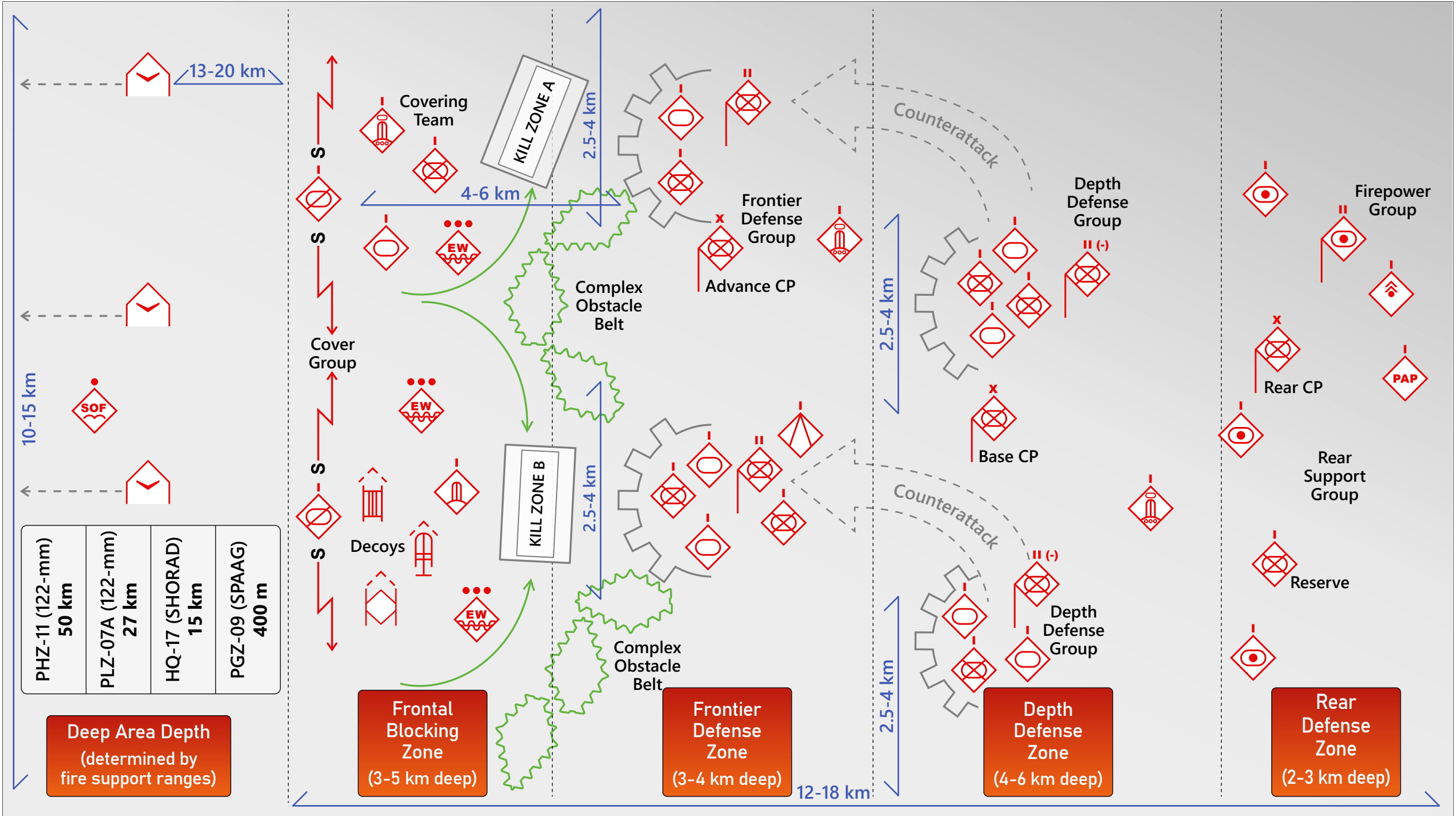
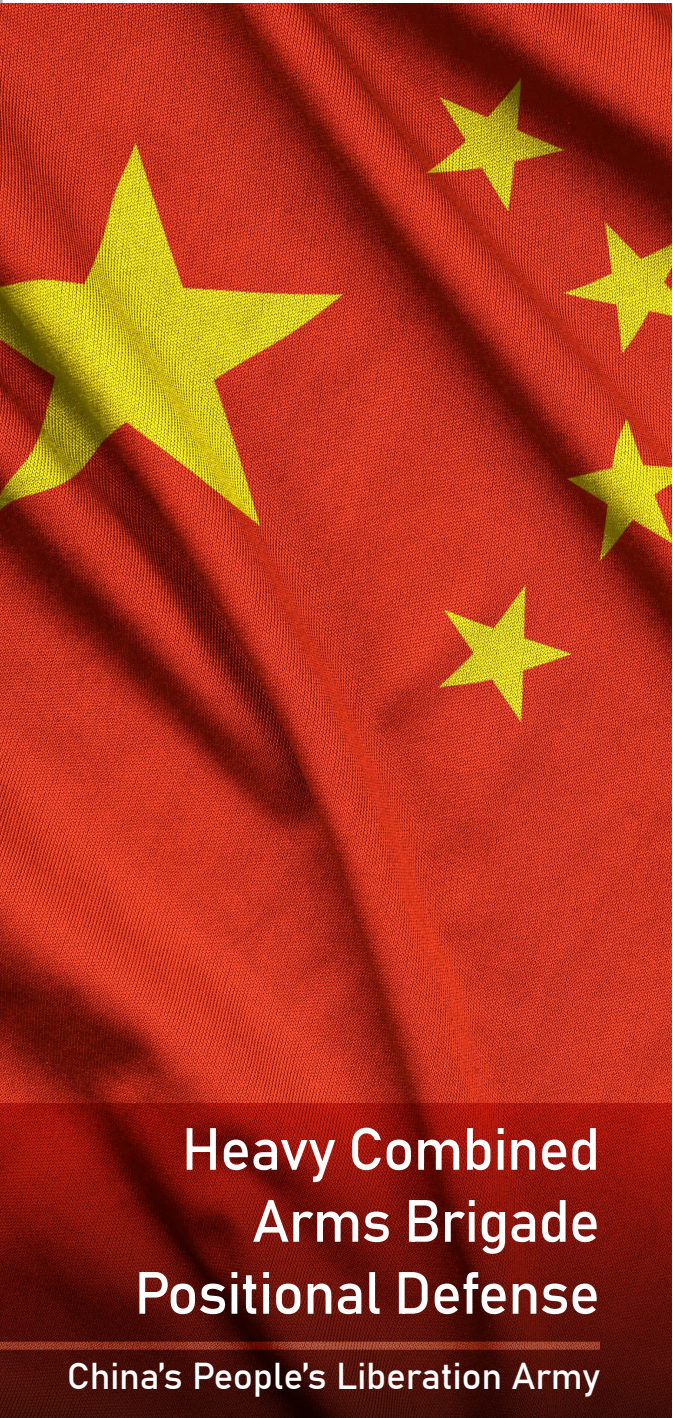




LEGEND	
PAP	People's Armed Police
SOF	Special Operations Forces
EW	Electronic Warfare
CP	Command Post
SHORAD	Short-Range Air Defense
SPAAG	Self-Propelled Antiaircraft Gun

The positional defense is primarily static, using entrenched positions and obstacles, but retains the capability for limited offensive actions.

A brigade typically controls three to five key points.

UAS surveillance provides coverage out to 20 kilometers, comparable to the range of 122-mm artillery.

The frontal blocking zone's covering team—consisting of two maneuver companies—disrupts enemy reconnaissance, resists assault,

delays advances, and protects the main defensive positions.

Brigades may deploy a battalion for counter-reconnaissance if required.

Jamming platoons operate forward but withdraw to avoid enemy fire.

A reserve infantry or armor company reinforces vulnerable sectors.

Rear-based firepower groups may move forward to maximize range.

Air defense systems protect critical assets.

PAP secures logistics and conducts counter-special operations forces operations in the rear defense zone.

Obstacle belts impede enemy movement and channel enemy forces into designated kill zones.

Source Note: Analysis informed by multiple U.S. Government sources, Chinese military documents, and subject matter experts; frontage data drawn from Yang, Baoming, and Fusheng Zhu, *Review of Army Combined Operation Tactics* (People's Liberation Army, 2012).

THREAT TEMPLATE

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