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* China Fortnightly, a segment of the CLAWS Newsletters, offers a concise overview of key developments in China, blending sharp analysis with expert insights.

Internal Politics & Society

The first fortnight of February in internal politics and society outlines a period of intense internal consolidation and political manoeuvring as China prepares for its 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030). A primary focus is on further deepening the anti-corruption campaign, which has seen high-profile purges within the military command, the defence industry, and senior provincial leadership to enforce absolute loyalty to the “CMC chairman responsibility system”. While general crime rates have reportedly reached a 25-year low, prosecutions for duty-related crimes rose by 20%, signalling a systemic effort to ‘cleanse’ the Party and state apparatus. Using technology, Beijing is pushing for “New Quality Productive Forces” by integrating AI into social life, particularly focusing on middle-aged and older people and announcing breakthroughs in domestic natural hydrogen discovery to bolster energy security. Socially, the government is prioritising rural revitalisation and the Sinicisation of religion to ensure ideological alignment. These measures reflect an urgent drive for national self-reliance and centralised control.

Political Security & Disciplinary Purge:
The intensification of the “rectification” campaign within China’s strategic sectors reflects a deepening effort to ensure absolute loyalty as Xi Jinping eyes a fourth term.

02 Feb (Xinhua): Tang Yijun, former chairman of the Jiangxi CPPCC and ex-Minister of Justice, was sentenced to life in prison by a Xiamen court for accepting over 137 million yuan (about 19.7 million USD) in bribes. Between 2006 and 2022, Tang traded influence in land repurchases and bank loans for personal gain, resulting in a total deprivation of his political rights and confiscation of property. This high-profile sentencing of a former justice chief serves as a stark warning to the legal and political apparatus that no

rank offers immunity from Xi’s ongoing “cleansing” of the Party.

03 Feb (Xinhua): The Supreme People’s Procuratorate (SPP) announced a 20 per cent year-on-year increase in duty-related crime indictments, totalling over 26,000 individuals from January to November 2025. Key **sectors targeted include finance, state-owned enterprises, energy, and construction**, with 7,800 indictments in these areas alone, alongside 4,100 in healthcare and education. The “Sky Net” operations also saw 12 overseas fugitives repatriated, underscoring Beijing’s resolve to project its legal reach internationally to secure internal discipline.

04 Feb (South China Morning Post): China has purged three senior defence industry executives from the National People’s Congress (NPC), including Liu Cangli (former CAEP president), Luo Qi (CNNC chief engineer), and Zhou Xinmin (former AVIC chairman). Their **removal follows the investigation of General Zhang Youxia**, the senior-most uniformed officer, for “serious violations of discipline”, a euphemism for corruption. The decapitation of leadership in nuclear weapons and fighter jet production suggests a major crisis of confidence in the military-industrial complex’s integrity and operational readiness.

05 Feb (Xinhua): Premier Li Qiang signed a State Council decree to revise or repeal certain administrative regulations to align with the current governance model. This legislative cleanup is intended to streamline the bureaucracy and remove outdated protocols that hinder high-quality development. It reflects a centralising trend where administrative power is refined to better serve the Party’s top-down economic directives. By removing friction in the regulatory system, Beijing

aims to accelerate its strategic modernisation goals

10 Feb (Xinhua): Yi Lianhong, deputy director of the NPC Financial and Economic Affairs Committee, is now under investigation by the CCDI and National Commission of Supervision for “suspected severe violations”. Additionally, on **12 Feb (Xinhua)**, Wang Lixia, former chairwoman of Inner Mongolia, was expelled from the Party for “pursuing her own agenda” and accepting bribes for construction contracts. These consecutive moves against provincial heavyweights indicate that the anti-graft machinery is being used to prune regional power centres that might resist central directives.

Technological Socialisation and Resource Strategy: Beijing is aggressively mapping a “treasure map” for resource independence, particularly in clean energy and rare earths, to insulate itself from external supply chain pressures. Simultaneously, the leadership is framing AI not just as a military tool, but as a “public service” to integrate a rapidly ageing population into the digital era. This dual-track approach seeks to maintain social cohesion while accelerating the transition to a high-tech, self-reliant economy.

