives it high priority. It is working to implement the Shenjian Project for Personnel Training, and create a three-tiered team of first-rate technical personnel. As a result, a contingent of talented people has taken shape, whose main body is composed of academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, missile specialists, commanding officers, and skilled operators and technicians.

第二炮兵把人才建设放在优先发展的战略地位，实施“神剑人才培养工程”，建立三级“技术尖子人才队伍”，形成了以工程院院士、导弹专家、指挥军官和操作技术骨干为主体的人才队伍。

VIII. The People's Armed Police Force
八、人民武装警察部队

As a component of China's armed forces and subordinate to the State Council, the People's Armed Police Force (PAPF) is under the dual leadership of the State Council and the CMC. The PAPF consists of the internal security force and various police forces. The border public security, firefighting and security guard forces are also components of the PAPF. The PAPF is charged with the fundamental task of safeguarding national security, maintaining social stability and ensuring that the people live and work in peace and contentment.

武警部队是中国武装量的组成部分，属于国务院编制序列，由国务院、中央军委双重领导。武警部队由内卫部队和警种部队组成，公安边防、消防、警卫部队列入武警序列。国家赋予武警部队的根本职能是，维护国家安全和社会稳定，保障人民群众安居乐业。

Routine Guard Duties
经常性执勤

Routine guard duties refer to duties the PAPF performs to maintain internal security, which are mostly carried out by the internal security force. The basic tasks are: to guard against all forms of attempted attacks and sabotage; protect designated individuals and facilities; ensure the security of important international and national conferences and large-scale cultural and sports events; protect important airports, radio stations, and key and confidential units, and vital places in such sectors as state economy and national defense; protect important bridges and tunnels; ensure the security of prisons and detention houses; and maintain public order in state-designated large and medium-sized

cities or specific zones. Routine guard duties can be divided into regular and temporary missions. Usually the regular missions are assigned by the Ministry of Public Security, and the temporary ones are assigned by local Party committees, governments or public security organs.
经常性执勤是武警部队为完成国内安全保卫任务而实施的各类勤务工作，主要由内卫部队担任。基本任务是：防范各种侵害和破坏活动，保卫警卫对象、警卫目标和国际性、全国性重要会议及大型文体活动现场的安全；保卫重要机场、电台和国家经济、国防建设等重要部门的机密要害单位或要害部位的安全；保护重要桥梁和隧道的安全；确保监狱、看守所的安全；维护国家规定的大中城市或特定地区的社会治安。经常性执勤分为固定执勤和临时执勤。固定执勤任务通常由公安部下达，临时执勤任务通常由地方党委、政府或公安机关下达。

Every day, more than 260,000 PAPF servicemen are on guard duty. In recent years, the PAPF has made efforts to regularize and strictly manage the performance of its duties, and improve it through science and technology, including improvement of duty-related facilities, and reduce hidden hazards. It has realized all-personnel, whole-process, full-time visualization in duty management. It has effectively enhanced duty performance and ensured the safety of guarded targets by optimizing duty organization and arrangement, implementing duty regulations and meticulously organizing important temporary duties. On average, the PAPF annually handles dozens of attempted attacks against guarded targets, prevents hundreds of escape attempts by detained suspects and imprisoned convicts, organizes thousands of important temporary duties, and ensures the security of important international and national conferences and large-scale events in cooperation with the government departments concerned. The various units of the PAPF take an active part in efforts to keep public order. Since 2007, they have assisted the public security organs in catching and arresting more than 2,800 criminal suspects.
武警部队每天有２６万余人轮流执勤。近年来，武警部队坚持正规执勤、从严治勤、科技强勤，加强执勤设施建设，大力治理执勤隐患，实现了执勤管理全员、全程、全时可视化。强化执勤组织，严密执勤部署，落实执勤制度，周密组织重大临时勤务，有效提高执勤质量和目标安全系数。平均每年制止侵害警卫目标事件数十起，制止在押人犯逃跑事件数百起，组织重大临时勤务数千起，配合有关部门保证了国际、国内重要会议和大型活动的安全。各部队还积极参加社会治安综合治理，２００７年以来，协助公安机关抓获各类犯罪嫌疑人２８００余人。

Handling Public Emergencies
应对公共突发事件

The handling of public emergencies refers to operations by the PAPF to deter and deal with emergencies which endanger public security. Mainly undertaken by the PAPF

standby forces, such operations include those to handle public security incidents, natural disasters, disastrous accidents, and public health incidents. The specific tasks are to control affected areas, check the identifications, vehicles and belongings of suspected persons, protect important targets, disperse illegal assemblies, rescue hostages and those trapped by troublemakers, nip illegal activities and criminal offenses in the bud, hunt down criminal suspects, and participate in emergency rescue and disaster relief work.
应对公共突发事件，是武警部队处理和慑止突然发生、危及公共安全的紧急事件的行动。应对公共突发事件主要由武警机动部队担任，包括处置社会安全事件、自然灾害事件、事故灾难事件、公共卫生事件等。具体任务是：控制事发地区，检查可疑人员的证件、车辆、物品等，保卫重要目标，驱散非法聚集的人群，解救人质和被闹事人群围困的人员，制止违法犯罪行为，捕歼犯罪分子，进行抢险救灾等。

The PAPF is the state's mainstay and shock force in handling public emergencies. The PAPF is assigned such missions by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the CMC or local Party committees, governments and public security organs, and carries out these missions under the unified leadership of the above authorities.
武警部队是国家处置公共突发事件的骨干和突击力量。武警部队遂行应对公共突发事件任务，由中共中央、国务院、中央军委或地方党委、政府及公安机关赋予，并在中共中央、国务院、中央军委或地方党委、政府及公安机关的统一领导和指挥下行动。

The PAPF makes full preparations for handling public emergencies by establishing all levels of command centers, improving information systems, allocating resources scientifically, and providing communications, supplies and transportation in a reliable way. On receiving mission orders, it is able to deploy immediately and arrive at the scene in time. It adopts such means and methods as military deterrence, persuasion and legitimate use of force. It always exercises caution in the use of force, compulsory measures, police instruments and weapons. It cracks down on a handful of criminals in accordance with the law and deals with public disturbances, riots, illegal demonstrations, group fighting with weapons, acts of violence and terrorism efficiently, appropriately and legally. In the past two years it has taken part in operations to handle the "3.14" Lhasa riots, hunt down the "East Turkistan" terrorists, conduct accident rescues, deal with large-scale mass disturbances, and respond to various emergencies. In this way it has effectively upheld the fundamental interests of the people, maintained the social stability of the places where its forces are stationed and safeguarded the authority of the nation's laws.
武警部队平时充分准备，建立各级处突指挥中心，完善处突信息系统，科学配置力量，做好通信、军需、运输等保障。受领任务后快速到位，采取军事威慑、宣传疏导、依法打击的手段，坚持慎用武力、慎用强制措施、慎用警械和武器，依法打击极少数犯罪分子，高效稳妥地依法对骚乱及暴乱事件、群体性治安事件、群体性械

斗事件、暴力恐怖事件进行处置。两年来，武警部队参与处置“３·１４”拉萨严重暴力事件、捕歼“东突”恐怖分子、事故救援、大规模群体性事件及各类突发事件，有力地维护了人民群众的根本利益，维护了驻地的社会稳定，维护了国家法律的尊严。

International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation
国际反恐合作

China attaches great importance to international counter-terrorism cooperation, and so far has participated in 11 international counter-terrorism treaties. The PAPF is an important counter-terrorism force of the state.
中国高度重视国际反恐合作，现已参加１１个国际反恐怖条约。武警部队是国家反恐怖的重要力量。

Strengthening international counter-terrorism consultations and exchanges. In compliance with international counter-terrorism treaties and agreements, the PAPF has sent delegations to over 30 countries for bilateral or multilateral counter-terrorism exchanges, including France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Australia, Israel, Brazil, Cuba, South Africa, Russia and Pakistan, and hosted delegations from 17 countries, such as Russia, Romania, France, Italy, Hungary, South Africa, Egypt, Australia and Belarus.
加强国际反恐怖磋商和交流。根据国际反恐怖条约协定，先后组团到法国、德国、西班牙、意大利、澳大利亚、以色列、巴西、古巴、南非、俄罗斯、巴基斯坦等３０多个国家进行双边或多边反恐怖交流，接待了俄罗斯、罗马尼亚、法国、意大利、匈牙利、南非、埃及、澳大利亚、白俄罗斯 等１７个国家的代表团来访。

Sending personnel abroad to receive training or provide training assistance. The PAPF has sent delegations or personnel to a dozen countries, including France, Israel, Hungary, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand, to attend training courses in special duties, participate in or observe contests of various kinds, and conduct exchanges in counter-terrorism techniques and skills. It has sent teams of instructors to such countries as Romania and Azerbaijan to provide teaching or training assistance.
派员出国培训和援外助训。先后组团或派员到法国、以色列、匈牙利、新加坡、马来西亚、泰国等十多个国家参加特勤业务培训，参加或观摩各类比赛，进行反恐怖专业技术交流等。先后派遣教练组赴罗马尼亚、阿塞拜疆等国家执教或助训。

Holding joint counter-terrorism exercises. In September 2007, the PAPF and the Internal Troops of Russia staged their first joint counter-terrorism exercise, "Cooperation-2007." The exercise focused on "operations by special forces to rescue hostages and destroy terrorist organizations and groups."

举行联合反恐演习。２００７年９月，武警部队与俄罗斯内卫部队，以“特种部队解救人质及捣毁恐怖组织团伙行动”为课题，首次举行“合作—２００７”联合反恐演习。

Maintaining Public Security in Border and Coastal Areas and Orderly Entry and Exit at Ports

维护边境沿海地区社会治安与口岸出入境秩序

The border public security force, listed as a component of the PAPF, is an armed law-enforcement body deployed by the state in border and coastal areas and at ports. Its main responsibilities are as follows: border and coastal public security administration; ports and border inspection and surveillance; patrols and surveillance in areas adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao; patrols and surveillance along the demarcation line of the Beibu Gulf; and the prevention of and crack-down on illegal and criminal acts in border and coastal areas, such as illegal border crossing, smuggling and drug trafficking.

