中国军队这十年

—— 新时代国防和军队建设掠影 ——

Development of China’s National Defense and the Armed Forces in the New Era 2012–2022

前　言

Preamble

党的十八大以来，中国特色社会主义进入新时代，国防和军队建设也进入新时代。在中国共产党的坚强领导下，中国军队实现整体性革命性重塑、重整行装再出发，国防实力和经济实力同步提升，一体化国家战略体系和能力加快构建，建立健全退役军人管理保障体制，国防动员更加高效，军政军民团结更加巩固。全军坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，深入贯彻习近平强军思想，毫不动摇坚持党对人民军队的绝对领导，深入推进政治建军、改革强军、科技强军、人才强军、依法治军，全面加强练兵备战，为实现党在新时代的强军目标、把人民军队全面建成世界一流军队，为实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦不懈奋斗。

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, so does China's national defense and military development. China's armed forces have been through an all-around revolutionary restructuring under the firm leadership of the Party in preparation for the next stage, while our defense capabilities have grown in step with our economic strength. Integration of national strategic systems and capabilities has accelerated, sound administrative and support systems for ex-service members have been established, defense mobilization has become more efficient, and greater unity has been cultivated between the military and the government and between the military and civilians. China's armed forces firmly follow the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, fully implement Xi Jinping Thought on Strengthening the Military, unswervingly uphold the Party's absolute leadership over the military, continue to enhance political loyalty, strengthen themselves through reform, science and technology and training of competent personnel, and run them in accordance with the law, comprehensively strengthen military training and combat readiness, and work tirelessly to achieve the Party's goal of building a strong military in the new era, developing world-class forces in an all-round way and realizing the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

习主席鲜明提出实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦，强调实现中国梦，对军队来讲也是强军梦。在波澜壮阔的强军实践中，习主席带领全军深入进行理论探索和实践创造，形成了习近平强军思想，开拓了当代中国马克思主义军事理论和军事实践发展新境界，引领人民军队在中国特色强军之路上阔步前行。图为 2019 年 10 月 1 日，习主席在庆祝中华人民共和国成立 70 周年阅兵式上检阅受阅部队。

President Xi has made clear the goal to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation and emphasized that the dream of China’s armed forces to build a strong military is part of the Chinese Dream. President Xi has led China’s armed forces in the great theoretical and practical explorations to build a strong military. Xi Jinping Thought on Strengthening the Military, an outcome of these practices, has raised China’s Marxist military theory and practice to new heights and guided the people’s military to stride forward along its path to build a stronger military.The photo shows that President Xi reviewed the troops during the military parade in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the PRC on October 1, 2019.

习主席从实现中华民族伟大复兴的战略高度，总结我们党建军治军成功经验，适应国际战略形势和国家安全环境发展变化，统筹谋划新时代国防和军队现代化建设的一系列重大问题，鲜明提出党在新时代的强军目标。

From a strategic perspective to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation, President Xi has reviewed the Party's successful experience of building and governing the military, adapted to the changes in international strategic situation and national security environment, made comprehensive plans on a host of major questions concerning the modernization of national defense and the armed forces, and made clear the Party's goal of building a strong military in the new era.

政治建军

2014 年，古田全军政治工作会议召开，人民军队重整行装再出发，谱写了政治建军时代新篇。

The Gutian Military Political Work Conference was held in 2014, marking a new journey of development for the people’s military and a new chapter of enhancing the political loyalty of the armed forces.

全军深入贯彻军委主席负责制，坚决听从党中央、中央军委和习主席指挥。图为某部官兵组织参观“在党的旗帜下前进——人民军队庆祝中国共产党成立 100 周年主题展览”。

China’s armed forces fully implement the CMC chairman responsibility system and resolutely follow the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the CMC and President Xi. The photo shows that PLA officers and soldiers attended an exhibition themed on *Marching under the Banner of the Party: The People’s Military Celebrating the Centenary of the CPC.*

全军部队深入开展党史学习教育，从中汲取奋斗强军力量。图为空军某部官兵在参加庆祝中国共产党成立 100 周年飞行表演的歼 -20 飞机见证下重温入党誓词。

China’s armed forces have carried out in-depth study of the history of the CPC as a source of strength for building a strong military. The photo shows that officers and soldiers of the PLA Air Force reviewed the Party admission oath in front of a J-20 fighter which had participated in the aerial performance celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

全军官兵传承红色基因、担当强军重任，赓续发扬党和人民军队的光荣传统和优良作风，凝聚起强军兴军的磅礴力量。图为某“红军师”官兵在师史馆开展革命传统教育。

China’s armed forces pass on the fine traditions of revolution, shoulder the task of strengthening the military, sustain and carry forward the proud traditions and fine conduct of the Party and the military, and bring together a mighty force to build a strong military. The photo shows that officers and soldiers of a “Red Army Division” conducted educational activities on revolutionary traditions in its historical museum.