04 Feb (Xinhua): In Shenzhen, an “AI night school” movement is training over 400,000 residents, including retirees like 65-year-old Lyu Pinghuang, to use generative tools like ByteDance’s Jimeng. Founder Jiang Changqiu noted a surge in interest after DeepSeek’s 2025 success, leading to 8,000 sessions across 625 communities. By teaching the elderly to “prompt engineer”, Beijing is attempting to mitigate the digital divide and transform potential social liabilities into a tech-literate, ideologically compliant “silver” workforce.

09 Feb (Xinhua): President Xi Jinping, during an inspection of the Beijing IT innovation park, emphasised that science and technology self-reliance is the

“key” to building a modern socialist country. Xi’s inspection of “sci-tech innovation outcomes” highlights the regime’s urgency in overcoming Western technological containment. The focus on “original innovations” reflects a shift away from incremental improvements toward fundamental breakthroughs in information technology and data infrastructure. This push for technological sovereignty is inextricably linked to China’s broader military-civil fusion strategy, aiming to ensure that the core of its national power remains invulnerable to external sanctions.

10 Feb (Xinhua): Premier Li Qiang inspected the Ganjiang Innovation Academy and rare earth companies in Ganzhou, Jiangxi, calling for a “leading rare earth technological innovation hub”. Li emphasised coordinated resource development, green production standards, and expanding applications in new energy and materials to improve supply chain coordination. As Western nations attempt to de-risk their mineral supplies, Li’s focus on “full-cycle green development” is a tactical move to maintain China’s global dominance in the rare earth sector.

11 Feb (Xinhua): Premier Li Qiang presided over a State Council study session on Artificial Intelligence, urging “breakthroughs across the entire chain” to foster new, quality productive forces. The session, attended by Vice Premiers Ding Xuexiang and Zhang Guoqing, focused on coordinating computing power, data, and electricity supply while strengthening AI ethical governance and international exchange. This high-level focus signals that AI is now the primary theatre for China’s “high-quality development”, with the state taking an active role in directing investment and standardisation.

Governance, Social Stability, and United Front Work: The State Council is focusing on “effective investment” and rural revitalisation to anchor the 15th Five-

Year Plan, while the United Front Department tightens ideological “Sinicisation” of religious groups. By linking economic benefits in “old revolutionary base areas” to Party loyalty, the leadership aims to shore up its rural support base. The rhetoric of “religious harmony” is increasingly being defined as the total integration of faith into the socialist framework.

03 Feb (Xinhua): China released its “No. 1 Central Document” for 2026, prioritising agricultural modernisation and food security as the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026-2030) begins. The policy mandates shoring up weak links in rural areas, consolidating poverty alleviation achievements, and ensuring modern living conditions for farmers. This document reflects a strategic pivot toward “internal circulation”, where agricultural self-sufficiency is viewed as a prerequisite for national security against potential external sanctions or global food volatility.

06 Feb (Xinhua): Wang Huning, Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, called for “democratic oversight” and anti-corruption efforts to ensure a sound start to the 15th Five-Year Plan. The 46th Chairperson’s Council meeting approved plans for inspection and research work for 2026, **including studies on “neighbouring regions”**. The emphasis on oversight within the advisory body suggests that the Party is tightening the leash on political consultants to ensure their “advice” remains strictly within the bounds of central policy.

12 Feb (Xinhua): Li Ganjie, head of the United Front Work Department, met with Panchen Erdeni Chos-kyi rGyal-po in Beijing, urging him to reinforce the sense of “the Chinese nation as one community”. Li called for **Tibetan Buddhism to “systematically adapt to the Chinese context”** and provide guidance to believers to adapt to socialist

society. Panchen Rinpoche’s pledged loyalty to the CPC leadership underscores Beijing’s continued use of institutionalised religion to maintain stability in Tibet and counter external “separatist” influences.

12 Feb (Xinhua): Wang Huning, Chairman of the National Committee of CPPCC, met with leaders of the five national religious groups (Buddhist, Taoist, Islamic, Catholic and Protestant) to ensure religions in China are “Chinese in orientation”. Huning urged these leaders to guide believers toward an “accurate understanding” of history and ethnicity, uniting them more closely around the CPC and the government. This “Sinicisation” drive is an essential component of Xi’s social engineering, aimed at eliminating any competing ideological loyalties that could challenge the Party’s monopoly on truth.

