**Peoples Liberation Army Navy Submarine Force**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Flag of the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN)

The **People's Liberation Army Navy Submarine Force** is a branch of the [People's Liberation Army Navy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Liberation_Army_Navy%22%20%5Co%20%22People%27s%20Liberation%20Army%20Navy). It consists of all types of submarines in operational service organized into three [fleets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_fleet%22%20%5Co%20%22Naval%20fleet): the [North Sea Fleet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Sea_Fleet%22%20%5Co%20%22North%20Sea%20Fleet), the [East Sea Fleet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Sea_Fleet%22%20%5Co%20%22East%20Sea%20Fleet), and the [South Sea Fleet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Sea_Fleet%22%20%5Co%20%22South%20Sea%20Fleet). Submarines have long been one of the three focuses of the People's Liberation Army Navy (the other two are aircraft and attack boats), and when the decision was made in the late 2006 to concentrate on building other principal surface combatants to strengthen the air defense and to further delay the construction of aircraft carriers due to insufficient air cover, submarines will continue to play the lead dominant role in the assault force for the PLAN.

Its surface branch counterpart is the [People's Liberation Army Navy Surface Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Liberation_Army_Navy_Surface_Force%22%20%5Co%20%22People%27s%20Liberation%20Army%20Navy%20Surface%20Force).

**Nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines**

Type 094 (Jin-class)

The PLAN currently operates two classes of ballistic missile submarines, with a further class under development:

* [Type 096 submarine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_096_submarine) **(NATO designation Tang-class)** - In development.
* [Type 094 submarine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_094_submarine) **(NATO designation Jin-class)** - 4 in active service. 1 more to be commissioned.
* [Type 092 submarine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_092_submarine) **(NATO designation Xia-class)** - 1 in active service.

**Development**

China's first ballistic missile submarine, Type 092 submarine (Xia-class), was laid down in 1978, launched in 1981 and commissioned by 1983. Its primary weapon is the JL-1 SLBM, with 12 launch tubes, as well as six 533 mm tubes for self-defense. The JL-1 missile was not ready until the first successful test launch of the missile from the Xia in 1988. Previous launch attempts from 1985 had failed. The missile's short range only permits the 092 to launch its missiles against regional targets. Striking targets far away require the submarine to travel dangerously closer to enemy waters. The Xia has since undergone a major modernisation refit, with a new black-coated paint and possibly other improvements with unofficial reports indicating the Xia is now carrying an improved missile, the JL-1A that is alleged to have longer range.

The Type 094 submarine (Jin-class) is believed to have been influenced by Russian assistance. It features 12 launch tubes for the longer ranged JL-2 missile, which has an 8,000 km range that can carry 3 to 4 MIRVs. The 094 would be permitted to patrol nearer Chinese waters, with the ability to launch its missiles against continental US targets.

**Nuclear-powered fleet submarines**

Type 093 (Shang-class)

China was the first Asian country and the 5th globally to successfully design, build and commission a nuclear-powered submarine. The PLAN understands the value of nuclear submarines and the doctrine surrounding them. The PLAN currently has two types of nuclear-powered attack submarines in service:

* [Type 095 submarine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_095_submarine) **(NATO designation unknown)** - 1 completed to enter service. Unknown number planned.
* [Type 093 submarine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_093_submarine) **(NATO designation Shang-class)** - 2 in active service. 4 more to enter service.
* [Type 091 submarine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_091_submarine) **(NATO designation Han-class)** - 3 in active service.

**Development**

Nuclear submarines have been envisaged in the PLAN since the 1950s. Despite ambition and a long history of development, the acquisition of nuclear submarines has been a difficult process. The [Cultural Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_Revolution%22%20%5Co%20%22Cultural%20Revolution) greatly disrupted nuclear submarine development. The [Sino-Soviet split](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Soviet_split%22%20%5Co%20%22Sino-Soviet%20split) prevented any Soviet assistance in nuclear propulsion, and these propulsion problems have been troublesome to this day.

The first Chinese nuclear-powered submarine was laid down in 1967 but not completed until 1974, the Type 091 submarine (Han-class). The Han-class experienced more than 20 years of development, with the last of the class not being commissioned until 1990. Since their commission the class has gone through major upgrades and numerous refits with the remaining boats having been greatly refitted with new [sonars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sonar%22%20%5Co%20%22Sonar) and [anechoic tiles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anechoic_tile%22%20%5Co%20%22Anechoic%20tile) (which reduce noise levels). The Han-class has mostly operated in local waters, but since the 1990s, they have been used more aggressively. A Han-class shadowed a US [carrier battle group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carrier_battle_group%22%20%5Co%20%22Carrier%20battle%20group) in the mid-1990s, and more recently, operated around Japanese waters, prompting a Japanese [task force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Task_force%22%20%5Co%20%22Task%20force) to chase the submarine out of its territory. The Han-class submarines are far from being as capable or effective as their American *[Los Angeles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles-class_submarine%22%20%5Co%20%22Los%20Angeles-class%20submarine)*[-class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles-class_submarine%22%20%5Co%20%22Los%20Angeles-class%20submarine) counterparts, but with recent improvements they can pose a great threat by operating deep in the [Western Pacific](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Pacific_Ocean%22%20%5Co%20%22Western%20Pacific%20Ocean) and attacking targets that are less well-protected by [ASW](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-submarine_warfare%22%20%5Co%20%22Anti-submarine%20warfare) coverage.

A new class of submarine has been in development since the 1980s, when the PLAN first sought a replacement for the Han-class. Little information has emerged about the Type 093 submarine (Shang--class), but it is believed to have some Russian influence. The 093 design maybe comparable to the Russian [Victor III-class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victor-class_submarine%22%20%5Co%20%22Victor-class%20submarine), signifying a significant step forward for Chinese nuclear attack submarines. The 093 has been the focus of much attention from US and Asian military analysts. Its improved capabilities will undoubtedly increase PLAN power in the region and its ability to carry war to the West Pacific. Such submarines can escort future [Ballistic missile submarines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ballistic_missile_submarine%22%20%5Co%20%22Ballistic%20missile%20submarine) as well as attacking US Navy carrier battle groups in the deep ocean. Two Type 093 submarines are in service with four more on the verge of being commissioned.

China is constructing a major underground [nuclear](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_submarine%22%20%5Co%20%22Nuclear%20submarine) [submarine base](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Submarine_base) near [Sanya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanya%22%20%5Co%20%22Sanya), [Hainan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hainan). [The Daily Telegraph](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Daily_Telegraph) on 1 May 2008 reported that tunnels were being built into hillsides which could be capable of hiding up to 20 nuclear submarines from spy satellites.

**Conventionally-powered attack submarines**

Kilo-class

Submarine warfare is regarded as a vital part of PLAN's coastal defense doctrine. Large numbers of conventional powered submarines have therefore been in service, and this force makes up the bulk of the PLAN's submarines, making it the second largest submarine force in the world today. The PLAN currently operates four different classes of conventional submarines:

* [Type 039A submarine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_039A_submarine) **(NATO designation Yuan-class)** - 15 in active service. 5 more under construction.
* [Type 039 submarine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_039_submarine) **(NATO designation Song-class)** - 13 in active service.
* [Kilo-class submarine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kilo-class_submarine) **(NATO designation Kilo-class)** - 12 in active service.
* [Type 035 submarine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_035_submarine) **(NATO designation Ming-class)** - 17 in active service.

**Development**

The first class of submarine to be operated by the PLAN was the Soviet [Whiskey-class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whiskey-class_submarine%22%20%5Co%20%22Whiskey-class%20submarine). The Whiskey was imported from the Soviet Union and subsequently built in considerable numbers and served until the last few remaining boats were removed during the mid-1990s. The second type to be operated also owed its origins to the Soviet Union, the [Romeo-class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romeo-class_submarine%22%20%5Co%20%22Romeo-class%20submarine), they were built under licence in China as the Type 033 submarine. Production of this submarine took place from the late 1960s until the late 1980s. The Type 033 went on to form the backbone of the PLAN submarine forces, and has been estimated that more than 100 may have been produced for the PLAN and for export. By the late 1990s, a large number of 033s had been retired from active duty and pulled into reserves. A handful of upgraded hulls remained in service until the late 2000s for training and other limited purposes.

The Type 035 submarine (Ming-class), first commissioned in 1974, is based on the Type 033. It could be considered as China's first indigenously designed submarine, despite its similarities to the Romeo-class. A total of 21 were built, but many of the initial hulls didn't perform well and were subsequently scrapped. At least 17 hulls are still in service, with later hulls using modern sonar systems, including the French DUUX-5. The later hulls of the Ming-class may have been employed for testing [Air-independent propulsion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air-independent_propulsion%22%20%5Co%20%22Air-independent%20propulsion) (AIP), which would significantly reduce the noise level of the submarine. Mings have reportedly been exercising more frequently since the mid 2000s and making recent incursions into Japanese waters. On one occasion a Ming surfaced briefly within Japanese waters before submerging again.

The PLAN in the 1990s sought to acquire a modern conventional submarine with emphasis on sensors, weaponry, and modern capabilities to engage enemy submarines in modern warfare. In 1994 it ordered two Kilo-class 877EKM type submarines from Russia, which were delivered by 1995. In 1996, two improved Kilo-class 636 submarines were ordered, delivered between 1997 and 1998. In 2002, a $2 billion deal was signed for eight more Kilo-class 636, these submarines particularly fitted with the capability of launching the Russian Novator 3M-54E Klub S cruise missile capable of engaging land and sea targets at 220 km. The Kilo class represents a huge leap forward in the PLAN submarine fleet. Originally a Soviet design in the 1980s, the Kilo-class was meant to be one of the world's quietest class of submarines. With 12 Kilos operational by 2006, it is unclear whether PLAN will buy more of these potent vessels.

