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- **Tibet's Ganbala Radar Station Conducts Mobile Training**
- **Regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region focuses on New Combat Capability**
- **Japan's Defence Minister attends the Munich Security Conference**
- **JMSDF participates in the India-Japan-Indonesia Trilateral, MILAN 2026**
- **US-Taiwan Collaboration on Drone Technology and AI**
- **South Korea-US Military Alliance**
- **Memorial for the North Korean Troops**



MANOHAR PARRIKAR INSTITUTE FOR
DEFENCE STUDIES AND ANALYSES
मनोहर पर्रिकर रक्षा अध्ययन एवं विश्लेषण संस्थान

MANOHAR PARRIKAR INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE
STUDIES AND ANALYSES

No. 1, Development Enclave,

Rao Tula Ram Marg, Delhi Cantt., New Delhi-110 010

Telephone: 91-11-26717983; Fax: 91-11-26154191, Website: www.idsa.in

CHINA

Tibet's Ganbala Radar Station Conducts Mobile Training

A Ganbala Hero Radar Station of an [unidentified](#) People's Liberation Army (PLA) Air Force Unit in the PLA Tibet Military Region conducted mobile training at -30 degrees celsius in early February. The radar station, situated at an altitude of nearly 5,000 metres above sea level, has received a new radar cabin. Reportedly, the training by the PLA Air Force Unit used fighter jets and drones. The mobile training was a simulated drill between two PLA Air Force teams. The radar cabin at the station shared air situation information with surface-to-air missile units in the command post. As per instructions, the forces carried out a continuous day-and-night maneuver mission. It is said that the Ganbala Radar Station of the Tibet Military Region Air Force shares information with the officers and soldiers to understand the weather, terrain, and landscape. The radar station has been improved by adding cutting-edge technologies such as cloud computing, big data, and artificial intelligence. The key task of the radar station is to guard the skies, which is the daily routine of the officers and soldiers of the radar station.

Regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region focuses on New Combat Capability

The winter training regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region (XMR) conducted "Advance Hero Company into Tibet" exercise, [deploying](#) multi-rotor reconnaissance drones. In fact, last year, the regiment's Party Committee had proposed the concept of developing unmanned combat capabilities. For the first time, a drone team participated in tactical training in this regiment. The key task of the drone team in

tactical training is to observe the battlefield. This training exercise aimed to utilize the harsh conditions of wind, snow, and cold to conduct a practical test of the results of their preliminary exploration. The exercise used robotic dogs to carry smoke generators. This training also allowed for testing technology-enabled capabilities in the ice and snow and made arrangements for continuous assessment of multiple subjects, including, low-altitude penetration, enemy reconnaissance, and simulated attacks. Besides, the regiment's UAV pilot training team focused on intensive training around the topic of "UAV and fire support unit coordination." While verifying the performance limits of weapons and equipment, they further explored topics such as "improving the firepower strike efficiency of combined arms battalions" and "extending the firepower arm." In recent years, many unmanned equipment units have been deployed to the troops.

JAPAN

Japan's Defence Minister attends Munich Security Conference

Japanese Minister of Defence Shinjiro Koizumi visited Munich, Germany, to [deliver](#) a speech on Japan's security and defence policy at the annual Munich Security Conference (MSC). In his speech, Koizumi highlighted that Japan is 'living in an era of uncertainty, where the very foundations that have underpinned the international order—namely, the rule of law, freedom of navigation, and respect for sovereignty—are being tested by real-world actions' such as the Ukraine conflict and 'attempts to unilaterally change the status quo by force in the Indo-Pacific'. These developments form the backdrop of Japan's evolving security doctrine under the

Takaichi administration, which he noted comprises three pillars: strengthening indigenous defence capabilities, bolstering the alliance with the United States of America, and creating a ‘multi-layered network of interconnectivity originating in the Indo-Pacific region’. On the sidelines of the MSC, Koizumi met the Defence Ministers of key allies and partners such as [Australia](#), [Canada](#), [Germany](#), [Italy](#), [New Zealand](#), and the [United Kingdom](#). The meetings with the Italian and British defence chiefs were significant, as both countries are partnering with Japan on the development of the Global Combat Air Program (GCAP) fifth-generation fighter aircraft project. Koizumi also [held](#) a short interaction with the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), Mark Rutte, where he emphasised the indivisibility of the Euro-Atlantic and Indo-Pacific security.