Security & Defence

China’s security environment is currently characterised by a paradox: significant advancements in strategic stealth capabilities and power projection alongside persistent, high-casualty industrial and safety failures. While the PLA moves toward “world-class” status through political rectification and equipment modernisation, the domestic front is marred by a string of deadly accidents in the chemical, mining and transport sectors. This highlights the friction between the state’s drive for rapid industrial output and its struggle to enforce safety standards at the grassroots level.

Security, Disasters and Safety Incidents: A wave of fatal accidents has triggered high-level investigations, highlighting systemic weaknesses in industrial safety and emergency response.

01 Feb (Xinhua): An earthquake with a magnitude of 5.5 jolted the Tonga Islands, with the epicentre at a depth of 10 km. While remote, the reporting of this

seismic event through official channels like the GFZ German Research Centre highlights China's global geological monitoring reach. This monitoring is part of a broader push to project technical competence in global disaster management.

02 Feb (Xinhua): A two-vehicle collision in Haidong City, Qinghai Province, killed at least two people and left multiple others injured. Local authorities have launched an investigation into the cause of the Monday afternoon crash, though exact casualty figures remain unclear. Such incidents in remote northwestern regions often reveal gaps in rural transportation safety and emergency response times. They highlight the ongoing challenge of maintaining high safety standards across China's diverse and vast geography.

02 Feb (Xinhua): The Fengtai District People's Court, Beijing, sentenced 15 individuals to prison terms for their roles in the 2023 Changfeng Hospital fire that resulted in 29 deaths and injured 42. The sentencing targets facility managers and contractors for major labour safety violations, reflecting a legalistic push to assign accountability for high-casualty accidents. This move is part of the regime's effort to mitigate public anger over recurring industrial disasters through high-profile judicial punishment. It signals that negligence in safety protocols will be treated as a criminal offence against the state's mandate for stability.

03 Feb (Xinhua): Five people were killed when a bridge under construction collapsed in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province, local authorities confirmed on Tuesday. The Monday evening disaster prompted search and rescue operations for three missing people whose bodies were later recovered. This infrastructure failure in an economically active coastal province raises questions about the quality

of rapid construction in the new Five-Year Plan. It indicates that the rush to modernise can sometimes bypass essential safety and technical oversight.

03 Feb (Xinhua): A fire at a nursing home in Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province, killed five people on Monday afternoon. While the blaze was quickly extinguished, an investigation into the cause has been launched by local authorities. Fires in elderly care facilities are a sensitive issue given China's rapidly ageing demographic and the state's push for "silver economy" stability. This tragedy underscores the need for more rigorous fire safety protocols in the social service sector.

03 Feb (Xinhua): Five passengers died instantly when a car collided with a truck at an intersection in Dalian's Jinpu New Area. Preliminary investigations ruled out alcohol or drugs, focusing instead on a left turn manoeuvre at the busy intersection. This high-casualty urban traffic accident reflects the persistent dangers within the transport sector despite record-low general crime statistics. It serves as a grim reminder that road safety remains a significant public health and security challenge.

07 Feb (Xinhua): An explosion at the Jiapeng biotech company in Shanxi Province killed eight workers and led to the legal representative being detained. Rescuers initially located five bodies on Saturday, with the death toll rising as more victims were found in the workshop debris. The detention of company leadership and the established investigation team signal a swift state response to potential negligence. This blast in a biotech workshop highlights the volatile nature of China's expanding specialised chemical and tech production zones.

09 Feb (Xinhua): The State Council Work Safety Committee mandated supervised oversight of the Shanxi biotech factory explosion investigation. A nationwide

campaign has been launched to “inspect and rectify” illegal production sites involving hazardous chemicals following this incident. This move by the central government indicates that the Jiapeng blast is being treated as a systemic failure rather than an isolated accident. It signals a major regulatory crackdown on the burgeoning and often poorly overseen biotech manufacturing sector.

08 Feb (Xinhua): A rainfall-induced landslide in Sichuan's Jinping Village killed 10 people and left 19 missing, with losses exceeding 6 million yuan. An official investigation report clarified that the compound natural disaster had no direct link to local mining activities. The heavy loss of life in a remote mountainous area demonstrates the high vulnerability of southwestern regions to geological disasters. It underscores the difficulty of implementing early warning systems in complex terrain.