铭记伟大历史，致敬革命先烈，尊崇国家英雄。2014 年以来，先后迎回 8 批、825 位在韩中国人民志愿军烈士遗骸，安葬在沈阳抗美援朝烈士陵园。

China’s armed forces bear in mind their glorious history, revere revolutionary martyrs, and honor heroes of the nation. Since 2014, the remains of 825 Chinese People’s Volunteers (CPV) martyrs have been taken back from the ROK in 8 batches and buried in the CPV martyrs’ cemetery in Shenyang.

改革强军

全面实施改革强军战略，重构人民军队领导指挥体制、现代军事力量体系、军事政策制度，人民军队体制一新、结构一新、格局一新、面貌一新。

The strategy of strengthening the military through reform has been fully implemented. This reform has reshaped the leadership and command system of the people’s militay, the modern military structure, and its policies and institutions, and injected fresh life into the people’s military.

确立军委管总、战区主战、军种主建总原则，率先施行军队领导指挥体制改革。调整组建军委机关 15 个职能部门，构建起中央军委—战区—部队的作战指挥体系、中央军委—军种—部队的领导管理体系。

The general principle of “the CMC exercising overall leadership, the TCs being responsible for military operations and the services focusing on developing capabilities” was established and the reform began with the reshaping of the military leadership and command system. Fifteen functional organs were reorganized and established under the CMC. A CMC-TCs-Troops operations command system has been established and a CMC-Services-Troops leadership and management system has been put in place.

着眼维护国家主权、安全、发展利益，有效应对各战略方向和重大安全领域现实威胁，压茬展开军队规模结构和力量编成改革，构建能够打赢信息化战争、有效履行使命任务的中国特色现代军事力量体系。图为调整后的陆军集团军官兵参加庆祝建军 90 周年阅兵场景。

To maintain China’s national sovereignty, security and development interests and to effectively respond to immediate threats in different strategic directions and major security fields, in-depth and systematic reforms in size, structure and force composition have been carried out to establish a modern military force structure with Chinese characteristics that is capable of winning an informationized war and effectively fulfill its missions and tasks. The photo shows that the officers and soldiers of the reorganized PLAA group armies were reviewed in the military parade celebrating the PLA’s 90th founding anniversary.

坚持以确保党对人民军队绝对领导为指向，以战斗力为唯一的根本的标准，以调动军事人员积极性、主动性、创造性为着力点，全面实施军事政策制度改革，构建形成中国特色社会主义军事政策制度体系。图为军地部门联合为立功官兵家庭送喜报，让军人成为全社会尊崇的职业。

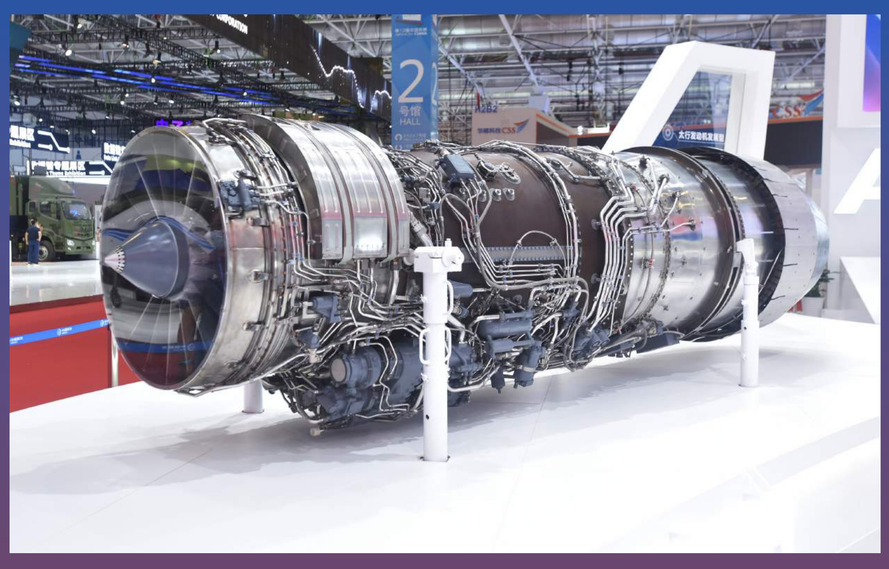
With the view to ensure the Party’s absolute leadership over the military, uphold combat capability of the military as the sole and fundamental criterion, and encourage the initiative, enthusiasm and creativity of all member of armed forces, reforms in military policies and institutions have been carried out and the system of socialist military policies and institutions with Chinese characteristics has been formed. The photo shows that the local government and military departments jointly sent the bulletins of glad news to the families of servicemen commended for their meritorious deeds in an effort to make military service a profession respected by the whole society.

