China’s National Defense in 2006
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Preface 前 言

To uphold world peace, promote common development and seek cooperation and win-win is the common wish of the people around the world and an irresistible trend of our times. Committed to peace, development and cooperation, China pursues a road of peaceful development, and endeavors to build, together with other countries, a harmonious world of enduring peace and common prosperity.
维护世界和平，促进共同发展，谋求合作共赢，是各国人民的共同愿望，也是不可抗拒的当今时代潮流。中国高举和平、发展、合作的旗帜，坚持走和平发展道路，与世界各国一道，共同致力于建设一个持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界。

Never before has China been so closely bound up with the rest of the world as it is today. The Chinese government works to advance both the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and the common interests of the peoples of the rest of the world, and pursues a defense policy which is purely defensive in nature. China's national defense, in keeping with and contributing to the country's development and security strategies, aims at maintaining national security and unity, and ensuring the realization of the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way. China is determined to remain a staunch force for global peace, security and stability.
中国与世界从未像今天这样紧密相连。中国政府把中国人民的根本利益与各国人民的共同利益结合起来，坚持奉行防御性的国防政策。中国的国防服从和服务于国家发展战略和安全战略，旨在维护国家安全统一，确保实现全面建设小康社会的宏伟目标。中国永远是维护世界和平、安全、稳定的坚定力量。

China's national defense and military modernization, conducted on the basis of steady economic development, is the requirement of keeping up with new trends in the global revolution and development in military affairs, and of maintaining China's national security and development. China will not engage in any arms race or pose a military threat to any other country. At the new stage in the new century, we will take the scientific development outlook as an important guiding principle for the building of national defense and military affairs, vigorously advance the revolution in military affairs with Chinese features, and strive to realize an all-round, coordinated and sustainable development in our country's national defense and military capabilities.
中国在经济不断发展的基础上推进国防和军队现代化，是适应世界新军事变革发展趋势、维护国家安全和发展利益的需要。中国不会与任何国家进行军备竞赛，不会对任何国家构成军事威胁。新世纪新阶段，中国把科学发展观作为国防和军队建设的重要指导方针，积极推进中国特色军事变革，努力实现国防和军队建设全面协调可持续发展。

I. The Security Environment
一、安全形势

Peace and development remain the principal themes in today's world, and the overall international security environment remains stable. But, uncertainties and destabilizing factors are on the increase, and new challenges and threats are continuously emerging.

和平与发展仍然是当今时代的主题。国际安全形势总体稳定的基本态势进一步发展，但不稳定不确定因素也在增多，新挑战新威胁不断出现。

World peace and security face more opportunities than challenges. The world is at a critical stage, moving toward multi-polarity. Progress is expected in addressing the serious imbalances in the international strategic alignment. The major international forces compete with and hold each other in check. But, they also maintain coordination and practical cooperation in their mutual relationships, and draw on each other's strengths. Some major developing countries and regional groupings have grown in power, and the developing world as a whole is becoming stronger. Economic globalization accelerates and science and technology make rapid progress; there are profound changes in the international division of labor, global and regional economic cooperation is being vigorously promoted, leading to increasing interdependence among countries. More dialogues are being conducted on traditional security issues, and cooperation in non-traditional security is developing in depth. To address development and security issues through coordination, cooperation and multilateral mechanism is the preferred approach of the international community. The United Nations' status and role in world affairs are being upheld and strengthened. World wars or all-out confrontation between major countries are avoidable for the foreseeable future.
世界和平与安全面临的机遇大于挑战。世界格局处于向多极化过渡的重要时期，国际战略力量对比严重失衡的局面有望改善。各主要力量既相互牵制和竞争，又相互协调、彼此借重和务实合作。一些发展中大国和区域集团实力增强，发展中国家整体力量上升。经济全球化趋势深入发展，科技进步突飞猛进，国际分工体系深刻变动，全球和区域经济合作生机勃勃，国家间相互依存的利益关系逐步加深。传统安全领域的对话不断增多，非传统安全领域的合作深入发展。各国更加重视通过国际协调合作和多边机制解决发展和安全问题。联合国在国际事务中的地位和作用得到维护和加强。世界大战和大国全面对抗在较长时期内可以避免。

The international community is increasingly facing comprehensive, diverse and complex security threats. The world is not yet peaceful. Political, economic and security problems and geographical, ethnic and religious contradictions are interconnected and complex. Hegemonism and power politics remain key factors undermining international security. Non-traditional security threats present greater danger, and local turmoil caused by war is on and off, and some hotspots cannot be removed in a short time. The impact of economic globalization is spreading into the political, security and social fields. Global economic development is uneven, and the gap between the North and the South is widening. Security issues related to energy, resources, finance, information and international shipping routes are mounting. International terrorist forces remain active, shocking terrorist acts keep occurring. Natural disasters, serious communicable diseases, environmental degradation, international crime and other transnational problems are becoming more damaging in nature.
国际社会面临的安全威胁日趋综合化、多样化和复杂化，天下仍不太平。国际政治、经济、安全矛盾以及地缘、民族和宗教等矛盾错综复杂，霸权主义和强权政治仍是影响国际安全的重要因素，非传统安全威胁更加突出，局部战乱时起时伏，一些地区热点短期内难以消解。经济全球化的影响从经济领域向政治、安全和社会领域

扩展，世界经济发展不平衡，南北差距继续扩大，能源资源、金融、信息和运输通道等方面的安全问题上升。国际恐怖势力依然猖獗，重大恐怖事件不断发生。自然灾害、严重疫病、环境恶化、国际犯罪等跨国性问题危害越来越大。

A revolution in military affairs is developing in depth worldwide. Military competition based on informationization is intensifying. There has not been major change in the imbalances in relative military strength. Some developed countries have increased their input into the military and speeded up R&D of high-tech weaponry to gain military superiority. Many developing countries are also upgrading their armaments and modernizing their military forces. The situation regarding the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction remains grave and complex. The international non-proliferation regime faces major challenges. The practice of a small number of countries that have intensified their military alliances and resorted to force or threats of force in international affairs has shown new developments, which hinder efforts to improve international security.
世界新军事变革向纵深发展，以信息化为主要特征的军事竞争加剧，军事力量对比失衡的局面没有明显改变。一些发达国家加大军事投入，加快研发高新武器装备，抢占新的军事制高点。许多发展中国家也在更新武器装备，加强军队现代化建设。防止大规模杀伤性武器扩散形势严峻复杂，国际防扩散机制面临重大挑战。少数国家强化军事同盟、在国际事务中使用武力或以武力相威胁的做法有新的发展，不利于国际安全形势的改善。

The overall security environment in the Asia-Pacific region remains stable. The regional economy maintains an unprecedented strong momentum of growth, and a framework of open and mutually beneficial cooperation based on equality and in diversified forms is taking shape in the region. Multilateral security dialogue and cooperation are being enhanced. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has entered a new stage of substantive growth, contributing to the establishment of a new mode of state-to-state relations. ASEAN has made steady progress in community-building and in talks on establishing free trade areas with other countries. East Asian cooperation, which is conducted mainly through the ASEAN plus China, Japan and the ROK (10+3) channel, has expanded in scope and its institutional building is improving constantly, continuing to play a major role in promoting peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. The East Asia Summit has provided a new platform for East Asian cooperation. Moreover, significant progress has been made in South Asian regional cooperation. There is improvement in the relations between India and Pakistan.
世界新军事变革向纵深发展，以信息化为主要特征的军事竞争加剧，军事力量对比失衡的局面没有明显改变。一些发达国家加大军事投入，加快研发高新武器装备，抢占新的军事制高点。许多发展中国家也在更新武器装备，加强军队现代化建设。防止大规模杀伤性武器扩散形势严峻复杂，国际防扩散机制面临重大挑战。少数国家强化军事同盟、在国际事务中使用武力或以武力相威胁的做法有新的发展，不利于国际安全形势的改善。

There are growing complexities in the Asia-Pacific security environment. There is a new adjustment going on in the strategic alignment and relations among major countries in the

region, and new changes have occurred in the hotspots in the region. The United States is accelerating its realignment of military deployment to enhance its military capability in the Asia-Pacific region. The United States and Japan are strengthening their military alliance in pursuit of operational integration. Japan seeks to revise its constitution and exercise collective self-defense. Its military posture is becoming more external-oriented. The DPRK has launched missile tests and conducted a nuclear test. Thus, the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia has become more complex and challenging. Iraq and Afghanistan continue to face turbulence. The Middle East has become more volatile. A settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue is not yet in sight. Territorial disputes, conflicting claims over maritime rights and interests, and ethnic and religious discords undermine trust and cooperation among states. The threat of terrorism, separatism and extremism remains serious. In addition, some countries face growing internal problems caused by social and economic transition.
亚太地区安全中的复杂因素继续增多。战略力量和大国关系开始新的调整，热点问题有新的变化。美国加快调整军事部署，增强在亚太地区的军事能力。美日强化军事同盟，推进军事一体化。日本谋求修改和平宪法和行使集体自卫权，军事外向化趋势明显。朝鲜试射导弹，进行核试验，朝鲜半岛和东北亚局势更趋复杂严峻。伊拉克、阿富汗局势仍然动荡，中东形势更加复杂。解决伊朗核问题进程曲折。领土和海洋权益争端、民族和宗教纠纷仍影响着国家间的互信与合作。恐怖主义、分裂主义、极端主义威胁依然严峻。一些国家经济社会发展进入转型期，内部矛盾趋于上升。

China's overall security environment remains sound. China is committed to building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way and a socialist harmonious society, and it enjoys steady economic growth, political stability, ethnic harmony and social progress. Its overall national strength has considerably increased, as has its international standing and influence. China's practical cooperation with major countries continues to grow, its friendly relations with its neighboring countries have developed steadily, and it is forging strong ties with other developing countries. This has given rise to a new relationship of mutual benefit and win-win between China and other countries. The Chinese government has taken a number of significant measures to improve relations across the Taiwan Straits, thus promoting cross-Straits relations toward peace and stability.
中国的安全环境总体有利。中国致力于全面建设小康社会和构建社会主义和谐社会，经济发展、政治稳定、民族团结、社会进步的局面得到巩固，综合国力显著提升，国际地位和国际影响提高。中国与主要大国的务实合作继续发展，与周边国家的睦邻友好不断推进，与广大发展中国家的全面交往深入发展，与各国互利共赢的格局逐步形成。中国政府采取一系列改善和发展台湾海峡两岸关系的重大措施，推动两岸关系形势朝着和平稳定方向发展。

However, China's security still faces challenges that must not be neglected. The growing interconnections between domestic and international factors and interconnected traditional and non-traditional factors have made maintaining national security a more challenging task. The struggle to oppose and contain the separatist forces for "Taiwan independence" and their activities remains a hard one. By pursuing a radical policy for

"Taiwan independence," the Taiwan authorities aim at creating "de jure Taiwan independence" through "constitutional reform, " thus still posing a grave threat to China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as to peace and stability across the Taiwan Straits and in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. The United States has reiterated many times that it will adhere to the "one China" policy and honor the three joint communiqués between China and the United States. But, it continues to sell advanced weapons to Taiwan, and has strengthened its military ties with Taiwan. A small number of countries have stirred up a racket about a "China threat," and intensified their preventive strategy against China and strove to hold its progress in check. Complex and sensitive historical and current issues in China's surrounding areas still affect its security environment.
但是，中国的安全仍面临不容忽视的挑战。国内和国际因素关联性增强，传统和非传统安全因素相互交织，维护国家安全的难度加大。反对和遏制“台独”分裂势力及其活动的斗争复杂严峻。台湾当局实行激进“台独”路线，加紧通过推动所谓“宪政改造”谋求“台湾法理独立”，对中国的主权和领土完整、台海及亚太地区的和平稳定构成严重威胁。美国多次重申坚持一个中国政策、遵守中美三个联合公报、反对“台独”的立场，但是美国继续向台湾出售先进军事装备，并与台湾加强军事联系和往来。少数国家炒作“中国威胁论”，加强对中国的战略防范与牵制。周边复杂而敏感的历史和现实问题，仍对中国的安全环境产生影响。

China persists in continuing its peaceful development road. Balancing developments in both domestic and international situations, it is well prepared to respond to complexities in the international security environment. Guided by a security strategy of promoting both development and security, China strives to build a socialist harmonious society at home and a harmonious world to ensure both its overall national security and enduring peace in the world. It endeavors to enhance both development and security, both internal security and external security and both traditional security and non-traditional security; works to uphold its sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity and promote national development; and strives to sustain the important period of strategic opportunity for national development. China is committed to fostering a cooperative relationship of mutual benefit and win-win with other countries and working with them to promote common security.
中国坚持走和平发展道路，统筹国内国际两个大局，妥善应对纷繁复杂的国际安全形势。中国依据发展与安全相统一的安全战略思想，对内努力构建社会主义和谐社会，对外积极推动建设和谐世界，谋求国家综合安全和世界持久和平；统筹发展与安全、内部安全与外部安全、传统安全与非传统安全，维护国家主权、统一和领土完整，维护国家发展利益，维护国家发展的重要战略机遇期；努力构建互利共赢的合作关系，促进与其他国家的共同安全。

II. National Defense Policy
二、国防政策

China pursues a national defense policy which is purely defensive in nature. China's national defense provides the guarantee for maintaining China's security and unity, and realizing the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way. To

build a powerful and fortified national defense is a strategic task of China's modernization drive.
中国奉行防御性的国防政策。中国的国防，是维护国家安全统一，确保实现全面建设小康社会目标的重要保障。建立强大巩固的国防是中国现代化建设的战略任务。

China pursues a three-step development strategy in modernizing its national defense and armed forces, in accordance with the state's overall plan to realize modernization. The first step is to lay a solid foundation by 2010, the second is to make major progress around 2020, and the third is to basically reach the strategic goal of building informationized armed forces and being capable of winning informationized wars by the mid-21st century.[i]
依据国家总体规划，国防和军队现代化建设实行三步走的发展战略，在2010年前打下坚实基础，2020年前后有一个较大的发展，到21世纪中叶基本实现建设信息化军队、打赢信息化战争的战略目标。

China's national defense policy for the new stage in the new century is defined as follows:
新世纪新阶段中国的国防政策，主要包括以下内容：

- Upholding national security and unity, and ensure the interests of national development. This includes guarding against and resisting aggression, defending against violation of China's territorial sea and air space, and borders; opposing and containing the separatist forces for "Taiwan independence" and their activities, taking precautions against and cracking down on terrorism, separatism and extremism in all forms. The People's Liberation Army (PLA) is dedicated to performing its historical missions for the new stage in the new century, namely, providing an important source of strength for consolidating the ruling position of the Communist Party of China (CPC), providing a solid security guarantee for sustaining the important period of strategic opportunity for national development, providing a strong strategic support for safeguarding national interests, and playing a major role in maintaining world peace and promoting common development. It improves its capabilities of countering various security threats, accomplishes diversified military tasks, and ensures that it can effectively respond to crises, maintain peace, deter and win wars under complex circumstances.
  维护国家安全统一，保障国家发展利益。防备和抵抗侵略，确保国家领海、领空和边境不受侵犯。反对和遏制“台独”分裂势力及其活动，防范和打击一切形式的恐怖主义、分裂主义和极端主义。人民解放军坚决履行新世纪新阶段的历史使命，为中国共产党巩固执政地位提供重要的力量保证，为维护国家发展的重要战略机遇期提供坚强的安全保障，为维护国家利益提供有力的战略支撑，为维护世界和平与促进共同发展发挥重要作用，不断提高应对多种安全威胁、完成多样化军事任务的能力，确保能够在各种复杂形势下有效应对危机、维护和平，遏制战争、打赢战争。

- Achieving the all-round, coordinated and sustainable development of China's national defense and armed forces. China pursues a policy of coordinated development of national defense and economy. It keeps the modernization of China's national defense and armed forces as an integral part of its social and economic development, so as to ensure that the modernization of its national defense and armed forces advance in step with the national modernization drive. China works in a comprehensive way to ensure that its armed forces are revolutionary in nature, modernized and regularized. It strives to ensure coordination between the revolution in military affairs with Chinese features and preparations for military struggle, mechanization and informationization, combat force building of services and arms, current and long-term development, and efforts devoted to the main and secondary strategic directions. China works to deepen the adjustment and reform of its military organizations and structures, as well as policies and systems, address deep-seated impediments and problems in its military structures and mechanisms which hinder the development of its armed forces, boost innovation in its military organizational structure and military management, and improve efficiency in its military modernization drive.
实现国防和军队建设全面协调可持续发展。坚持国防建设与经济建设协调发展的方针，把国防和军队现代化建设融入经济社会发展体系之中，使国防和军队现代化进程与国家现代化进程相一致。全面加强军队的革命化现代化正规化建设，科学统筹中国特色军事变革与军事斗争准备、机械化建设与信息化建设、诸军兵种作战力量建设、当前建设与长远发展、主要战略方向建设与其他战略方向建设。深化体制编制和政策制度调整改革，注重解决体制机制上制约军队发展的深层次矛盾和问题，着力推进军事组织体制创新和军事管理创新，提高军队现代化建设的效益。

- Enhancing the performance of the armed forces with informationization as the major measuring criterion. The PLA, taking mechanization as the foundation and informationization as the driving force, promotes the composite development of informationization and mechanization to achieve overall capability improvement in the fields of firepower, assault, mobility, protection and information. The PLA pursues a strategy of strengthening itself by means of science and technology, and works to accelerate change in the generating mode of war fighting capabilities by drawing on scientific and technological advances. The PLA seeks to raise its capabilities of independent innovation in weaponry and equipment, as well as defense-related science and technology, and strives to make major breakthroughs in some basic, pioneering and technological fields of strategic importance. It is stepping up its efforts to build a joint operational command system, training system and support system for fighting informationized wars and enhance the building of systems integration of services and arms. The PLA is carrying out a strategic project for training a large contingent of new-type and high-caliber military personnel suited to the task of informationization of the armed forces and competent for operational tasks under conditions of informationization. The PLA is also working to make its training more technology-intensive and innovative in training programs, means and methods.
加强以信息化为主要标志的军队质量建设。坚持以机械化为基础，以信息化为主导，推进信息化机械化复合发展，实现军队火力、突击力、机动能力、防护

能力和信息能力整体提高。实施科技强军战略，依靠科技进步加快战斗力生成模式的转变。提高武器装备和国防科技的自主创新能力，力争在一些基础性、前沿性、战略性技术领域取得重大突破。加紧构建适应信息化战争需要的联合作战指挥体制、训练体制和保障体制，加强诸军兵种的综合集成建设。实施人才战略工程，培养大批适应军队信息化建设、胜任信息化条件下作战任务的高素质新型军事人才。提高训练的科技含量，创新训练内容、方式和手段。

- Implementing the military strategy of active defense. The PLA ensures that it is well prepared for military struggle, with winning local wars under conditions of informationization and enhancing national sovereignty, security, and interests of development as its objective. It will upgrade and develop the strategic concept of people's war, and work for close coordination between military struggle and political, economic, diplomatic, cultural and legal endeavors, uses strategies and tactics in a comprehensive way, and takes the initiative to prevent and defuse crises and deter conflicts and wars. The PLA will establish step by step a modern national defense mobilization system that is centralized and unified, well structured, rapid in reaction, and authoritative and efficient. Taking joint operations as the basic form, the PLA aims to bring the operational strengths of different services and arms into full play. The Army aims at moving from regional defense to trans-regional mobility, and improving its capabilities in air-ground integrated operations, long-distance maneuvers, rapid assaults and special operations. The Navy aims at gradual extension of the strategic depth for offshore defensive operations and enhancing its capabilities in integrated maritime operations and nuclear counterattacks. The Air Force aims at speeding up its transition from territorial air defense to both offensive and defensive operations, and increasing its capabilities in the areas of air strike, air and missile defense, early warning and reconnaissance, and strategic projection. The Second Artillery Force aims at progressively improving its force structure of having both nuclear and conventional missiles, and raising its capabilities in strategic deterrence and conventional strike under conditions of informationization.
贯彻积极防御的军事战略方针。立足于打赢信息化条件下的局部战争，着眼维护国家主权、安全和发展利益的需要，做好军事斗争准备。创新发展人民战争的战略思想，坚持军事斗争与政治、经济、外交、文化、法律等各领域的斗争密切配合，综合运用各种手段和策略，主动预防、化解危机，遏制冲突和战争的爆发。逐步建立集中统一、结构合理、反应迅速、权威高效的现代国防动员体系。以联合作战为基本作战形式，发挥诸军兵种作战优长。陆军逐步推进由区域防卫型向全域机动型转变，提高空地一体、远程机动、快速突击和特种作战能力。海军逐步增大近海防御的战略纵深，提高海上综合作战能力和核反击能力。空军加快由国土防空型向攻防兼备型转变，提高空中打击、防空反导、预警侦察和战略投送能力。第二炮兵逐步完善核常兼备的力量体系，提高信息化条件下的战略威慑和常规打击能力。