JMSDF participates in India-Japan-Indonesia Trilateral, MILAN 2026

The Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force (JMSDF) dispatched the JS *Yuudachi* (DD103), a *Murasame*-class destroyer, for a first-of-its-kind trilateral maritime exercise with ships from the Indian and Indonesian navies on 13 February. The three ships, which were participating in anti-piracy missions near the Gulf of Aden, [held](#) the exercises off the coast of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as they made their way into the Bay of Bengal for the International Fleet Review and MILAN 2026 exercises hosted by the Indian Navy. The *Yuudachi* was joined by guided missile corvette INS *Kora* and the corvette KRI *Bung Tomo* in manoeuvre and communication exercises, followed by a PHOTOEX.

During the exercises, a sailor on the *Yuudachi* apparently took ill and required

urgent medical attention. The Indian Navy [conducted](#) a ‘high-stakes medical evacuation’ of the sailor 200 km off the Vishakhapatnam coast, airlifting the sailor to another ship, followed by INS *Kalyani*, the hospital station located in Vishakhapatnam, for further treatment. The Eastern Command told reporters that the operation ‘reflects strong international Maritime cooperation between India and Japan’, while Japan’s Defence Minister Shinjiro Koizumi [thanked](#) the Indian naval authorities via tweet for their efforts on behalf of the sailor.

The *Yuudachi* joined vessels from over 70 countries in participating in the International Fleet Review held off the coast of Vishakhapatnam on 18 February, followed by the three-day multilateral maritime exercise MILAN 2026. The exercises comprised a harbour phase (19-20 February), including an International Maritime Seminar and Subject Matter Expert exchanges, and a sea phase (21-22 February) involving tactical exercises, robotics and autonomous systems (RAS) demonstrations, and a PHOTOEX.

TAIWAN

US-Taiwan Collaboration on Drone Technology and AI

The media reported that Taiwan’s Chungshan Institute of Science and Technology and the US’s Kratos Defense are jointly developing jet-powered Mighty Hornet IV attack drones, which they have successfully [tested](#) recently in Oklahoma City. The test saw a successful integration of “a Taiwanese mission payload” in the attack drone. This effort is in line with Taiwan’s focus on having “large numbers” of low-cost drones amid a rising Chinese threat. Separately, Taiwan is [collaborating](#) with the

US's artificial intelligence (AI) and defense-technology company Shield to produce "intelligent uncrewed systems". Taiwan aims at integrating "Shield AI's Hivemind platform into its uncrewed systems." Such an integration is expected to overcome Taiwan's deficiency in the numerical strength of its military.

Meanwhile, Taiwan's Defence Ministry [issued](#) a report titled *Regulated Military Materials in the Second Half of Fiscal Year 2025*. It underlined the progress and future plans for the Navy. Taiwan has already completed the first domestically built submarine prototype. Now it is pursuing the building of a submarine rescue vessel. This project is likely to be completed over the next seven years, from 2027 to 2033. It will cost around USD 418.05 million. It wants to complete the building of "a second Panshih-class fast combat support ship" over the next six years, from 2027 to 2032, costing about USD 540 million. Similarly, it has given a timeline of 2028 to 2034 to construct "another Yushan-class amphibious landing platform dock," which will require approximately USD 420 million. Going forward, it has a plan for building 10 light frigates over a period of twelve years, that is, from 2028 to 2040. This plan will need around USD 7.8 billion. It also plans to build two rescue and salvage ships over the period from 2027 to 2034, investing approximately USD 680 million.

THE KOREAN PENINSULA

South Korea-US Military Alliance

In February, there were new developments in the military alliance between South Korea and the US. The South Korean Defense Minister Ahn Gyu-back [protested](#) against the role of the U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) in

the US-China aircraft standoff during an air exercise. Notably, the Chinese and American fighter jets got engaged in a rare standoff over the Yellow Sea area during a training process. This incident happened near the air defense identification zones (ADIZ) of South Korea and China. Reportedly, the US has been stepping up its efforts to use its military presence in South Korea to counter the military expansion of China. According to another report, South Korea and the US decided to [postpone](#) the finalisation of the dates for their annual military drills, Freedom Shield, due to Seoul's demand to scale down the field training between the two countries. Later, it was reported that the US and South Korea would conduct the Freedom Shield exercise in March.

Memorial for the North Korean Troops

In February 2026, it was reported that the North Korean regime has been [constructing](#) a memorial for its soldiers who died while fighting in the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war. Reportedly, North Korea sent thousands of troops to Russia to fight against the Ukrainian forces. The North Korean leader was reported to be personally monitoring the construction work of this memorial and has visited the site on multiple occasions. The building of this "Memorial Museum of Combat Feats at the Overseas Military Operations" is to mark the sacrifice of North Korean soldiers who have laid down their lives in the Russia-Ukraine conflict. According to another report, North Korea has also [built](#) new houses in the capital city of Pyongyang for the families of those soldiers who were killed in the Russia-Ukraine war. The North Korean leader Kim Jong-un participated in the inauguration ceremony of these new houses.