科技强军

实施科技强军战略，建设创新型人民军队，大力提高国防科技自主创新能力，加快高水平科技自立自强，实现创新超越发展。图为国防科技大学计算机研究所研究人员。

China’s armed forces have implemented the strategy of strengthening the armed forces through science and technology to make the people’s military more innovative. Great efforts have been made to improve the independent innovation ability in national defense technologies, build up our country’s strength in science and technology, and excel in innovation and development. The photo shows the staff of the Institute of Computer of National University of Defense Technology.

超级计算机



国产航空发动机

无人潜航器

攻—11 无人机

加强前瞻性、先导性、探索性的重大技术研究和新概念研究，加快新兴领域技术发展，加强关键核心技术攻关，抢占前沿科技战略制高点。

China’s armed forces have strengthened the studies on major technologies and new concepts that are prospective, pioneering and exploratory, accelerated the development of technologies in emerging domains, enhanced efforts to seek breakthroughs in core technologies, and strived to win a leading position in cutting-edge technologies.

人才强军

实施新时代人才强军战略。按照能打仗、打胜仗的要求，大力构建新型军事人才体系，加速锻造联合作战指挥人才，超前预置新型作战力量人才，激励扶持高层次科技创新人才，复合培养高水平战略管理人才。图为海军某基地昼间飞行结束后，飞行教官为学员讲评着舰动作。

The strategy of strengthening the military through talents in the new era has been implemented. In response to the call of building a military capable of fighting and winning wars, China’s armed forces have made efforts to build a new military personnel system, cultivating military talents for joint operations command, new-type combat forces, high-level scientific and technological innovation, and high-quality strategic management. The photo shows a flying instructor in a navy base making comments on the carrier landing maneuvers of the pilots after the day-time flying training.

深化高层次科技创新人才工程，集中推出人才引进、团队扶持、分类评价等系列政策。图为军队院校科技创新团队。

The project of high-level innovative talents of science and technology has been enhanced and policies for attracting talents, team support and classified assessment have been introduced. The photo shows a sci-tech innovation team of a military educational institution.

深化军事院校改革创新，培养德才兼备的高素质、专业化新型军事人才。图为海军工程大学举行 2021 届学员毕业典礼。

China’s armed forces have deepened the reform and innovation of military academies and cultivated new-type, high-quality and specialized military talents possessing both ability and integrity. The photo shows that Naval University of Engineering was holding a commencement ceremony for the graduates in 2021.

施行《军士暂行条例》及相关配套法规，聚力强化军士队伍的专业性、稳定性，锻造对党忠诚、专业精通、爱岗敬业、作风过硬的军士队伍。图为火箭军某部举行新晋升一级军士长集中授衔仪式。

The Interim Regulations on Non-commissioned Officers and the related laws and regulations have come into force, in an effort to enhance the professionalism and stability of the NCO corps and ensure that the NCOs are loyal to the Party, professional, dedicated and of fine conduct. The photo shows a unit of the PLA Rocket Force holding a promotion ceremony for master sergeants first class.