- Pursuing a self-defensive nuclear strategy. China's nuclear strategy is subject to the state's nuclear policy and military strategy. Its fundamental goal is to deter other countries from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against China. China

remains firmly committed to the policy of no first use of nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances. It unconditionally undertakes not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states or nuclear-weapon-free zones, and stands for the comprehensive prohibition and complete elimination of nuclear weapons. China upholds the principles of counterattack in self-defense and limited development of nuclear weapons, and aims at building a lean and effective nuclear force capable of meeting national security needs. It endeavors to ensure the security and reliability of its nuclear weapons and maintains a credible nuclear deterrent force. China's nuclear force is under the direct command of the Central Military Commission (CMC). China exercises great restraint in developing its nuclear force. It has never entered into and will never enter into a nuclear arms race with any other country.
坚持自卫防御的核战略。中国的核战略贯彻国家的核政策和军事战略，根本目标是遏制他国对中国使用或威胁使用核武器。中国始终奉行在任何时候、任何情况下都不首先使用核武器的政策，无条件地承诺不对无核武器国家和无核武器区使用或威胁使用核武器，主张全面禁止和彻底销毁核武器。中国坚持自卫反击和有限发展的原则，着眼于建设一支满足国家安全需要的精干有效的核力量，确保核武器的安全性、可靠性，保持核力量的战略威慑作用。中国的核力量由中央军事委员会直接指挥。中国发展核力量是极为克制的，过去没有、将来也不会与任何国家进行核军备竞赛。

- Fostering a security environment conducive to China's peaceful development. China maintains military contacts with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and develops cooperative military relations that are non-aligned, non-confrontational and not directed against any third party. China takes part in international security cooperation, strengthens strategic coordination and consultation with major powers and neighboring countries, and conducts bilateral or multilateral joint military exercises. It promotes the establishment of just and effective collective security mechanisms and military confidence-building mechanisms, and works with other countries to prevent conflicts and wars. China stands for effective disarmament and arms control that are just, reasonable, comprehensive and balanced in nature. China opposes nuclear proliferation, and endeavors to advance the process of international nuclear disarmament. China observes the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, honors its international obligations, and participates in UN peacekeeping operations, international counter-terrorism cooperation and international disaster relief operations. It plays an active part in maintaining global and regional peace and stability.
营造有利于国家和平发展的安全环境。按照和平共处五项原则开展对外军事交往，发展不结盟、不对抗、不针对第三方的军事合作关系。参与国际安全合作，加强与主要大国和周边国家的战略协作和磋商，开展双边或多边联合军事演习，推动建立公平、有效的集体安全机制和军事互信机制，共同防止冲突和战争。支持按照公正、合理、全面、均衡的原则，实现有效裁军和军备控制，反对核扩散，推进国际核裁军进程。遵守联合国宪章的宗旨和原则，履行国际义

务，参加联合国维和行动、国际反恐合作和救灾行动，为维护世界和地区和平稳定发挥积极作用。

III. China's Leadership and Administration System for National Defense
三、国防领导管理体制

China has established and keeps improving a leadership and administration system for national defense in accordance with the Constitution, the National Defense Law and other relevant laws. The state exercises unified leadership over national defense activities. China's armed forces are under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC). The Central Military Commission (CMC) of the CPC and that of the People's Republic of China (PRC) are completely the same in their composition and in their function of exercising leadership over the armed forces. The CMC chairman has overall responsibility for its work.
中国根据宪法、国防法及其他有关法律，建立和完善国防领导管理体制。国家对国防活动实行统一的领导。中国的武装力量受中国共产党领导。党的中央军事委员会和国家的中央军事委员会，组成人员和对军队的领导职能完全一致。中央军委实行主席负责制。

The National People's Congress (NPC) elects the chairman of the CMC of the PRC and, upon nomination by the chairman, decides on the choice of all other members of the CMC. The NPC decides on war and peace and exercises other functions and powers relating to national defense as prescribed by the Constitution. When the NPC is in recess, its Standing Committee decides on the proclamation of a state of war, decides on the general or partial mobilization of the country, and exercises other functions and powers relating to national defense as prescribed by the Constitution. The president of the PRC, in pursuance of the decisions of the NPC and its Standing Committee, may proclaim a state of war, issue mobilization orders, and exercise other functions and powers relating to national defense as prescribed by the Constitution.
全国人民代表大会选举国家中央军委主席，根据中央军委主席的提名，决定中央军委其他组成人员的人选；决定战争和和平的问题，并行使宪法规定的国防方面的其他职权。全国人大常委会在全国人民代表大会闭会期间决定战争状态的宣布，决定全国总动员或者局部动员，并行使宪法规定的国防方面的其他职权。国家主席根据全国人大及其常委会的决定，宣布战争状态，发布动员令，并行使宪法规定的国防方面的其他职权。

The State Council directs and administers national defense building in the following areas: making national defense development programs and plans, formulating principles, policies and administrative regulations for defense building, administering defense expenditure and assets, directing and administering national defense scientific research and production, directing and administering work related to mobilization of the national economy, mobilization of people's armed forces, people's air defense and national defense traffic, directing and administering the work of supporting the military and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs, as well as the resettlement of servicemen discharged from active service. It also directs national defense

education and, jointly with the CMC, the building of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force (PAPF) and the militia, the work concerning enlistment and reserve service, and the administration of border, coastal and air defenses, and exercises other functions and powers relating to national defense building as prescribed by law. Under the State Council are the Ministry of National Defense (MND) and other departments concerning national defense building.
国务院领导和管理国防建设事业，编制国防建设发展规划和计划，制定国防建设方面的方针、政策和行政法规，管理国防经费和国防资产，领导和管理国防科研生产，领导和管理国民经济动员工作和人民武装动员、人民防空、国防交通等方面的有关工作，领导和管理拥军优属和退役军人安置工作，领导国防教育工作，与中央军委共同领导人民武装警察部队、民兵的建设和征兵、预备役工作以及边防、海防、空防的管理工作，并行使法律规定的与国防建设事业有关的其他职权。国务院设有国防部以及其他与国防建设事业有关的部门。

The CMC directs and exercises unified command of China's armed forces. It has the following functions and powers: deciding on the military strategy and operational guidelines of the armed forces, directing and administering the building of the PLA, submitting proposals related to national defense to the NPC or its Standing Committee, formulating military regulations, issuing decisions and orders, deciding on the structure and organization of the PLA, appointing and removing, training, evaluating, and rewarding and punishing members of the armed forces, approving systems and development programs and plans for weaponry and equipment, and exercising other functions and powers as prescribed by law.
中央军委领导和统一指挥全国武装力量，决定军事战略和武装力量的作战方针，领导和管理人民解放军的建设，向全国人大或者全国人大常委会提出议案，制定军事法规，发布决定和命令，决定人民解放军的体制和编制，任免、培训、考核和奖惩武装力量成员，批准武器装备体制和发展规划、计划，并行使法律规定的其他职权。

The PLA's General Staff Headquarters, General Political Department, General Logistics Department and General Armaments Department are departments of the CMC respectively responsible for military, political, logistical and equipment work. The General Staff Headquarters organizes and directs the development of China's armed forces, and organizes and commands their military operations. Under it are departments in charge of operations, intelligence, communications, military training and arms, adjutant and force structure, mobilization, electronic countermeasures, Army aviation, foreign affairs, etc. Its main functions and powers are to put forward proposals on major issues of military building and operations, organize and exercise strategic command, formulate programs, rules and regulations for military work, and organize and direct war preparations, as well as military training and mobilization. The General Political Department administers the armed forces' Party work, and organizes their political work. Under it are departments in charge of Party affairs, personnel, publicity, security, discipline inspection, civil-military affairs, etc. Its main responsibilities are to ensure the armed forces' compliance with and implementation of the lines, principles and policies of the Party and the Constitution and laws of the state, draw up general and specific policies

for political work, formulate rules and regulations for political work, and make arrangements for, supervise and provide guidance to the political work of the armed forces. The General Logistics Department administers the logistical work of the armed forces. Under it are departments in charge of financial matters, quartermaster materials and petroleum, oils and lubricants, health administration, military transportation, capital construction and barracks, auditing, etc. Its main responsibilities are to formulate programs, rules and regulations for logistical construction, deploy logistical forces, organize logistical mobilization and provide logistical support, carry out the application, allocation, budgeting and final accounting of military expenditure, and conduct material procurement. The General Armaments Department administers the provision of equipment for the armed forces. Under it are departments in charge of overall planning, equipment for all services and arms, procurement for Army's military equipment R&D, general-purpose equipment support, electronic information infrastructure, etc. Its main responsibilities are to formulate strategies, programs and plans, policies, and rules and regulations for equipment development, organize equipment R&D, experimentation, procurement, combat service, maintenance and support, and administer the PLA's funds for equipment buildup.
人民解放军总参谋部、总政治部、总后勤部、总装备部，是中央军委的军事、政治、后勤、装备工作机关。总参谋部组织领导全国武装力量军事建设和组织指挥全国武装力量军事行动，设有作战、情报、通信、军训和兵种、军务、动员、电子对抗、陆军航空兵、外事等部门，主要职权是提出军事建设和军事斗争重大问题的建议，组织实施战略指挥，拟制军事工作规划和法规，组织领导战备工作、军事训练和动员工作等。总政治部负责管理全军党的工作，组织进行政治工作，设有组织、干部、宣传、保卫、纪律检查、群众工作等部门，主要职责是保证党的路线方针政策和国家的宪法、法律在军队的贯彻执行，制定政治工作方针政策，拟制政治工作法规，部署、检查和指导全军政治工作等。总后勤部主管全军后勤工作，设有财务、军需物资油料、卫生、军事交通运输、基建营房、审计等部门，主要职责是拟制后勤建设规划和法规，部署后勤力量、组织后勤动员、实施后勤支援，负责军费的申请、分配和预决算，以及物资采购保障等。总装备部主管全军装备工作，设有综合计划、军兵种装备、陆军装备科研订购、通用装备保障、电子信息基础等部门，主要职责是拟制装备发展战略、规划计划和政策法规，组织装备科研、试验、采购、战勤和维修保障工作，掌管全军装备建设经费等。

The Army has no independent leading body, and the leadership of it is exercised by the four general headquarters/departments. A military area command exercises direct leadership over the Army units under it. The Army has 18 combined corps, which are mobile combat troops. The Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force, each of which has a leading body consisting of the headquarters, the political department, the logistics department and the armaments department, direct the military, political, logistical and equipment work of their respective troops, and take part in the command of joint operations. The Navy organizes and commands maritime operations conducted independently by its troops or in support of maritime operations. There are three fleets under the Navy, namely, the Beihai Fleet, Donghai Fleet and Nanhai Fleet. Each fleet has flotillas, aviation divisions, etc. under its command. The Air Force organizes and commands air operations conducted independently by itself or with Air Force personnel

as the main fighting force, as well as air defense operations in the capital area. It has an air command in each of the seven military area commands of Shenyang, Beijing, Lanzhou, Jinan, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Chengdu, respectively. Under an air command are aviation divisions, ground-to-air missile divisions (brigades and regiments), antiaircraft artillery brigades (regiments), radar brigades (regiments) and other support troops. In major directions and key target areas there are also corps- or division-level command posts. The Second Artillery Force organizes and commands its own troops in case of launching nuclear counterattacks with strategic missiles and conducting operations with conventional missiles. Under it are missile and training bases, and relevant support troops.
陆军未设独立的领导机关，由四总部行使领导机关职能，各军区直接领导所属陆军部队。陆军机动作战部队共有18个集团军。海军、空军和第二炮兵领导各自部队的军事、政治、后勤、装备工作，参与联合作战指挥，领导机关均设有司令部、政治部、后勤部、装备部。海军组织指挥本部队独立的或以海军为主的海上作战行动，下辖北海、东海、南海3个舰队。舰队下辖舰艇支队和航空兵师等。空军组织指挥本部队独立的空中作战、首都防空作战和以空军为主的空中作战行动，下辖沈阳、北京、兰州、济南、南京、广州、成都7个军区空军。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）以及其他保障部队，在重要方向和重点目标区设有军级或师级指挥所。第二炮兵组织指挥本部队实施战略导弹的核反击和常规导弹的作战行动，下辖导弹基地、训练基地和相关保障部队等。

Military area commands (theaters of war) are military organizations set up according to the administrative divisions of the state, geographical locations, strategic and operational directions, and operational tasks. They are CMC-appointed organs for commanding joint theater operations. They direct the military, political, logistical and equipment work of the troops under them. Under a military area command are the headquarters, the political department, the joint logistics department and the armaments department. A military area command is mainly in charge of formulating programs and plans for combat readiness and operations of troops in the theater and for the reserve force buildup of the theater, organizing and commanding joint theater operations involving different services and arms, and providing joint logistical support. At present, the PLA has seven military area commands, namely, Shenyang, Beijing, Lanzhou, Jinan, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Chengdu. Under a military area command are combined Army corps, units of various Army arms, logistical support units and provincial military commands (garrison commands at the same level).
军区（战区）是根据国家行政区划、地理位置和战略战役方向、作战任务等设置的军事组织，是中央军委派出的战区联合作战指挥机构，领导所属部队的军事、政治、后勤和装备工作，设有司令部、政治部、联勤部、装备部。主要负责制定战区部队战备、作战及后备力量建设的规划计划，组织指挥战区内诸军兵种联合作战、实施联勤保障等。人民解放军现设有沈阳、北京、兰州、济南、南京、广州、成都7个军区，下辖陆军集团军、兵种部队、后勤保障部队和省军区（卫戍区、警备区）。

Provincial military commands (garrison commands at the same level) are organizations set up by the PLA in province-level administrative areas, and are under military area commands. They also serve as departments of Party committees for military work and organs of government for military service at the level of province (municipality directly under the central government, or autonomous region). So, they are under the dual leadership of the military area commands and local Party committees and governments at the same level. The leading body of a provincial military command consists of the headquarters, the political department and the logistics department. A provincial military command directs the military, political, logistical and equipment work of the units under it, and oversees reserve force building, peacetime enlistment and wartime strength mobilization in its area of responsibility.
省军区（卫戍区、警备区）是人民解放军在省级行政区域设立的一级组织，隶属于军区，同时是省（直辖市、自治区）党委的军事工作部门和政府的兵役工作机构，受军区和同级地方党委、政府的双重领导，设有司令部、政治部、后勤部等领导机关。领导所属部队的军事、政治、后勤和装备工作，负责全区后备力量建设、平时兵员征集和战时兵员动员等。

Prefectural military commands (garrison commands at the same level) are organizations set up by the PLA in prefectures (prefecture-level cities, autonomous prefectures or leagues). They are under provincial military commands, but also serve as departments of Party committees for military work and organs of government for military service at the level of the prefecture (prefecture-level city, autonomous prefecture or league). So, they are under the dual leadership of the provincial military commands and local Party committees and governments at the same level. The leading body of a prefectural military command consists of the headquarters, the political department and the logistics department. The main tasks of a prefectural military command are to oversee the military training, political work and equipment management of the militia and reserve force, organize and conduct wartime mobilization, and undertake military service registration and enlistment. Prefectural military commands in border areas are also in charge of the military, political, logistical and equipment work of border defense troops as well as border defense duties, talks and meetings, and border management, protection and control.
军分区（警备区）是人民解放军在地区（地区级市、自治州、盟）设立的一级组织，隶属于省军区，同时是地区（地区级市、自治州、盟）党委的军事工作部门和政府的兵役工作机构，受省军区和同级地方党委、政府的双重领导，设有司令部、政治部、后勤部等领导机关。主要负责民兵、预备役部队的军事训练、政治工作和装备管理，组织实施战时动员，进行兵役登记和兵员征集等。边防军分区还负责边防部队的军事、政治、后勤和装备工作，以及边防勤务、会谈会晤和边境的管理、维护、控制等。

People's armed forces departments are organizations set up by the PLA in counties (banners, county-level cities or municipal districts). They are under prefectural military commands, but also serve as departments of Party committees for military work and organs of government for military service work at the level of the county (banner, county-level city or municipal district). So, they are under the dual leadership of the

prefectural military commands and local Party committees and governments at the same level. A people's armed forces department consists typically of a military affairs section, a political work section and a logistics section. Its main tasks are to oversee reserve force buildup, combat readiness, military service and mobilization, and command militia operations. The grass-roots people's armed forces departments established by the state at the level of township (town) or sub-district are non-active-duty organizations. They are manned by full-time staff that are under the dual leadership of the local Party committees and governments at the same level and military organs at higher levels.
人民武装部是人民解放军在县（旗、县级市、市辖区）设立的一级组织，隶属于军分区，同时是县（旗、县级市、市辖区）党委的军事工作部门和政府的兵役工作机构，受军分区和同级地方党委、政府的双重领导，一般设军事科、政工科、后勤科等部门。主要负责后备力量建设和战备工作、兵役和动员工作，指挥民兵作战等。国家在乡（镇）、街道设立的基层人民武装部，属非现役机构，配备专职人民武装干部，接受同级地方党委、政府和上级军事机关的双重领导。

In addition, local people's congresses at all levels and the standing committees of local people's congresses at and above the county level ensure the compliance with and implementation of laws and regulations relating to national defense in their respective administrative areas. Local people's governments at all levels, within the authority they enjoy as prescribed by law, are responsible for enlistment, militia forces, reserve service, national defense education, mobilization of the economy, civil air defense, national defense traffic, protection of defense installations, resettlement of servicemen discharged from active service, supporting the PLA and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs and other related matters in their respective administrative areas. Local people's governments at various levels and the military organs stationed there hold joint civil-military meetings as called for to handle matters concerning national defense in their respective administrative areas.
此外，地方各级人大和县级以上地方各级人大常委会在本行政区域内，保证有关国防方面的法律法规的遵守和执行。地方各级人民政府依照法律规定的权限，管理本行政区域内的征兵、民兵、预备役、国防教育、国民经济动员、人民防空、国防交通、国防设施保护、退出现役的军人的安置和拥军优属等工作。地方各级人民政府和驻地军事机关根据需要召开军地联席会议，协调解决本行政区域内有关国防事务的问题.