列入武警部队序列的公安边防部队，是国家部署在沿边沿海地区和口岸的一支武装执法力量。其主要职责是：边境沿海地区治安管理；口岸和边境通道的边防检查和监护；毗邻香港、澳门一线地区的巡逻警戒；防范、打击沿边沿海地区偷渡、走私、贩毒等违法犯罪。

The border public security force has 30 contingents in provinces (autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government, except Beijing); 110 detachments in border and coastal prefectures (prefecture-level cities, autonomous prefectures or leagues) and 20 marine police detachments in coastal prefectures; 207 active-duty border inspection stations at open ports; 310 groups in border and coastal counties (county-level cities or banners); 1,691 border police substations in border and coastal townships (towns); 46 frontier inspection stations on major border routes; and 113 mobile groups deployed in important sectors in border areas.

公安边防部队在各省（自治区、直辖市）设立公安边防总队３０个（北京未设），在边境和沿海地区（市、州、盟）设公安边防支队１１０个，在沿海地区设海警支队２０个。在开放口岸设现役边防检查站２０７个，在边境沿海地区县（市、旗）设公安边防大队３１０个，在沿边沿海地区乡（镇、苏木）设边防派出所１６９１个，在边境主要通道、要道设边境检查站４６个，在边境地区的重点地段、方向部署机动队１１３个。

In recent years the border public security force has made efforts to implement the strategy of safeguarding the people and consolidating border defense; strengthen public security efforts by the general public; improve mechanisms for investigating, mediating and settling disputes, conflicts and mass incidents; tackle prominent public security

issues; promote the building of model villages and consolidate border defense; and help children in need, thus vigorously promoting harmony and stability in border and coastal areas. Further efforts have been made by border inspection stations to improve their services. As a result, an environment has been created for safe, rapid and convenient customs clearance.

近年来，公安边防部队全面实行爱民固边战略，加强群防群治组织，健全矛盾纠纷和群体性事件排查调处机制，整治突出治安问题，开展创建爱民固边模范村活动，实施关爱困难儿童工程，有力促进沿边沿海地区和谐稳定。在边防检查站深入开展提高边检服务水平工作，创造了安全、快捷的 出入境通关环境

The border public security force, supported by other relevant departments, has cracked down hard on crimes, such as illegal border crossing, drug trafficking and smuggling, and carried out campaigns to combat organized criminal gangs and suppress evil forces in border and coastal areas. Since 2007 it has arrested 4,400 illegal border crossers, seized 3,806 kg of drugs, seized smuggled goods worth RMB620 million, cracked 19,205 criminal cases and handled 60,063 violations of public security.

会同有关部门，在边境沿海地区严厉打击偷渡、贩毒、走私等犯罪，进行打黑除恶等专项行动。２００７年以来，共查获偷渡人员４４００人，缴获毒品３８０６千克，缉私案值６．２亿元，破获刑事案件１９２０５起，查处治安案件６００６３起。

Pursuant to relevant provisions of the Ministry of Public Security, the marine police force has established and strengthened maritime law-enforcement agencies, augmented its law-enforcement personnel, refined its law-enforcement regulations, and improved its ships and equipment. It has cracked 41 maritime criminal cases, carried out 115 maritime rescue and salvage operations, and saved 238 people in distress.

公安海警部队建立健全海上执法机构，充实执法人员，完善执法制度，改善船艇装备，共破获海上刑事案件４１起，实施海上抢险救助１１５起，救助遇险人员２３８人。

IX. National Defense Reserve Buildup

九、国防后备力量建设

China firmly relies on the people for national defense, and seeks to strengthen the buildup of the national defense reserve incompliance with the requirement of being able to deal with both emergencies and wars.

中国紧紧依靠人民办国防，按照平时能应急、战时能应战的要求，提高国防后备力量建设质量。

Reserve Force Buildup

预备役部队建设

With active servicemen as its backbone and reserve officers and men as its foundation, the reserve force is an armed force formed in line with the unified structure and organization of the PLA. It is under the dual leadership of the PLA and local Party committees and governments.

预备役部队是以现役军人为骨干、预备役官兵为基础，按照军队统一的体制编制组成的武装力量，实行军队与地方党委、政府双重领导制度。

The reserve force was founded in 1983. In August 1986 it formally became a part of the PLA. In May 1995 the NPC Standing Committee adopted the Law of the People's Republic of China on Reserve Officers. In April 1996 the CMC began to confer military ranks on reserve officers. The Law of the People's Republic of China on National Defense promulgated in March 1997 explicitly stipulates that China's armed forces consist of the active-duty force and the reserve force of the PLA, the People's Armed Police Force and the militia.

预备役部队组建于１９８３年。１９８６年８月，预备役部队正式列入人民解放军建制序列。１９９５年５月，全国人大常委会审议通过《中华人民共和国预备役军官法》。１９９６年４月，中央军委为预备役军官评授军衔。１９９７年３月公布的《中华人民共和国国防法》，从法律上明确规定中国的武装力量由中国人民解放军现役部队和预备役部队、中国人民武装警察部队、民兵组成。

After 25 years of buildup and development, the reserve force has become an important component of the national defense reserve. It is made up of the Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Air Force Reserve and the Second Artillery Force Reserve. The Army Reserve breaks down into infantry, artillery, antiaircraft artillery, antitank artillery, tank, engineering, chemical defense, signals, coastal defense and other specialized forces. The Navy Reserve is mainly composed of reconnaissance, mine-sweeping and mine-laying, radar observation and communications and other specialized forces. The Air Force Reserve mainly comprises ground-to-air missile, radar and other specialized forces. The Second Artillery Force Reserve mainly consists of the specialized missile support force and special equipment maintenance force.

经过２５年的建设与发展，预备役部队已成为由陆军、海军、空军和第二炮兵预备役部（分）队组成的重要后备力量。陆军预备役部队，主要由步兵、炮兵、高射炮兵、反坦克炮兵、坦克兵、工程兵、防化兵、通信兵、海防兵等兵种、专业兵组成。海军预备役部队，主要由侦察、扫雷布雷、雷达观通等专业兵组成。空军预备役部队，主要由地空导弹兵、雷达兵等专业兵组成。第二炮兵预备役部队，主要由导弹专用保障和特种装备维修专业兵组成。

In line with the unified structure and organization of the PLA, the reserve force has reserve divisions, brigades and regiments, and corresponding leading organs. Reserve units are organized mainly on a regional basis. Divisions are set up in provinces and brigades (regiments) in prefectures (autonomous prefectures or prefecture-level cities). A division (brigade) can be set up in a region covering more than one prefecture (autonomous prefecture or prefecture-level city), and a regiment in a region covering more than one county (county-level city or district).

预备役部队根据军队建制实行统一的编制，编有预备役师、旅、团，并建有相应的领导机关。主要按地域进行编组，以省建师、以地（州、市）建旅（团）或跨地（州、市）建师（旅）、跨县（市、区）建团。

In recent years, the reserve force has made new strides in organization building and military training. It has gradually enlarged the pool of reservists, improved its organizational methods, and actively explored new organizational models, such as industrial, trans-regional and community-based organizations. It conducts and manages training according to the training program and law, so as to regularize training. As stipulated in the Outline for the Military Training and Evaluation of the Reserve Force, one third of the authorized strength of a unit must undergo 30 days of training annually. Training tasks are based on possible wartime assignments and the caliber of the reservists. The reserve force is in the process of shifting its focus from quantity and scale to quality and efficiency, and from a combat role to a support role. The goal is to enable the reserve and active forces to cooperate closely with each other, to complement each other, and to develop in a coordinated way.

近年来，预备役部队在组织建设、军事训练等方面迈出了新的步伐。逐步扩大选编范围，改进编组方法，积极探索行业对口编组、跨区域编组、联片编组等多种编组模式；坚持按纲施训、依法治训，建立正规的训练秩序；落实《预备役部队军事训练与考核大纲》规定，年度训练任务按编制人数的三分之一安排，预备役官兵每年训练３０天，训练内容根据战时可能承担的任务和兵员素质确定。预备役部队加快由数量规模型向质量效能型、由直接参战型向支援保障型转变，努力实现与现役部队建设紧密结合、优势互补、相互促进、协调发展。

Militia Force Building

民兵建设

Militia work is under the unified leadership of the State Council and the CMC, and the leadership of local Party committees, local governments as well as the local military commands. The General Staff Headquarters supervises militia work nationwide. The military area commands are responsible for militia work in their respective jurisdictions. Provincial military commands, prefectural military commands and people's armed forces departments of counties (county-level cities or districts) are the organs of military

leadership and command, and responsible for the militia work in their respective jurisdictions. The grass-roots people's armed forces departments established in townships (towns), urban sub-districts, enterprises and public institutions are responsible for organizing and carrying out militia work. Local Party committees and governments at all levels make overall plans and arrangements for militia work.
在国务院、中央军委统一领导下，民兵工作实行地方党委、政府和军事系统的双重领导。全国的民兵工作，由总参谋部主管。军区按照上级赋予的任务，负责本区域民兵工作。省军区、军分区和县（市、区）人民武装部是本地区的军事领导指挥机关，负责本区域的民兵工作。乡（镇）、街道和企事业单位设立的基层人民武装部，负责民兵工作的具体组织与实施。地方各级党委和人民政府，对民兵工作实行统一计划和部署。

In recent years China has persisted in reform and innovation in militia force buildup, adjusted its size and structure, and upgraded its weaponry and equipment. The organizational structure has optimized to increase the capabilities of the militia to support combat and emergency response forces, and to gradually shift the center of its responsibilities from rural areas to cities, areas along communication lines and other key areas. Importance has been attached to establishing militia organizations in emerging enterprises and high-tech industries to increase the technology content of the militia force. Investment in weaponry and equipment has been increased to systematically and organically provide a series of new types of militia air defense equipment such as air defense artillery and portable air defense missiles in key areas. Equipment for emergency response and stability-maintenance operations has been improved. Some types of weapons have been upgraded. During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period (2006-2010) the number of militia personnel is scheduled to be reduced from 10 million to eight million.
近年来，民兵建设坚持改革创新，调整规模结构，改善武器装备，突出质量建设。优化组织结构，加强支援保障部队作战力量和应急处突力量建设。调整民兵组织布局，工作重心逐步由农村向城镇、交通沿线和重点地区转移。提高科技含量，注重在新兴企业和高科技行业建立民兵组织。加大武器装备建设投入，按照成系统配套、成建制配备的原则，为主要方向和重点地区配发新型高炮和便携式防空导弹等一批新式民兵防空装备，加强应急维稳装备建设，对部分武器进行技术升级改造。“十一五”期间，全国基干民兵规模将由１０００万人减少到８００万人。

In May 2007 the General Staff Headquarters released a new edition of the Outline for the Training and Evaluation of the Militia. The new outline adds over a hundred training tasks in dozens of categories covering specialties of the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force, marking a shift from traditional single-service to multi-service/arm specialized militia training. Based on the principles of integrating resources, pooling strengths, organizing training level by level and conducting trans-regional training, the

military training of the militia has a four-level organizational system: The provincial military commands are the backbone; the prefectural military commands are the main body; the people's armed forces departments are the basis; and the grass-roots people's armed forces departments are the supplement. The militia is improving its technology-based training, and promoting on-base, simulated and web-based training step by step. Prominence is given to such tasks as rapid mobilization of specialized detachments, coordination with active units and operations in complex electromagnetic environments. In addition, efforts are being made to enhance training in emergency response and rescue. The aim is to raise the militia's capabilities in combat operations, emergency rescue, disaster relief, crisis response and social stability maintenance.