建立统一的文职人员制度，扩大文职人员编配范围，延揽社会优秀人才为军队建设服务。图为参加庆祝中华人民共和国成立 70 周年阅兵的文职人员方队。

China’s armed forces have established a unified system of civilian staff, expanded the positions for them, and attracted civilian talents to serve the military. The photo shows the civilian staff formation marching in the military parade celebrating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

依法治军

解放军报

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中央军委主席习近平签署命令

发布《军事立法工作条例》

本报北京5月10日电 日前，中央军委主席习近平签署命令，发布《军事立法工作条例》（全文见第二、三版），自2017年5月8日起施行。

《条例》共设12章78条，明确了新形势下军事立法工作的指导思想和基本原则；规定了制定军事法规、军事规章、军事规范性文件的权限；规范了制定军事法规制度的规划与计划、起草与呈报、审查、决定与发布、修改与废止等具体程序；规定了军事法规制度备案审查、清理汇编、适用与解释和体例规范等相关制度；完善了军事规范性文件的管理制度。

军事立法工作的基本依循

■本报评论员

法者，治之端也。日前，中央军委主席习近平签署命令，发布《军事立法工作条例》。这对于规范军事立法工作，保证军事立法质量，完善军事法规制度体系，深入推进依法治军，具有重大意义。

党的十八大以来，习主席对军事立法工作作出一系列重要指示，为新形势下军事立法工作提供了根本遵循。“立善法于天下，则天下治；立善法于一国，则一国治。”军事立法是依法治军、从严治军的基础性工作，推进强军事业、建设强大军队，离不开军事立法的引领和推动。《军事立法工作条例》的发布实施，是贯彻落实习主席重要指示精神的实际举措，必将为构建完备中国特色军事法规制度体系提供基本依循，必将为实现强军目标、建设世界一流军队提供更有力的法规制度保障，不断提升国防和军队建设法治化水平。

“当时而立法，因事而制礼。”深化国防和军队改革，对我军领导指挥体制、规模结构、政策制度等方面作出重大调整，必然要求军事立法体制作出相应调整改革，进一步完善军事立法制度机制。长期以来，军事立法存在权限不够清晰、程序不够明确、备案审查和适用解释等制度不够具体、军事规范性文件管理缺失等问题，也迫切需要优化完善立法制度，创新发展工作机制，着力解决制约军事立法工作的矛盾问题。

《条例》针对新形势下军事立法工作重大问题，明确了军事立法工作的指导思想和基本原则，规范了军事立法权限、基本程序和体例规范，规定了备案审查和清理汇编制度，明确了军事法规制度适用与解释的规则，加强了军事规范性文件的管理。《条例》的发布实施，有利于防止和克服随意立法、多头立法、分散立法，有利于维护军事法规制度的严肃性和权威性，有利于提高军事法规制度的针对性、系统性、操作性。

天下之事，不难于立法，而难于法之必行。确保《条例》落地见效，说到底要对着抓、照着做、委认真学习《军事立法工作条例》，深入理解立法精神，结合工作抓好《条例》的贯彻落实。要深刻认识依法治军、从严治军是实现强军目标的必然要求，加快推进治军方式转变，在法治轨道上有力有序推进军队建设、改革和军事斗争准备各项工作。

2017年5月，习主席签署命令，发布《军事立法工作条例》

In May 2017, President Xi signed the order to launch the *Regulations on Military Legislation.*

解放军报 JIEFANGJUN BAO

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经习近平主席批准

中央军委印发关于新形势下深入推进依法治军从严治军的决定

本报北京2月26日电 经习近平主席批准，中央军委日前印发关于新形势下深入推进依法治军从严治军的决定。《决定》对深入贯彻党的十八届四中全会精神和习主席依法治军从严治军重要论述、加强军队法治建设作出全面部署，要求全军用强军目标引领军事法治建设，强化法治信仰和法治思维，按照法治要求转变治军方式，形成党委依法决策、机关依法指导、部队依法行动、官兵依法履职的良好局面，提高国防和军队建设法治化水平。

《决定》指出，党的十八大以来，习主席鲜明提出努力建设一支听党指挥、能打胜仗、作风优良的人民军队这一党在新形势下的强军目标，强调依法治军从严治军是强军之基，是我们党建军治军的基本方略，并就军事法治建设作出一系列重要论述，深刻阐明了新的历史条件下依法治军从严治军的战略地位、根本原则和目标任务，科学回答了中国特色军事法治建设一系列重大理论和现实问题，丰富发展了党的军事指导理论。习主席依法治军从严治军重要论述，是新形势下深入推进依法治军从严治军的科学指南和根本遵循。