09 Feb (Xinhua): A cage-fall accident at the Canzhuang gold mine in Shandong Province killed seven people. Authorities only verified the incident days after, after a tip-off, leading to the detention of 11 management personnel for suspected concealment. The mining company's failure to report the accident immediately is a severe violation of safety laws and an embarrassment to provincial safety mandates. This highlights the persistent culture of concealment in China's resource extraction industries.

10 Feb (Xinhua): A bus carrying tourists from the Republic of Korea (ROK) collided with a car in Zhangjiajie, injuring eight individuals. The accident occurred in a high-traffic tourism district, and the injured sustained minor wounds and were hospitalised for treatment. Incidents involving foreign nationals are treated with high priority to avoid diplomatic tension and protect the international image of China's tourism

hubs. This crash highlights the pressure on infrastructure in popular destination cities.

15 Feb (Xinhua): An explosion at a fireworks retail store in Donghai County, Jiangsu, killed eight people. The blast was triggered by a villager improperly setting off fireworks near the store, leading to a fire that destroyed the facility. This high-casualty event during the Spring Festival season reflects the recurring dangers during traditional celebrations and local trade in explosives. It illustrates the difficulty of enforcing central safety decrees at the grassroots village level during major holidays.

Defence and Military Posture:

12 Feb (Xinhua): Zhang Shengmin, vice chairman of the CMC, visited troops in Beijing to extend Spring Festival greetings on behalf of Chairman Xi Jinping. Zhang urged officers and soldiers to “strengthen political loyalty in all aspects” and strictly enforce the system where the CMC chairman assumes overall responsibility. Zhang's emphasis on “deepening political rectification” during a routine holiday visit underscores the ongoing effort to ensure the military remains an ideologically compliant tool of the Party. This push for absolute loyalty is essential as Beijing navigates internal purges and external strategic pressures.

11 Feb (PLA Daily): PLA Air Force participated in the 10th Singapore Airshow. It is noted that J-20 and J-35A stealth fighters are driving the strategic transformation of the PLA Air Force. Chinese analysts like Zhang Junshe and others explain the focus on aerial refuelling and extended range is transforming the force from a territorial defence unit into a “world-class strategic air force” by mid-century. This modernisation roadmap aims to build an air force capable of projecting power far beyond China's borders. The integration of high-end stealth platforms

reflects a push for technological parity with global peers.

Miscellaneous Issues:

01 Feb (Xinhua): The CAAC issued a formal license for the first “aeroplane hospital”, a modified C909 short-medium range turbofan regional aircraft equipped for emergency medical and surgical services. This development, announced in Beijing, signifies a step toward high-end medical self-reliance and specialised civil-military equipment. By developing its own mobile medical platforms, China aims to project emergency response capabilities to remote regions. This reflects the state's broader effort to integrate technological innovation with public service and strategic outreach.

01 Feb (Xinhua): New regulations to safeguard the Waliguan Baseline Observatory on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau came into effect to protect its climate monitoring data. As a vital global atmospheric station, this upgrade reflects China's ambition to lead in global climate research and environmental data sovereignty. The plateau's high-altitude data is critical for tracking long-term shifts in the world's atmosphere, giving Beijing a seat at the head of the climate policy table. This protection also asserts sovereign control over a strategically sensitive high-altitude region.

02 Feb (Xinhua): Shenzhen Court, with approval from the Supreme People's Court, sentenced four members of the Bai family criminal group based in Myanmar for intentional homicide, telecom fraud and drug trafficking. Bai Yingcang, Yang Liqiang, Hu Xiaojiang and Chen Guangyi were executed in China for crimes involving organised violence. The cross-border crackdown highlights that Beijing has finally made some moves to protect citizens from international criminal syndicates. These executions serve as a

geopolitical signal of China's increasing willingness to project its legal reach into neighbouring states to maintain internal social order. This demonstrates a hardline approach to non-traditional security threats that cross national boundaries.

03 Feb (Xinhua): The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued new guidelines on the cross-border transfer of automobile data to enhance national security and data sovereignty for smart vehicles. These regulations focus on the secure handling of sensitive geographic and user data as China's EV industry expands globally. This move reflects Beijing's attempt to set the global standard for automotive data security while preventing domestic data from reaching foreign entities. It treats data as a strategic resource that must be walled off from international competitors.

