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The first bullet in the “Information” row in the chart on page 97 contained errors regarding aspects of China’s involvement in a disinformation campaign following the use of Chinese military hardware by Pakistan in the May 2025 India-Pakistan conflict and the platform China sought to market. The bullet now reads:

Following the May 2025 India-Pakistan conflict, China actively participated in a disinformation campaign used in an attempt to hinder sales of French Rafale aircraft in favor of its own J-10s by disseminating mislabeled photographs purported to be downed Rafales and video game clips presented as actual combat footage.⁸²

Endnote 82 now includes the following additional citations:

Nava Nuraniyah, Jennifer Williams, and Julian Droogan, “Indonesia Targeted in Rafale Fighter Jet Disinformation,” *Interpreter*, July 9, 2025; Quang Pham, “Chinese Media Sphere Wages Smear Campaign against France’s Rafale Jet,” *France 24*, July 4, 2025; Beijing Daily, “法军方首次回应阵风疑被击落” [French Military Responds for the First Time to the Suspected Shooting Down of a Rafale], *Douyin*, May 28, 2025; “Part of Coordinated Propaganda Campaign’: PIB Debunks China Daily’s Claim of Indian Jet Crashes in Kashmir,” *Times of India*, May 9, 2025; China Daily (@chinadaily), “At least three #Indian jets crashed Wednesday in Indian-controlled #Kashmir, a local newspaper The Hindu said quoting government sources. #Pakistan,” X, May 7, 2025; Kunal Purohit, “Kashmir Conflict Explained: What Took Pakistan and India to the Brink of War?” *South China Morning Post*, March 5, 2019.

The third and fourth sentences of the third full paragraph on page 109 contained errors regarding French intelligence statements on China’s role in an online disinformation campaign following the May 2025 India-Pakistan conflict, the platform China sought to market, and the outcome of China’s efforts to convince Indonesia to cease purchases of Rafale jets. Those sentences now read:

China actively participated in a disinformation campaign by disseminating mislabeled photographs purported to be downed Rafales and video clips presented as actual combat footage as it attempted to hinder sales of French Rafales in favor of its own J-10s.²⁰⁹ Chinese Embassy officials reportedly tried to convince Indonesia to halt a purchase of Rafale jets, but they were not successful; in October, though, the Indonesian government confirmed the purchase of 42 J-10s from China after the Indonesian Ministry of Defense had said it would factor in reports relating to the use of J-10s in the India-Pakistan conflict that may have originated from the disinformation effort.²¹⁰

Endnote 209 now includes the same additional citations as endnote 82. Endnote 210 now includes the following additional citations:

“Indonesia Set to Receive Chengdu J-10 Fighter Jets from China,” *Antara*, October 15, 2025; Nava Nuraniyah, Jennifer Williams, and Julian Droogan, “Indonesia Targeted in Rafale Fighter Jet Disinformation,” *Interpreter*, July 9, 2025; “Indonesia Purchases 24 More Rafale Fighter Jets to Retire Russian-Built Fighter Jets,” *Global Defense Corp*, July 9, 2025; “Indonesia Weighing Purchase of China’s J-10 Fighter Jets,” *Reuters*, June 4, 2025.