

MVZ-207 Chinese Foreign Policy since 1949

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Week 12: People's Liberation Army

Army around the world

State	Active	Reserve	Paramilitary
PRC	2 285 000	800 000	1 500 000
USA	1 580 255	864 547	11 035
India	1 325 000	2 142 821	1 300 586
DPR Korea	1 106 000	8 200 000	189 000
Russia	1 027 000	20 000 000	449 000
State	Total		
PRC	4 585 000		
USA	2 455 837		
India	4 768 407		
DPR Korea	9 495 000		
Russia	21 476 000		

Troops per Capita

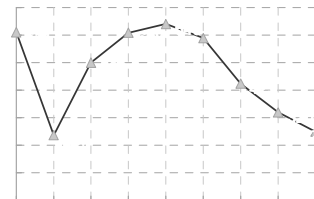
	Total per 1000 Capita	Active per 1000 Capita
PRC	3,4	1,7
USA	7,9	5,1
India	4,1	1,1
DPR Korea	418,9	48,8
Russia	153,4	7,3

Troops in Population

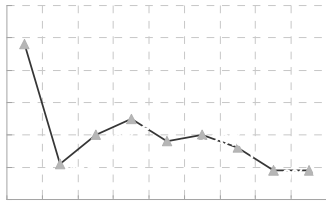
	Total	Population	Troops %
PRC	4 585 000	1 337 724 852	0,34
USA	2 455 837	311 373 000	0,79
India	4 768 407	1 210 933 422	0,39
DPR Korea	9 495 000	24 346 000	39,00
Russia	21 476 000	142 905 200	15,03

Defence Budget

USA	687,105,000,000	4.70
India	34,816,000,000	2.80
DPR Korea	N/A	N/A
Russia	52,586,000,000	4.30
State	Troops Total	\$ per troop
PRC	4,585,000	24,929.117
USA	2,455,837	279,784.448
India	4,768,407	7,301.390
DPR Korea	9,495,000	N/A
Russia	21,476,000	2,448.594



The size of the PLA (611=6.11 million)



Percentage of Defense budget in overall government budget

Comparison ????

- Problems of relevant sources
- Problems of the items in the budgets
- Secret funding
- Space program
- Veterans aid/care
- Extra funding
- Procurement
- Research

Military strategies

1. People's War (1935–79)
2. People's War Under Modern Conditions (1979–85)
3. Limited War (1985–91)
4. Limited War Under High Technology Conditions (1991 to the present)

People's War

- Protracted people's war invented by Mao Zedong
- Maintain the support of the population
- Draw enemy deep into the interior where the population will fight in guerrilla warfare
- in order to overcome the enemy's technological superiority by playing to the strengths of geography and the civilian population
- (ambushes, sabotage, raids surprise attacks, has mobility which uses against less-mobile army)
 1. revolutionary war starts in difficult terrain
 2. gains support from countryside
 3. movement has enough strength to capture small cities, then larger cities

People's War Under Modern Conditions

- Active Defence
- Forward defence to prevent attack on Chinese cities and industrial cities
- Emphasized operations using combined-arms tactics
- Reforms in educating and training
- One of Deng's more important doctrinal revisions was the increased emphasis on weaponry and technology instead of the human factor in war

Limited War

- Deng argued that with the U.S. defense buildup during the Reagan administration, superpowers was essentially in equilibrium, and that neither was likely to start a world war.
- December 1985, Deng Xiaoping told them what to expect: future conflicts were likely to be localized yet intensive.
- Deng also argued that China's military base could only be modernized gradually, with the overall development of the economy and a strong defense scientific and technological establishment.
- Chinese defence analysts characterized local or limited wars as conflicts that were geographically localized, did not spread to regional or global proportions, and usually involved only two combatants.
- Use of air power was minimal.

Limited War Under High Technology Conditions

- Yugoslav War
- Air superiority
- High technology
- Information dominance
- Air strikes
- In-flight refuelling
- Smaller Army but better equipped

Modernization of army

- There are multiple drivers of China's military modernization. The PLA, along with the People's Armed Police and the People's Militia, helps maintain domestic stability and ensure regime security.
- Modernization is expected to enhance China's international prestige.
- The PLA is acquiring military capabilities designed to defend Chinese sovereignty and territorial interests and to pose a credible threat to Taiwan

PLA Modernization in political context – Domestic Goals

- Ensuring a smooth political succession;
- Nonperforming loans and a potential banking crisis
- Curbing rising unemployment
- The primary domestic goals of China's leaders are maintaining the rule and survival of the Chinese Communist Party, promoting economic development, ensuring national unity, and preventing domestic unrest.