２００７年５月，总参谋部发布新一代《民兵军事训练与考核大纲》。新大纲增加了海军、空军、第二炮兵数十个门类、百余种民兵专业训练的内容，标志着传统的单一军种民兵专业训练向诸军兵种民兵专业训练转变。民兵军事训练按照整合资源、聚合优势，分层组训、跨区联训的思路，构建了省军区为骨干、军分区为主体、人武部为基础、基层武装部为补充的四级组训体制。改进训练手段，深化科技练兵，逐步实现基地化、模拟化、网络化训练。突出了专业分队快速动员、与现役部队协同、复杂电磁环境下作战等课目的训练，组织开展应急救援训练，提高民兵遂行作战任务、参加抢险救灾、处置突发事件和维 护社会稳定的能力。

X. The Armed Forces and the People

十、武装力量与人民

The Chinese armed forces belong to the people. As stipulated by the Constitution and laws, it is an important task for the armed forces to take part in national development and disaster relief. Supporting the military and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs, and supporting the government and cherishing the people (the "Two Supports") constitute the political basis for strengthening the buildup of national defense and the armed forces.

中国的武装力量属于人民。参加国家建设和参加抢险救灾，是宪法和法律赋予武装力量的重要任务。拥军优属、拥政爱民，是加强国防和军队建设的政治基础。

Participating in Emergency Rescue and Disaster Relief Operations

参加抢险救灾

The PLA, PAPF and the militia are the shock force in emergency rescue and disaster relief operations. Their main tasks are to rescue and evacuate disaster victims and people in danger; ensure the security of important facilities and areas; rescue and transport important materials and goods; participate in specialized operations such as rush repairs of roads, bridges and tunnels, maritime search and rescue, NBC rescue operations, epidemic control, and medical aid; eliminate or control other major dangers and disasters;

and assist local governments in post-disaster reconstruction if necessary. In recent years the PLA has formed 19 units specialized in flood control and emergency rescue operations.
人民解放军、人民武装警察部队和民兵是抢险救灾的突击力量。担负的主要任务是：解救、转移或者疏散受困人员；保护重要目标安全；抢救、运送重要物资；参加道路（桥梁、隧道）抢修、海上搜救、核生化救援、疫情控制、医疗救护等专业抢险；排除或者控制其他危重险情、灾情。必要时，协助地方政府开展灾后重建等工作。近年来，人民解放军组建了１９支抗洪抢险专业应急部队。

In June 2005 the State Council and the CMC published the Regulations on the Participation of the People's Liberation Army in Emergency Rescue and Disaster Relief. According to the regulations, if the PLA is needed in emergency rescue and disaster relief operations organized by the State Council, the department of the State Council in charge of the operations may file a request to the General Staff Headquarters. If the PLA is needed in such operations organized by the people's governments at or above the county level, the latter may file a request via local military organs at the corresponding level. However, in case of emergency the local people's governments may directly request PLA units stationed in the area to provide assistance, and the latter must take immediate action and simultaneously report to the higher authorities, according to the regulations. Upon detecting any hazard or disaster, local PLA units must also take immediate action and simultaneously report to the higher authorities. PLA units come under the unified leadership of the people's government when participating in local emergency rescue and disaster relief operations. Their specific tasks are assigned by the headquarters for the operations, while their actions are directed through the military chain of command. In November 2006 the CMC approved and issued the Master Scenario for Emergency Response.
２００５年６月，国务院、中央军委公布《军队参加抢险救灾条例》。依据条例，国务院组织的抢险救灾需要军队参加的，由国务院有关主管部门向总参谋部提出；县级以上人民政府组织的抢险救灾需要军队参加的，由县级以上人民政府通过当地同级军事机关提出。在险情、灾情紧急的情况下，地方人民政府可直接向驻军部队提出救助请求，驻军部队按规定立即实施救助并向上级报告；驻军部队发现险情、灾情时也应立即实施救助并向上级报告。军队参加地方抢险救灾在人民政府的统一领导下进行，具体任务由抢险救灾指挥机构赋予，部队行动由军队负责指挥。２００６年１１月，中央军委批准颁发《军队处置 突发事件总体应急预案》。

In the past two years the PLA and the PAPF have dispatched a total of 600,000 troops/time, employed 630,000 vehicles (or machines)/time of various types, flown over 6,500 sorties/time (including the use of helicopters), mobilized 1.39 million militiamen and reservists/time, participated in over 130 disaster relief operations in cases of floods,

earthquakes, snowstorms, typhoons and fires, and rescued or evacuated a total of 10 million people.

近两年，军队和武警部队共计出动兵力６０万人次，各型车辆（机械）６３万台次、飞机和直升机６５００余架次，组织民兵预备役人员１３９万人次，参加抗洪、抗震、抗冰雪、抗台风和灭火等救灾行动１３０余次，抢救转移群众１０００万人次。

In January 2008 large areas of southern China were stricken by a savage spell of freezing weather, sleet and snowstorms. The PLA and the PAPF sent 224,000 troops and 1.036 million militiamen and reservists, and flew 226 sorties/time (using military transport aircraft and helicopters) to undertake urgent, difficult, dangerous and heavy tasks, such as clearing major lines of communication, rescuing victims and restoring power supply.

２００８年１月，南方部分地区出现严重低温雨雪冰冻灾害。军队和武警部队共投入２２．４万人，民兵预备役人员１０３．６万人，派出军用运输机和直升机２２６架次，主要担负疏通交通干线、救助受灾群众、恢复电力线路等急难险重任务。

On May 12, 2008 an earthquake measuring 8.0 on the Richter scale rocked Wenchuan County, Sichuan Province. In response, the PLA and the PAPF deployed 146,000 troops, mobilized 75,000 militiamen and reservists, flew over 4,700 sorties/time (including the use of helicopters) and employed 533,000 vehicles/time in the relief effort. They rescued 3,338 survivors, evacuated 1.4 million local residents, and transported, airlifted and air-dropped 1.574 million tons of relief materials. They sent 210 teams of medical workers, psychotherapists, and sanitation and epidemic prevention specialists, and treated 1.367 million injured people. The troops strictly observed discipline, and kept detailed records of hundreds of millions of yuan in cash and large quantities of valuables recovered from the debris, all of which was handed over to the owners or relevant departments of local governments.

２００８年５月１２日，四川汶川发生里氏８．０级特大地震。军队和武警部队共出动兵力１４．６万人，动员民兵预备役人员７．５万人，动用各型飞机和直升机４７００余架次，车辆５３．３万台次，救出生还者３３３８人，转移受困群众１４０万人，运送和空运空投救灾物资１５７．４万吨。派出２１０支医疗队、心理救援队和卫生防疫队，巡诊医治受伤群众１３６．７万人。救灾部队严格执行群众纪律，将从废墟中清理出来的数亿元现金和大量贵重物品详细登记造册，如数移交物主或当地政府有关部门。

Participating in Olympic Security Work and Supporting the Preparations for the Olympics

参加奥运安保和支援奥运筹办

At the request of the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad, the PLA and the PAPF actively participated in Olympic security work, and supported preparations for the Olympics and Paralympics, making important contributions to the success of the events.

根据北京奥运会组委会的请求，军队和武警部队积极参加奥运安保，支援奥运筹办，为成功举办北京奥运会、残奥会作出了贡献。

In security work for the Olympics, the main responsibilities of the PLA were to ensure the air security of venues in and outside Beijing and the maritime security of Olympic venues in coastal and neighboring areas; take part in the handling of terrorist incidents such as NBC (nuclear, biological, and chemical) terrorist attacks and explosions; provide intelligence support; organize emergency rescue, medical aid and helicopter transportation; and strengthen border administration and control during the Olympics. The PLA contributed 46,000 troops, 98 fixed-wing aircraft, 60 helicopters, 63 ships, and some ground-to-air missiles, and radar, chemical defense and engineering support equipment. The PAPF was mainly responsible for ensuring the security of the torch relay; guarding Olympic venues, VIP residences and relevant airports; carrying out guard duties for the opening and closing ceremonies, the activities of important foreign guests in China and major sports events; protecting water, power, oil and gas supply facilities and communication hubs closely related to the Olympics as well as the launching sites of rockets used for artificial rainfall control in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei; acting in collaboration with public security organs to set up checkpoints in the neighborhood of Olympic venues and on major roads in the vicinity of Beijing, and to perform armed patrols in important public places in cities hosting or co-hosting the Olympics; conducting security checks at Olympic venues; and executing counter-terrorism, anti-hijacking and contingency response operations. The PAPF contributed 85,000 troops to Olympic security work, appropriately handled nearly 300 incidents which might have endangered guarded targets, and confiscated over 9,000 prohibited items and over 140,000 limited items.

在奥运安保工作中，军队主要担负北京市及京外赛区的空中安全，濒海赛区及周边赛区的海上安全，参加处置核生化恐怖袭击和爆炸等恐怖事件，提供情报支援，组织抢险救援、医学救援和直升机运输，加强奥运会期间边境的管理和控制等任务。军队共出动４．６万人，动用９８架飞机、６０架直升机、６３艘舰船以及部分地空导弹、雷达和防化工程保障装备等。武警部队主要担负火炬接力传递保卫，比赛场馆、要人住地、涉奥机场警戒守卫，开闭幕式现场、重要外宾在华活动以及重大热点赛事活动警卫，与奥运密切相关的水、电、气、油、通信枢纽等重要民生目标以及京津冀人工消（减）雨地面火箭发射阵地守卫，配合公安机关担负各赛区周边、环京要道设卡堵截和赛区社会面武装巡逻，比赛场馆安全检查，反恐、反劫机、

处置突发事件等任务。武警共投入８．５万官兵参加奥运安保，妥善处置各类有碍目标安全的情况近３００起，查控禁带物品９０００余件，限带物品１４万余件。

To support the preparations for the Olympics, the PLA and the PAPF contributed over 14,000 professional and amateur performers to the opening and closing ceremonies of the Olympics and Paralympics. Over 6,900 volunteers from the PLA and the PAPF undertook 84 kinds of support tasks, including transport support, flag raising at medal presentation ceremonies, medical aid and various services at Olympic venues. PLA and PAPF units stationed in Beijing mobilized 670,000 troops/time to take part in the construction of 36 key Olympic projects, such as the Aviation Corridor of the Beijing Capital International Airport and the National Olympic Forest Park.

在支援奥运筹办工作中，军队和武警部队组织１．４万余名专业和群众演员，参加奥运会、残奥会开幕式、闭幕式大型文艺表演和仪式演奏。组织６９００余名专业志愿者，担负交通保障、颁奖升旗、医疗救护、场馆服务等８４个项目支援任务。驻京部队还先后出动官兵６７万人次，参加首都机场航空走廊、国家奥林匹克森林公园等３６个奥运重点工程建设。

Participating in and Supporting National Construction

参加和支援国家建设

Under the unified arrangement of the Central People's Government and local people's governments at all levels, the PLA and the PAPF actively participate in all aspects of national construction. In the past two years they have put over 14 million workdays and one million vehicles (or machines)/time into this endeavor.

在中央和地方各级人民政府的统一部署下，军队和武警部队积极参加和支援国家各项建设事业。两年来，共投入劳动日１４００余万个，出动机械车辆１００万台次。

Providing aid for construction of infrastructure and ecological projects. The PLA and the PAPF have supported over 200 key construction projects for energy, transportation, hydropower and communications. They have taken part in over 170 projects for the protection of the ecological environment at such places as the upper and middle reaches of the Yellow River and sources of sandstorms affecting Beijing and Tianjin. They have afforested three million mu (one mu is about 700 sq m) of barren hills, wasteland and desolate beaches, and provided aerial protection and maintenance for 24 million mu of forests.

援建基础设施和生态建设工程。支援能源、交通、水电、通信等重点工程建设２００余项，参加黄河中上游、北京天津风沙源等生态环境建设１７０余项，完成荒山、荒地、荒滩造林３００万亩，航空护林２４００万亩。

Participating in the building of a new countryside. The PLA and the PAPF provide support for the construction of irrigation and water-conservancy works and rural infrastructure. They have built or repaired over 2,100 roads in poverty-stricken rural areas, and completed over 90,000 small construction projects such as rural hydropower projects, drinking water projects for both people and livestock, and projects for the improvement of small river valley areas. They have also set up or consolidated 25,000 places of contact for poverty reduction, and helped over 80,000 households out of poverty.

参加新农村建设。支援农田水利和乡村基础设施建设，维修、新建贫困地区乡村公路２１００余条，农村水电、人畜饮水、小流域治理等小型工程建设９万余个。巩固和新建扶贫点２．５万个，帮助８万余户群众脱贫。

Supporting scientific and technological, educational, cultural and health undertakings. The PLA and the PAPF have helped to train nearly 10,000 people in various skills, and set up 240 science and technology demonstration centers. They have built over 200 primary and secondary schools, and helped 240,000 poor students complete their schooling. They have established long-term assistance relations with 470 county or township hospitals in poverty-stricken areas, and dispatched 13,000 medical teams offering free medical consultation and treatment in 41 million cases.

支持科技教育文化卫生事业发展。帮助培养各类人才近１万名，兴办科技示范点２４０个。援建中小学２００余所，帮助２４万名贫困学生完成学业。与贫困地区４７０所县、乡医院建立长期帮扶协作关系，派出医疗队１．３万个，为群众义务治病４１００万人次

Supporting the economic and social development of areas inhabited by ethnic minorities. The PLA and the PAPF have helped to build or enlarge three airports, five power stations and 12 water conservancy facilities; repair over 900 km of highways; dig 300 wells; and build a total of 6,000 small rainwater cellars, small power stations, solar energy installations and TV transmission facilities.

支持少数民族地区经济社会发展。帮助新建扩建机场３个、电站５座、水利设施１２处，修复公路９００余公里，打井３００余眼，修建小水窖、小电站、安装太阳能和电视差转设备６０００余个

Supporting National Defense and Armed Forces Modernization

支持国防和军队现代化建设

Governments at all levels put great importance on providing support for the modernization of the armed forces in science and technology, information, human resources, education and culture. Local governments and military units jointly organize meetings on military issues, work concerning the "Two Supports" and informal

discussions, in order to help the units overcome difficulties in military training, infrastructure building and the maintenance of servicemen's rights and interests. When the units engage in major tasks such as training exercises, emergency rescue and disaster relief, the local governments and people will surmount all difficulties and provide support for their assembly, movement, and rescue and relief efforts. Conducting widespread activities to support the armed forces in science and technology, and education and culture, local governments and people all over the country have set up over 2,000 centers of science and technology, helped to train people on 100,000 occasions in various skills and donated20 million books. Governments at all levels make proper arrangements for the resettlement of servicemen discharged form active service, their dependents, retirees and civilians working in the armed forces, and take good care of those entitled to compensation and preferential treatment. In the past two years, governments at all levels have made over 500 relevant national and local policies and regulations, and resettled over 100,000 officers transferred to civilian work, over 500,000 demobilized enlisted men, and over 60,000 retired officers and civilians working in the armed forces.

各级政府重视从科技、信息、人才、教育、文化等方面，为军队现代化建设提供支持。地方政府会同驻军普遍建立议军会、“双拥”工作联席会、军政座谈会等制度，帮助部队解决军事训练、基础设施建设、军人权益维护等方面的困难。部队执行训练演习、抢险救灾等重大任务时，地方政府和人民群众克服一切困难，为部队集结、机动、救援等提供保障。各地广泛开展科技、智力和文化拥军活动，建立科技拥军基地２０００余个，帮助培训各类人员１０万人次，向部队捐赠图书２０００万册。各级政府做好接收安置复转军人、随军家属和军队离退休干部、无军籍职员和优抚对象抚恤优待工作。两年来，制定出台全国和地方性政策法规５００余项，接收安置转业干部１０余万人、退役士兵５０余万人、军队离退休干部和无军籍职员６万余人。

XI. Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense

十一、国防科技工业

China is accelerating reform and innovation in its defense-related science, technology and industry, promoting strategic and specialization-oriented restructuring of defense industry enterprises, enhancing the capabilities of independent innovation in the R&D of weaponry and equipment, and striving to establish a new system of defense-related science, technology and industry which caters to both military and civilian needs, and channels military potential to civilian use.

中国加快国防科技工业改革创新，推进军工企业战略性结构调整、专业化重组，提高武器装备研制的自主创新能力，努力构建军民结合、寓军于民的国防科技工业新体系。

Promoting Innovation in Structures and Mechanisms
推进体制机制创新

To meet the needs of weaponry and equipment development, as well as development of the socialist market economy, China is constantly reforming its management system of defense-related science, technology and industry. According to the Plan for Restructuring the State Council passed by the First Session of the Eleventh National People's Congress in 2008, the Science, Technology and Industry Commission for National Defense of the People's Republic of China has been superseded by the State Administration of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense.

根据武器装备建设和社会主义市场经济发展需要，中国不断改革国防科技工业管理体制。按照十一届全国人大一次会议通过的《国务院机构改革方案》，不再保留中华人民共和国国防科学技术工业委员会，组建国家国防科技工业局。

In 2007, the State Council approved Some Opinions on Deepening the Reform of the Investment System of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, which explicitly proposes a new investment system featuring effective government regulation and control, participation of social capital, standardized intermediary services, vigorous supervision and management, and positive military-civilian interaction. As a result, an open development pattern for defense-related science, technology and industry is taking shape. The investment field has been further broadened, and investment structure further optimized. Ways of investment have been diversified to include not only direct investment, but also injection of capital and investment subsidies.

２００７年，国务院批准《深化国防科技工业投资体制改革的若干意见》，明确提出建立政府调控有效、社会资本参与、中介服务规范、监督管理有力、军民良性互动的新型投资体制，开放性国防科技工业发展格局逐步形成。国防科技工业投资领域进一步扩大，投资结构进一步优化。投资方式由直接投资为主，转向直接投资、资本金注入、投资补助等多种方式并用。

China is speeding up the transformation of the structures and mechanisms of the defense industry enterprises, and is in the initial stage of establishing a new system of defense-related science, technology and industry that features a small core, extensive cooperation and a large military potential reserve among civilians. Structural contradictions in defense-related science, technology and industry have been gradually and fundamentally solved through strategic restructuring and the streamlining of the main body of the defense industry. China is steadily promoting the transformation of defense industry enterprises into joint-stock enterprises, actively exploring approaches to diversifying the structure of property rights, giving priority on helping qualified competitive enterprises to be reorganized and listed on the stock market, and encouraging specialization-oriented restructuring and the integration of the efforts of enterprises, universities and research institutes. Relevant laws and regulations have been improved to

standardize and supervise the process of reorganizing the defense industry enterprises and getting them listed on the stock market.
中国加速推进军工企业体制机制转变，初步建立小核心、大协作、寓军于民的国防科技工业新体系。促进战略性结构调整，精干军工主体，国防科技工业结构性矛盾逐步从根本上得到解决。稳步推进军工企业股份制改造，积极探索产权结构多元化改革，重点扶持符合条件的优势企业整体改制上市，鼓励专业化重组和产学研结合。加强对军工企业改制上市工作的规范和监管，完善相关法律法规制度。

Improving the Weaponry and Equipment Research and Production System
完善武器装备科研生产体系

Establishing a sound licensing system for weaponry and equipment research and production. In accordance with the Implementation Measures for Weaponry and Equipment Research and Production Licensing promulgated in May 2005, the defense-related science, technology and industry has adopted a licensing system for weaponry and equipment research and production featuring management of categorization. While maintaining state control over weaponry and equipment research and production, the document allows the non-public sector to enter this field and compete for research and production projects. In March 2008 the State Council and the CMC issued the Regulations on the Licensing Administration of Weaponry and Equipment Research and Production, further improving the system.
建立健全武器装备科研生产许可制度。依据２００５年５月公布的《武器装备科研生产许可实施办法》，国防科技工业开始实行分类管理的武器装备科研生产许可制度，在保持国家对武器装备科研生产控制力的同时，允许非公有制经济进入武器装备科研生产领域，参与研制与生产任务竞争。２００８年３月，国务院、中央军委公布《武器装备科研生产许可管理条例》，使这项制度更加完善。

Enhancing the basic capabilities of weaponry and equipment research and production. Defense-related science, technology and industry are striving to enhance the informationization of weaponry and equipment design and development, and to render product design more digitalized, modularized, standardized and reliable. It has built digital simulation and hardware-in-the-loop(HIL) simulation facilities and a number of important advanced experimentation and demonstration facilities, which has resulted in a higher design capability and R&D success rate.
加强武器装备基础能力建设。提高武器装备设计开发的信息化水平，增强产品设计的数字化、模块化、通用化和可靠性。建成数字仿真、半实物仿真和一批重要的高水平试验验证设施，提高了设计水平和研制成功率。

This sector has also increased final assembly and integration capabilities, and a number of key enterprises have realized systems integration of assembly, experimentation and testing. This has substantially raised core manufacturing capabilities by giving priority to resolving processing and technical issues in complex parts processing, precision manufacturing and special welding. In addition, a number of large-scale basic experimentation facilities serving the entire industry have been constructed, as well as specialized testing and experimentation centers for reliability testing and burn-in screening of components and parts, and improved measures, standards and other basic support conditions for defense industries have been put in place. With the improvement of basic capabilities, a leapfrogging development in the ability to provide weaponry and equipment has been achieved.

增强总装集成能力，一批骨干企业实现了装配、试验、测试一体化和系统综合集成。大幅提升核心制造能力，重点解决复杂件加工、精密制造、特种焊接等工艺技术问题。建成一批面向全行业服务的大型基础试验设施，建设了质量可靠性检测、元器件老化筛选等一批专业化检测、试验中心，改善了计量、标准等军工技术基础保障条件。通过基础能力建设，武器装备供给能力实现了跨越式发展。

Building a dynamic innovation system for defense-related science, technology and industry. The government has taken the lead to create a favorable environment for innovation and guide innovation activities through policies and investments. With the research institutes and enterprises of the defense industry as the backbone and with institutes for basic research and institutions of higher learning as a vital new force, China is giving full play to the advantages of integrating enterprises, universities and research institutes, and making efforts to increase its capability for independent innovation in defense-related science, technology and industry. To consolidate the foundation of human resources for the innovative development of defense-related science, technology and industry, both the national major projects of science and technology and important projects for defense scientific research and weaponry and equipment R&D have been taken as platforms to identify, cultivate, employ and attract talented people.

强化国防科技工业创新体系建设。以政府为主导，通过政策、投资等手段营造创新环境，引导创新活动。以军工科研院所和企业为骨干，以基础性科研机构和高等院校为生力军，发挥产学研联合优势，增强国防科技工业的自主创新能力。以国家科技重大专项、国防科研和武器装备研制重大工程为平台，发现、培养、使用和凝聚优秀人才，进一步强化国防科技工业创新发展的人才基础。

Enhancing Cooperation with Other Countries

加强对外合作

Following the principles of mutual benefit and common development, China is conducting cooperation with foreign countries in defense-related science, technology and industry. It emphasizes exchanges and cooperation with developed countries in defense

industry technology to draw on their experience in technological development and management. It enhances mutually beneficial cooperation with developing countries, and engages in joint R&D and production in major cooperative projects, in accordance with the national conditions and specific requirements of the partners. On the export of military items, it adheres to the following principles: It should only serve the purpose of helping the recipient state enhance its capability for legitimate self-defense; it must not impair peace, security and stability of the relevant region or the world as a whole; and it must not be used to interfere in the recipient state's internal affairs.

国防科技工业按照互利共赢、共同发展的原则开展对外合作。重视与发达国家的军工技术交流与合作，学习借鉴国外的先进技术和管理经验。加强与发展中国家的互利合作，根据合作国的实际情况和具体需求，在多个重大合作项目上进行联合研制、联合生产。依据有利于提高接受国的正当自卫能力，不损害有关地区和世界的和平、安全和稳定，不干涉接受国的内政等原则，开展军品出口。

China's defense-related science, technology and industry actively conduct cooperation with other countries in the field of hi-tech industries, combining military and civilian needs, and makes great efforts to develop hi-tech civilian products with high added value. Major breakthroughs have been made in developing the international market for space products. China has exported its first satellite; and the earth resources satellite project with Brazil has played an important role in both countries' economic development. China has significantly enhanced its cooperation with other countries in aviation products and technologies, and made new headway in developing the international market for civil aircraft. China's shipbuilding industry has exported products for civil use in series and batches, further increasing its share in the international market for such products.

国防科技工业积极开展军民结合高技术产业的对外合作，大力开发高技术、高附加值的民品。航天产品国际市场开拓取得重大突破，卫星实现整星出口零的突破，同巴西合作的资源卫星项目为两国国民经济建设发挥了重要作用。航空对外合作的水平和质量大幅提高，民用飞机的国际市场开发工作取得新进展。民用船舶的出口产品实现系列化和批量化，国际市场占有率进一步提高。

XII. Defense Expenditure

十二、国防经费

Guided by the principle that defense expenditure should grow inline with the demands of national defense and economic development, the Chinese government decides on the size of defense expenditure in an appropriate way, and takes a road of national defense and armed forces modernization featuring lower cost and higher efficiency.

中国政府依据国防经费的增长应当与国防需求和国民经济发展水平相适应的原则，合理确定国防经费的规模，走投入较少、效益较高的国防和军队现代化建设道路。

In the past three decades of reform and opening up, China has insisted that defense development should be both subordinated to and in the service of the country's overall economic development, and that the former should be coordinated with the latter. As a result, defense expenditure has always been kept at a reasonable and appropriate level. From 1978 to 1987, as the nation shifted its focus to economic development, national defense received a low input and was in a state of bare sustenance. During this period the average annual increase of defense expenditure was 3.5 percent, while that of GDP was 14.1 percent and that of the state financial expenditure was 10.4 percent. The shares of China's annual defense expenditure in its GDP and in the state financial expenditure dropped respectively from 4.6 percent and 14.96 percent in 1978 to1.74 percent and 9.27 percent in 1987. From 1988 to 1997, to make up for the inadequacy of defense development and maintain national security and unity, China gradually increased its defense expenditure on the basis of its sustained economic growth. During this period the average annual increase of defense expenditure was14.5 percent while that of GDP was 20.7 percent and that of the state financial expenditure was 15.1 percent. The shares of China's annual defense expenditure in its GDP and in the state financial expenditure continued to drop. From 1998 to 2007, to maintain national security and development and meet the requirements of the RMA with Chinese characteristics, China continued to increase its defense expenditure steadily on the basis of its rapid economic growth. During this period, the average annual increase of defense expenditure was 15.9 percent, while that of GDP was 12.5 percent and that of the state financial expenditure was 18.4 percent. Although the share of China's defense expenditure in its GDP increased, that in the state financial expenditure continued to drop on the whole.

改革开放３０年来，中国坚持国防建设服从和服务于经济建设大局，坚持国防建设与经济建设协调发展，国防投入始终保持合理适度的规模。从１９７８年到１９８７年，随着国家工作重点转移到经济建设上来，国防建设处于低投入和维持性状态。国防费年平均增长３．５％，同期ＧＤＰ按当年价格计算年平均增长１４．１％，国家财政支出年平均增长１０．４％，国防费占ＧＤＰ和国家财政支出的比重，分别从１９７８年的４．６％和１４．９６％下降到１９８７年的１．７４％和９．２７％。从１９８８年到１９９７年，为弥补国防基础建设的不足和维护国家安全统一的需要，中国在经济不断增长的基础上，逐步加大国防投入。国防费年平均增长１４．５％，同期ＧＤＰ按当年价格计算年平均增长２０．７％，国家财政支出年平均增长１５．１％，国防费占ＧＤＰ和国家财政支出的比重继续下降。从１９９８年到２００７年，为维护国家安全和发展利益，适应中国特色军事变革的需要，中国在经济快速增长的基础上，继续保持国防费的稳步增长。国防费年平均增长１５．９％，同期ＧＤＰ按当年价格计算年平均增长１２．５％，国家财政支出年平均增长１８．４％。国防费占ＧＤＰ的比重虽有所上升，但占国家财政支出的比重总体上仍呈下降趋势。

China's GDP was RMB 21,192.3 billion in 2006 and RMB 25,730.6 billion in 2007. The state financial expenditure was RMB 4,042.273 billion in 2006 and RMB 4,978.135 billion in 2007, up 19.1 percent and 23.2 percent respectively over the previous year. China's defense expenditure was RMB 297.938 billion in 2006 and RMB 355.491 billion in 2007, up 20.4 percent and 19.3 percent respectively over the previous year. The shares of China's annual defense expenditure in its GDP and in the state financial expenditure in 2006 were roughly the same as those in 2007, being 1.41 percent and 7.37 percent in 2006 and 1.38 percent and 7.14 percent in 2007. China's defense expenditure mainly comprises expenses for personnel, training and maintenance, and equipment. Expenses for personnel and training and maintenance account for two thirds of the defense expenditure. In 2007, the defense expenditure was used to cover the expenses of the active force (RMB 343.439 billion), the reserve force (RMB 3.693 billion) and the militia (RMB 8.359 billion). China's defense budget for 2008 is RMB 417.769 billion.

２００６年和２００７年，中国国内生产总值分别为２１１９２３亿元人民币和２５７３０６亿元人民币。国家财政支出为４０４２２．７３亿元人民币和４９７８１．３５亿元人民币，分别比上年增长１９．１％和２３．２％。２００６年和２００７年，中国年度国防费为２９７９．３８亿元人民币和３５５４．９１亿元人民币，分别比上年增长２０．４％和１９．３％。两年来，中国年度国防费占同期国内生产总值和国家财政支出的比重大体相当，２００６年分别为１．４１％和７．３７％，２００７年分别为１．３８％和７．１４％。从国防费的人员生活费、训练维持费和装备费三项主要构成来看，三分之二的国防费用于军队生活、训练等维持性开支。２００７年，国防费用于保障现役部队、预备役部队和民兵的支出，分别为３４３４．３９亿元人民币、３６．９３亿元人民币和８３．５９亿元人民币。２００８年，中国国防费年度预算为４１７７．６９亿元人民币。（此处插入图表１，内容请见新华社图片 专线所配发的相关稿件）

In the past two years, the increased part of China's defense expenditure has primarily been used for the following purposes: (1) Increasing the salaries and benefits of servicemen. Along with the rise of the income of civil servants and the living standards of both urban and rural residents, China has increased the relevant allowances and subsidies of servicemen to ensure the parallel improvement of their living standards. (2) Compensating for price rises. With the rise of the prices of food, building materials, fuel, etc., China has accordingly increased the boarding subsidies and other funds closely related to servicemen's life as well as the expenses on education, training, petroleum, oils and lubricants for the armed forces, and improved the working and living conditions of border and coastal defense forces, units in remote and tough areas, and grass-roots units. (3) Pushing forward the RMA. China has augmented the input into military informationization and moderately increased the funds for equipment and supporting facilities, so as to raise the defense capabilities in conditions of informationization.

近两年增长的国防费主要用于：（一）改善官兵待遇。适应国家公务员收入和城乡居民生活水平提高，调整军队有关津贴补贴标准，保证军人生活水平同步提高。（二）应对物价上涨需要。针对食品、建材、燃油等价格上涨影响，相应提高伙食费和与官兵生活密切相关的经费标准，增加军队教育训练和油料购置投入，改善边海防部队、边远艰苦地区和基层部队工作生活条件。（三）推进军事变革。加大信息化建设投入，适当增加装备及其配套设施建设经费，提高信息化条件下防卫能力。

Both the total amount and per-service-person share of China's defense expenditure remain lower than those of some major powers. In 2007 China's defense expenditure equaled 7.51 percent of that of the United States, 62.43 percent of that of the United Kingdom. China's defense expenses per service person amounted to 4.49 percent of that of the United States, 11.3 percent of that of Japan, 5.31 percent of that of the United Kingdom, 15.76 percent of that of France and 14.33 percent of that of Germany. As for the share of defense expenditure in GDP, that of China was merely 1.38percent, while that of the United States was 4.5 percent, that of the United Kingdom 2.7 percent, and that of France 1.92 percent.

中国国防费总额、军人人均数额，仍低于世界一些主要大国的水平。２００７年，中国年度国防费相当于美国的７．５１％、英国的６２．４３％。军人人均数额是美国的４．４９％，日本的１１．３％，英国的５．３１％，法国的１５．７６％，德国的１４．３３％。从国家国防负担的相对比例看，中国国防费仅占国内生产总值的１．３８％，而美国占４．５％，英国占２．７％，法国占１．９２％。（此处插入图表２、３、４，内容请见新华社图片专线所配发的相关稿件）

The Chinese government has established defense expenditure reporting and publishing mechanisms. Since 1978 the Chinese government has submitted a financial budget report to the NPC and published the total amount of the defense budget each year. The relevant data of China's defense expenditure has been made public in the China Economy Yearbook since 1981, and in the China Finance Yearbook since 1992. And since 1995 the composition and main purposes of China's defense expenditure have been published in the form of government white papers.

中国政府已建立国防费报告和公布制度。１９７８年以来，中国政府每年向全国人大提交财政预算报告，并对外公布年度国防费预算总额。从１９８１年和１９９２年起，《中国经济年鉴》和《中国财政年鉴》开始公开国防费相关数据。从１９９５年开始，以政府白皮书形式公布国防费构成及主要用途。

XIII. International Security Cooperation

十三、国际安全合作

China persists in developing friendly relations, enhancing political mutual trust, conducting security cooperation and maintaining common security with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.
中国坚持在和平共处五项原则的基础上同所有国家发展友好关系，增进政治互信，开展安全合作，维护共同安全。

Regional Security Cooperation
地区安全合作

The Chinese government is actively involved in multilateral cooperation within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). At the Bishkek Summit in August 2007 the SCO member states concluded the Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborly Relations, Friendship and Cooperation, laying a solid political and legal foundation for security cooperation and ushering in a new phase of political mutual trust among the member states. Over the past two years, the member states have also signed the Agreement on Conducting Joint Military Exercises, the Agreement on Cooperation of Defense Ministries and the Agreement of SCO Governments on Cooperation in Combating the Illegal Circulation of Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives, finalized such legal documents as the Agreement on the Training of Counter-Terrorism Professionals, and launched cooperation in such new areas as information security by formulating the Action Plan to Ensure International Information Security. Procurators-general, heads of supreme courts, defense ministers, and leaders of law enforcement and security agencies from the member states have regularly held meetings, deepening cooperation in the justice, defense, law enforcement, security and other fields.
中国政府积极参加上海合作组织框架下的多边合作。２００７年８月比什凯克峰会上，上海合作组织成员国缔结《长期睦邻友好合作条约》，为安全合作奠定坚实的政治法律基础，标志着成员国政治互信进入了新的阶段。两年来，成员国签署《关于举行联合军事演习的协定》、《国防部合作协定》、《政府间合作打击非法贩运武器、弹药和爆炸物品的协定》，完成《反恐专业人员培训协定》等法律文件的制定工作，并启动信息安全等新领域的合作，制订《保障国际信息安全行动计划》。成员国总检察长、最高法院院长、国防部长、执法安全部门领导人定期举行会晤，深化了司法、国防、执法安全领域的合作。

China attaches great importance to the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). At the 14th ARF Ministerial Meeting in August 2007 China stressed that the new security concept is based on the diversity and common interests of the Asia-Pacific region, and accords with the inherent law and requirements of the region's pursuit of peace, development, progress and prosperity. In the past two years China has co-hosted with Indonesia and Thailand respectively the ARF Round Table Discussion on Stocktaking of Maritime Security Issues and the ARF Seminar on Narcotics Control. The ARF General Guidelines for Disaster Relief Cooperation proposed and drafted by China was adopted at the 14th ARF

Ministerial Meeting, making it the first ARF framework document providing guidance for disaster relief cooperation.

中国高度重视东盟地区论坛（ＡＲＦ）的作用。在２００７年８月举行的第十四届论坛外长会上，中方强调新安全观是建立在亚太地区多样性和共同利益基础上的安全观念和安全模式，符合亚太和平、发展、进步、繁荣的内在规律和要求。两年来，中国与印尼和泰国分别主办了论坛海上安全圆桌会议和禁毒研讨会。由中国倡导并起草的“ＡＲＦ救灾合作指导原则”经第十四届论坛外长会通过，成为论坛第一份指导救灾合作的框架性文件。

China-ASEAN and ASEAN Plus Three (China, Japan and the Republic of Korea) cooperation in non-traditional security fields is developing in depth. At the China-ASEAN Summit and the ASEAN Plus Three Summit, held respectively in January and November 2007,China put forward a series of initiatives for strengthening cooperation in non-traditional security fields, and emphasized the importance of conducting institutionalized defense cooperation and military exchanges. China hosted the First China-ASEAN Dialogue between Senior Defense Scholars (CADSDS) in March 2008 and the Second ASEAN Plus Three Workshop on Disaster Relief by Armed Forces in June 2008.

中国与东盟、东盟与中日韩的非传统安全领域合作深入发展。２００７年１月和１１月，中国在中国与东盟、东盟与中日韩领导人会议上，提出一系列加强非传统安全领域合作的倡议，强调开展机制化防务合作和军事交流的重要性。２００８年３月，主办首次中国与东盟高级防务学者对话。６月，主办第二届东盟与中日韩武装部队国际救灾研讨会。

Participating in UN Peacekeeping Operations

参加联合国维和行动

As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China has consistently supported and actively participated in the peacekeeping operations consonant with the spirit of the UN Charter. Since 1990 the PLA has sent 11,063 military personnel/time to participate in 18 UN peacekeeping operations. Eight lost their lives on duty. As of the end of November 2008, China had 1,949 military peacekeeping personnel serving in nine UN mission areas and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Among them, there were 88 military observers and staff officers; 175 engineering troops and 43 medical personnel for the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (UNMONUC); 275 engineering troops, 240 transportation troops and 43 medical personnel for the United Nations Mission in Liberia(UNMIL); 275 engineering troops, 100 transportation troops and 60 medical personnel for the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS); 275 engineering troops and 60 medical personnel for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL); and 315 engineering troops for the African

Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). Since 2000, China has sent 1,379 peacekeeping policeman/time to seven mission areas. At present, 208 Chinese peacekeeping policemen are in Liberia, Kosovo, Haiti, Sudan and East Timor for peacekeeping operations.

中国作为联合国安理会常任理事国，一贯支持并积极参与符合《联合国宪章》精神的维和行动。人民解放军自１９９０年以来共参加１８项联合国维和行动，累计派出维和官兵１１０６３人次，有８名维和官兵在执行任务中牺牲。截至２００８年１１月底，中国有１９４９名维和官兵在联合国９个维和任务区和联合国维和部执行任务。其中，军事观察员和参谋军官８８人；赴联合国刚果（金）特派团工兵分队１７５人，医疗分队４３人；赴联合国利比里亚特派团工兵分队２７５人，运输分队２４０人，医疗分队４３人；赴联合国苏丹特派团工兵分队２７５人，运输分队１００人，医疗分队６０人；赴联合国驻黎巴嫩临时部队工兵分队２７５人，医疗分队６０人；赴非盟/联合国达尔富尔混合行动工兵分队３１５人。２０００年以来，中国向７个任务区派遣维和警察１３７９人次。目前，中国有２０８名维和警察在利比里亚、科索沃、海地、苏丹和东帝汶执行维和任务。

Military Exchanges and Cooperation with Other Countries

对外军事交流与合作

Implementing the nation's foreign policy, the PLA develops cooperative military relations with other countries that are non-aligned, non-confrontational and not directed against any third party, and engages in various forms of military exchanges and cooperation in an effort to create a military security environment featuring mutual trust and mutual benefit.

人民解放军贯彻国家对外政策，发展不结盟、不对抗、不针对第三方的对外军事关系，开展多种形式的军事交流与合作，努力营造互信协作的军事安全环境。

Creating a new situation in military diplomacy which is open, practical and dynamic. China has established military ties with over 150 countries, and has military attach offices in 109 countries. A total of 98 countries have military attach offices in China. In the past two years senior PLA delegations have visited more than 40 countries, and defense ministers and chiefs of the general staff from more than 60 countries have visited China. Practical cooperation between the military forces of China and Russia at various levels and in multiple fields has continued to develop in depth. The military forces of the two sides have deepened their strategic mutual confidence and held frequent exchanges of high-level visits. The defense ministers of the two countries have a direct telephone link, which is the first of its kind between China and another country. China-US military relations have made gradual progress. The two countries have formally established a telephone link between China's Ministry of National Defense and the U.S. Department of

Defense, held the first exchange of their NCOs, and formally launched military archive cooperation on information relating to U.S. military personnel missing in action around the period of the Korean War. Meanwhile, China-Japan defense relations have made headway. The two sides have held the seventh and eighth China-Japan Defense and Security Consultation, made their first exchange of port calls by naval ships, and held the first consultation over the establishment of a maritime liaison mechanism between their teams of experts. China's defense exchanges with its neighbors, including ASEAN, India and Pakistan, have been further expanded. China has begun to hold defense and security consultations with India. The channels of communication between the defense sectors and military forces of China and European countries remain open. China's military cooperation with developing countries has been strengthened.

形成开放、务实、活跃的军事外交新局面。中国已与１５０多个国家建立军事关系，在１０９个国家设立武官处，有９８个国家在中国设立武官处。近两年，人民解放军高级军事代表团出访４０多个国家，有６０多个国家的国防部长、总参谋长来访。中俄两军深化战略互信，高层互访频繁，两国国防部长率先通过直通电话联络，多层次、多领域务实合作继续深入发展。中美军事关系逐步发展，正式开通中美国防部直通电话，首次举行两军士官交流，就查找朝鲜战争前后美军失踪人员下落正式启动军事档案合作。中日防务关系取得进展，举行第七、八次防务安全磋商，实现首次舰艇互访，就建立海上联络机制进行首次专家组磋商。中国与东盟、印度、巴基斯坦等周边国家防务交流得到新的拓展，与印度开启了防务安全磋商。中国与欧洲国家防务部门和军队沟通渠道保持畅通，与发展中国家的军事合作得到加强。

Actively holding bilateral or multilateral joint military exercises with other countries. Since 2007 China has held over 20 joint military exercises or joint training exercises with a score of countries. In August 2007, within the framework of the SCO, China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan held a joint counter-terrorism military exercise in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, and Chelyabinsk, Russia, focusing on the task of combating terrorism, separatism and extremism. This was the first time for the PLA to participate in a major land-air joint exercise outside the Chinese territory. In July 2007 and July 2008 China and Thailand conducted joint counter-terrorism training involving both countries' army special operations respectively in Guangzhou, China, and Chiang Mai, Thailand. In December 2007 and December 2008, armies of China and India staged joint counter-terrorism training exercises respectively in Kunming, China and Belgaum, India. During the past two years, the Chinese Navy has held bilateral joint maritime training exercises with the navies of 14 countries, including Russia, the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Pakistan, India and South Africa. China has also conducted various forms of multilateral joint maritime training exercises with relevant countries, focusing on various tasks. In March 2007, China held the "Peace-2007" joint maritime training exercise in the Arabian Sea with seven other countries, including Pakistan. In May 2007 China and eight other

countries, including Singapore, conducted a multilateral joint maritime exercise in Singaporean waters within the framework of the Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS). In October the same year China, Australia and New Zealand staged a joint maritime search-and-rescue training exercise in the Tasman Sea.

积极开展多边或双边联合演习和训练。２００７年以来，共与２０多个国家举行了２０余次联合军事演习或综合演练。２００７年８月，在上海合作组织框架内，中国、俄罗斯、哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦６个国家，在中国新疆和俄罗斯车里雅宾斯克共同举行了以打击恐怖主义、分裂主义、极端主义为课题的联合反恐军事演习，这是人民解放军第一次在境外参加的较大规模的陆空联合演习。２００７年７月和２００８年７月，在中国广州和泰国清迈分别举行了中泰陆军特种作战反恐联合训练。２００７年１２月和２００８年１２月，在中国昆明和印度贝尔高姆地区分别举行了中印陆军反恐联合训练。两年来，中国与俄罗斯、英国、法国、美国、巴基斯坦、印度、南非等１４个国家海军举行了双边海上联合演练。中国还与有关国家举行了多种科目、多种形式的多边海上联合演练。２００７年３月，在阿拉伯海与巴基斯坦等７个国家共同举行“和平—０７”海上联合演练。５月，在新加坡附近海域与新加坡等８个国家共同举行西太平洋海军论坛多边海上联合演习。１０月，在塔斯曼海域与澳大利亚、新西兰举行三边海上联合搜救演习。

Conducting cooperation and exchanges in personnel development. China is sending an increasing number of military students overseas. In the past two years it has sent over 900 military students to more than 30 countries. Twenty military educational institutions in China have established and maintained inter-collegiate exchange relations with their counterparts in over 20 countries, including the United States, Russia, Japan and Pakistan. Meanwhile, some 4,000 military personnel from more than 130 countries have come to China to study at Chinese military educational institutions.

开展人才培养合作与交流。扩大军事留学生派遣数量，两年来向３０多个国家派出军事留学生９００余名。２０所军队院校分别与美国、俄罗斯、日本、巴基斯坦等２０多个国家的相应院校建立和保持了校际对口交流关系。共接纳１３０多个国家的４０００余名军事人员到中国军队院校学 习。

To further military exchanges and cooperation, and enhance mutual military confidence, China's Ministry of National Defense officially set up an spokesperson system in May 2008. The newly-founded Information Office of the Ministry of National Defense of the PRC releases important military information through regular or irregular press conferences and written statements.

为进一步促进军事交流与合作、增强军事互信，２００８年５月，中国国防部正式建立新闻发言人制度。新成立的国防部新闻事务局，采取定期或不定期举行发布会、书面发布等方式，发布军队的重要新闻。

XIV. Arms Control and Disarmament

十四、军控与裁军

The Chinese government has always attached importance to and been supportive of international efforts in the field of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation. China has taken concrete measures to faithfully fulfill its relevant international obligations. China is committed to, along with the international community, consolidating and strengthening the existing international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation mechanisms pursuant to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other universally recognized norms governing international relations, and to the preservation of international strategic stability and promotion of the common security of all countries.

中国政府重视并支持国际军控、裁军和防扩散努力，采取切实措施严格履行相关国际义务，致力于与国际社会一道，在遵守《联合国宪章》的宗旨和原则以及其他公认的国际关系准则、维护国际战略稳定和增进各国共同安全的基础上，巩固和加强现有国际军控、裁军和防扩散体系。

Nuclear Disarmament

核裁军

China holds that all nuclear-weapon states should make an unequivocal commitment to the thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, undertake to stop research into and development of new types of nuclear weapons, and reduce the role of nuclear weapons in their national security policy. The two countries possessing the largest nuclear arsenals bear special and primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament. They should earnestly comply with the relevant agreements already concluded, and further drastically reduce their nuclear arsenals in a verifiable and irreversible manner, so as to create the necessary conditions for the participation of other nuclear-weapon states in the process of nuclear disarmament.

中国主张所有核武器国家明确承诺全面、彻底销毁核武器，并承诺停止研发新型核武器，降低核武器在国家安全政策中的作用。两个拥有最大核武库的国家对核裁军负有特殊、优先责任，应认真履行已达成的有关协议，并以可核查、不可逆的方式进一步大幅度削减其核武库，为其他核武器国 家参与核裁军进程创造必要条件。

China supports the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, and will continue to honor its moratorium commitment on nuclear testing. China

supports the preparatory work for the entry into force of the Treaty by the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization, and has contributed to the establishment of the International Monitoring System (IMS).
中国支持《全面禁止核试验条约》早日生效，并将继续恪守“暂停试”承诺。中国支持条约组织筹委会为条约生效所作的筹备工作，积极参与国际监测系统的建设。

China has always stayed true to its commitments that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and in any circumstances, and will unconditionally not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states or in nuclear-weapon-free zones. China calls upon other nuclear-weapon states to make the same commitments and conclude an international legal instrument in this regard. China has already signed all relevant protocols which have been opened for signature of various nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties, and has reached agreement with the ASEAN on relevant issues of the Protocol of the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone. China welcomes the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia signed by the five Central Asian countries.
中国恪守在任何时候、任何情况下不首先使用核武器和无条件不对无核武器国家和无核武器区使用或威胁使用核武器的承诺，呼吁其他核武器国家也作出同样承诺并缔结相关国际法律文书。中国签署了所有已开放签署的无核武器区条约相关议定书，已与东盟就《东南亚无核武器区条约》议定书有关问题达成一致，并欢迎中亚五国签署《中亚无核武器区条约》。

China values the role of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva, and supports efforts in the CD to reach a comprehensive and balanced program of work, so as to enable the CD to start substantial work on such issues as the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT), prevention of an arms race in outer space, nuclear disarmament and security assurance to non-nuclear-weapon states.
中国重视日内瓦裁军谈判会议的作用，支持达成全面平衡的工作计划，以尽早就“禁止生产用于核武器或其他核爆炸装置裂变材料条约”、防止外空军备竞赛、核裁军、向无核武器国家提供安全保证等问题开展实质性工作。

China maintains that the global missile defense program will be detrimental to strategic balance and stability, undermine international and regional security, and have a negative impact on the process of nuclear disarmament. China pays close attention to this issue.
中国认为，全球导弹防御计划将损害战略平衡与稳定，不利于国际和地区安全，并对核裁军进程产生消极影响。中国对此表示高度关注。

Prohibition of Biological and Chemical Weapons
禁止生物、化学武器

China observes in good faith its obligations under the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), and supports the multilateral efforts aimed at strengthening the effectiveness of the Convention. China has actively participated in the meetings of the parties to the Convention and the meetings of experts in a pragmatic manner. China has already established a comprehensive legislation system for the implementation of the Convention, set up a national implementation focal point, and submitted its declarations regarding confidence-building measures to the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention in a timely fashion. China has also strengthened bio-safety, bio-security and disease surveillance, and actively carried out related international exchanges and cooperation.

中国严格履行《禁止生物武器公约》义务，支持旨在加强公约有效性的多边努力，以积极务实的态度参加公约缔约国年会和专家组会议。中国建立了较完备的履约法律体系，设立了国家履约联络点，按时向公约履约支持机构提交公约建立信任措施宣布资料，加强生物安全和疫情监控工作，积 极开展国际交流与合作。

China earnestly fulfils its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) by setting up implementation offices at both central and local levels, submitting timely and complete annual declarations, subsequent declarations regarding newly discovered chemical weapons abandoned by Japan in China and information on the national protection program. China has received more than 170 on-site inspections by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The Analytical Chemistry Research Laboratory of the Institute of Chemical Defense became the first OPCW-designated laboratory in China in 1998, followed by the Toxicant Analysis Laboratory of the Academy of Military Medical Sciences, which became an OPCW-designated laboratory in 2007. In May 2008 China and the OPCW jointly held a training course on protection and assistance in Beijing. With a view to accelerating the destruction of chemical weapons abandoned by Japan in China, China has assisted Japan in carrying out more than 100 on-site investigations, and excavated more than 40,000 items of chemical weapons abandoned by Japan. China urges Japan to earnestly implement its obligations under the Convention, and start the actual destruction of chemical weapons abandoned by Japan in China as soon as possible.

中国认真履行《禁止化学武器公约》各项义务，建立了从中央到地方的各级履约机构，按时、完整地提交各类年度宣布、新发现日本遗弃在华化学武器的后续宣布及年度国家防护方案，接待了禁化武组织对中国进行的170余次现场视察。继1998年中国防化研究院分析化学实验室成为禁化武组织首批指定实验室之后，2007年，军事医学科学院毒物分析实验室成为禁化武组织指定实验室。2008年5月，中国与禁化武组织在北京联合举办防护与援助培训班。为推动处理日本遗弃在华化武进程，中国协助日本进行了100余次现场调查，回收日本遗弃化武4万余件。中国敦促日本切实履行公约义务，尽早启动实质性销毁工作。

Non-Proliferation
防扩散

China firmly opposes the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery, and actively takes part in international non-proliferation efforts. China holds that an integrated approach should be adopted to address both the symptoms and root causes of proliferation. The international community should devote itself to building a global and regional security environment featuring stability, cooperation and mutual trust, and earnestly maintaining and strengthening the authority and effectiveness of the international non-proliferation regime. In this regard, double standards must be abandoned. All states should resort to dialogue and negotiation to resolve differences in the field of non-proliferation. The relations between non-proliferation and the peaceful use of science and technology should be properly addressed, with the aim of preserving the right of peaceful use of each state while effectively preventing WMD proliferation.
中国坚决反对大规模杀伤性武器及其运载工具扩散，积极参与国际防扩散努力。中国主张，防扩散应标本兼治，综合处理。国际社会应致力于构建一个稳定、合作与互信的全球和地区安全环境，切实维护和加强国际防扩散体系的权威性和有效性，摒弃双重标准。应坚持通过对话和谈判处理有关分歧，并妥善处理防扩散与和平利用科学技术之间的关系，既确保各国和平利用的权利，又有效防止扩散。

China has joined all international treaties and international organizations in the field of non-proliferation. It attaches great importance to the role of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in preventing the proliferation of WMD. China supports the role played by the UN in the field of non-proliferation, and has conscientiously implemented the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council.
中国参加了防扩散领域所有的国际条约和相关国际组织，高度重视《不扩散核武器条约》、《禁止生物武器公约》和《禁止化学武器公约》在防止大规模杀伤性武器扩散方面发挥的重要作用。中国支持联合国在防扩散领域发挥应有的作用，认真执行安理会相关决议。

China is dedicated to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and firmly promotes the Six-Party Talks process on that issue. China facilitated the adoption of "Initial Actions for the Implementation of the Joint Statement" and the "Second-Phase Actions for the Implementation of the Joint Statement" respectively in February and October 2007.
中国致力于实现朝鲜半岛无核化，坚定推动朝鲜半岛核问题六方会谈进程，推动六方会谈于2007年2月和10月分别通过《落实共同声明起步行动》共同文件和《落实共同声明第二阶段行动》共同文件。

China maintains that the Iranian nuclear issue should be resolved peacefully by political and diplomatic means. China has participated in the meetings of foreign ministers or political directors of the ministries of foreign affairs, and hosted a meeting of political directors of the ministries of foreign affairs of those six countries in Shanghai in April 2008. China has also actively taken part in the deliberation on the Iranian nuclear issue at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the UN Security Council, playing a constructive role.

中国主张通过政治和外交途径和平解决伊朗核问题。中国多次参加伊朗核问题六国机制外长和政治总司长会议，并于2008年4月在上海主办伊朗核问题六国政治总司长会议。中国还积极参与国际原子能机构和联合国安理会审议伊朗核问题的进程，发挥了建设性作用。

China attaches great importance to non-proliferation export control, and has established a comprehensive legal system for export control of nuclear, biological, chemical and missile and related dual-use items and technologies. China has also constantly updated these laws and regulations in light of its international obligations and the need for export control. China amended the Regulations of the PRC on the Control of Nuclear Exports in November 2006, the Regulations of the PRC on the Control of Dual-Use Nuclear Items and Related Technologies Exports in January2007 and its Control List in July of the same year. China has spared no effort in strengthening law enforcement in the field of non-proliferation export control.

中国高度重视防扩散出口管制工作，已建立起一套涵盖核、生物、化学、导弹及相关两用物项和技术的完备的出口管制法规体系，并根据承担的国际义务和出口管制工作的需要，不断对有关法规进行更新。2006年11月，修订了《中华人民共和国核出口管制条例》。2007年1月，修订了《中华人民共和国核两用品及相关技术出口管制条例》。7月，修订了《核两用品及相关技术出口管制清单》。中国不断采取措施，加强防扩散出口管制执 法。

China values and actively carries out international exchanges and cooperation in the field of non-proliferation and export control. China has held regular arms control and non-proliferation consultations with a dozen countries and the EU, and non-proliferation dialogues with NATO. China also maintains dialogues and exchanges with multinational export control regimes such as the Australia Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement.

中国重视并积极开展防扩散和出口管制领域的国际交流与合作，与10余个国家和欧盟建立了军控和防扩散磋商机制，与北约开展了防扩散对话，与“澳大利亚集团”、“瓦森纳安排”等多国出口管制机制保持着对话与交流。

China supports the objectives and principles of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. As one of the original partners of the Initiative, China has taken part in all meetings of the partners. In December 2007 China and the United States jointly held a

workshop in Beijing on radiation emergency response within the framework of the Initiative.
中国支持“打击核恐怖主义全球倡议”的目标和原则，是“倡议”创始伙伴国，参加了历次伙伴国会议。2007年12月，中国与美国在“倡议”框架下在北京联合举办了放射性材料搜寻研讨会。

Prevention of the Introduction of Weapons and an Arms Race in Outer Space
防止外空武器化和外空军备竞赛

The Chinese government has all along advocated the peaceful use of outer space, and opposed the introduction of weapons and an arms race in outer space. The existing international legal instruments concerning outer space are not sufficient to effectively prevent the spread of weapons to outer space. The international community should negotiate and conclude a new international legal instrument to close the loopholes in the existing legal system concerning outer space.
中国政府一贯主张和平利用外空，反对外空武器化和外空军备竞赛。现有关于外空的国际法律文书不足以有效防止外空武器化。国际社会应谈判缔结一项新的国际法律文书，弥补现有外空法律体系的漏洞。

In February 2008 China and Russia jointly submitted to the CD a draft Treaty on the Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space and the Threat or Use of Force against Outer Space Objects. China hopes that the CD will start substantial discussions on the draft as soon as possible, and negotiate and conclude the Treaty at an early date.
2008年2月，中国与俄罗斯共同向日内瓦裁军谈判会议提交了“防止在外空放置武器、对外空物体使用或威胁使用武力条约”草案，希望尽快就这一草案开展实质性讨论，并早日谈判缔结。

Conventional Arms Control
常规武器军控

China has earnestly fulfilled its obligations under the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Protocols. It has taken concrete measures to ensure that its anti-personnel landmines in service meet the relevant technical requirements of the Amended Protocol on Landmines. China actively participates in the work of the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Cluster Munitions. China is also continuing its preparations for ratifying the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War. China has continuously taken an active part in international humanitarian de-mining assistance. In the past two years, it has held de-mining training courses for Angola, Mozambique, Chad, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, and both northern and southern Sudan. China has also donated de-mining equipment to the above-mentioned countries and Egypt, and provided Peru, Ecuador and Ethiopia with mine eradication funds.

中国认真履行《特定常规武器公约》及其附加议定书各项义务，采取切实措施确保现役杀伤人员地雷达到经修订的《地雷议定书》有关技术要求，积极参与集束弹药问题政府专家组谈判工作，继续开展公约所附《战争遗留爆炸物议定书》批约筹备工作。中国继续积极参与国际人道主义扫雷援助，两年来分别为安哥拉、莫桑比克、乍得、布隆迪、几内亚比绍以及苏丹北南方培训扫雷技术人员，并无偿向上述国家和埃及捐赠扫雷器材，向秘鲁、厄瓜多尔、埃塞俄比亚提供地雷行动资金。

China has actively participated in the international efforts to combat the illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). It has conscientiously implemented the UN Program of Action (PoA) on SALW and the International Instrument on Identifying and Tracing Illicit SALW. China has issued and implemented new detailed rules on SALW markings, and has taken part in the work of the UN GGE on an "Arms Trade Treaty."
中国积极参与打击轻小武器非法贸易的国际努力，认真落实联合国轻小武器《行动纲领》与《识别和追查非法轻小武器国际文书》，制订实施了轻小武器标志细则。中国派专家参加了联合国“武器贸易条约”问题政府专家组工作。

Transparency in Military Expenditures and Registration of Transfer of Conventional Arms
军费透明和常规武器转让登记

China attaches great importance to military transparency, and makes unremitting efforts to enhance military transparency and promote mutual trust with other countries in the military sphere. In 2007 China joined the UN Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures, and reports annually to the UN the basic data of its military expenditures for the latest fiscal year.
中国一贯重视军事透明度问题，在提高军事透明度、增进与世界各国军事互信方面作出了不懈努力。中国自2007年起开始参加联合国军费透明制度，向联合国提交上一财政年度的军事开支基本数据。

China has made important contributions to the establishment and development of the UN Register of Conventional Arms. After the Register was established, China provided the Register with annual data on imports and exports of conventional arms in the seven categories covered by the Register. However, since 1996 a particular country has provided data on its arms sales to Taiwan to the Register, which contradicts the spirit of the relevant Resolutions of the UN General Assembly as well as the objectives and principles of the Register. China was impelled to suspend its submission of data to the Register. Since the country concerned has stopped the above-mentioned act, China has resumed, since 2007,submitting data annually to the Register on imports and exports of conventional arms in the seven categories.

中国对联合国常规武器登记册的建立和发展作出了重要贡献。登记册建立后，中国每年向登记册提供七大类常规武器的进出口情况。由于个别国家自1996年起向登记册提供其向台湾出售武器的情况，违背了联大有关决议的精神及登记册的宗旨和原则，曾迫使中方暂停登记。鉴于有关国家已停止上述做法，中国从2007年起恢复向登记册提供七大类常规武器的进出口情况。