《决定》强调，一个现代化国家必然是法治国家，一支现代化军队必然是法治军队。军队越是现代化，越是信息化，越是要法治化。深入推进依法治军从严治军，是全面依法治国总体部署的重要组成部分，是实现强军目标的必然要求，是深化国防和军队改革的重要保障，是确保部队有效履行使命任务和高度集中统一的坚强保证。当前，国防和军队建设站在新的历史起点上，依法治军从严治军在国防和军队建设全局中的地位更加突出、作用更加重大，必须更好发挥法治的引领和规范作用，建立一整套符合现代军事发展规律、体现我军特色的科学的组织模式、制度安排和运作方式，推动军队正规化建设向更高水平发展。

《决定》明确，新形势下深入推进依法治军从严治军，必须贯彻落实党的十八大和十八届三中、四中全会精神，高举中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜，以马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论、“三个代表”重要思想、科学发展观为指导，深入贯彻习主席系列重要讲话精神，按照全面建成小康社会、全面深化改革、全面依法治国、全面从严治党的战略布局，紧紧围绕党在新形势下的强军目标，着眼全面加强革命化现代化正规化建设，坚持党对军队绝对领导，坚持战斗力标准，坚持官兵主体地位，坚持依法与从严相统一，坚持法治建设与思想政治建设相结合，创新发展依法治军从严治军理论和实践，构建完善中国特色军事法治体系，形成系统完备、严密高效的军事法规制度体系、军事法治实施体系、军事法治监督体系、军事法治保障体系，提高国防和军队建设法治化水平。

《决定》强调，要适应现代军队建设和作战要求，健全完善军事法规制度体系，提高军事法规制度的针对性、系统性、操作性。要加大军事法规制度执行力度，坚持有法必依、执法必严、违法必究，使厉行法治、严肃军纪成为铁律。要健全完善军队法治工作体制，强化军队法治工作专门机构职能作用。要强化官兵法治信仰和法治思维，深入开展法治教育训练，领导干部要做尊法学法守法用法的模范，广大官兵要把法治内化为政治信念和道德修养、外化为行为准则和自觉行动。要充分发挥法治引领、推动和规范作用，坚持重大改革依法决策，坚持改革与立法衔接协调，确保改革在法治轨道上积极稳妥推进。要贯彻从严治党要求，运用法治手段纠风肃纪，以刚性的制度规定和严格的制度执行，实现作风建设规范化常态化长效化。

《决定》号召，全军官兵要把思想和行动统一到党中央、中央军委和习主席的决策部署上来，紧紧围绕党在新形势下的强军目标，勇敢担当起新一代革命军人的历史使命，积极投身依法治军从严治军伟大实践，自觉崇尚法治、建设法治、厉行法治，努力建设中国特色军事法治体系，为实现中国梦强军梦而奋斗！

2015年2月，中央军委印发《关于新形势下深入推进依法治军从严治军的决定》

In February 2015, the CMC issued the *Decision on Promoting Law-Based Governance of the Military and Strict Enforcement of the Discipline in the New Era.*

组织誓师动员

A mobilization ceremony

学习宪法知识

Studying *the Constitution of the PRC*

军容严整执行 G20 峰会国宾护卫任务

Escorting state guests at the G20 Summit in gallant array

整齐划一执行礼炮鸣放任务

Firing the gun salute in concerted action

军队越是现代化，越是信息化，越是要法治化。贯彻依法治军战略，加快治军方式根本性转变，不断提高国防和军队建设法治化水平。

The modernization and informationization of the military should be achieved through law-based governance. China’s armed forces have implemented the strategy of running the armed forces in accordance with the law, accelerated the transformations in the way of running the military and improved law-based governance in the development of national defense and the military.

战备训练

大力培育战斗精神，砥砺官兵“一不怕苦、二不怕死”的英雄胆气。图为陆军某部官兵进行武装奔袭训练。

China’s armed forces have vigorously cultivated the officers’ and soldiers’ fighting spirit and heroism of “no fear of hardship or death”. The photo shows officers and soldiers of a PLA Army unit conducting long-range raiding operation.

坚决履行新时代使命任务，维护国家主权、安全、发展利益。图为辽宁舰编队开展远海实战化训练。

China’s armed forces resolutely fulfill their missions and tasks in the new era to safeguard national sovereignty, security, and development interests. The photo shows the PLANS Liaoning task force conducting realistic training in the far seas.

坚定灵活开展军事斗争，有效应对外部军事威胁，震慑“台独”分裂行径，坚决维护国家主权和领土完整。图为东部战区空军某部组织实战化训练。

China’s armed forces conduct military operations with firm will and appropriate flexibility, respond effectively to external military threats, deter separatist activities pursuing “Taiwan independence”, and resolutely safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The photo shows an ETC Air Force unit organizing realistic training.