03 Feb (Xinhua): China has made significant progress in deep-sea archaeology in the South China Sea, led by Chen Hao of the National Centre for Archaeology. Using advanced submersibles, the team recovered artefacts from 1,500-meter-deep shipwrecks, asserting historical presence through “underwater cultural heritage”. These missions serve a dual purpose: expanding technical deep-sea expertise and providing historical justifications for maritime territorial claims. Archaeology is thus being used as a tool for long-term maritime strategic posturing.

05 Feb (Xinhua): Miao Shengming, deputy procurator-general of the SPP, stated that criminal cases in China have hit a record low for the past 25 years. From Jan to Nov 2025, applications for arrest and prosecution saw significant year-on-year declines, which the authority frames as a success in maintaining social order. However, analysts view these statistics with scepticism, as they may reflect shifting definitions of crime or a

tactical decrease in local reporting. The contrast between “record low” general crime and high-level purges suggests a state focused on political threats over petty offences.

External Affairs & Diplomacy

China’s diplomacy is currently in a state of “strategic surge”, positioning Beijing as a rational, stable alternative to Western perceived chaos. High-level engagements with major powers like the US and Russia are being balanced with deep economic integration in the Global South and Europe. The narrative focuses on “true multilateralism” and “win-win cooperation,” yet beneath this lies a clear intent to secure trade routes, neutralise containment strategies, and rewrite global security norms through regional patrols and judicial cooperation.

01 Feb (Xinhua): Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with Sergei Shoigu in Beijing, calling for China and Russia to defend the UN-centred international system. Wang emphasised the risk of the world “regressing to the law of the jungle” and urged both nations to maintain global strategic stability. Shoigu reaffirmed Russia’s opposition to Japan’s remilitarisation and adherence to the one-China principle, cementing a unified front against perceived Western-led unilateralism.

02 Feb (Xinhua): A CPC delegation led by Guo Wenqi visited Mongolia and Singapore to discuss inter-party exchanges and governance. Guo met with leaders like PAP’s Desmond Lee and Chan Chun Sing to align administrative strategies and deepen bilateral ties. Inter-party diplomacy remains a crucial, albeit less public, channel for Beijing to export its governance model and build ideological rapport with neighbouring elites.

03 Feb (Xinhua): President Xi Jinping held talks with Uruguayan President Yamandu Orsi, overseeing the signing of

over 10 documents on investment and trade. Xi called for deepening the “comprehensive strategic partnership” and exploring AI and green development, as Orsi began a seven-day state visit. This visit, the first by a Latin American leader in 2026, underscores China’s persistent drive to lock in markets and resources in the Americas.

04 Feb (Xinhua): President Xi Jinping held high-stakes virtual communications with Vladimir Putin and Donald Trump (separately), describing China as an “anchor of global stability”. Xi told Trump he hopes to steer the “giant ship” of China-US relations through “wind and storms” while warning that Taiwan remains a red line. This proactive engagement with both leaders highlights Xi’s attempt to position himself as a master-mediator capable of managing the world’s most volatile relationships simultaneously.

05 Feb (Xinhua): China voiced “regret” over the expiration of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) between the US and Russia. Spokesperson Lin Jian warned that the expiration would negatively impact the global nuclear order and strategic stability. This statement allows Beijing to distance itself from the breakdown of arms control while positioning itself as a rational voice concerned with global security.

13 Feb (Xinhua): Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with US Secretary of State Marco Rubio in Munich, agreeing to prioritise dialogue over zero-sum games. Wang urged for 2026 to be a year of mutual respect, pushing for a reduction in the “list of problems” between the two economies. This meeting in Germany reflects a tactical pause in hostilities, as Beijing seeks to stabilise relations to focus on domestic economic priorities under the new 15-year plan.

13 Feb (Xinhua): The 11th China-US anti-drug intelligence exchange meeting was held in the US, focusing on chemical control and money laundering. Delegations from the Ministry of Public Security engaged in in-depth discussions on removing illegal online content and joint case investigations. This functional cooperation serves as a rare area of alignment, allowing Beijing to project itself as a responsible global stakeholder while addressing American domestic pressures.

13 Feb (Xinhua): Premier Li Qiang hosted a symposium for foreign experts in Beijing, pledging to optimise visa and social security services for international talent. Li encouraged the 2025 Friendship Award winners to act as a “bridge” between China and the world to foster mutual trust. This charm offensive is aimed at reversing the “brain drain” and ensuring China remains an attractive hub for global expertise despite geopolitical headwinds.

