



CHINA'S HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT PROGRAM: BACKGROUND AND LIST OF CREWED AND AUTOMATED LAUNCHES

China's human spaceflight program, Project 921, officially began in 1992. At first the program proceeded at a measured pace. Only six crewed launches took place between 2003 and 2021. That pace is accelerating now, however, with completion of construction of the three-module China Space Station, also called Tiangong, occupied by overlapping Shenzhou crews and resupplied by Tianzhou cargo ships.

China's first space station crew handover or crew exchange was in November-December 2022 with [Shenzhou-15](#) replacing [Shenzhou 14](#). It was a milestone for China, even though it came decades after the Soviet Union began the practice and exactly 22 years after permanent occupancy of the US-Russian-European-Japanese-Canadian International Space Station began.

At the October 2023 International Astronautical Congress, Chinese officials [said](#) they plan to expand Tiangong to six modules and operate it for at least 15 years instead of 10 as previously planned.

China is making clear their human spaceflight aspirations do not end in Earth orbit. Planning is underway to [send taikonauts to the Moon](#) as early as 2030. On February 24, 2024, the China Manned Space Agency [released](#) the names of their lunar vehicles: Mengzhou (Dream Vessel) and Lanyue (Embracing the Moon) for the lander. On April 23, 2025, Xinhua [mentioned](#) that the spacesuit is called Wangyu (Gazing into the Cosmos) and crewed lunar rover is Tansuo (To Explore the Unknown).

Shenzhou Spacecraft

Shenzhou 1-4 were automated (uncrewed) tests between 1999 and 2002. Shenzhou-8 in 2011 was an automated test of rendezvous and docking procedures with the Tiangong-1 space station.

The others were launched with crews of one, two or three people (see list below) with the exception of Shenzhou-22.

In November 2025 as the Shenzhou-20 crew was getting ready to return to Earth, a crack was discovered in their spacecraft's window, damaged apparently by space debris. The Shenzhou-20 crew returned in Shenzhou-21's spacecraft. Shenzhou-22 was launched empty for the Shenzhou-21 crew to use to get home at the end of their six-month rotation. The Shenzhou-20 capsule is still docked at the space station. In December 2025, two Shenzhou-21 taikonauts conducted a spacewalk to inspect the damaged window.

Space Stations

Tiangong-1, China's first space station, was launched in September 2011. It hosted the automated Shenzhou-8 in 2011 and two three-person crews: Shenzhou-9 in 2012 and Shenzhou-10 in 2013. It made an [uncontrolled reentry](#) at 8:16 pm April 1, 2018 EDT over the southern Pacific Ocean.

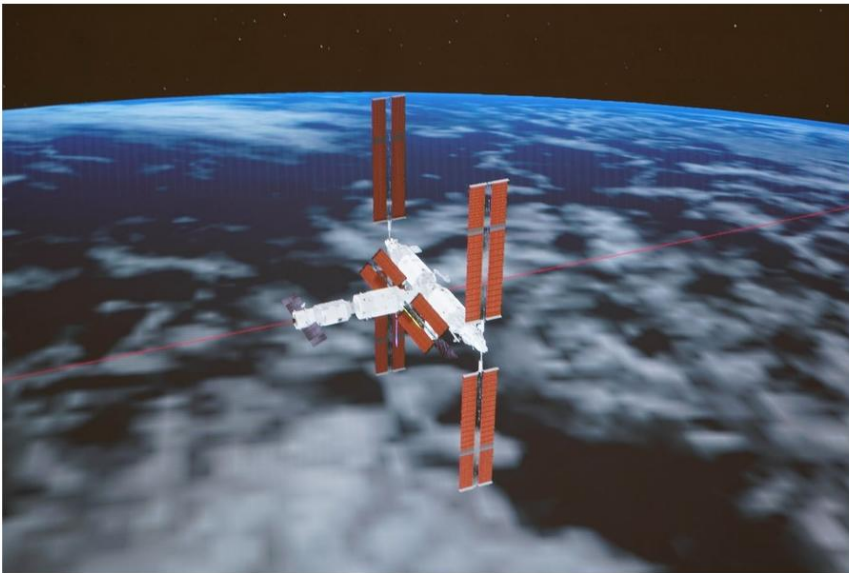
Tiangong-1 was a small 8.5 metric ton (MT) module. As first space stations go, it was rather modest -- just less than half the mass of the world's first space station, the Soviet Union's Salyut 1. Launched in 1971, