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CHINA MILITARY DIGEST

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- **25th round of SR Talks on the China-India Boundary Question was held**
- **China's revises its National Defense Mobilization Law**
- **Chinese Defense Minister Dong Jun visited Indonesia**
- **China-Egypt "Eagle of Civilization-2026" Joint Air Exercise was held**
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25th round of SR Talks on the China-India Boundary Question was held

India and China [held](#) the 25th round of the Special Representative (SR) talks on the boundary question in Beijing on August 25, 2026. Shri Ajit Doval, India's Special Representative and National Security Advisor, [co-chaired](#) the meeting with Wang Yi, China's Special representative and Foreign Minister. The two sides had comprehensive, in-depth, friendly, and candid discussions regarding the China-India boundary question and bilateral relations, reaching a consensus comprising eight points. The meeting [reached](#) eight points of outcomes and consensus as follows: 1) The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas and create an atmosphere for healthy and steady development of bilateral relations. 2) The two sides underlined their commitment to advancing negotiations on a framework for the settlement of the boundary question in accordance with the Agreement on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question signed in 2005 and the consensus reached in subsequent SR Talks in pursuit of a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution. 3) The Expert Group on Boundary Delimitation and Working Group on Border Management under the WMCC would respectively advance discussions on an Early and Substantial Harvest of boundary delimitation and Border Management. The first task for both these groups would be to agree on their respective Terms of Reference. 4) The two

sides agreed that any situation on the ground would be addressed promptly through existing diplomatic and military channels, including the WMCC, local commander level meetings and other agreed mechanisms, to resolve outstanding issues and avoid misunderstanding and miscalculation along the LAC. The two sides discussed ways to improve understanding of LAC in appropriate areas, for better border management. 5) With the objective to improve the border management measures, an additional two meeting points were agreed for holding the General Level Mechanism/ Senior Highest Military Commander meeting (SHMC). Similarly two additional channels of border military hotline in the Eastern and Middle Sectors were agreed. 6) Both sides noted the progress on trans-border cooperation. The Indian side appreciated the efforts made by the Chinese side to increase the number of batches of Indian official pilgrimage Kailash-Manasarovar Yatra (KMY) in the Tibet. Both sides appreciated the reopening of the three designated border trading points. The two sides agreed to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in border trade, pilgrimage and other areas, with the view to work together to create an atmosphere featuring dialogue, peace, consultation and cooperation in the border areas. 7) The two sides agreed to hold the next meeting of the India-China Expert-Level Mechanism on Trans-border Rivers in September and maintain communication on issues including hydrological data sharing, and renewal of the relevant MoUs. 8) The two sides agreed to hold the 26th round of SR Talks in India in 2027.

China's revises its National Defense Mobilization Law

The 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress voted and approved the [revised](#) "National Defense Mobilisation Law of the PRC", which will come into effect on October 1, 2026. This is the first major revision of the Law since its promulgation and implementation in 2010. The revised law has a total of 14 chapters and 82 articles. The new law aims to adapt to the reform of national defense and the PLA. The new law [clarifies](#) that "in order to respond to threats to national sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, security and development interests, the state takes necessary measures in accordance with the law to ensure the rapid transition between peacetime and war, and to transform economic and social strength into national defense strength." The Law [highlights](#) that Men aged 18 to 60 and women aged 18 to 55 can be legally mandated to perform defense support roles, with strict fines and enforcement for non-compliance. The Law [noted](#) that software, data systems, cyberspace, and advanced tech sectors such as AI and drones are formally integrated into military reserve and defense operations. The Law underlines, the state gains explicit authority to seize or use private property, infrastructure, and civilian transport or factory capacity for wartime logistics, with compensation addressed subsequently.

Chinese Defense Minister Dong Jun visited Indonesia

Chinese Defense Minister Dong Jun [visited](#) Jakarta, Indonesia from August 21 to 22,

2026. Dong Jun met with his Indonesian counterpart Sjafrie Sjamsoeddin at the Indonesian Ministry of Defense. Alongside Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi, Dong Jun co-chaired the second ministerial meeting of the China- Indonesia "2+2" dialogue mechanism with their counterparts Indonesian Foreign Minister Sugiono and Defense Minister Sjafrie. The two Chinese leaders also [met](#) with the Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto to discuss overall strategic cooperation. The two sides agreed to boost military-to-military ties, enhance trust, and expand practical cooperation in energy, critical minerals, and technology. The two sides also [discussed](#) on deepening defense technology transfer and exploring joint production of defense equipment. Both sides agreed to deepen practical cooperation in multiple fields and work together to maintain regional peace and stability. The two sides stated that the visit was a pragmatic measure to implement the important consensus reached by the leaders of the two countries.

China-Egypt "Eagle of Civilization-2026" Joint Air Exercise was held

China-Egypt "Eagle of Civilization-2026" joint air exercise was [conducted](#) in Egypt. Chinese Air Force J-16 fighter jet alongside the Egyptian Air Force's Rafales carried out air combat training. In addition to J-16s, Chinese Air Force also sent KJ-500 early warning aircraft, YY-20 aerial tankers, and electronic warfare planes to Egypt. The Chinese Air Force flew for nine hours to reach Egypt covering a distance of about 6,000 kilometers. The Chinese air force formation was an entire integrated air

combat system sent to demonstrate before the Egyptians. Specifications of J-16 multirole fighter include a twin-engine heavy fighter with high fuel capacity, long range, and strong sustained combat capability, whereas the Rafale is a medium-sized fighter with a canard configuration, offering agile instantaneous turning. The joint air exercises [focused](#) on offensive and defensive air combat tactics, achieving air superiority, training in joint air battle management, and combat search and rescue. The joint exercise also tested the aircrafts support systems, electronic warfare capabilities, and aerial refuelling. This was second iteration of the joint air exercises “Eagle of Civilization 2026”.

PLA Navy conducts Assessment of Female Naval Aviation Pilots

PLA Navy’s first-batch female shipbourne flight cadets [completed](#) their shipbourne landing qualification assessment in mid-August. China’s state media released a video that claims all the participating flight cadet passed their daytime shipbourne landing qualification assessments and have now entered the night landing training and evaluation phase. The assessment featured a Z-8 helicopter landing on the aft flight deck of a vessel. Shipbourne landing is a

critical milestone in a shipbourne pilot’s development, often described as the “certificate” to real naval aviation. This is a significant step in the PLA Navy’s efforts to cultivate female shipborne talent. The Global Times [reported](#) that “the progress of women in pilot training is an important indicator of the maturity and systematization of the shipborne aviation talent selection and training system.” China’s state media CCTV interviewed Han Meng, a trainee pilot at the Naval Aviation University, who said, “Night landings are tougher than I imagined. The entire sea is pitch dark. It’s hard to tell where the sea ends and the sky begins. It’s very easy to become disoriented.” It was known from her interview that she has yet to complete her course work at the Naval Aviation University before she joins the PLA Navy service. In recent years, the PLA Navy recruitment authorities have further improved the process of evaluating the candidates for selection. The authorities have set up carrier-based flight aptitude assessment platforms, introduced new testing technologies including virtual reality and biofeedback, and improved the comprehensiveness and accuracy of flight aptitude evaluations, said the PLA Navy.