IV. The People's Liberation Army
四、人民解放军

To effectively fulfill its historic mission in the new stage of the new century, the PLA is speeding up the revolution in military affairs with Chinese features and enhancing in an all-round way its capabilities of defensive operations under conditions of informationization.
人民解放军着眼有效履行新世纪新阶段历史使命，加快推进中国特色军事变革，全面提高信息化条件下的防卫作战能力。

Completing the Reduction of 200,000 Troops

完成裁军20万

In 1985, 1997 and 2003, China announced that it would cut the size of the PLA by one million, 500,000 and 200,000 persons, respectively. By the end of 2005, China had completed reducing the PLA by 200,000 troops, and the PLA currently has 2.3 million troops. The PLA has made new progress towards the goal of being proper in size, optimal in structure, streamlined in organization, swift and flexible in command, and powerful in fighting capacity.
中国于1985年、1997年和2003年，分别宣布裁减军队员额100万、50万和20万。2005年底，中国完成裁军20万任务，军队规模现保持230万人。人民解放军朝着规模适度、结构合理、机构精干、指挥灵便、战斗力强的目标迈出了新的步伐。

Downsizing the PLA. The Army was the focus of force reduction, and its authorized number of personnel has been reduced by more than 130,000. Over 60,000 military personnel have been removed from the headquarters and directly affiliated units of military area commands and provincial military commands. Through restructuring, the proportion of the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force in the PLA has been raised by 3.8 percent while that of the Army has been lowered by 1.5 percent.
压缩军队规模。陆军部队是精简重点，共减少编制员额13万余人。军区机关和直属单位、省军区系统，裁减6万余人。通过调整，海军、空军和第二炮兵占全军总员额的比例提高了3.8%，陆军部队的比例下降了1.5%。

Streamlining the headquarters and directly affiliated units as well as educational institutions. More than 3,000 departments of and over 400 units directly affiliated to the headquarters at and above the regimental level have been cut. A considerable number of agricultural and sideline production units, cultural and sports units, military representative offices at railway stations and material supply organs have been closed. The PLA has also closed 15 educational institutions and 31 training organizations.
精简机关、直属单位和院校。团以上机关部门共减少3000余个，团以上机关直属单位减少400余个。农副业生产机构、文体单位、驻铁路车站军代表处、物资机构等有较大压缩。全军共减少院校15所、训练机构31个。

Improving the structure of services and arms. The Army has cut a number of combined corps, divisions and regiments, increased the number of combined corps whose order of battle is corps, brigade and battalion, and set up units with new and high-tech weaponry and equipment. The Navy and Air Force have cut some ship groups and aviation divisions, regiments and stations, and set up some high-tech surface ship, aviation and ground-to-air missile units. A number of reserve infantry divisions have been dismantled, but the number of divisions (brigades) of other arms has increased.
优化军兵种内部编成。陆军撤销部分集团军及师、团，增加实行军－旅－营体制集团军的数量，组建了一批高新技术装备部队。海军、空军撤销部分舰艇大队和航空兵师、团、场站，组建了一些技术含量较高的水面舰艇、航空兵、地空导弹部队。预备役部队减少部分步兵师，增加了兵种师（旅）的数量。

Reforming the leadership and command system. The leadership and command system of the general headquarters/departments has been enhanced through adjusting the functions of relevant departments and improving joint operational command. The Navy has cut the naval aviation department and converted naval bases into support ones. The Air Force has closed corps (base) headquarters and set up regional command posts. Following these adjustments, the combat troops of the Navy and Air Force are now directly under the fleets and the air commands of the military areas, respectively.
改革领导指挥体制。通过调整总部有关部门的职能和联合作战指挥功能，完善了总部领导指挥体制。海军撤销航空兵部机关，基地改为保障基地。空军撤销军（基地）机关，组建区域性指挥所。调整后，海军、空军作战部队分别由舰队、军区空军直接领导。

Deepening the reform of the joint logistical support system. The joint logistical support system, based on military area commands, has been expanded, and overlapping support organizations reduced. Apart from special-purpose depots and general hospitals under the general headquarters/departments, the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force, all the other rear depots, hospitals and recuperation centers have been integrated and reorganized into the joint logistical support system. A total of eight joint logistical sub-departments (offices), 94 rear depots, and 47 hospitals and recuperation centers have been closed.
深化联勤保障体制改革。扩大以军区为基础的联勤保障范围，减少重复设置的保障机构。除总部和海军、空军、第二炮兵保留专用仓库和总医院外，其他后方仓库和医院、疗养院均划归联勤系统统一整合。全军共减少8个联勤分部（办事处）、94座后方仓库、47所医院和疗养院。

Improving the ratio between officers and men. The PLA has reduced the number of its officers by 170,000. More than 150 officer posts at or above the corps level have been eliminated, nearly 70,000 posts formerly taken by officers are now filled with non-commissioned officers (NCOs), and over 20,000 posts formerly taken by NCOs [should be wenzhi ganbu] are now filled with contract civilians.
改善官兵比例。全军共精简干部17万人。减少军职以上领导干部岗位150余个，近7万干部岗位改由士官担任，2万余个文职干部岗位改为非现役的文职人员岗位。

Development of the Services and Arms
军兵种建设

The Army is speeding up the upgrading and informationization of its active main battle equipment to build a new type of ground combat force which is lean, combined, agile and multi-functional. Priority is given to building Army aviation, light mechanized and information countermeasures units. The share of the armored component in the Army combined combat forces has been further raised. The artillery and air defense component has fielded new types of cannons, field antiaircraft missiles, reconnaissance early warning radars, fire-control systems, and intelligence and command systems, and increased the proportion of ground-to-air missiles to antiaircraft guns. The engineering component has grown in step with the main combat arms, and improved its capabilities of

accompanying support and precision support. The anti-chemical component has established a preliminary nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) protection system tailored to joint operations, and greatly increased its capabilities of rapid NBC protection, NBC emergency rescue and operations against NBC terrorism. The communications component has enhanced the building of platforms for general-purpose information transmission and processing, C2 systems and spectrum management systems, and raised communications and information support capabilities.
陆军加速现役主战装备更新换代和信息化改造，建设精干合成、灵敏多能的新型陆战力量。优先发展陆军航空兵、轻型机械化部队和信息对抗部队。装甲兵在陆军合成作战部队中的比例进一步提高。炮兵、防空兵陆续列装新型火炮、野战防空导弹、侦察预警雷达、火控系统、情报指挥系统等装备，地空导弹与高射炮比例得到优化。工程兵与主战兵种配套发展，伴随保障和精确保障能力不断提高。防化兵初步建立与联合作战相适应的核化生防护体系，快速遂行核化生防护、核化生应急救援和反核化生恐怖能力明显增强。通信兵加强通用信息传输平台、处理平台和指挥控制系统、频谱管理系统建设，提高通信和信息保障能力。

Founded in 1986, the Army aviation arm has a three-level (general headquarters/departments, theaters of war and first-line task groups) administration system. Equipped mainly with armed helicopters, transport helicopters and service helicopters, it carries out air strike, air landing, airlifting and battlefield service support operations. The Army aviation arm works to strengthen its capabilities of rapid power projection, precision strike, long-range assault and support.
陆军航空兵始建于1986年，实行总部、战区、一线作战集群三级管理体制，主要装备有武装直升机、运输直升机和勤务直升机，担负空中火力突击、机降作战、地面兵力和物资的空中输送及战场勤务保障等任务。陆军航空兵重点加强快速投送、精确打击、远程突击和保障能力建设。

The Navy is working to build itself into a modern maritime force of operation consisting of combined arms with both nuclear and conventional means of operations. Taking informationization as the goal and strategic focus in its modernization drive, the Navy gives high priority to the development of maritime information systems, and new-generation weaponry and equipment. Efforts are being made to improve maritime battlefield capabilities, with emphasis on the construction of relevant facilities for new equipment and the development of combat support capabilities. The Navy is endeavoring to build mobile maritime troops capable of conducting operations under conditions of informationization, and strengthen its overall capabilities of operations in coastal waters, joint operations and integrated maritime support. Efforts are being made to improve and reform training programs and methods to intensify training in joint integrated maritime operations. The Navy is enhancing research into the theory of naval operations and exploring the strategy and tactics of maritime people's war under modern conditions.
海军着眼于建设一支多兵种合成的、具有核常双重作战手段的现代化海上作战力量，把信息化作为海军现代化建设的发展方向和战略重点，突出发展海上信息系统，加强新一代武器装备建设。完善海战场建设，重点搞好新型装备的各项配套设施建设和作战支援保障建设。加强适应信息化条件下作战需要的海上机动兵力建设，增

强近海海域的整体作战能力、联合作战能力和海上综合保障能力。改革创新训练内容和组训方式，深化海上一体化联合作战训练。加强海军作战理论研究，探索现代条件下海上人民战争的战略战术。

The Air Force is working to build an informationized air fighting force with both offensive and defensive capabilities. It is reducing the number of combat aircraft, giving priority to the development of new fighters as well as air and missile defense weapons. It is working to enhance command and control systems. It stresses mission-oriented and confrontational training, increasing combined tactical training of different arms and aircraft types, and conducts training in flying refitted new aircraft and using new weaponry and equipment in an active and stable way. Air Force pilot training is conducted at flying colleges, training bases and combat units in five phases, namely, basic education, primary flying, advanced flying, refitted combat aircraft flying and tactical flying. Aviation units mainly conduct training in counter-air operations, air-to-ground attacks and joint operations. Pilots fly training hours are commensurate with the tasks assigned to pilots.
空军着眼于建设一支攻防兼备的信息化空中作战力量，减少作战飞机总量，重点发展新型战斗机、防空反导武器，加强指挥控制系统建设。突出训练的针对性和对抗性，加大不同兵种、机种合同战术训练，积极稳妥地组织新机改装和新武器装备使用训练。空军飞行员训练实行飞行院校、训练基地、作战部队三级体制，分为基础教育、初级飞行、高级飞行、作战飞机改装飞行、战术飞行五个阶段。航空兵部队主要进行空战、对地攻击和联合作战等训练，飞行员保持与担负任务要求相适应的训练飞行时间。

The Second Artillery Force is striving to build a streamlined and effective strategic force with both nuclear and conventional capabilities. It is quickening its steps to raise the informationization level of its weaponry and equipment systems, build an agile and efficient operational command and control system, and increase its capabilities of land-based strategic nuclear counterstrikes and precision strikes with conventional missiles. It is improving the construction of its battlefield system, and associated logistics and equipment, and raising the cost-effectiveness of integrated support. It is deepening the reform of training, enhancing integrated training, using scientific and technological achievements to raise training quality. It is strengthening the safety management and control mechanism of nuclear missiles, and improving the relevant rules and regulations and technical preventive measures as well as emergency steps for handling nuclear accidents. The Second Artillery Force is equipped with surface-to-surface strategic missiles and tactical operational missiles of various types.
第二炮兵着眼于建设一支精干有效、核常兼备的战略力量，加快提升武器装备系统信息化水平，建设灵敏高效的作战指挥控制系统，提高陆基战略核反击能力和常规导弹精确打击能力。完善战场体系和后勤、装备配套建设，增强综合保障效益。深化训练改革，加强集成训练，运用科技成果提高训练质量。强化导弹核武器安全管控机制，健全相关法规制度和技术防范措施，完善核事故处置应急手段。第二炮兵装备有多种型号的地地战略导弹和战役战术导弹。

Military Training
军事训练

The PLA regards military training as a basic means to raise its combat effectiveness in peacetime, as well as an important method to foster and administer troops. It takes vigorous steps to accelerate the transition from military training under conditions of mechanization to military training under conditions of informationization. At the PLA-wide military training conference held in June 2006, the General Staff Headquarters put forward a comprehensive plan for carrying out military training in a creative way for the new stage in the new century. It called on all PLA troops to set high and strict standards, base their training on actual combat, use scientific and technological means in training, advance the reform of training, and elevate military training to a higher level.
人民解放军坚持把军事训练作为和平时期提高战斗力的基本途径和重要的治军方式、管理方式，积极推进机械化条件下军事训练向信息化条件下军事训练转变。2006年6月，总参谋部召开全军军事训练会议，对新世纪新阶段军事训练创新发展进行全面部署，要求全军从实战需要出发从难从严训练，不断深化科技练兵，持续推进军事训练改革，把军事训练提高到一个新水平。

The PLA conducts training in strict accordance with the requirements for winning local wars under conditions of informationization. It conducts basic technical and tactical training, combined tactical training, and strategic and operational training. The PLA conducts training and integration to boost its combat capabilities level by level. It conducts training with live ammunition and holds exercises with opposing players in a realistic manner to temper troops in near-real-war environment. The PLA conducts training by scientific and technological means, employs modern training methods and means, and develops on-base, simulated and networked training. It is increasing the use of scientific and technological means with focus on improving the quality and effect of training.
按照打赢信息化条件下局部战争的要求，全面严格训练部队。抓好技术战术基础训练、合同战术训练和战略战役训练，坚持逐级训练、逐级合成、逐级形成战斗力。扎实开展实兵实装实弹训练和对抗性训练，在近似实战环境下训练部队。坚持科技兴训，运用现代化训练方法和手段，发展基地化、模拟化、网络化训练，不断增大军事训练科技含量，着力提高军事训练的质量和效果。

The PLA focuses on enhancing joint training to improve the integrated joint operational capabilities of various services and arms. It gives priority to the training of joint campaign commanders and command organs, joint field exercises and the training of different support forces in integrated support. It works to enhance the commanding and organizing capabilities of strategic and operational commanders and command organs, and the joint operational capabilities of the services and arms. Keeping in mind the future informationized battlefield, the PLA closely follows the emerging trend of integrated joint operations, conducts integrated training in an innovative way, and actively explores training approaches for the internal integration of fighting units, systems integration of fighting elements and comprehensive integration of fighting systems.
着眼提高诸军兵种一体化联合作战能力，大力加强联合训练。突出联合战役指挥员

和指挥机关训练，强化诸军兵种部队联合实兵演练，注重各种支援力量综合保障训练，切实增强战略战役指挥员及领率机关组织指挥能力和诸军兵种联合作战能力。瞄准未来信息化战场，把握未来一体化联合作战发展趋势，开展一体化训练创新实践，积极探索作战单元内部集成、作战要素系统集成、作战体系综合集成训练的路子。

The PLA conducts training in strict accordance with pre-set plans, and is strengthening the scientific management of the overall processes and all the aspects of training. It is exploring new modes for organizing and managing training under conditions of informationization, and intensifying precise and mission-oriented management according to law to keep training processes standardized. It is improving training procedures, making strict training assessments, and setting and improving training standards to meet the requirements of informationized operations. Priority is given to the training of command organs and collective training. The PLA uses live-ammunition exercises and means such as exercise assessment systems for a comprehensive evaluation of the training and combat capabilities of the troops.
坚持按纲施训，强化军事训练全过程全要素的科学管理。探索和建立信息化条件下的训练组织管理模式，强化依法管理，推行目标管理，加强精确管理，保持正规的训练秩序。优化训练程序，严格质量评估，建立健全适应信息化作战要求的训练标准体系，以首长机关和单位整体训练为重点，采取实兵检验性演习的形式，运用部队演习评估系统等手段，全面检验和评估部队的训练水平和实战能力。

Political Work
政治工作

The basic tasks of the PLA's political work are as follows: ensuring the success of the reform and opening-up of the country and the building of a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, as well as promoting the socialist modernization; advancing the revolution in military affairs with Chinese features, as well as the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the PLA; guaranteeing --politically, ideologically and organizationally -- the nature of the people's army under the absolute leadership of the Party; upholding the PLA's socialist ethical standards, the goal of which is to cultivate military personnel with lofty ideals, high moral standards, a wide range of knowledge and a keen sense of discipline; ensuring the PLA's internal unity, unity between the PLA and the government, and unity between the PLA and the people; and ensuring the PLA's combat effectiveness and the accomplishment of the PLA's tasks.
人民解放军政治工作的基本任务是：服务于国家的改革开放和全面建设小康社会、推进社会主义现代化的大局，服务于中国特色军事变革和军队的革命化现代化正规化建设，从政治上、思想上、组织上保证党绝对领导下的人民军队的性质，保证以培养有理想、有道德、有文化、有纪律军人为目标的军队社会主义精神文明建设，保证军队内部的团结和军政军民团结，保证军队战斗力的提高和各项任务的完成。

In the long years of fighting revolutionary wars and seeking modernization, a fine tradition of democracy has taken root and a complete democratic system has developed

within the PLA. The conference of servicemen's representatives at the levels of the brigade and regiment is part of this democratic system, which ensures the practice of democracy and the right of servicemen to exercise their democratic rights and participate in troop management. The conference of servicemen's representatives is mainly tasked with reviewing the work reports of their commanders, supervising their units' compliance with and implementation of regulations, orders and directives from the above, voicing servicemen's opinions, raising demands on their behalf and monitoring the use of funds in their units. Guided by Party committees and political organs at the same level, units at the levels of brigade and regiment hold annual conferences of servicemen's representatives. The representatives are selected through bottom-up democratic elections from among active servicemen and employees on the PLA payroll. Led by Party branches or grass-roots Party committees and directed by military and political chiefs, the servicemen's committee is an organization through which companies and company-level units practice democracy in political, economic and military affairs, ensure servicemen's democratic rights and conduct servicemen's activities.
在长期革命战争和现代化建设实践中，人民解放军形成了优良的民主传统，建立起一整套军队内部民主制度。旅、团级单位军人代表会议，是健全和发展军队民主生活、保障军人正确行使民主权利和参与部队管理的一项民主制度。军人代表会议的主要任务是审议本单位首长的工作报告，监督本单位对条令条例和上级命令指示的贯彻执行，反映军人的意见和要求，监督部队的经济生活。旅、团级单位在同级部队党的委员会领导和政治机关指导下每年召开一次军人代表会议，会议代表从现役军人、军队在编职工中通过自下而上的民主选举产生。军人委员会是连队及与其相当的基层单位实行政治民主、经济民主、军事民主，保障军人行使民主权利，开展群众性活动的组织，在党支部或基层党的委员会领导下和军政首长的指导下进行工作。

The PLA conducts political work in a creative way to raise the overall performance of its officers and men. The PLA educates its officers and men in its historic mission, ideals, beliefs, fighting spirit, and the socialist concept of honor and disgrace, to raise mission awareness, foster revolutionary ideals, strengthen the will to fight, draw a clear line between right and wrong, and arouse enthusiasm for training. The PLA conducts psychological training and studies on psychological operations, and has in place a mechanism involving both political and medical institutions to provide psychological education, catharsis and health service. The CMC and the general headquarters/departments have formulated a series of policies and regulations to strengthen the building of grass-roots units. Most of the commanding organs at and above the regiment level have mechanisms to coordinate grass-roots work. In the course of implementing the Outline for Armed Forces Building at the Grass-Roots Level, a large number of advanced grass-roots units and excellent soldiers have come to the fore.
人民解放军通过推进政治工作的创新发展，促进官兵素质的全面提高。全军开展军队历史使命教育、理想信念教育、战斗精神教育和社会主义荣辱观教育，强化使命意识，坚定革命理想，培养战斗作风，分清荣辱界限，激发练兵热情。组织心理训练和心理战研究，建立以政工系统和医疗系统相结合的心理教育、疏导和卫生服务工作机制。军委、总部制定一系列加强基层建设的政策制度，团以上领导机关普遍

建立抓基层工作协调机制，各部队认真落实《军队基层建设纲要》，涌现出一大批先进基层单位和优秀士兵。

Logistical Support
后勤保障

To ensure the cost-effectiveness of logistical support, the PLA is enhancing the management and reform of logistical support in an effort to build a modern logistics system.
人民解放军着眼提高后勤保障效益，加强管理，推进改革，全面建设现代后勤。

Upgrading logistics management. The PLA is speeding up the formulation of logistical rules, regulations and standards to establish a standardized system covering supply, consumption and management. During the period of the Tenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development (2001-2005) (hereinafter referred to as the Tenth Five-Year Plan), the PLA conducted a comprehensive review of its logistical regulations and standards. Over 200 standards were adopted or revised, and more than 240 regulations were enacted. During the period of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development (2006-2010) (hereinafter referred to as the Eleventh Five-Year Plan), the PLA is giving priority to standardizing logistical supply and establishing a mechanism for the dynamic adjustment of supply and support standards. It is strengthening the management of logistics and ensuring the overall sound implementation of the military budget. In addition, it is enforcing financial and economic discipline through strict auditing supervision.
提高后勤管理水平。加强后勤法规和标准制度建设，探索建立集供应、消耗、管理于一体的标准化体系。国民经济和社会发展第十个五年计划时期（2001—2005年，以下简称“十五”），对全军后勤标准制度进行了全面清理，新增和修订标准制度200多件，制定后勤法规240多件。国民经济和社会发展第十一个五年规划时期（2006-2010年，以下简称“十一五”），重点抓好后勤供应标准化建设，建立供应保障标准动态调整机制。加强后勤业务管理，全面规范军事经济秩序。严格审计监督，维护财经纪律。