13 Feb (Xinhua): China congratulated the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) on winning the general election with 209 seats, noting the “steady and smooth” process. A foreign ministry spokesperson affirmed readiness to deepen the strategic partnership with the new government in Dhaka. This swift recognition highlights Beijing’s priority of maintaining continuity and influence in South Asian states regardless of internal political shifts.

14 Feb (Xinhua): The 162nd joint patrol of the Mekong River by China, Laos, Myanmar, and Thailand concluded after a five-day, 700-km mission. Over 100 officers participated in securing high-risk waters during the Spring Festival, reflecting China’s leading role in regional security. This regularised multilateral operation serves as a blueprint for Beijing’s vision of an indivisible security architecture on the Eurasian continent.

Security Cooperation and Judicial Outreach:

02 Feb (Xinhua): Minister of Public Security Wang Xiaohong met with Singapore’s Kasiviswanathan Shanmugam to deepen cooperation in combating telecom fraud. Wang expressed a desire to view law enforcement from a strategic, long-term perspective to bring “greater benefits” to both nations. This dialogue reinforces security cooperation as a cornerstone of China’s “Xiplomacy”, focusing on non-traditional threats that resonate with regional partners.

02 Feb (Xinhua): Chinese police extradited a suspect, Chen, from South Africa, marking the first such case under the bilateral treaty. Chen is accused of illegal business operations involving over 49 million yuan, and his return is hailed as a “milestone” in judicial cooperation. This successful extradition signals China’s growing capability and resolve to project its legal reach globally and reclaim fugitives from abroad.

05 Feb (Xinhua): China’s UN representative Sun called on the Security Council to list the BLA and Majid Brigade as terrorist entities. Sun also urged for political solutions in Syria and greater support for Pakistan’s counter-terrorism efforts. By advocating for these listings, Beijing is attempting to internationalise its own security concerns and place pressure on entities that threaten its investments in the CPEC corridor.

Economy, Finance, Trade & Commerce

This two-week period showcases Beijing’s concentrated push across space life-support, quantum-secure networks, advanced robotics, energy storage, polar mobility, and autonomous logistics—domains with clear civil-military overlap. Many items carry “world’s first” or “leading” claims,

reflecting both genuine progress and deliberate narrative amplification to signal technological self-reliance and deterrence credibility.

03 Feb (Xinhua): China Academy of Aerospace Aerodynamics completed maiden flight of YH-1000S hybrid unmanned cargo aircraft in Chongqing, claiming world-first status. Enhanced hybrid power (with new-energy vehicle partner) delivers shorter take-off/landing, greater payload, and longer range than 2025's YH-1000. Targeted applications span logistics, disaster relief, weather modification, and maritime patrol. The upgrade accelerates dual-use platform maturity for contested or remote supply chains.

06 Feb (Xinhua): The University of Science and Technology of China demonstrated long-lived trapped-ion quantum memory enabling scalable repeaters and device-independent QKD over 11 km fibre (projected 100 km feasible), published in *Nature/Science*. Separately, BeiDou short-messaging service launched for no-coverage emergencies, now on ~60 smartphone models via major carriers. Both advances strengthen resilient communication architectures.

10–12 Feb (Xinhua): Snow Leopard 6×6 wheeled vehicle logged >10,000 km zero-failure Antarctic testing (up to 65 km/h on ice), reducing dependence on imported tracked platforms for interior mobility. Concurrently, **Long March-10/Mengzhou abort test, reusable spacecraft launch, and SD-3 sea-launch (including Pakistan PRSC-EO2)** occurred. Peking University ([Wang Jianwei and Gong Qihuang](#)) achieved a 20-user, 3,700 km chip-based twin-field quantum key distribution (QKD) network (*Nature*). These reinforce space-access

momentum and quantum-secure backbone development.

12 Feb (Xinhua): Tsinghua's Dai Qionghai team set a 0.6-second high-resolution 3D printing record for mm-scale objects (12 μm feature, *Nature*) using DISH holographic technique. Zhejiang Lab deployed 10 in-orbit AI models (8B-parameter remote-sensing/astronomical) on Three-Body Computing Constellation satellites with inter-satellite links. Both signal accelerating progress toward rapid prototyping and space-edge computing capacity.

About the Author

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