

 **LEA** *Watch.*

CHINA

Weekly Report 7th -13th June, 2025



- PLA Navy aircraft carriers Liaoning & Shandong operated simultaneously beyond Japan’s second island chain in the Pacific as part of "routine training".
- 47th Navy escort fleet (“Red River Fleet”) docked in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, for resupply and diplomacy reinforcing China’s naval outreach in Africa.
- Type 903A replenishment oilers fleet continues to expand, enhancing China’s long-range maritime support capabilities.
- Live-fire naval drills announced in the South China Sea from June 13–20 by Yangjiang Maritime Bureau.
- Deep-sea research vessel Shen Kuo spotted 25 nmi off Vietnam’s coast part of PLA’s increased ocean domain awareness.
- PLA Hong Kong Garrison conducted emergency joint-army, navy, and air force readiness drills on June 11.
- Liaoning Province military district conducted staff-officer training focusing on defense mobilization and operational mapping.
- China's increasing port development in Africa is raising concerns about potential military use by the PLA Navy. These ports could support naval operations and expand China's strategic reach but also raise sovereignty and security issues for African nations.
- DF-17 hypersonic missile remains domestically deployed on road-mobile launchers; no sightings near border, though China is reportedly negotiating to transfer DF-17 technology to Pakistan
- PLA Rocket Force continues hypersonic missile expansion, positioning DF-17 as a strategic platform with 1,600–2,500 km range and Mach 5–10 glide speed
- No confirmed PLA troop build-up along the India border this week, though longstanding deployments 20k to 25k troops with artillery and air-defense in Western Theatre remain in place.
- Deep-sea seamount AI system launched - the world’s first such system, boosting PLA’s maritime surveillance



and research capabilities.

- AG600 amphibious aircraft granted production certificate and entered mass production, bolstering maritime airlift and rescue capacities.

- Construction began in Tibet on a 100 MW solar-thermal power plant, supporting sustainable energy for frontier regions.
- China Unveils FTC-2000G and L15 Combat Trainer Aircraft: Cost-Effective, Multirole Solutions for Global Markets
- China's super aircraft carrier Fujian is about to enter service, nuclear powered aircraft carrier may start construction, and the development of Type 004 aircraft carrier is accelerating.
- World's Largest and Most Precise 110-Meter Omnidirectional Movable Radio Telescope Completed in Qitai County, Xinjiang, with Final Concrete Pouring of Central Tower with 7,893.42 square meters of construction area.
- China accelerated key infrastructure projects in Xinjiang with potential dual-use value near India's sensitive border regions. The Hami Pumped Storage Power Station, eastern Xinjiang's first, has moved to deep excavation stages with 20 work fronts active, enhancing energy security and possible military endurance in the region. Meanwhile, the Luoruo Railway's Milan-Lop Nur section, the final leg of the Xinjiang railway ring line, achieved high-speed long-track laying and improving logistics and rapid troop movement capabilities toward Aksai Chin and the LAC. Additionally, nearly 1,000 workers are racing to complete the Dashixia Water Conservancy Project by October 31, a development that may support long-term dual-use infrastructure objectives. These projects underscore China's push to fortify its western theatre operational preparedness, a development with critical implications for India.
- China has built 19,500 5G base stations across Tibet, now covering 87.6% of villages, with plans to expand 5G-A networks by 2027. While framed as economic development, India views the move as a strategic upgrade that could enhance PLA's communication, surveillance, and logistics near the sensitive LAC regions, especially close to Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.
- Tibet Kaito Naquhe Hydropower Company has begun construction on Tibet's first 100,000-kW tower-type solar thermal power station, marking a significant step in the region's renewable energy development.
- China moved to ease rare earth exports to the EU by creating a "green channel" for civilian use, aiming to ease supply chain stress. However, Beijing continues to restrict military-grade materials like samarium magnets which are vital for advanced weaponry. Export licenses remain capped at six months, preserving long-term control