Improving the material life conditions of the officers and men. The PLA has adopted the practice of serving separate portions of food to improve hygienic conditions. Some organic battalions have begun to provide battalion-based food service. Board expenses of enlisted men have been increased substantially since January 1, 2005, and now the food supply for officers and men aims at providing sufficient nutrition rather than just serving enough food. From July 1, 2006, the salaries for service people have been increased by a wide margin. The PLA has issued new types of uniforms to the enlisted and Air Force officers and men, new types of special-purpose fatigue clothing to troops other than those of the Army, and new types of plateau cold-proof uniforms to some troops stationed in Xinjiang and Tibet.
改善官兵物质生活条件。全军基本实行分餐制，部分建制营集中办伙。从2005年1月1日起，大幅提高士兵伙食费标准，官兵饮食保障正由温饱型向营养型转变。从2

006年7月1日起，较大幅度提高了军人工资。全军士兵和空军官兵换发新式常服，军兵种部队换发部分新型特种工作服，部分驻西藏、新疆部队配发新型高原防寒服。

Steadily advancing logistics reform. Adhering to the principles of the incorporation of tri-service components into joint logistical organs, joint management and employment of support entities, and unified organization of supply and support, the PLA is conducting experimental reforms in joint logistics in the Jinan Theatre. This marks an important step towards the goal of building an integrated tri-service logistical support system. It involves comprehensive efforts to expand the reform of the centralized payment system to establish a support mode of fund settlement with single financial accounts as the basis and centralized payment as the main form. The reform of the military medical support system is being smoothly carried out, with priority given to ensuring the medical care of military personnel. Over 70 percent of the PLA's employees are covered by the social medical insurance system. The housing system reform has made progress, and a housing system for military personnel has taken shape which combines military support with social support, government houses with self-owned houses, and supply in kind with supply in money.
稳步推进后勤改革。坚持联勤机关三军合编、保障实体统管共用、供应保障统一组织的原则，在济南战区进行大联勤改革试点，向三军一体化后勤保障体制的目标迈出重要一步。全面推开资金集中支付制度改革，建立以财务单一账户为基础、以集中支付为主要形式的资金结算保障模式。军队医疗保障制度改革顺利进行，军人医疗得到重点保障，70%以上的军队职工纳入社会医疗保险体系。住房制度改革取得进展，初步形成军队保障与社会保障、公寓住房与自有住房、实物供应与货币分配相结合的军队人员住房保障体系。

In October 2004, the General Staff Headquarters, General Political Department and General Logistics Department jointly issued the Circular on Further Promoting the Reform of Military Materials Procurement under the Corps Level. The PLA has basically established a three-level (logistical organs of the general headquarters/departments, major units, and units) materials procurement and management system and a system of centralized procurement. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan period, the PLA's centralized procurement reached RMB 45 billion, enabling it to save RMB 3.15 billion and spend 7 percent less on average.
2004年10月，总参谋部、总政治部、总后勤部联合下发《关于进一步推进军以下部队物资采购改革的通知》。军队现已基本建立总部、大单位、部队后勤三级物资采购管理体制和集中采购模式。“十五”时期，全军集中采购物资总金额达450亿元人民币，节约资金31.5亿元人民币，平均节支率为7%。

Weaponry and Equipment
武器装备

With the backing of China's economic development and scientific and technological achievements, the PLA is accelerating its weaponry and equipment modernization drive mainly by relying on its own efforts.

人民解放军坚持以国家经济发展和科技进步为依托，坚持自力更生为主，加快推进武器装备现代化建设。

Planning long-term weaponry and equipment development in a scientific way. Based on the military strategic guidelines of the new era and the outline for the building and development of the military, the PLA is making efforts to correctly handle the relationship between the needs of equipment development and the availability of funds. As required by comprehensive integration of the Army, Navy and Air Force, joint operation and systems building, the PLA has conducted studies and feasibility assessments of its weaponry and equipment development strategy, adopted the outline and the Eleventh Five-Year Plan for weaponry and equipment development, and set the direction, goals and priorities of its future weaponry and equipment development.
科学筹划武器装备长远发展。依据新时期军事战略方针和军队建设发展规划纲要，正确处理装备建设需要和经费可能的关系，按照三军一体、联合作战和体系建设、综合集成的要求，研究论证武器装备发展战略，编制武器装备建设规划纲要和武器装备建设“十一五”规划，科学确定武器装备未来发展方向、目标和重点。

Enhancing the capability of independent weaponry and equipment innovation. The PLA is strengthening applied and basic research as well as research on key defense technologies, ensuring the application of technological achievements and raising its capabilities of original innovation, integrated innovation, and innovation through digesting and absorbing introduced technologies. It is improving the innovation mechanism for defense-related science and technology, and weaponry and equipment to support the independent, leapfrogging and sustainable development of new and high-tech weaponry and equipment.
增强武器装备自主创新能力。加强应用基础研究和国防关键技术研究，做好技术成果转化应用工作，提高原始创新、集成创新和引进消化吸收再创新能力。健全国防科技和武器装备创新机制，为高新技术武器装备自主式、跨越式、可持续发展提供保障。

Optimizing the system of weaponry and equipment. The PLA gives priority to developing new types of equipment which are advanced and reliable in technical performance, and effective in operations. It is speeding up the development of integrated electronic information systems, enhancing the comprehensive integration of various types of weapon systems and support systems, and facilitating information sharing and fusion. The PLA is accelerating the retirement of redundant equipment, carrying out the prioritized, selective and phased retrofitting of equipment and informationization of equipment on active service, and tapping the potential of existing equipment. It is strengthening the systematic development of equipment to form a complete system of equipment, weaponry and equipment support.
完善和优化武器装备体系。优先安排技术性能先进可靠、作战效能显著的新型装备建设。加强综合电子信息系统建设，抓好各类武器系统和支援保障系统的综合集成，促进信息共享和融合。加大冗余装备退役报废力度，有重点、有选择、分步骤地实施装备改型和现役装备信息化改造，挖掘现有装备潜力。加强装备配套建设，实现部队装备体系配套、武器系统配套和装备保障配套。

Increasing the capability of integrated equipment support. The PLA is strict with equipment management and carries out scientific, institutionalized and regular evaluation on such management in order to maintain and improve the operability of existing equipment. The PLA has established and improved mechanisms for integrated civilian-military equipment support. It is developing new and high maintenance technologies, widening their application and enhancing the capabilities of equipment maintenance, emergency rescue and repair, and remote technical support. It is strengthening equipment support force building, equipment support training, pre-field training and training of qualified equipment personnel, to promote the organic and systematic development of operational and support capabilities of equipment.
提高装备综合保障能力。严格装备管理，开展装备管理科学化、制度化、经常化考评活动，保持和提高现有装备的完好率、在航率。建立完善军民一体化装备保障机制，开发和推广应用高新维修技术成果，增强装备维护保养、应急抢救抢修和远程技术支援能力。加强装备保障力量建设，强化装备保障训练，搞好接装培训，培养高素质装备人才，推进部队装备成建制成系统形成作战能力和保障能力。

Actively advancing the reform of the equipment procurement system. In December 2005, the CMC approved and issued the Opinions on Some Issues Concerning the Deepening of the Equipment Procurement System Reform. In the past two years, the General Armaments Department has improved the review and approval of equipment procurement modes, and gradually enlarged the scope of competitive procurement, raising the percentage of funds for such procurement from 10 percent to 20 percent. The General Armaments Department has strengthened the management of the centralized procurement of equipment of the same kind for the whole PLA, formulated related rules, regulations and standards, and substantially increased the quantities and varieties of equipment procured in a centralized way, saving eight percent of the planned funds and greatly improving the efficiency of fund use.
积极推进装备采购制度改革。2005年12月，中央军委批准下发了《关于深化装备采购制度改革若干问题的意见》。近两年来，总装备部加强了装备采购方式的审定，逐步扩大了竞争性采购范围，竞争性采购经费比例由10%提升到20%。强化同类型装备全军集中采购管理，制定法规、标准，大幅度增加集中采购的数量和品种，节约的经费占计划经费的8%，取得了很好的经济效益。

Military Legal System
军事法制

During the Tenth Five-Year Plan period, the Standing Committee of the NPC, the State Council and the CMC, exercising their prescribed functions and powers, formulated and revised 99 military laws and regulations. The general headquarters/departments, military area commands, Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force formulated and revised nearly 900 military rules and regulations. In 2006, the CMC began to implement its law-making program for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period. In a period of five years, a military legal system will take shape which covers multiple aspects, and is coherent, scientific, closely knit and well-designed.

十五”时期，全国人大常委会、国务院和中央军委按照规定的职权制定和修订军事法律法规99件，各总部、军区、海军、空军、第二炮兵制定和修订军事规章近900件。2006年，中央军委开始实施“十一五”立法规划，将用五年时间基本形成覆盖全面、结构合理、内部协调、科学严谨的军事法规体系。

As military courts exercise the function of civil trial within the military, military procuratorates have begun to conduct civil prosecution on a trial basis and supervise civil trials in the military in accordance with the law. In line with the regulations on the people's supervisory system practiced by civil procuratorates, military procuratorates have started to introduce, on a trial basis, a system of servicemen's supervisors to strengthen supervision over investigation of misconduct on duty. In conformity with the requirements of the state's procedural law, a new servicemen's jury system has been established, which specifies the selection of jury members and the procedure for the performance of their duties. In keeping with the state's judicial system, the PLA has instituted a specialized rank system for military judges and procurators which consists of 11 grades at three levels. This has enhanced the professional performance of the military judicial personnel.
结合军事审判机关履行军队内部民事审判职能，军事检察机关开始试行军内民事检察制度，依法对军内民事审判活动进行监督。根据国家检察机关实行人民监督员制度的有关规定，军事检察机关开始试行军人监督员制度，加强对查办职务犯罪工作的外部监督。按照国家诉讼法律制度要求，建立新的军人陪审员制度，规范了军人陪审员遴选条件和履行职责方式。为保持和国家司法制度统一，实行军事法官、军事检察官三等十一级的专业等级制度，使军事司法队伍更加专业化。

In recent years, based on the experience gained from appointing military lawyers at the three levels of combined corps, division and brigade in the Army, units at and above the brigade level in the Second Artillery Force have also started to be staffed with military lawyers. The General Armaments Department and the Navy have set up professional legal advisory offices concerning national defense patents and maritime issues. Military lawyers have played an active role in providing support to commanding officers and organs in decision-making, defending defendants in criminal trials, and undertaking civil cases to protect the legitimate rights and interests of military units and personnel.
近年来，在陆军集团军、师、旅三级部队编设军队律师基础上，第二炮兵旅级以上部队也开始编设军队律师。在总装备部和海军设置国防专利、海事等专业性法律顾问处。军队律师在支持军队首长和机关依法决策、担任刑事诉讼被告人的辩护人、代理民事案件维护军队单位和军人合法权益方面，发挥了积极作用。

Military Institutional Education
院校教育

Under the unified leadership of the CMC, the PLA institutional education is managed at two levels: by the general headquarters/departments and by the military area commands (Navy, Air Force or Second Artillery Force). The four general headquarters/departments provide overall guidance for all PLA educational institutions, and the General Staff Headquarters administers military education. The development goal of military

educational institutions is to establish and improve a new school system with distinct military features to shift priority from education of officer candidates for academic credentials to pre-assignment education. The new system takes pre-assignment educational institutions as the main form, and makes a distinction between these two types of education. The PLA has 67 military educational institutions, which are divided into two types: those for academic credentials and those for pre-assignment education. The former offers undergraduate education for pre-commission officers and graduate education for officers. The latter consists of elementary, intermediate and advanced level institutions and NCO schools, and offers pre-assignment training and rotational training for active-duty officers and NCOs. Some pre-assignment educational institutions also offer graduate courses in military science. At the same time, 112 regular institutions of higher learning in China undertake the task of training defense students, thus gradually increasing the number of military officers trained in civilian educational institutions.
人民解放军院校教育实行中央军委统一领导下的总部和军区（军兵种）两级管理体制。四总部负责全军院校的宏观指导，总参谋部组织全军院校教育工作。军队院校建设的发展目标是：建立和完善以岗位任职教育院校为主体、岗位任职教育和生长军官学历教育相对分离、军事特色鲜明的新型院校体系，加快军队院校教育由生长军官学历教育为主向岗位任职教育为主转型。军队院校现有67所，分为两大类型：军官学历教育院校，承担预提军官本科学历教育和军官研究生教育任务；岗位任职教育院校，分为初级、中级、高级任职教育院校和士官学校，主要承担现职军官和士官任职培训及轮训任务，部分院校还承担军事学研究生教育任务。同时，逐步提高依托普通高等教育培养军队干部比例，全国已有112所高等院校承担了国防生培养任务。

The PLA endeavors to improve the overall performance of military educational institutions through focused and coordinated development. It has launched a project for establishing key military colleges and schools in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period. It continues to focus efforts on building a number of institutions and research centers for disciplines and specialties that are important in building an informationized military and winning informationized wars. A new round of reform in teaching is underway to improve the training target models for officers in different fields and at different levels, and to develop new programs and curricula for the training of military personnel. The PLA is also improving the information network for military training, and has built more virtual laboratories, digital libraries and digital campuses to provide distance learning and online teaching and training. In graduate education, the focus is shifted from academic-oriented to practice-oriented, from emphasis on quantity to emphasis on quality, and from a relatively closed-door approach to a more open and diversified approach. The PLA now has 41 educational institutions authorized to award doctor's degrees and 60 to award master's degrees.
坚持突出重点、协调发展，提高军队院校整体办学水平。全面启动“十一五”军队院校重点建设工程，继续重点建设一批对建设信息化军队、打赢信息化战争意义重大的院校和学科专业领域点。展开新一轮教学改革，完善各级各类人才培养目标模型，制定新的军事人才培养方案和课程标准。加强军事训练信息网建设，推进虚拟实验室、数字图书馆和数字校园建设。开展远程教学、网络教学和网络训练。继续推

进军队研究生教育由培养学术型人才为主向培养应用型人才为主转变，由注重数量规模增长向注重提高教育质量效益转变，由相对封闭培养模式向开放多元培养模式转变。目前，全军共有博士学位授权单位41个、硕士学位授权单位60个。

Management System of Military Cadres
干部政策制度

In 2005, the PLA began to reform the evaluation, selection and appointment system for military cadres, and to institute a system to evaluate commanding officers. It conducts both evaluation and examination in selecting leading officers at the level of deputy regimental commanders for combat troops. It has improved the regulations on reserve cadres, and works to establish a long-term mechanism to select and train outstanding young cadres. In March 2006, with the approval of the CMC, the four general headquarters/departments jointly promulgated the Provisions of the PLA on Rewarding Technical Experts, which gives awards and allowances to military technical experts.
2005年，人民解放军开始对干部考评选拔任用制度进行改革。研究建立指挥军官考核评价体系，实行考核与考试相结合选拔作战部队副团职领导干部，完善后备干部制度，建立选拔培养优秀年轻干部的长效机制。2006年3月，经中央军委批准，四总部联合颁布《中国人民解放军专业技术人才奖励规定》，设立军队专业技术人才奖和奖励性津贴。

In June 2005, the State Council and the CMC promulgated the Regulations of the PLA on Contract Civilians, deciding to introduce a system of employing contract civilians to fill some support posts in the military, so that active-duty officers, who are limited in number, mainly take up command and combat posts. The regulations contain specific provisions on the nature and status of contract civilians, the procedures of their employment, and the coordination of the civil and military authorities' relevant policies. In 2006, the PLA started the employment of contract civilians.
2005年6月，国务院、中央军委颁布《中国人民解放军文职人员条例》，决定在军队实行文职人员制度，将部队部分保障岗位改由非现役人员担任，把有限的现役干部员额用于指挥作战岗位。条例对文职人员的性质地位、聘用工作的主要环节以及军地相关政策的衔接等作了具体规定。2006年，组织实施了首批文职人员聘用工作。

Officers and non-commissioned officers transferred to civilian work are resettled in one of the following two ways: state-planned job assignment, and finding jobs by themselves. The State Council has an office for overseeing the nationwide resettlement of such officers. The provinces (autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government) have corresponding offices for resettling such officers in their respective administrative areas. The General Political Department is in charge of PLA-wide transfer of officers and non-commissioned officers to civilian work, and Party committees and political organs at and above the regiment level are responsible for transferring officers to civilian work in their own units. The provincial military commands (garrison commands at the same level) are responsible for turning over PLA officers and non-commissioned officers transferred to civilian work in their respective provinces, autonomous regions or

municipalities directly under the central government. In 2005, the state and the PLA began to deepen the reform and adjustment of the policies on resettling officers and non-commissioned officers transferred to civilian work.
国家对军队转业干部实行计划分配和自主择业相结合的方式安置。国务院设立军队转业干部安置工作机构，负责全国军队转业干部安置工作。省（自治区、直辖市）设立相应的军队转业干部安置工作机构，负责本行政区域的军队转业干部安置工作。总政治部统一管理全军干部转业工作，军队团级以上党委和政治机关负责本单位干部转业工作。省军区（卫戍区、警备区）负责全军转业到所在省、自治区、直辖市干部的移交。2005年，国家和军队开始深化军队转业干部安置政策调整改革。

Supporting the Government and Loving the People
拥政爱民

The PLA attaches great importance to mass work, taking supporting the government and loving the people as its major thrust. The political organs of the four general headquarters/departments and the military area commands, the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force all have offices for mass work. The political organs of corps, divisions (brigades) and regiments also have special officers in charge of such work. These offices and officers are responsible for maintaining contacts and coordination with governments at all levels. Education in supporting the government and loving the people is conducted PLA-wide. The PLA participates in national economic development, emergency rescue and disaster relief, and public welfare activities.
人民解放军高度重视以拥护政府、热爱人民为主要内容的群众工作。四总部和各军区、军兵种政治机关设有群众工作部门，军、师（旅）、团级政治机关编有群众工作军官，负责军队与政府的联系和协调。各部队广泛开展拥政爱民教育，参加国家经济建设、抢险救灾和社会公益事业。

In the past two years, the engineering troops of the Army, Navy and Air Force have taken part in more than 430 key construction projects for transportation, hydropower, communication and energy infrastructure. The PLA has assisted in building new socialist villages in the countryside, and provided regular assistance to poor farmers in more than 19,000 villages. It has helped build over 48,000 small public projects such as water-saving irrigation projects, drinking water projects for both people and livestock, roads, and hydropower projects, bringing immediate benefits to nearly 800,000 people. In addition, it has helped build or enlarge 211 primary and secondary schools, enabling 142,000 school dropouts to return to class. PLA troops stationed in China's western region have taken part in such ecological engineering projects as the construction of shelterbelts and the improvement of small drainage areas. They have planted 210 million trees and sown grass on more than 13 million sq m of land. PLA hospitals have established regular assistance relations with more than 400 county or township hospitals in the western region. They have helped train key members of the medical staff, made rounds of visits offering free medical consultation and treatment, and donated medical equipment and medicine. The PLA and PAPF have dispatched over 340,000 troops to take part in more than 2,800 emergency rescue and disaster-relief operations, involving more than 40,000 vehicles, flown more than 2,000 sorties (including the use of

helicopters), evacuated over 3.4 million people and prevented economic losses of several billion yuan. At the end of 2006, the PLA donated 230 million yuan and over 930,000 cotton-padded clothes and quilts to disaster- and poverty-stricken areas.
两年来，陆军、海军、空军工程部队参加交通、水电、通信、能源基础设施重点工程430多项。全军各部队支援社会主义新农村建设，建立农村扶贫联系点19000多个，援建节水灌溉、人畜饮水、道路、水电等小型公共工程48000多个，近80万人直接受益；帮助新建扩建中小学211所，使14.2万失学儿童重返校园。驻西部地区部队参加防护林带和小流域治理等生态工程建设，植树2.1亿株，种草1300多万平方米。军队医疗卫生系统与西部地区400多所县、乡医院建立帮扶协作关系，培训业务骨干，义务巡诊治病，赠送医疗设备和药品。全军和武警部队参加各种抢险救灾行动2800余次，出动官兵34万余人次，动用车辆机械4万余台次，出动飞机（含直升机）2000余架次，转移疏散群众340余万人，挽回经济损失数十亿元人民币。2006年底，各部队向灾区、贫困地区一次性捐款2.3亿元人民币，捐棉衣被93万多件（套）。

In June 2005, the State Council and the CMC promulgated the Regulations on Participation of the PLA in Emergency Rescue and Disaster Relief, prescribing the PLA's main tasks, coordination with local people's governments, limits of authority and procedures for employing troops, joint command with local authorities, preparations and readiness, financial and material support, etc., for such operations.
2005年6月，国务院、中央军委颁布《军队参加抢险救灾条例》，对军队参加抢险救灾的主要任务、与地方人民政府的工作协调关系、动用军队的权限和程序、军地联合指挥、平时救灾准备和经费物资保障等作了明确规定。

V. People's Armed Police Force
人民武装警察部队

The People's Armed Police Force (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. It strives to make itself a powerful, disciplined and politically reliable force.
武警部队以保卫国家安全、维护社会稳定、保障人民群众安居乐业为根本职能，努力建设成为一支政治可靠的威武之师、文明之师。

Structure and Organization
体制编制

As a component of China's armed forces and subordinate to the State Council, the PAPF is under the dual leadership of the State Council and the CMC. The State Council exercises leadership over the PAPF through relevant functional departments, assigns routine tasks to it, decides its size and number of organizations, and is responsible for its command, operations, and financial and material support. The PAPF has an independent budgetary status in the financial expenditure of the state. The CMC is responsible for the PAPF's organizational structure, management of officers, command, training and political

work. It exercises leadership over the PAPF through the four general headquarters/departments. In terms of conducting public security operations and relevant capability building, the PAPF General Headquarters is under the leadership and command of the Ministry of Public Security, and the PAPF units at and below the contingent level are under the leadership and command of the public security organs at the same level. The PAPF has a total force of 660,000.
武警部队是中国武装力量的组成部分，属于国务院编制序列，由国务院、中央军委双重领导。国务院主要负责武警部队日常任务赋予、规模和编制定额、指挥、业务建设、经费物资保障，通过有关职能部门组织实施对武警部队的领导。武警部队的经费在国家财政支出中单列。中央军委主要负责武警部队的组织编制、干部管理、指挥、训练、政治工作，通过四总部组织实施对武警部队的领导。在执行公安任务和相关业务建设方面，武警总部接受公安部的领导和指挥，总队及其以下武警部队，接受同级公安部门的领导。武警部队总员额现为66万人。

The PAPF consists mainly of the internal security force and forces guarding gold mines, forests, water and electricity supply, and communications. The border security, firefighting and security guard forces are also components of the PAPF. The PAPF General Headquarters is the leading and commanding organ that directs and administers the internal security force and forces guarding gold mine, forest, water and electricity, and communications, etc., and provides guidance to other forces subordinate to the PAPF. Under it are the headquarters, political department and logistics department. The PAPF has one commander-in-chief, one first political commissar (assumed concurrently by the Minister of Public Security), one political commissar, and several deputy commanders-in-chief and deputy political commissars. The PAPF internal security force is composed of contingents at the level of the province (autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government) and armed police divisions. Contingents, detachments and squadrons are instituted at the province, prefecture, and county levels, respectively. The armed police divisions have regiments, battalions and companies in battle order, which are stationed in a number of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. The forces guarding gold mines, forests, water and electricity supply, and communications have their own headquarters, which function as their leading and commanding organs. The PAPF General Headquarters has an educational institution directly under it. The contingent headquarters and the headquarters of the forces guarding gold mines, forests, water and electricity supply, and communications have elementary command colleges under them.
武警部队主要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。武警总部是武警部队的领导指挥机关，下设司令部、政治部、后勤部，负责领导管理武警内卫和警种部队，指导列入武警部队序列的其他部队。武警部队设司令员、第一政治委员（公安部长兼）、政治委员各一名，设副司令员、副政治委员若干名。武警内卫部队由省（自治区、直辖市）总队和武装警察师组成。在中国各级行政区划内，省级设武警总队，地区级设武警支队，县级设武警中队。武装警察师下辖团、营、连，分布在若干省、自治区和直辖市内。武警警种部队由黄金、森林、水电、交通部队组成，分别设有指挥部，为该部队的领导指挥机关。武警总部下辖直属学院，总队和警种部队指挥部下辖初级指挥院校。

Basic Tasks
基本任务

In peacetime, the PAPF is tasked to perform guard duties, handle emergencies, combat terrorism, and participate in and support national economic development. In wartime, it assists the PLA in defensive operations.
武警部队平时主要担负执勤、处置突发事件、反恐怖、参加和支援国家经济建设等任务，战时配合人民解放军进行防卫作战。

Every day, more than 260,000 PAPF servicemen are on guard duty. Through the combined use of manpower, facilities and technologies, the PAPF has effectively enhanced the efficiency of guard duties and security in recent years. The PAPF annually handles an average of over 100 cases of attempted attacks against guarded targets and escape attempts by detained suspects and imprisoned criminals, 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. Adhering to the guidelines and principles for handling emergencies, and using proper methods and tactics, the PAPF effectively safeguards the fundamental interests of the people, social stability and the dignity of the law. The PAPF anti-terrorism units closely follow the state's anti-terrorism guidelines and principles, and enhance their combat-readiness training. They have been involved in the successful handling of cases of bombing attempts and kidnapping incidents. The various units of the PAPF take an active part in efforts to keep local order, and assist the public security departments in catching and arresting criminal suspects and cracking down on organized criminal gangs.
武警部队每天有26万余人轮流执勤。近年来，武警部队将人员防范、设施防范、技术防范紧密结合起来，有效提高执勤质量和安全系数。平均每年制止侵害警卫目标、制止在押犯罪嫌疑人和犯罪分子逃跑事件上百起，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。武警部队正确把握和贯彻处置突发事件的方针和原则，讲究处置策略和方法，有力维护了人民群众的根本利益，维护了社会稳定和国家法律的尊严。反恐怖部（分）队贯彻国家反恐怖方针和原则，加强战备训练，参与并成功处置各类爆炸和劫持人质事件。各部队还积极参加社会治安综合治理，协助公安机关抓捕犯罪嫌疑人，打击带有黑社会性质的犯罪团伙。

The PAPF gold mine force has completed 38 geological prospecting projects in a dozen provinces and autonomous regions, and found some rich gold deposits. In the last two years, the PAPF forest force has put out 552 forest or prairie fires, protecting valuable natural resources. The PAPF water and electricity force has taken part in the construction of 21 key national projects, including the Qinghai-Tibet Railway, the West-East Natural Gas Transmission Project, the South-North Water Diversion Project, and major hydropower projects. The PAPF communications force is responsible for the maintenance of the Xinjiang-Tibet Highway and the Sichuan-Tibet Highway, and has undertaken the construction of national high-grade highways, extra-long tunnels and

bridges. Those projects built by the PAPF communications force are all up to standards. In the past two years, 224,000 PAPF troops have participated in 2,320 emergency rescue and disaster relief operations, and rescued and evacuated 250,000 people in disaster-stricken areas.
黄金部队在十多个省区完成38个地质勘查项目，为国家探明一批具有重要价值的黄金矿产资源。森林部队两年来扑灭森林、草原火灾552起，为保护国家自然资源作出了贡献。水电部队参与承建青藏铁路、西气东输、南水北调、大型水电站等21个国家重点工程项目的建设。交通部队负责新藏、川藏公路管护，承建的国家高等级公路、特长隧道和桥梁建设等项目，合格率达100%。两年来，武警部队共出动官兵22.4万余人次，参加各类抢险救灾2320余次，抢救和转移受灾群众25万余人。

Force Building
部队建设

The PAPF is working to strengthen itself through science and technology. It is enhancing staff competence, and conducting strict management so that its personnel can fully perform their duties. Using the national information infrastructure, the PAPF has established a preliminary system of three-level integrated information networks, linking general headquarters with the grass-roots squadrons. It has made progress in real-time command and control, management of duties through visual means, networked education and training, and office automation. The PAPF possesses a basically complete range of equipment through R&D and procurement of urgently needed weaponry and equipment. It has set up and improved a distinctive mechanism for the selection, training and employment of officers and NCOs. In particular, priority is given to the training of inter-disciplinary personnel. The PAPF conducts mission-oriented training on a priority basis to better perform guard duties, manage emergencies and combat terrorism. It participated in China's "Great Wall-2003" and "Great Wall II" anti-terrorism exercises, and the SCO's "Joint-2003" exercise, and sponsored the "Guard-04" and "Guard-06" exercises to deal with large-scale emergencies. The PAPF runs its forces strictly and pursuant to the law. It stresses that leaders make decisions, administrative organs conduct management, and officers and men perform their duties strictly in accordance with the law. As a result, its overall performance has been greatly boosted.
武警部队坚持科技强警、人才兴警、从严治警，不断增强遂行各项任务的能力。依托国家信息基础设施，初步建立起武警总部至基层中队的三级综合信息网络系统，推进了指挥控制实时化、勤务管理可视化、教育训练网络化和机关办公自动化建设。研发和购置部队遂行任务急需的武器装备，初步实现装备系统配套。建立和完善符合武警特点的干部和士官选拔、培养和使用机制，着力培养复合型人才。突出开展针对性训练，提高执勤、处置突发事件、反恐怖能力。参加国家“长城－2003”和“长城2号”反恐演习、上海合作组织“联合－2003”演习，组织“卫士04”和“卫士06”处置大规模突发事件演习。坚持依法从严治警，强调领导依法决策、机关依法管理、官兵依法办事，正规化建设水平明显提高。

The PAPF is steadily improving its logistical support system based on self-support and supplemented by social and PLA support to raise the efficiency of integrated support. It

runs a crisis response support system covering the three echelons of the general headquarters, contingents (divisions) and detachments (regiments), to better respond to emergencies, and unexpected and complex situations. It promotes standardized and institutional logistical management by exploitation of IT and uniformly standardizes its facility configurations, work procedures, operating mechanisms and management requirements. The PAPF is pursuing reforms in housing, procurement of bulk materials and project procurement, medical care, and outsources food, barracks and bedding and clothing services.
建立健全以自我保障为主、依托社会保障和军队支援保障为辅的后勤保障体系，提高综合保障效能。着眼应对紧急、突然、复杂情况，初步建立起总部－总队（师）－支队（团）三级应急保障体系。推行后勤管理标准化、制度化和信息化，统一规范各类设施设置、工作程序、运行机制和管理要求。推进住房、大宗物资和工程采购、医疗保障改革，基本实现饮食服务、营房管理、被装筹措等后勤保障社会化。

In recent years, the PAPF has conducted friendly exchanges with the armed police forces, military police, internal security forces, public security forces and other similar forces of more than 30 countries to draw on each other's practices and cooperate in conducting anti-terrorism training. Its medical personnel, as part of Chinese rescue teams, have participated in disaster-relief missions in the aftermath of the earthquakes in Iran, Pakistan and Indonesia, and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean.
近年来，武警部队与30多个国家的武装警察、宪兵、内卫部队、治安部队等同类部队开展友好交往，互通业务建设情况，进行反恐训练合作。先后抽调医务人员参加中国国际救援队，执行伊朗地震救援、印度洋海啸救援、巴基斯坦地震救援和印度尼西亚地震救援等任务。

VI. National Defense Mobilization and Reserve Force
六、国防动员和后备力量

China, responding to new developments in modern warfare and the needs of national security, is reinforcing national defense mobilization and reserve force building to enhance its capabilities of rapid mobilization, sustained support, comprehensive protection and swift shift from a peacetime to wartime footing.
中国着眼现代战争特点和国家安全需要，加强国防动员和后备力量建设，提高平战转换、快速动员、持续保障和综合防护能力。

Mobilization of the Armed Forces
武装力量动员

China's mobilization of the armed forces includes the mobilization of manpower, weaponry and equipment, as well as logistical materials. The main tasks of the PLA's mobilization are as follows: to formulate plans for wartime troop mobilization and support according to operational plans, carry out pre-regimentation of reservists into active units and organization of reserve units, and expand and form units according to wartime structure and organization upon the state's issuance of a mobilization order. The main tasks of the PAPF's mobilization are to formulate mobilization and support plans

based on the PAPF's possible wartime tasks, carry out pre-regimentation of reservists and adjustment, expansion and reorganization of units, and adjust the organizational system or form or expand units according to designated tasks after the state issues a mobilization order. The main tasks of the militia's mobilization are to call up militiamen, adjust and reinforce organizations, issue weapons and equipment, carry out pre-war training, and provide support in accordance with the needs of wartime manpower mobilization and plans for participating in warfare and supporting the front.
中国的武装力量动员包括兵员动员、武器装备动员和后勤物资动员等。人民解放军动员的主要任务，是根据作战预案拟制战时部队动员计划及保障计划，做好现役部队预编满员和预备役部队建设的落实工作，国家发布动员令后按战时体制编制扩编和组建部队等。武警部队动员的主要任务，是根据战时可能担负的任务拟制动员计划及保障计划，做好平时预编满员和调整、扩编或重组部队的落实工作，国家发布动员令后根据赋予的任务调整建制或组、扩建部队等。民兵动员的主要任务，是根据战时兵员动员的需要和参战支前预案，收拢集结人员、调整充实组织、发放武器装备、开展临战训练和落实相关保障。

Acting on the directives of the State Council and the CMC, the General Staff Headquarters organizes and conducts mobilization of the armed forces with the assistance of the General Political Department, General Logistics Department and General Armaments Department as well as the relevant government departments. The Navy, Air Force, and Second Artillery Force are responsible for the mobilization of their respective forces. The military area commands, provincial military commands and local Party committees and governments at different levels are responsible for the mobilization of reserve forces within their respective jurisdictions.
总参谋部根据国务院、中央军委的指示，在总政治部、总后勤部、总装备部以及国家机关有关部门的协助下，组织开展武装力量动员工作。各军兵种负责本军兵种武装力量动员。军区、省军区系统和地方各级党委、政府负责后备力量动员。

By maintaining a lean standing army, improving the reserve service system, setting up reserve units, designating manpower replenishment areas, pre-positioning equipment and supplies, and organizing civil-military mobilization rehearsals, China has ensured the smooth mobilization of the armed forces, enabling the latter to deter or defuse security crises with even a downsized standing force. In recent years, China has accelerated the adjustment and reform of the organization and structure of the militia and the reserve forces and increased the number of reservists with high-tech backgrounds, and strengthened the reserve forces of the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force. As a result, the level of the general quality of the backup forces of national defense has been raised notably.
中国通过保持精干的常备军、完善预备役制度、组建预备役部队、划分兵员补充区、储存武器装备和军需物资以及组织军民联合动员演练等措施，有效保证了武装力量动员的顺利实施，使武装力量在常备力量精简的情况下仍具有遏制和消除各类安全危机的能力。近年来，中国加快民兵、预备役部队体制编制调整改革，加大地方相关高技术人员和诸军（兵）种后备兵员的储备，国防后备力量建设整体质量水平有新的提高。

Mobilization of the National Economy
国民经济动员

The basic policies for the mobilization of the national economy are:
国民经济动员的基本政策是：

- To boost economic mobilization based on China's development strategy and its economic strength, and incorporate the development of the defense economy into that of the national economy;
  根据国家发展战略，依托国民经济实力发展国民经济动员，把国防经济建设寓于国家的经济发展之中；

- To make economic mobilization a bridge between China's economic development and available national defense capacities, and strike a balance between military and civilian needs and between peacetime and wartime needs in economic restructuring, to keep the national defense economy at a proper level in peacetime;
  发挥国民经济动员在国家经济建设与国防常备能力之间的桥梁纽带作用，在国家经济结构调整中统筹考虑军需民用、平战衔接，使平时的国防经济保持在合理的水平上；

- To speed up the development and application of new and high technologies and dual-purpose technologies, and give priority to the mobilization of high-tech products and the reserves of high technology, to raise the overall scientific and technological level of economic mobilization;
  加强高新科学技术和军民两用技术的开发利用，注重高科技产品的动员和高技术储备，从整体上提高国民经济动员基础的科技水平；

- To build an organizational structure, mechanism and legal system of economic mobilization in keeping with the socialist market economy for dealing with both wars and emergencies in accordance with the assigned functions of economic mobilization, to serve economic development in peacetime and respond rapidly in cases of emergency or war; and
  按照平时服务、急时应急、战时应战的功能定位，构建与社会主义市场经济相适应的应战、应急结合的国民经济动员体制、机制、法制；

- To pursue the principle of self-defense by the whole nation and improve the capacity of economic mobilization to meet the needs of defensive operations under conditions of informationization.
  坚持全民自卫原则，提高适应信息化条件下防卫作战需要的国民经济动员能力。

The primary objective is to establish a complete economic mobilization system with the dual functions of responding to both wars and emergencies, and to set up an economic

mobilization base that is an integral part of China's economy to meet the economic needs of local wars and unexpected incidents.
国民经济动员的主要目标是，建成比较完善的应付战争兼顾应对突发事件双重功能的国民经济动员体系，形成与国民经济有机融合的国民经济动员基础，能够从经济上保障和应付局部战争及突发事件的需要。

With the rapid growth of China's economy, the capacity of its economic mobilization has been steadily raised. In building information and communications systems, highways, railways, bridges, tunnels, airports, ports, docks and major urban infrastructures, China pays close attention to the requirements of national defense, and ensures that peacetime needs and wartime needs are properly balanced. In working to set up a mechanism of economic mobilization for responding to both wars and emergencies, China has set up a system of plans for economic mobilization that takes both peacetime and wartime needs into consideration. It has established economic mobilization centers in the machine-building, weaponry, aviation, space, shipbuilding and chemical industries, and has optimized the mobilization structure and layout. It has basically completed a survey on the potential of economic mobilization and set up an information system for economic mobilization management by the state and a number of provinces and municipalities directly under the central government. As a component of the national emergency response force, economic mobilization offices at different levels have established a mechanism for contacts between economic mobilization offices and emergency reaction management offices to provide support for handling public emergencies and ensure public security.
随着国民经济的快速发展，国民经济动员能力不断提高。在信息通讯、公路、铁路、桥梁、隧道、机场、港口、码头和城市重大基础设施的建设中更加注重兼顾国防要求，加大平战结合力度。加强应战应急相结合的国民经济动员机制建设，建立了平战兼顾的国民经济动员预案体系。在机械、兵器、航空、航天、船舶、化工等领域建立国民经济动员中心，优化了国民经济动员能力建设的结构和布局。基本完成国民经济动员潜力调查，初步建成国家和部分省市国民经济动员管理信息系统。各级国民经济动员机构作为国家应急力量的组成部分，建立了国民经济动员机构与突发事件应急管理机构之间的联系机制，参与处置突发公共事件应急保障，积极为公共安全建设服务。

Civil Air Defense
人民防空

Civil air defense (CAD), air defense of critical areas and field air defense constitute China's homeland defense structure. The tasks of the CAD in the new era are to protect the people and their property and China's economic development in wartime, and carry out disaster prevention and relief and handle public unexpected incidents in peacetime. The CAD expenses are born by the state and the public. The state has promulgated the Civil Air Defense Law, and the people's governments at various levels have formulated and improved corresponding CAD rules and regulations. CAD work is incorporated into plans for economic and social development by the people's governments at and above the county level.

人民防空与要地防空、野战防空共同构成中国三位一体的国土防空体系。新时期的人民防空，战时担负保护人民生命财产安全和国家经济建设成果任务，平时担负防灾救灾和处置突发公共事件任务。人民防空经费由国家和社会共同负担。国家颁布了人民防空法，各级人民政府制定完善了相配套的人民防空法规及规章。县级以上人民政府将人民防空建设纳入国民经济和社会发展规划。

China's CAD capabilities in preparations against war, integrated urban protection and public unexpected incident response have been greatly enhanced in recent years. Interconnected and interoperable communications networks for command and warning at the provincial, city and county levels have been basically established, and urban air defense early-warning networks have been improved. Over 85 percent of areas in major cities are covered by air-defense sirens. Most of the key CAD cities have CAD command posts. All large and medium-sized cities have protection and rescue contingents for emergency rescue, rush repair, medical aid, fire fighting, maintenance of order, chemical defense, epidemic prevention, communications and transportation. Short-term and full-time training courses are conducted, and emergency rescue drills for handling disasters are organized to help the public acquire CAD knowledge and skills. CAD courses are included in school teaching programs and curricula. Volunteer CAD teams have been formed in some factories, mines, enterprises and communities.
近年来，人民防空战备水平、城市整体防护能力和应付突发公共事件能力明显提升。初步建立起省、市、县三级互联互通的指挥通信和警报通信专用网，健全了城市防空预警报知网络，重点城市的警报音响覆盖率达到85%以上，多数人民防空重点城市建成人民防空指挥所。各大中城市组建了抢险抢修、医疗救护、消防、治安、防化防疫、通信、运输等防护救援队伍，组织短期脱产集训及重大灾害事故应急救援演练，对人民群众进行人民防空知识教育和技能培训，将人民防空教育列入学校教学计划和教学大纲，一些厂矿、企业和社区还组建了民防志愿者队伍。

Militia Force Building
民兵建设

China's militia is under the unified direction of the State Council and the CMC, and the dual leadership of local Party committees and governments as well as the military commands. The concept of people's war, and the principle of combining regular work with military training and combining peacetime needs with wartime needs are observed in the building of the militia.
民兵工作在国务院、中央军委统一领导下，实行地方党委、政府和军事系统的双重领导。民兵建设以人民战争思想为指导，坚持劳武结合、平战结合。

The focus of the militia work is being shifted from rural areas to cities and areas along communication lines. The setting up of militia forces has expanded from state-owned enterprises to private enterprises and from traditional industries to high-tech industries. Specialized technical units rather than infantry are becoming the backbone of the militia. The proportion of antiaircraft artillery, ground artillery, missile, communications, engineering, anti-chemical, reconnaissance, information and other specialized technical units in the overall militia force is being raised. The building of militia units of the Navy,

Air Force and Second Artillery Force is being strengthened. A new organizational structure of the militia has taken shape, with specialized technical units and units with corresponding specialties serving as the main body, and air defense units, units of the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force, and emergency response units playing a leading role.
目前，民兵工作重心正在从农村向城市和交通沿线转移，编组单位从国有企业向民营企业、传统行业向高科技行业拓展，组织结构从以步兵为主向以专业技术队伍为主调整。高炮、地炮、导弹、通信、工兵、防化、侦察、信息等专业技术分队比例进一步提高，海军、空军、第二炮兵民兵分队建设得到加强，初步形成以专业技术分队、对口专业分队为主体，以防空部（分）队、军兵种分队、应急分队为重点的民兵组织建设新格局。

The state has increased investment in militia weaponry and equipment, with priority given to equipment for air defense, emergency response and maintenance of stability. The state has phased out a number of out-dated weapons. Militia training reform has been deepened; a four-level system for organizing training is practiced, the four levels being provincial military commands, prefectural military commands, people's armed forces departments of counties (county-level cities or municipal districts) and basic-level people's armed forces departments. Through interlinked training as well as joint training and exercises with active PLA units, the militia has boosted its capabilities of conducting rapid mobilization and carrying out its specialized tasks.
国家加大民兵武器装备建设投入，重点加强防空和应急维稳装备建设，淘汰、报废一批老旧武器。各地深化民兵训练改革，实行省军区、军分区、县（市、区）人武部和基层人武部四级组训体制，与现役部队进行挂钩训练和联训联演，民兵的快速动员和遂行任务能力明显提高。

Reserve Force Building
预备役部队建设

As a component of the PLA, the reserve force receives priority in the building of the defense reserve. The reserve force conducts peacetime training as provided for in relevant regulations, assists in maintaining order when necessary pursuant to the law, and activates its units in wartime in observance of the state's mobilization order.
预备役部队是人民解放军的组成部分，是国防后备力量建设的重点。平时按照规定进行训练，必要时可以依法协助维护社会秩序，战时根据国家动员令成建制转服现役。

In recent years, while keeping its overall size unchanged, the reserve force has reduced the number of Army reserve units, while increasing the numbers of reserve units of the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force, the proportion of specialized technical reserve units and the number of logistical and equipment support reserve units, thus accomplishing the task of forming new reserve units of the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force in the Tenth Five-Year Plan period. Most of the PLA's reserve divisions, brigades and regiments have training bases, armament depots, necessary office space and living quarters, and optical-fiber cable communication. With military training as the

primary task, the PLA reserve units carry out training strictly pursuant to regulations, ensuring the accomplishment of all training tasks. The focus of training is being shifted from individuals and units to command posts, key technicians and higher levels of training such as joint and live-fire exercises.
近年来，预备役部队在保持现有规模的基础上，适度减少陆军预备役部队数量，扩大海军、空军、第二炮兵预备役部队建设规模，扩大专业技术预备役部队的建设比例，扩大后勤和装备保障预备役部队的建设数量，圆满完成“十五”时期军兵种预备役部队组建任务。全军预备役部队绝大多数的师、旅、团建有训练基地、装备仓库和必要的办公、生活用房，接通了通信光缆。预备役部队坚持把军事训练作为中心任务，严格按纲施训，确保训练任务落实，促进预备役部队军事训练由单兵、分队训练向首长机关、技术骨干、部队合成、实兵演习更高层次的训练发展。

VII. Border and Coastal Defense
七、边防海防

Adhering to the principles of conducting overall planning, placing equal emphasis on land and sea, giving priority to defense, and integrating defense and administration, China is endeavoring to make its border and coastal defense unified, effective, solid and informationized.
中国坚持统筹规划、陆海并重、以防为主、防管一体的原则，致力于建设统一、高效、稳固和信息化的边海防。

Border and Coastal Defense System
边海防体制

China's border and coastal defense is under the unified leadership of the State Council and the CMC, and practices an administration system of sharing responsibilities between the military and the local authorities. The State Commission of Border and Coastal Defense, composed of the relevant departments of the State Council and the PLA, and under the dual leadership of the State Council and the CMC, guides and coordinates China's border and coastal defense. All military area commands, as well as border and coastal provinces, prefectures and counties have commissions to guide and coordinate border and coastal defense within their respective jurisdictions.
边海防工作由国务院、中央军委统一领导，实行军地分工负责的边海防管理体制。国家边海防委员会由国务院和军队的有关部门组成，在国务院和中央军委领导下，负责指导协调全国的边海防工作。各军区和沿边沿海省、地、县三级都成立了边海防委员会，负责指导协调辖区内的边海防工作。

The PLA border defense force has a three-level structure, namely, regiment, battalion and company. The PLA coastal defense force has a five-level structure, namely, division, brigade, regiment, battalion and company. In 2003, the PLA border defense force took over the defense of the China-DPRK border and the Yunnan section of the China-Myanmar border from the border public security force, thus enabling the state to integrate land border defense and administration. The border public security force is tasked with safeguarding security and maintaining social order in border and coastal areas. Within the

border public security force there are contingents in provinces (autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government), detachments, groups, border police substations and frontier inspection stations in border and coastal areas, border inspection stations in open ports, and marine police force in coastal waters. Since China launched its reform and opening-up program, the state has consolidated border and coastal law-enforcement functions in organizations responsible for public security, customs, inspection and quarantine, maritime surveillance, fisheries administration, marine affairs and environmental protection. The state has also established and reinforced the border public security force, as well as border and coastal law-enforcement contingents for marine affairs, anti-smuggling, fisheries administration and maritime surveillance.
人民解放军是边海防防卫的主要力量。人民解放军边防部队设边防团、营、连，海防部队设海防师、旅、团、营、连。2003年，随着中朝边境和中缅边境云南段的防卫工作由公安边防部队移交人民解放军边防部队，国家统一了陆地边境的防卫管理模式。公安边防部队担负国家赋予的边海防安全保卫和维护社会治安秩序等任务，在省（自治区、直辖市）设边防总队，在边境沿海地区设边防支队、大队、边防派出所、边境检查站，在国家对外开放口岸设边防检查站，在海上部署海警部队。改革开放以来，国家健全了公安、海关、检验检疫、海监、渔政、海事、环保等边海防执法机构，组建和充实了公安边防部队和海事、缉私、渔政、海监总队等边海防执法力量。

Building Border and Coastal Defense
边海防建设

China has promulgated the Law on National Defense, the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, the Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf and other relevant laws and regulations, and updated its border and coastal defense policies and regulations pursuant to international laws and practices, to manage its border and sea areas in conformity with the law. China endeavors to strengthen its border and coastal defense, administration and control, and build a modern border and coastal defense force featuring joint military-police-civilian efforts in defense and administration. Over the past decade and more, the state has invested more than RMB 2 billion in construction of border defense infrastructure, building over 20,000 km of patrol roads, over 6,000 km of barbed-wire fences and installing some 600 sets of monitoring equipment. Construction of coastal defense infrastructure, including duty piers, monitoring stations and centers and auxiliary facilities has been underway since 2004.
中国陆续颁布了国防法以及领海及毗连区法、专属经济区和大陆架法等法律法规，按照国际法和国际惯例完善边海防政策规定，做到依法管边、依法管海。中国不断加强边海防建设，提高边海防防卫和管理控制能力，建设一支现代化的军警民联防联管的边海防队伍。近十多年来，国家投资20多亿元人民币进行边防基础设施建设，修建了2万余公里的边防巡逻路、6000余公里的边境铁丝网和近600套边境监控设施。从2004年起，启动海防基础设施建设，安排在沿海地区修建执勤码头、监控站、监控中心和部分辅助设施。

China pursues a good-neighborliness policy, and works to enhance friendship and partnership with its neighbors. It calls for settling boundary and maritime demarcation issues with countries concerned in a fair and equitable manner, and through consultations on the basis of equality. China has signed land border treaties or agreements with Myanmar and 11 other neighboring countries, thus resolving boundary issues left from history with these countries; it is currently negotiating with India and Bhutan to settle boundary issues with those two countries respectively. Since 1996, China has set up bilateral consultation mechanisms on the law of the sea with the Republic of Korea and Japan, to exchange views on maritime demarcation and cooperation. In 2004, the Agreement Between China and Vietnam on the Demarcation of the Beibu Gulf officially entered into force.
中国始终坚持睦邻友好政策，与邻为善、以邻为伴，主张与有关国家通过平等协商，公平合理地解决边界和海域划界问题。中国已与缅甸等12个邻国签订陆地边界条约或协定，解决了历史遗留的边界问题，并正在同印度、不丹谈判解决边界问题。自1996年起，与韩国和日本相继启动双边海洋法磋商机制，主要就海域划界和海上合作问题交换意见。2004年，与越南签订的《中越北部湾划界协定》正式生效。

China actively promotes border and coastal defense cooperation with its neighbors, strengthens border and coastal defense contacts in different fields and at various levels, and handles in an appropriate manner border- and coastal-defense-related issues with countries concerned. In 2005, the Agreement on Joint Patrols by the Navies of China and Vietnam in the Beibu Gulf was signed, and China respectively signed with the Philippines and Indonesia the Memorandum of Understanding on Maritime Affairs Cooperation and the Memorandum of Understanding on Maritime Cooperation. In July 2006, China and India reopened the border trade route at Nathu La Pass, which links China's Tibet with Sikkim, India. China's border and coastal defense forces, acting strictly in accordance with international law and the agreements and understandings signed by China with its neighbors, have established and improved mechanisms for talks and meetings with their counterparts in the neighboring countries, and conduct law enforcement and anti-terrorism cooperation to jointly maintain peace and stability in border areas and related sea areas.
中国积极发展与邻国的边海防合作，与有关国家加强不同领域和级别的边海防交往，妥善处理边海防涉外事务。2005年，与越南签署《中越海军北部湾联合巡逻协议》，与菲律宾、印度尼西亚分别签署《海事合作谅解备忘录》、《海上合作谅解备忘录》。2006年7月，中国和印度重新开放连接中国西藏和印度锡金地区的乃堆拉山口边贸通道。中国边海防部队严格执行国际法和与周边邻国签署的协议、协定，建立健全与邻国的会谈会晤机制，开展执法和反恐合作，共同维护边境地区和相关海域的稳定与安宁。

Ensuring the Stability of Border Areas
边疆地区稳定

Stability and development of border areas are the foundation for border and coastal defense. The Chinese government attaches great importance to work related to ethnic minorities and economic development in border areas; it has formulated a series of

policies and adopted many strategic measures in this regard. In the early days of New China, close to one million PLA officers and men were collectively transferred to civilian work in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Tibet and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions, and Heilongjiang and Yunnan provinces. They were organized into production and construction corps and state farms, and made great contributions to the economic development of the border areas and the maintenance of border stability in those areas. In the 1950s and 1960s, the state moved a large number of industrial enterprises and skilled workers from inland and coastal areas to border areas, and set up a fairly complete industrial system and communications and transportation network there. Since the reform and opening-up policy was initiated in the late 1970s, the state has set up 253 open ports and implemented the strategy for developing the western region and revitalizing old industrial bases including Northeast China. It pursues the policy of developing border areas and making border inhabitants prosperous, and consolidating defense through building close ties with the local people. It has taken steps, including encouraging inland provinces to provide assistance to their border counterparts, to accelerate the economic development there. This has laid a solid foundation for strengthening border and coastal defense.
边疆的稳定和发展，是边海防巩固的基础。中国政府重视边疆的民族工作和经济建设，制定了一系列正确的民族政策，采取了许多促进边疆经济发展的战略举措。新中国成立初期，人民解放军近百万官兵集体转业到新疆、内蒙古、黑龙江、云南、西藏等地，组建生产建设兵团和农场，为发展边疆经济、保持边防稳定建立了不可磨灭的功绩。20世纪50、60年代，国家将大批内地工业企业和技术工人迁往边疆地区，逐步建成比较完整的边疆工业体系及交通运输网络。改革开放以来，国家建设并开放了253个口岸，实施西部大开发和振兴东北地区等老工业基地战略，落实“兴边富民”、“爱民固边”政策，采取内地省份对口支援等举措，加快发展边疆经济，为边海防的巩固奠定了坚实物质基础。

The PLA border defense force and the border public security force are resolute in maintaining social stability in border areas and unity among ethnic groups, and take an active part in the economic development of border areas. They take measures to crack down hard on cross-border crimes, such as weapon smuggling, drug trafficking, illegal border crossing and human trafficking, and on separatist, violent and terrorist activities. They strictly implement the ethnic and religious policies of the state, respect the customs and lifestyle of ethnic minorities, and strengthen PLA unity with the government and the people, together with unity among ethnic groups, thus contributing to maintaining political stability and promoting social development and progress in border areas.
人民解放军边防部队和公安边防部队，坚决维护边疆的社会稳定和民族团结，发展边疆经济。采取措施打击贩枪、贩毒、偷渡、贩卖人口等跨境犯罪和民族分裂、暴力恐怖活动。严格执行国家的民族政策和宗教政策，尊重少数民族的风俗习惯，加强军政军民团结和民族团结，为维护边疆政治稳定和社会发展进步作出了积极贡献。

VIII. Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense
八、国防科技工业

China's defense-related science, technology and industry focuses on consolidating its foundation, making independent innovation, and speeding up the implementation of the strategy of transition and upgrading, so as to ensure the production and supply of military equipment and promote the development of national economy.
国防科技工业注重强化基础、自主创新，加快实施转型升级战略，保障军事装备生产供应，促进国民经济发展。

Improving the industrial structure, enhancing its capabilities of developing and producing new and high-tech weaponry and equipment. Defense-related science, technology and industry endeavors to accelerate structural adjustment in research and production, adopt advanced production modes, promote specialized production and upgrade processing technologies. Priority is given to R&D of new and high-tech weaponry and equipment, and endeavors to achieve breakthroughs in a number of key technologies and leapfrogging technological progress, thus speeding up weaponry and equipment modernization. Defense-related science, technology and industry is enhancing its core capabilities in R&D and production of the overall systems and key subsystems of major projects, and introducing more competition into the manufacturing and processing of general and supporting equipment, gradually establishing an all-round outsourcing system of cooperation for developing and producing weaponry and equipment. Priority is given to upgrading technologies and products in the nuclear, space, aviation, shipbuilding, weaponry, electronics and other defense-related industries, so as to form a cluster of high-tech industries to drive the growth of China's economy. In 2005, the output value, added value and gross revenue of the entire spectrum of defense-related science, technology and industry increased by 24.3 percent, 20.7 percent and 21.6 percent, respectively, over the previous year.
优化产业结构，提高高新技术武器装备科研生产能力。加快科研生产能力结构调整，采用先进生产模式，推进专业化生产，提高制造工艺技术水平。优先发展高新技术武器装备，集中力量突破一批关键技术，实现技术发展的跨越，提高了武器装备现代化水平。通过提升重大项目总体及关键分系统等核心科研开发和生产能力，扩大一般配套和加工能力的竞争范围，逐步建立武器装备科研生产的社会化大协作体系。重点加强具有核、航天、航空、船舶、兵器、电子等军工特色的技术、产品和关联产业，形成对国民经济具有带动作用的高技术产业集群。2005年，国防科技工业全行业军品和民品的工业产值、工业增加值、总收入，比上年分别增长24.3%、20.7%、21.6%。

The defense manufacturing industries have been further informationized. The Tenth Five-Year Plan period saw the rapid development of digitalized manufacturing technology and wide application of computer-aided design, manufacturing and system-integrated manufacturing technologies in China's defense industries. The capabilities of master design and development, as well as of final assembly and integration, and the technological level of precision and super-precision processing were significantly raised. The means and methods of systems integration, experimentation and simulation, as well as of inspection and testing were upgraded.
军工制造业信息化水平整体提高。“十五”时期，军工数字化制造技术快速发展，计算机辅助设计制造和计算机系统集成制造技术得到普遍应用；总体设计开发能力、

总装集成能力、精密与超精密加工技术水平显著增强；系统集成、试验仿真、检验测试手段明显改善。

The defense industry enterprises have stepped up restructuring and reform, and are exploring approaches for diversifying their ownership structure and steadily transforming themselves into share-holding enterprises. The reform of defense-related research institutes is being speeded up and greater support was given to research institutions engaged in strategic research, basic research and research in the public interest.
军工企业加快改制步伐，积极探索产权结构多元化改革，稳步推进军工企业股份制改造。推动军工科研机构体制机制改革，加大对战略性、基础性、公益性科研机构的支持力度。

Strengthening capabilities of independent innovation. Efforts are being made to improve the innovative system of development and production of weaponry and equipment, and the innovative system of technology for high-tech industries combining military and civilian needs. The former takes master design, final assembly and manufacturing, and experimentation and verification as leading factors, and is supported by research and manufacturing of core systems and specialized equipment, and completed by an outsourcing system. The latter combines production, education and research, takes enterprises as the main body and research institutions as the mainstay, and is market-orientated. Priority is given to enhancing basic research, key technology research and frontier technology research. As a result, a number of state-of-the-art scientific and technological achievements that enjoy independent intellectual property rights have been made. Patent applications have increased rapidly -- at an average annual rate of over 40 percent. Major scientific and technological projects, such as manned space flights and the Lunar Probe Project, are being carried out to spur the leapfrogging development of high-tech enterprises combining military and civilian needs and to bring about overall improvements in defense-related science and technology. Platforms for developing weaponry systems, lab systems for defense-related science and technology, and research and application centers for advanced industrial technologies are being built. As a result, a fairly mature scientific and technological infrastructure is taking shape, which is well-configured, multi-functional, efficient and based on close cooperation between the military and civilian sectors. In addition, higher education and vocational education are being boosted for defense-related science, technology and industry. Three professionally specialized contingents are being constructed, namely, a contingent of business managers, a contingent of professionals and specialists and a contingent of skilled workers. Efforts are being made to establish an innovative mechanism to absorb and train high-caliber people for defense-related science, technology and industry.
增强自主创新能力。完善以总体设计、总装制造和试验验证为龙头，以核心系统和设备专业化研制为支撑，以社会化协作配套为依托的武器装备研制创新体系；健全以企业为主体、科研院所为骨干、市场为导向、产学研相结合的军民结合高技术产业技术创新体系。重点加强基础研究、关键技术研究和前沿技术研究，产生了一批具有自主知识产权和世界先进水平的科技成果，专利申请量以年均超过40%的幅度快速增长。组织实施载人航天与探月工程等重大科技工程，带动高技术产业的跨越发展，实现国防科技的整体跃升。推进武器装备系统研发平台、国防科技实验室体

系、先进工业技术研究应用中心和军工技术基础条件建设，逐步形成布局合理、功能完备、效率突出、军民互动的科技基础条件。提高国防科技工业高等教育质量，推动职业教育发展，加强企业经营管理人才、专业技术人才和技能人才三支队伍建设，创新人才工作机制，培养和吸引国防科技工业高素质优秀人才。

On the premise of strictly honoring its international commitments, China encourages and supports participation in international cooperation and competition in civilian-military industries.
中国在严格遵守国际承诺的前提下，鼓励和支持在军民两用产业领域参与国际合作和竞争。

IX. Defense Expenditure
九、国防经费

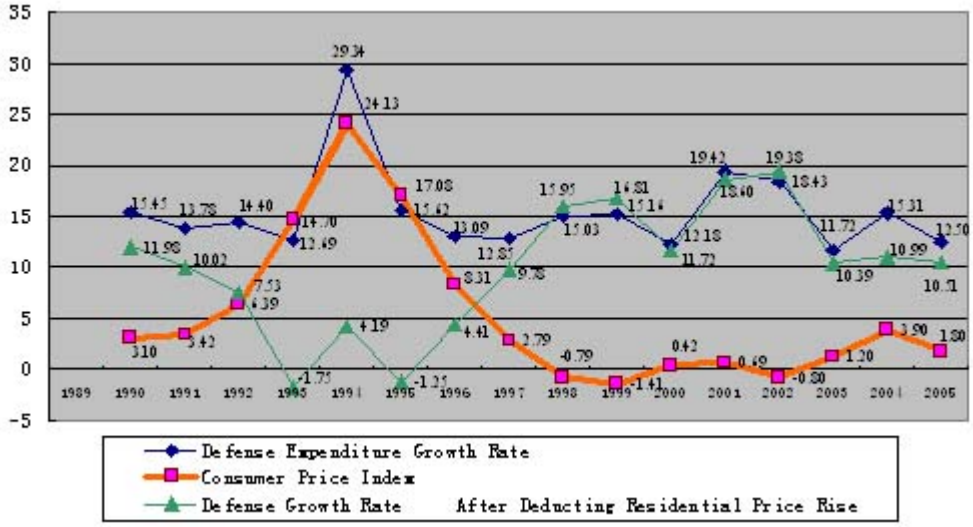
Pursuant to the National Defense Law and the Budget Law, and guided by the principle of coordinated development of national defense and the economy, the Chinese government decides on the size and use of defense expenditure in an appropriate way to meet the demands of national defense in keeping with China's economic development.
中国政府依据国防法和预算法，遵循国防建设与经济建设协调发展的方针，适应国防需求和国民经济发展水平，合理确定国防费的投量和投向。

China's defense expenditure mainly comprises expenses for personnel, training and maintenance, and equipment. Personnel expenses mainly cover salaries, insurance, food, clothing, and welfare benefits for officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men as well as for civilian employees. Training and maintenance expenses cover troop training, institutional education, construction and maintenance of installations and facilities, and other expenses on routine consumables. The equipment expenses mainly cover research on, experimentation with, and procurement, maintenance, transportation and storage of weaponry and equipment. The defense expenditure covers not only the active forces, but also the militia and reserve forces. Also covered by the defense expenditure are costs to support part of the retired officers, education of servicemen's children and the national economic development, as well as other social expenses.
中国国防费的主要支出项目有人员生活费、训练维持费和装备费。人员生活费用于军官、文职干部、士兵和聘用人员的工资、保险、伙食、服装、福利等费用。训练维持费用于部队训练、院校教育、工程设施建设及维护和日常消耗性支出。装备费用于武器装备的研究、试验、采购、维修、运输和储存等。国防费的保障范围，既包括现役部队，又包括民兵、预备役部队，并负担了部分退役军官供养、军人子女教育、支援国家经济建设等方面的社会性支出。

Since the early 1990s, to safeguard its sovereignty, security and unity, and to keep pace with the global revolution in military affairs, China has gradually increased its defense expenditure on the basis of its economic development. This increase, however, is compensatory in nature, and is designed to enhance the originally weak defense foundation. It is a moderate increase in step with China's national economic development. In the 1980s, China began to shift the focus of its work to economic development. At that

time, it was decided that national defense should be both subordinated to and serve the country's overall economic development. As a result, national defense received a low input, and was in a state of self-preservation. From 1979 to 1989, the average annual increase of defense expenditure was 1.23 percent. However, the defense expenditure actually registered an average annual decrease of 5.83 percent, given the 7.49 percent average annual increase of the consumer price index in the same period. From 1990 to 2005, the average annual increase in defense expenditure was 15.36 percent. As the average annual increase of the consumer price index during the same period was 5.22 percent, the actual average increase in defense expenditure was 9.64 percent.
20世纪90年代以来，中国在经济发展的基础上，为维护国家主权和安全统一，适应世界新军事变革的发展，保持了国防费的逐步增长。但是，这种增长仍属于弥补国防基础薄弱的补偿性增长，是与国家经济发展相协调的适度增长。20世纪80年代，国家的工作重点开始转移到经济建设上来，强调国防建设服从和服务于经济建设大局，国防建设处于低投入和维持性的状态。从1979年到1989年，国防费年平均增长为1.23%，与同期全国居民消费价格总指数年平均上涨7.49%相比，实际年平均负增长5.83%。从1990年到2005年，国防费年平均增长为15.36%，扣除同期全国消费价格总指数年平均上涨5.22%，实际平均增长9.64%。

Chart 1: Comparison Between the Growth Rate of China's Defense Expenditure and the National Residential Consumer Price Index (1989-2005)
图表1：中国国防费年增长率与全国居民消费价格上涨指数比较 新华社发



China's GDP in 2004 and 2005 was RMB15,987.8 billion and RMB18,308.5 billion, respectively, with a growth rate of 10.1 percent in 2004 and of 10.2 percent in 2005. The state financial expenditure was RMB2,848.689 billion in 2004 and RMB3,393.028 billion in 2005, up 15.57 percent and 19.11 percent respectively over the previous year. China's defense expenditure in 2004 and 2005 was RMB220.001 billion and RMB247.496 billion, respectively, with growth rates of 15.31 percent and 12.50 percent. In the past two years, the share of China's annual defense expenditure in its GDP and in the state financial expenditure in the same period has decreased, being 1.40 percent and 7.74

percent respectively in 2003, 1.38 percent and 7.72 percent in 2004, and 1.35 percent and 7.29 percent in 2005. Its defense budget for 2006 is RMB283.829 billion.
2004年、2005年中国国内生产总值（GDP）分别为159878亿元人民币和183085亿元人民币，分别比上年增长10.1%和10.2%。国家财政支出分别为28486.89亿元人民币和33930.28亿元人民币，分别比上年增长15.57%和19.11%。2004年、2005年，中国年度国防费分别为2200.01亿元人民币和2474.96亿元人民币，分别比上年增长15.31%和12.50%。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例有所下降，2003年分别为1.40%和7.74%，2004年分别为1.38%和7.72%，2005年分别为1.35%和7.29%。2006年，中国国防费年度预算为2838.29亿元人民币。

Chart 2: Share of China's Annual Defense Expenditure in the State Financial Expenditure (1994-2005) (%)
图表2：1994-2005年中国年度国防费占国家财政支出的比例（%） 新华社发

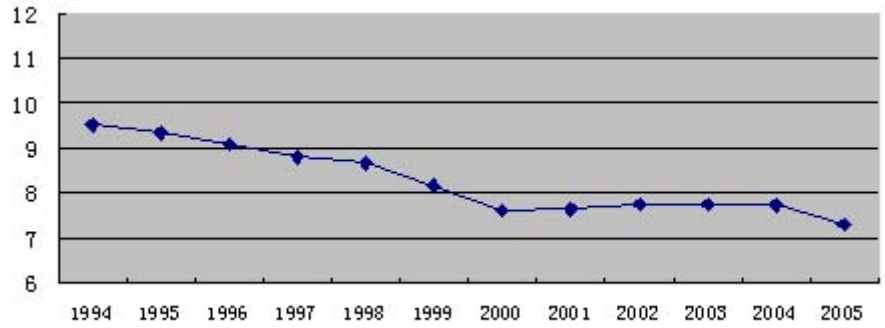
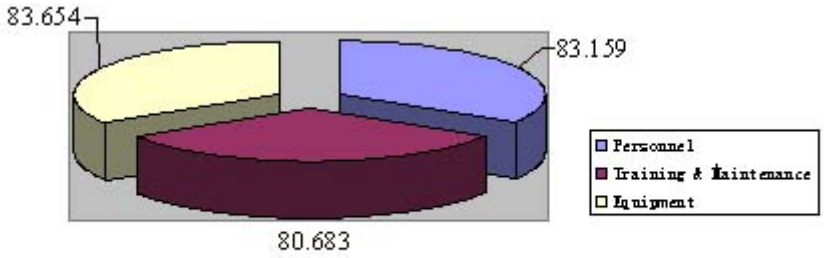


Chart 3: Composition of China's Defense Expenditure in 2005 (unit: RMB billion)
图表3：2005年度中国国防费构成 新华社发



The increased part of China's defense expenditure is primarily used for the following purposes: (1) Increasing salaries and allowances of military personnel and improving their living conditions. Along with the growth of China's economy and the steady improvement of the people's life, the salaries and allowances of military personnel and the pensions of retired officers are increased accordingly. The insurance, medical, housing and other benefits are also increased. Subsidies are being increased, too, to compensate for regional and post differences, and the living conditions of the troops stationed in hardship areas are being improved. (2) Increasing investment in weaponry and equipment and infrastructure. The PLA is accelerating its informationization drive,

increasing the expenses on procurement and maintenance of weaponry and equipment, upgrading the military infrastructure, and increasing input for improving the facilities for border and coastal defense troops. (3) Supporting the training of military personnel. The PLA is increasing input into education and training through both military educational institutions and regular institutions of higher learning. It is also increasing subsidies for professionals with outstanding performance and incentives for experts, and increasing the budget for the employment of contract civilians. (4) Compensating for price rise. As the prices of oil, building materials and staple and non-staple foodstuffs rise, the PLA accordingly increases the expenses on military petroleum, oils and lubricants and defense engineering, and raises the boarding subsidies. (5) Increasing expenses for international cooperation in non-traditional security fields.
中国增加的国防费，主要用于：（一）改善军人工资待遇和部队生活条件。随着国民经济发展和人民生活持续改善，相应提高现役军人的工资和津贴标准，增加离退休人员的离退休费，提高保险、医疗、住房等保障水平。提高地区和专业岗位津贴，改善驻艰苦地区部队生活条件。（二）加大武器装备和基础设施建设投入。推进军队信息化建设，增加武器装备购置和维修保养费用，完善军事基础设施，加大边海防部队设施建设投入。（三）支持军事人才建设。加大军队院校教育和依托地方院校培训军队人员的投入，提高军队优秀专业人才津贴水平和人才奖励标准，增加聘用非现役人员经费。（四）平抑物价上涨因素。适应石油、建材及主副食品价格上涨，增加军用油料购置和国防工程建设支出，提高部队伙食费标准。（五）增加非传统安全领域国际合作的费用。

Both the total amount and per-serviceman share of China's defense expenditure is low compared with those of some other countries, particularly major powers. In 2005, China's defense expenditure equaled 6.19 percent of that of the United States, 52.95 percent of that of the United Kingdom, 71.45 percent of that of France and 67.52 percent of that of Japan. China's defense expenses per serviceman averaged RMB107,607, amounting to 3.74 percent of that of the United States and 7.07 percent of that of Japan.
中国国防费总额、军人人均数额，与其他一些国家特别是大国相比仍处于较低水平。2005年，中国年度国防费相当于美国的6.19%、英国的52.95%、法国的71.45%、日本的67.52%。中国国防费军人人均数额为107607元人民币，是美国的3.74%、日本的7.07%。

China practices a strict system of financial appropriation of defense funds . The PLA's budgeting is based on the defense development strategy, military building objectives and annual military tasks set by the state. Budgeting units at each level carry out studies to decide on their budget items, make calculations of their requests for funds and then report to the next-higher authorities. The General Logistics Department, working with the relevant departments of other general headquarters/departments, analyzes, calculates and verifies the annual budget requests submitted by all the military area commands, the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force, and draws up the defense budget. After being reviewed and approved by the CMC, the defense budget is submitted to the Ministry of Finance. The latter, on the basis of medium- and long-term fiscal plans and the estimated revenue of the year, puts forward a plan for military expenditure appropriations after consultation with the General Logistics Department, and then

incorporates it into the annual financial budget draft of the central government. Upon approval by the State Council, the annual financial budget is submitted to the Budget Work Committee of the NPC Standing Committee and the Finance and Economic Committee of the NPC for review before it is submitted to the NPC for review. After the budget of the central government is approved by the NPC, the Ministry of Finance informs in writing the General Logistics Department of the approved defense budget. The defense budget is then implemented down to troops at different levels through prescribed procedures.
中国对国防费实行严格的财政拨款制度。军队根据国家确定的国防发展战略、军队建设目标和年度军事任务，开展预算编制工作。各级预算单位进行预算项目论证与经费需求测算并逐级上报。总后勤部会同各总部部门，对各军区、军兵种提出的年度预算需求进行分析测算和研究论证，汇总编制国防费预算，经中央军委审查批准后，提交国家财政部。国家财政部根据中长期财政计划和预计年度财政收入，与总后勤部协商提出军费拨款方案，纳入年度中央财政预算草案。经国务院批准后，报全国人大常委会预算工作委员会和全国人大财政经济委员会审查，最后提交全国人大审议。财政部根据全国人大批准的中央预算将国防预算批复给总后勤部。总后勤部根据国家批复的国防预算，按规定程序下达各级各部队执行。

Financial departments are instituted at the General Logistics Department, military area commands, Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force, and units at the levels of corps, division (brigade) and regiment. These departments are responsible for the appropriation, management and supervision of the defense funds. The auditing offices of the state and the PLA conduct strict supervision of the defense budget.
总后勤部和各军区（军兵种）、军、师（旅）、团级单位设置财务机构，负责国防费的供应保障和管理监督。国家和军队的审计机构，对国防费预算及其执行情况实施严格的审计监督。

Chart 4: Comparison of Defense Expenditures of Major Countries in 2005 (unit: US$ billion)
图表4：2005年度部分国家国防费比较 新华社发

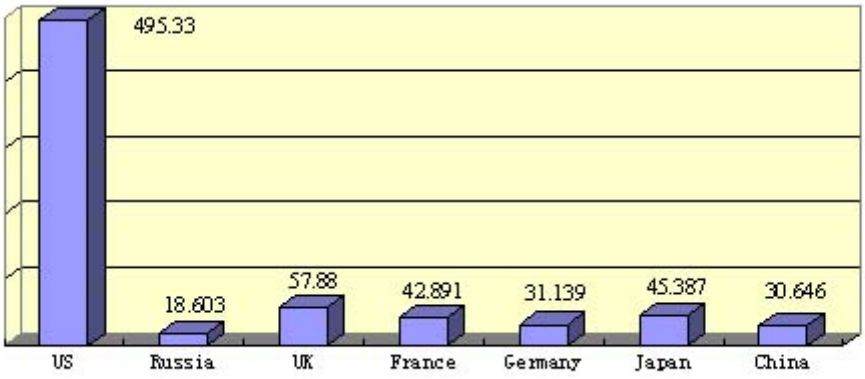


Chart 5: Comparison of Percentages of Defense Expenditures in GDP of Major Countries in 2005
图表5：2005年度部分国家国防费占国内生产总值（GDP）比例（%） 新华社发

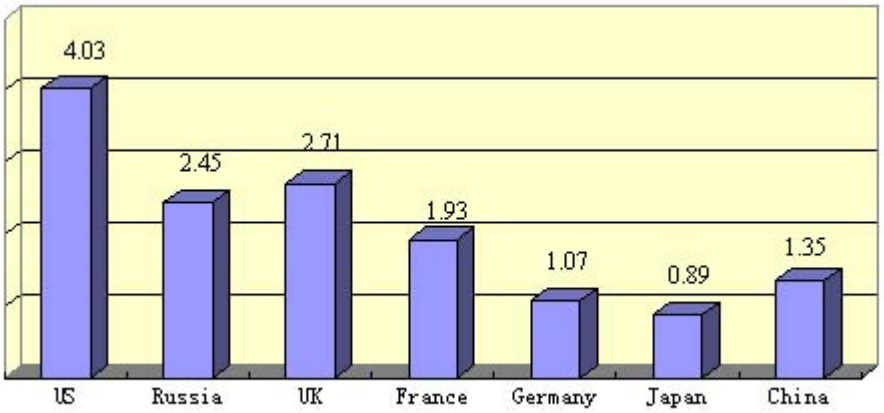
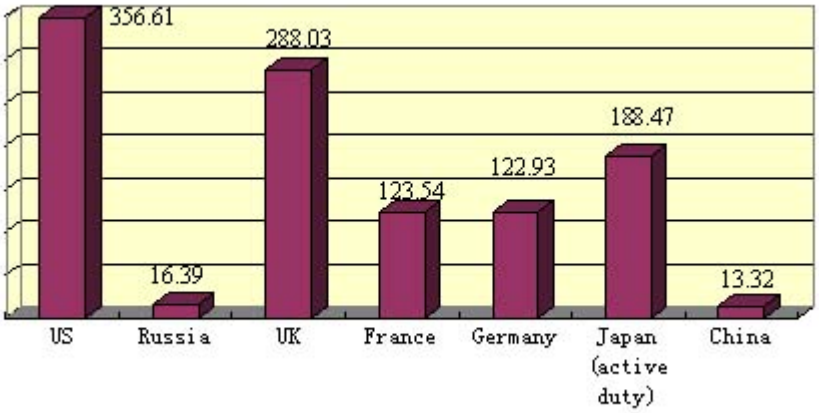


Chart 6: Comparison of Per Serviceman Share of Defense Expenditure of Major Countries in 2005 (unit: US$1,000)
图表6：2005年度部分国家军人人均国防费（金额单位：千美元） 新华社发



Source of the figures: Defense reports, budget reports or other government reports released by these countries.
Note: One pound is equivalent to 1.7439 US dollars.
One Euro is equivalent to 1.3029 US dollars.
One US dollar is equivalent to 28.5470 Russian rubles.
One US dollar is equivalent to 106.9998 Japanese yen.
One US dollar is equivalent to RMB8.0759 yuan.

X. International Security Cooperation
十、国际安全合作

China pursues a new security concept featuring mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination, and adheres to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It works to promote good-neighborliness, mutual benefit and win-win, and endeavors to advance international security cooperation and strengthen military relations with other countries.
中国倡导和实践互信、互利、平等、协作的新安全观，坚持和平共处五项原则，坚持睦邻友好、互利共赢，推进国际安全合作，加强对外军事关系。

Regional Security Cooperation
地区安全合作

Since its founding five years ago, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has steadily deepened and expanded cooperation in security, economic and cultural areas in practical terms. A decision-making mechanism has taken shape, with the Council of Heads of State and the Council of Heads of Government being its core. Two permanent bodies, namely, the Secretariat and the Regional Anti-terrorism Structure, have also been established. A number of documents on cooperation in fighting terrorism, separatism, extremism and drug trafficking have been adopted. In April 2005, the SCO, ASEAN and the Commonwealth of Independent States signed a memorandum of understanding on conducting cooperation in counter-terrorism. In July, the Concept of Cooperation between SCO Members on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism was adopted at the SCO Astana Summit. In April 2006, a meeting of SCO defense ministers was held in Beijing, and the Sixth SCO Summit was held in Shanghai in June. Ten

documents, including the Declaration on the Fifth Anniversary of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, were signed during the Summit.
上海合作组织成立五年来，不断深化和拓展在安全、经济、人文等领域的务实合作。建立以元首、总理会议为核心的决策机制和秘书处、地区反恐怖机构两个常设机构，出台多个打击“三股势力”和禁毒合作文件。2005年4月，上海合作组织与东盟和独联体签署谅解备忘录，确定在反恐领域开展合作。7月，阿斯塔纳峰会通过《上海合作组织成员国合作打击恐怖主义、分裂主义和极端主义构想》。2006年4月，在北京举行成员国国防部长会议。6月，在上海召开第六次元首会议，签署了《上海合作组织五周年宣言》等10份文件。

China attaches great importance to the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). At the 13th ARF Ministerial Meeting in July 2006, China called for enhancing mutual trust, respecting diversity and properly handling the ARF's relations with other mechanisms. In the past two years, China has, within the ARF framework, hosted the Seminar on Enhancing Cooperation in the Field of Non-traditional Security Issues, sponsored the ARF Seminar on Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction with the United States and Singapore, held the Fifth and Sixth ARF Inter-sessional Meetings on Disaster Relief with Indonesia, and held the Fourth ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Counter-terrorism and Transnational Crime with Brunei.
中国高度重视东盟地区论坛的作用。在2006年7月举行的第十三届论坛外长会议上，中方提出深化相互信任、尊重多样性特点、处理好论坛与其他机制的关系等主张。两年来，在东盟地区论坛框架内，中国承办了加强非传统安全领域合作研讨会，与美国、新加坡联合举办防止大规模杀伤性武器扩散研讨会，与印度尼西亚联合举办第五、六次救灾会间会，与文莱联合举办第四次反恐与打击跨国犯罪会间会。

China's cooperation in the non-traditional security area with ASEAN and within the framework of ASEAN and China, Japan and the Republic of Korea has achieved significant progress. In January 2005, China proposed a series of initiatives on disaster prevention and reduction at the Special ASEAN Leaders' Meeting on the Aftermath of Earthquake and Tsunamis. In August, China hosted the Workshop on Policing Exchanges and Cooperation among the Capital Police Agencies of ASEAN, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, during which the Beijing Declaration on Policing Exchanges and Cooperation among the Capital Police Agencies of ASEAN, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea was signed. In October, China hosted the Second International Congress of ASEAN and China on Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs. The Beijing Declaration and other documents were adopted. In November, China attended the Second ASEAN and China, Japan and the Republic of Korea Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime and the First China-ASEAN Informal Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime.
中国与东盟、东盟与中日韩框架下的非传统安全领域合作取得长足进展。2005年1月，中国在东盟地震和海啸灾后问题领导人特别会议上，提出一系列防灾减灾倡议。8月，主办东盟与中日韩首都警察局警务交流与合作研讨会，签署《关于加强东盟与中日韩首都警察局合作的北京宣言》。10月，主办第二届中国与东盟禁毒合作

国际会议，通过《北京宣言》等文件。11月，参加第二届东盟与中日韩打击跨国犯罪部长级会议及首届中国与东盟打击跨国犯罪部长级非正式会议。

Honoring Commitment to International Arms Control and Non-Proliferation
履行国际军控和防扩散条约

China has made sound preparations for implementing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). To this end, a preparatory office has been established at the PLA General Armaments Department. With the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the State Environmental Protection Administration, the China Earthquake Administration and other government departments, this office is responsible for setting up 11 monitoring stations in China as part of the international monitoring system, and formulating their administrative regulations and detailed rules for the implementation of the CTBT. Two primary seismological monitoring stations have been set up in Hailar and Lanzhou, respectively, and three radionuclide stations have been set up in Beijing, Guangzhou and Lanzhou, respectively. The surveying of the two sites for two infrasound stations in Beijing and Kunming has been completed, and construction is scheduled to start soon. The China National Data Center and the Beijing Radionuclide Laboratory have been built, and are now in trial operation.
中国认真做好《全面禁止核试验条约》的履约筹备工作。人民解放军总装备部成立了禁核试履约筹备组办公室，在外交部、卫生部、国家环保总局、中国地震局等单位配合下，承担中国境内11个国际监测系统台站的建设任务，制定履约监测台站管理规定及实施细则。目前，海拉尔、兰州两个基本地震台站和北京、广州、兰州三个放射性核素台站相继建成。北京、昆明两个次声台站完成实地勘址，拟于近期启动相关建设项目。中国国家数据中心和北京放射性核素实验室已建成，并进入调试阶段。

China supports multilateral efforts aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the Biological Weapons Convention. It has attended the review conferences, annual meetings of State Parties and meetings of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts in an active and responsible manner. China has also submitted in a timely fashion to the United Nations declarations regarding confidence-building measures under the Convention.
中国一贯支持旨在加强《禁止生物武器公约》有效性的多边努力，以积极务实的态度参加了公约审议大会、缔约国年会和专家组会议，及时向联合国提交《禁止生物武器公约》建立信任措施宣布材料。

China honors in good faith its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention. It has promptly and completely submitted all the annual declarations, subsequent declarations regarding newly discovered chemical weapons abandoned by Japan in China and the annual national programs related to protective purposes. It has also received more than 100 on-site inspections by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. The PLA is working, in strict compliance with the Convention, to ensure the smooth management and operation of the "single small-scale facility" and the "10kg Schedule I Chemical Synthesis Laboratory." China and Japan have held 42 rounds of bilateral consultations to accelerate the destruction of the chemical weapons abandoned

by Japan in China. Since 2005, China has assisted Japan in 24 on-site verifications, and recovered over 3,100 chemical weapons abandoned by Japan. At the request of Japan, China has taken into temporary custody the recovered Japanese-abandoned chemical weapons confirmed by Japan. These chemical weapons will be destroyed by Japan in the future.
中国严格履行《禁止化学武器公约》规定的义务，按时、完整地提交了各类年度宣布、新发现日本遗弃在华化学武器的后续宣布以及年度国家防护方案，并接待禁化武组织对中国进行的100多次现场视察。人民解放军严格按照公约要求，认真管理和运行“单一小规模设施”和“10千克附表一设施”。为推动销毁日本遗弃化武进程，中日进行了42次双边磋商。2005年以来，中国协助日方进行了24次现场调查，回收日本遗弃化武3100余枚。受日方委托，中方对已回收和已经日方确认的日遗化武进行临时看管，留待日后由日本方面统一销毁。

China fully honors its obligations under the amended Landmine Protocol to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. The PLA keeps its troops fully informed of China's obligations, and has implemented the technical standards and limitations specified in the Protocol. It has carried out a general check of all the anti-personnel landmines that do not meet the standards of the Protocol, and has destroyed several hundred thousand old landmines in a planned way. China has made technical modifications to usable anti-infantry landmines in inventory to make them conform to the technical standards of the Protocol. China continues to take an active part in international demining operations. In the period September-December 2005, Chinese military demining experts worked in Thailand to train demining personnel and give on-site instructions. China also provided Thailand with demining equipment. In the period September-December 2006, China ran demining training courses for Lebanon and Jordan in Nanjing, and provided the two countries with demining equipment. China has taken part in a constructive way in the discussions on anti-vehicle landmines by the Group of Governmental Experts of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, and is making preparations for ratifying the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War.
中国认真履行《特定常规武器公约》所附经修订的《地雷议定书》的相关义务。人民解放军积极开展履约宣传教育，落实议定书相关技术要求，已对不符合规定的杀伤人员地雷进行全面普查，并按计划销毁了数十万枚老、旧地雷，并对尚能正常使用的库存防步兵地雷进行必要的技术改造，使之符合《地雷议定书》有关技术要求。中国继续积极开展国际扫雷援助活动。2005年9月至12月，中国派遣军队扫雷专家赴泰国，为其培训扫雷人员，现场指导扫雷，捐赠了一批扫雷器材。2006年9月至12月，在南京为黎巴嫩、约旦两国人员开办扫雷技术培训班，并向两国援助扫雷器材。中国一直以建设性姿态参与《特定常规武器公约》政府专家组关于反车辆地雷问题的讨论，正在为批准《战争遗留爆炸物议定书》积极做相关准备。

China is firmly opposed to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. It supports the United Nations in playing its due role in non-proliferation. China is a party to all international treaties on non-proliferation and related international organizations. It has established a complete legal regime for controlling the export of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, missiles and other related sensitive

items and technologies, and all defense items. China follows strict procedures in approving exports, to ensure effective export control.
中国坚决反对大规模杀伤性武器及其运载工具的扩散，支持联合国在防扩散领域发挥应有的作用，参加了防扩散领域的所有国际条约和相关国际组织，建立了涵盖核、生物、化学、导弹等相关敏感物项和技术及所有军品的完备的出口管制法规体系，实行严格的出口审批程序，确保有效管控。

Military Exchanges and Cooperation
军事交流与合作

China has established military ties with over 150 countries and military attaché offices in 107 countries. A total of 85 countries have military attach¨¦ offices in China. In the past two years, senior PLA delegations have visited more than 60 countries, and defense ministers, commanders-in-chief of the services, chiefs of the general staff and other high-ranking officers and military-related officials from more than 90 countries have visited China. China and Russia hold regular high-level military exchanges, and the general staff headquarters of the two countries have held the ninth and tenth rounds of strategic consultations. The military activities connected with "Russia Year" were successful. In October 2005 and July 2006, Chinese and US military leaders exchanged visits. China and the US maintain in-depth exchanges through institutionalized defense consultations and maritime military security consultations. China has enhanced high-level military contacts and defense consultations with the European countries, and China-Europe military exchanges have progressed steadily. China maintains military contacts with its neighbors, and has enhanced military exchanges with other developing countries. Since 2005, China has held workshops for senior officers from Latin American and Middle Eastern countries, and China-Germany, China-France workshops for senior officers. It has also hosted the SCO defense and security forum and the China-ASEAN workshop on Asia-Pacific security issues. Since 2002, China has held 16 joint military exercises with 11 countries. In August 2005, China and Russia conducted the "Peace Mission-2005" joint military exercise in Russia's Vladivostok and China's Shandong Peninsula, and their respective offshore waters. In November and December 2005, the PLA Navy held joint maritime search and rescue exercises with its Pakistani, Indian and Thai counterparts, respectively. In September 2006, China and Tajikistan conducted the "Cooperation-2006" joint counter-terrorism military exercise. In September and November 2006, the Chinese Navy and the US Navy conducted joint maritime search and rescue exercises in the offshore waters of San Diego and in the South China Sea. In December 2006, China and Pakistan held the "Friendship-2006" joint counter-terrorism military exercise. In the past two years, the PLA has sent observers to military exercises held by Turkey, Thailand, Pakistan, India, the US and Australia. In September 2005, the PLA invited 41 military observers and military attach¨¦s from 24 countries to attend the "North Sword-2005" maneuvers organized by the Beijing Military Area Command. Naval ships from Thailand, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Korea, France, Singapore and Peru have paid port visits to China. PLA naval ships have visited Pakistan, India, Thailand, the United States, Canada and the Philippines. In the past two years, the PLA has continued to expand exchanges of professional expertise and military students with its foreign counterparts. It has sent

division- and brigade-level officers of combat troops and relevant functional organs of the Navy, Air Force, Second Artillery Force, military area commands, and general headquarters/departments on overseas study tours. Over 500 military personnel have been dispatched to study in more than 20 countries, and over 2,000 military personnel from more than 140 countries have come to China to study in military schools.
中国已与150多个国家建立军事关系，在107个国家设立武官处，有85个国家在中国设立武官处。两年来，人民解放军高级军事代表团出访60多个国家，有90多个国家的国防部长、三军总司令、总参谋长等高级代表团来访。中俄两军高层互访频繁，举行了总参谋部第九轮、第十轮战略磋商，“俄罗斯年”军事活动取得圆满成功。2005年10月和2006年7月，美中两军领导人实现了互访。中美在国防部防务磋商、海上军事安全磋商等机制化项目上进行了深入交流。中国加强同欧洲国家军队的高层接触和防务磋商，中欧军事交流稳步发展。中国保持同周边国家军队的交往，加强与发展中国家的军事交流。2005年以来，举办拉美国家、阿拉伯国家、中德、中法高级军官研讨班，上海合作组织防务安全论坛，中国—
东盟亚太地区安全问题研讨班等。2002年以来，中国共与11个国家举行16次联合军事演习。2005年8月，中俄两军在俄罗斯符拉迪沃斯托克和中国山东半岛及附近海域，举行“和平使命—
2005”联合军事演习。2005年11月至12月，中国海军与巴基斯坦、印度和泰国海军分别举行海上联合搜救演习。2006年9月，中国和塔吉克斯坦举行了“协作—
2006”联合反恐军事演习。2006年9月和11月，中美两国海军先后在美国圣迭戈附近海域和中国南海海域举行了海上联合搜救演习。2006年12月，中国和巴基斯坦举行了“友谊—
2006”联合反恐军事演习。近两年，人民解放军派员观摩了土耳其、泰国、巴基斯坦、印度、美国、澳大利亚等国举行的军事演习。2005年9月，邀请24国41名军事观察员和驻华武官观摩北京军区组织的“北剑－2005”实兵对抗演习。泰国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰、英国、韩国、法国、新加坡、秘鲁等国海军舰艇编队相继访华。中国海军舰艇编队访问了巴基斯坦、印度、泰国、美国、加拿大和菲律宾。两年来，人民解放军继续扩大专业交流和军事留学生的规模，组织海军、空军、第二炮兵、军区、总部有关业务部门和作战部队师、旅主官出国考察，向20多个国家派出军事留学生500余名，140多个国家的2000余名军事人员到中国军队院校学习。

Participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations and International Disaster Relief Operations
参加联合国维和行动和国际救灾行动

Since 1990, China has sent 5,915 military personnel to participate in 16 UN peacekeeping operations. Eight lost their lives and several dozens were wounded on duty. Since 2000, China has sent 893 peacekeeping police officers to seven mission areas. At present, China has 1,487 military peacekeeping personnel serving in nine UN mission areas and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Among them, 92 military observers and staff officers, 175 engineering troops and 43 medical personnel are in Congo (Kinshasa); 275 engineering troops, 240 transportation troops and 43 medical

personnel are in Liberia; 275 engineering troops, 100 transportation troops and 60 medical personnel are in Sudan; and 182 engineering troops are in Lebanon. China also has a total of 180 peacekeeping police officers in Liberia, Kosovo, Haiti and Sudan.
1990年以来，中国已参加16项联合国维和行动，共派出维和军事人员5915人次，有8名维和军事人员在执行任务中牺牲，数十人负伤。2000年以来，中国向7个任务区派遣维和警察893人次。目前，中国有1487名维和军事人员在联合国9个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92人，赴刚果（金）工兵分队175人，医疗分队43人；赴利比里亚工兵分队275人，运输分队240人，医疗分队43人；赴苏丹工兵分队275人，运输分队100人，医疗分队60人；赴黎巴嫩工兵分队182人。中国现有180名维和警察在利比里亚、科索沃地区、海地和苏丹执行维和任务。

The PLA has actively participated in the international disaster relief operations conducted by the Chinese government. It has set up an emergency command mechanism, sent personnel to join specialized rescue teams, provided equipment, and assisted in mission-oriented training. In the past two years, PLA personnel have joined China's international rescue teams in international rescue operations after the Indian Ocean tsunami and the earthquakes in Pakistan and Indonesia. They have conducted search and rescue operations for people in distress, treatment of the sick and injured and prevention of epidemics, and assisted the Chinese government in providing relief materials to disaster-stricken countries.
人民解放军积极参加中国政府组织的国际灾难救援行动，建立应急指挥机制，派员参加专业救援队伍，提供器材和协助开展针对性训练。两年来，派员参加中国国际救援队，在印度洋海啸、巴基斯坦地震、印度尼西亚日惹地震等国际救援行动中，担负搜救遇险人员、救治伤病员和卫生防疫等任务，并协助中国政府向有关受灾国提供救援物资。

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[i] Excerpt from the book "An Explanation of Core Viewpoints from Theories of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" by Chen Junhong. Posted by Renmin Wang on 26 October 2012

Comrade Jiang Zemin proposed in December 1997 that development of national defense and military modernization construction crossing the century, would be basically in line with the developmental progress of national modernization construction, and could generally be divided into "three steps."
Step one, from now to 2010, using a period of over ten years, work hard to realize the various requirements of the military strategic guidelines for the new period, to lay a solid foundation for national defense and military modernization.
Step two, the second ten years of the 21st century, following growth in national economic power and the corresponding increase in military expenditures, accelerate the pace of building the quality of the military, making appropriate increases to the scope of developing high-tech weaponry, so there is a relatively large development in national defense and military modernization.

Step three, after 30 years of hard work, by the middle of the 21st century, realize national defense and military modernization.
In this "three step" strategic objective, the first step is critical. In the overall arrangements of national modernization construction, fully utilize the precious opportunity for peaceful development, use revolution as the motivating power, use scientific and technological innovation as the lever, use informatization as the objective, earnestly borrow from the beneficial experiences of military modernization of developed countries, fully utilize domestic and international strategic resources, maintain a relatively fast pace of development, shrink the disparity of our military's modernization construction in comparison to the militaries of developed nations, accumulate strength, so as to lay a solid foundation for realizing national defense and military informatization.

与国家现代化建设“三步走”相一致，国防和军队现代化建设也可以分“三步走”
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http://theory.people.com.cn/n/2012/1026/c350795-19402718.html

江泽民同志1997年12月提出，与国家现代化建设的发展进程基本上相一致，国防和军队现代化建设跨世纪的发展，大体上也可以分“三步走”。

第一步，从现在起到2010年，用10多年时间，努力实现新时期军事战略方针提出的各项要求，为国防和军队现代化打下坚实基础。

第二步，21世纪的第二个10年，随着国家经济实力的增长和军费的相应增加，加快军队质量建设的步伐，适当加大发展高技术武器装备的力度，使国防和军队现代化建设有一个较大的发展。

第三步，再经过30年的努力，到21世纪中叶，实现国防和军队现代化。

“三步走”战略目标，第一步是关键。在国家现代化建设的总体布局下，充分利用当前和平与发展的宝贵时机，以改革为动力，以科技创新为杠杆，以信息化为目标，认真借鉴发达国家军队现代化建设的有益经验，充分利用国内和国际的战略资源，保持较快的发展速度，使我军的现代化建设水平与发达国家军队的差距有所缩小，积累力量，为实现国防和军队的信息化打下坚实的基础。

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