坚持以战领训、以训促战，做到按实战要求训练，实现作战和训练一体化。图为空军某部“金头盔”飞行员驾驶国产新型战机开展对抗训练。

China’s armed forces insist on training for combat and promoting combat capability through training so as to train in accordance with actual combat requirements and integrate military training with real combat. The photo shows a PLAAF Golden Helmet pilot conducting confrontation training in a new type of indigenous fighter aircraft.

积极构设逼真战场环境，加大实兵对抗演练难度强度。图为某导弹旅在严寒环境下开展战斗发射演练。

Real combat conditions have been created to enhance the difficulty and intensity of force-on-force exercises. The photo shows a PLARF missile brigade conducting launch training in a frigid environment.

广泛开展群众性练兵比武活动，激发官兵精武强能热情。图为武警部队某部官兵组织开展水上反恐课题演练。

China’s armed force have organized extensive contests and competitions to encourage officers and soldiers to step up military training. The photo shows the officers and soldiers of a PAP unit organizing a water-based counter-terrorism exercise.

建设一切为了打仗的后勤。图为联勤保障部队某部紧急开设野战医疗方舱，组织战场救治演练。

A combat-oriented logistics system has been built. The photo shows a PLAJLSF unit conducting exercise on the emergency opening of a field medical cabin and organizing battlefield first aid.

2013 年以来，为驻海拔 3000 米以上部队，建成制氧机组 500 余套，较好满足了高原方向官兵每天 1 小时吸氧需求。图为高原守防官兵正在进行日常吸氧。

Since 2013, more than 500 sets of oxygen generating units have been built for PLA troops stationed at an altitude of more than 3,000 meters. The photo shows the officers and soldiers on the plateau having daily oxygen intake.

热爱人民
维护和平

面对突如其来的新冠肺炎疫情，人民军队闻令而动。图为 2020 年 2 月，4000 多名军队医务人员紧急奔赴武汉，展开医疗救治工作。

In response to the sudden outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the people’s military responded rapidly upon orders. The photo shows that in February 2020, over 4,000 military medical personnel rushed to Wuhan to carry out medical treatment.

在中部战区总医院，有一个战“疫”宝宝——壮壮，母亲因感染新冠病毒且病情危重，不得不提前生产。经过医院的全力救治，最终母子平安。图为壮壮在医护人员的怀里安然入睡。

During the national war against the COVID-19 pandemic, a “wartime baby”, Zhuang Zhuang, was born in the CTC General Hospital, whose mother had to give birth prematurely due to a COVID-19 infection that left her in critical condition. After the all-out efforts by the hospital, the mother and the baby were finally saved. The photo shows Zhuang Zhuang sleeping peacefully in the arms of medical personnel.

2020 年夏，南方多地发生严重洪涝灾害。部队官兵勇挑重担，取得了防汛救灾斗争阶段性重大胜利。图为陆军某部官兵奋斗在抗洪一线。

In the summer of 2020, severe floods struck multiple provinces in southern China. The military bravely took on the most difficult and arduous tasks and scored a major victory in flood control and disaster relief. The photo shows the officers and soldiers of a PLAA unit fighting floods at the front lines.

全军部队积极参加和支援地方经济社会建设，驻新疆部队近万名官兵与少数民族群众结对认亲、帮扶解困，子弟兵和老百姓成为“好亲戚”。图为武警新疆生产建设兵团总队与驻地群众结对认亲场景。

China’s armed forces support and participate in local economic and social development. In Xinjiang, nearly 10,000 officers and soldiers have formed partnership with members of ethnic minorities to help them get out of poverty. The people’s military and the local populace have thus become close “relatives”. The photo shows officers and soldiers from the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps of the PAP forming partnership with and recognizing the local people as their “relatives”.

军队参与脱贫攻坚，截至 2020 年，全军定点帮扶的 4100 个贫困村、29. 3 万户贫困户、92. 4 万名贫困群众全部实现脱贫。图为空军某部援建的新疆和田市蓝天小学学生与校外辅导员在一起。

China’s armed forces have participated in poverty alleviation. By 2020, all the 4,100 villages, 293,000 households, and 924,000 people receiving targeted support from the military have been lifted out of poverty. The photo shows the pupils at Lan Tian Primary School built with the assistance of an Air Force unit in Hetian, together with officers and soldiers who serve as counselors for the pupils.

海军某医院援藏医疗队抵达西藏申扎县，为藏族同胞提供医疗服务。

A medical team to assist Tibet from a naval hospital reached Shenzha County, Tibet, providing medical services for the Tibetan compatriots.

积极参与地区安全对话，推动建立多边安全合作机制，有力维护地区安全稳定。2019 年 10 月，第九届北京香山论坛举行。图为论坛现场。

China’s armed forces have actively participated in regional security dialogues and promoted multilateral security cooperation mechanisms, making important contributions to regional security and stability. In October 2019, the 9th Beijing Xiangshan Forum was held. The photo shows the forum site.

加强同发展中国家的团结合作，广泛开展军事交往和专业交流。图为 2019 年 7 月，中国国防部在北京举办首届中非和平安全论坛。

China’s armed forces have strengthened cooperation with developing countries and conducted extensive military exchanges and professional interactions with them. In July 2019, China’s Ministry of National Defense held the 1st China-Africa Peace and Security Forum in Beijing.

中国军队忠实践行人类命运共同体理念，积极履行大国军队责任，为国际社会提供更多公共安全产品。根据联合国安理会有关决议，中国海军派出舰艇编队赴亚丁湾、索马里海域执行护航任务，截至 2022 年 1 月，先后组织 40 批 120 余艘次舰艇、3. 1 万余名官兵实施常态化护航行动，累计为 7000 余艘中外船舶提供安全保护，其中半数以上为外国船舶。图为海军第 35 批护航编队执行任务。

Implementing the vision of a community with a shared future for mankind and fulfilling the obligations of the armed forces of a major country, China’s armed forces have been providing the international community with more and more public security goods. In accordance with relevant UN Security Council resolutions, By January 2022, over 120 Chinese PLA Navy vessels and more than 31,000 officers and sailors have been regularly deployed in 40 convoys to the Gulf of Aden and the waters off the coast of Somali in vessel protection operations. They have provided security protection for over 7,000 Chinese and foreign ships in total, over half of which were foreign ships. The photo shows the 35th PLAN Escort Task Group on its mission.

2015 年，中国海军第 19 批护航编队赴也门执行撤侨任务，最终安全撤离中国公民 600 余人，以及其他 15 个国家的外国公民 200 余人。图为即将乘坐临沂舰撤离的外籍人员向官兵竖起大拇指。

In 2015, the 19th PLAN Escort Task Group helped evacuate Chinese nationals from Yemen, and safely evacuated over 600 Chinese citizens and more than 200 foreign citizens from 15 other countries. The photo shows that the foreign expats who were about to be evacuated aboard PLANS Linyi giving thumbs-up to the Chinese troops on board.

中国海军“和平方舟”号医院船入列以来，以“和谐使命”任务为主要载体，远赴海外开展人道主义医疗服务。截至 2019 年，先后 9 次走出国门，航行 24 万余海里，服务 43 个国家和地区、23 万余人次。

Since it was commissioned, the PLAN hospital ship Ark Peace has fulfilled voyages code-named “Mission Harmony” and provided humanitarian medical services overseas. By 2019, it has conducted 9 overseas operations, sailing more than 240,000 nautical miles, providing services to 43 countries and regions and to over 230,000 people.

中国维和官兵是和平的守护人、友谊的传播者，他们用实际行动为遭受战火摧残的人民带去了和平、点亮了希望。图为第 4 批赴马里维和部队警卫分队为当地群众送水。

Chinese peacekeepers are not only guardians of peace but also ambassadors of friendship. With concrete actions, they have brought peace and lit up hope for the people devastated by war. The photo shows the security contingent of China’s 4th batch of peacekeeping forces to Mali delivering water to the local people.

2022 年 1 月，汤加火山大规模爆发。中国军队派遣空军运输机、海军舰艇，向汤加运送应急和灾后重建物资千余吨。图为工作人员在汤加首都努库阿洛法机场卸载中国运 -20 飞机运送来的援助物资。

After the massive volcanic eruption in Tonga in January 2022, the Chinese military dispatched air force transport aircraft and naval vessels to conduct humanitarian disaster relief operations, delivering over 1,000 tons of emergency and reconstruction supplies to Tonga. The photo shows the unloading of the aid materials transported by China’s Y-20 transport aircraft at the airport of Nuku’alofa, capital of Tonga.