Despite the purchase of the Kilo-class, the PLAN has continued to develop indigenous designs. The Type 039 submarine (Song-class) was first launched in 1994 with sea trials in 1995. It featured Western influences with a German propulsion system, seven blade skewed propeller and noise-reduction rubber tiles; however, the first hull retained the traditional stepped sail. The first hull was not fully operational until 1999. As a result of the sea trials a significantly modified designs emerged, with a number of improvements, including a conventional sail. By 2006 about 13 hulls have been confirmed to be built so far, indicating the class has performed satisfactorily. The Song-class presents a major milestone to indigenous submarine designs, being comparable in capabilities to contemporary Western submarines. Song submarines are armed with torpedoes and a sub-launched variant of the [YJ-8](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YJ-8%22%20%5Co%20%22YJ-8) anti-ship missile. An AIP system may be installed in the future.

The Type 039A submarine (Yuan-class) is the latest of China's indigenous submarine. The hull seems to resemble Russian influences (as it is similar to the Kilo) while also adapting features found on the Type 039. The Yuan-class is likely fitted with an AIP system to achieve maximum silent operational capabilities and can be armed with advanced Russian and Chinese torpedoes and cruise missiles. The Yuan-class came as a surprise to US military intelligence, as the submarine's existence was entirely unknown until internet images emerged. This class of submarine is expected to have capabilities which surpass the Kilo and Song-classes. Series production began late in 2007, with at least 13 boats identified so far and up to 7 more under construction.

**Conventionally-powered experimental submarines**

* [Type 032 submarine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_032_submarine) **(NATO designation Qing-class)** - 1 in service, as a test-bed for new technologies.
* [Type 031 submarine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golf_class_submarine#Variants) **(NATO designation Golf-class)** - 1 in service, used as a test platform. Likely to have been decommissioned

**Nomenclature**

Ships of PLAN are named per [Naval Vessels Naming Regulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Vessels_Naming_Regulation%22%20%5Co%20%22Naval%20Vessels%20Naming%20Regulation) (中国海军舰艇命名条例) that was first issued by the [Central Military Commission (CMC)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Military_Commission_%28China%29) on November 3, 1978, and subsequently revised July 7, 1986. Per CMC convention, warships of the size of a cruiser or larger are named by [General Staff Department](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Staff_Department), and others are named by PLAN, in accordance with the following table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ship** | **Named after** |
| Cruisers | Chinese provinces |
| Destroyers | Major Chinese cities |
| Frigates | Major Chinese cities |
| Nuclear submarines | Long March followed by a number |
| Ballistic and cruise missile armed conventional submarines | Expedition followed by a number |
| Conventional submarines | Great Wall followed by a number |
| Mine warfare | Chinese prefectures |
| Submarine chasers | Chinese counties |
| Dock & tank landing ships | Chinese mountains |
| Other landing ships | Chinese rivers |
| Replenishment ships | Chinese lakes |
| Research ships | Chinese scientists |
| Training ships | Chinese naval officers |

A distinct difference between PLAN and most western navies is that unlike its western counterparts, PLAN does not use [ship prefixes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ship_prefix) internally. However, a system of ship prefixes similar to that of west has been developed by many internet sources for similar classification:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Service** | **Prefix** | **Meaning** |
| [People's Republic of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) | [People's Liberation Army Navy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Liberation_Army_Navy) (PLAN) | PLANS | People's Liberation Army Navy Ship: Commissioned ships in PLAN, mostly warships & some auxiliaries. China does not use ship prefixes internally. |
| PRCNS | [People's Republic of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China) Naval Ship: PLAN owned ships manned by civilians, including most [research ships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Research_vessel). China does not use ship prefixes internally. |
| [China Coast Guard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China_Coast_Guard) (PRCCG) | PRCCGS | People's Republic of China Coast Guard Ship. China does not use ship prefixes internally. |
| Governmental Agencies | PRCS | People's Republic of China Ship: ships owned by various Chinese governmental administrative and regulatory bodies, all of which are subject to naval deployment. China does not use ship prefixes internally. |
| Merchant Marine | PRCMV | People's Republic of China Merchant Vessel. China does not use ship prefixes internally. |

**See also**

* [Naval Vessels Naming Regulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Vessels_Naming_Regulation)
* [People's Liberation Army Navy Surface Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Liberation_Army_Navy_Surface_Force)
* [List of active People's Liberation Army Navy ships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_active_People%27s_Liberation_Army_Navy_ships)

This page was last modified on 21 November 2015, at 15:55.