PLA Modernization in political context – External goals

- Gain respect and influence within the established institutions of the international system
- China's full integration into the global economy; and the promotion of a peaceful regional and international environment supportive of domestic economic growth.
- Gain regional power
- Regional security
- Secure natural resources,

PLA Modernization

- The elements of PLA modernization fit loosely into three categories:
 1. The development, procurement, acquisition, and fielding of new weapon technologies
 2. The development of new operational concepts and joint war-fighting doctrines for weapons deployment and "employment" (i.e., the use of these new weapons);
 3. An array of institutional reforms necessary to underwrite the first two categories

Personnel

- PLA has substantially reduced its size, and its personnel system has undergone major reforms.
- Downsizing the army, deactivating some units with outdated equipment and shifting some to the People's Armed Police, restructuring the naval and air units, and dismantling and merging internal organs of units

PLA Ground Forces

- Reforms have created smaller, more flexible ground forces, all better motivated, trained, and equipped. These forces will be cantered in rapid-reaction units possessing limited, yet increasing, airborne-drop and amphibious power-projection capabilities.
- Downsizing and restructuring are designed to create a standardized combined-arms force that has
- more modern weapons and equipment, greater mobility and firepower, and, most important, a higher state of readiness.

PLA Ground Forces

- PLA ground forces are primarily armed with equipment from the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. Chinese defense industries still suffer from serious shortcomings in research and development
- (R&D) as well as manufacturing technology, and overseas arms
- purchases primarily supply the air force, navy, and the Second Artillery.

PLA NAVY

- In the mid-1980s, the PLAN abandoned its “coastal defense” strategy and adopted an “offshore defense” one.
- In Chinese articulations of this strategy, “offshore” is variously defined as 150–600 nautical miles.
- NAVY - Nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines, Nuclear-powered attack submarines, Conventionally powered attack submarines, Surface ships
- The PLAN accounts for approximately one-third of total PLA expenses but makes up only 11 percent of total manpower. The PLAN accounts for approximately one-third of total PLA expenses but makes up only 11 percent of total manpower.

PLA NAVY

- China’s most advanced destroyer is the Russian Sovremenny class destroyer. The Sovremenny, specifically designed to counter U.S. Aegis-class destroyers.
- The PLAN is limited by a lack of integration in its command, control, and communication systems; targeting; air defense; and antisubmarine warfare capabilities. PLAN ships are vulnerable to attack by aircraft, torpedoes, and antiship missiles
- Aircraft carrier

PLA Air Force

- PLAAF – 100+ fourth generation fighters (SU-27, and SU-30)
- SU-27 comparison to F-15C
- SU-27 and gives the PLAAF for the first time the
- capability to fly missions far from the coastline.
- The PLAAF has had difficulty integrating the new fourth-generation aircraft
- The PLAAF has difficulty with joint operations
- Stealth airplane, refuelling, long distance bombers, reconnaissance aircraft, UAV

PLA Air Force

- In the past, the mission of the People’s Liberation Army Air Force was primarily limited to defending China’s borders against invasion, largely by air-to-air interception
- PLAAF leaders are now seeking to build a more versatile and modern air force, with longer-range interceptor/strike aircraft, improved electronic warfare and air defense, extended and close air support, and longer-range transport, lift, and midair refueling; a joint-service

Second Artillery: Nuclear and Conventional Missile Forces

- The best estimates based on a range of official and open sources place China's current nuclear weapons arsenal at about 410–440 weapons.
- These weapons fall roughly into three categories.
 1. About 140 are warheads deployed with China's medium- and long-range land and sea-based missile forces.
 2. About the same number (approximately 150) are designated for use with China's nuclear-capable aircraft.
 3. Another third of China's nuclear weapons (about 120–150) may be for low-yield tactical bombardment, artillery shells, atomic demolition munitions, and possibly short-range missiles such as the DF-15 and DF-11.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9A9e1hlv1ro>

The End :)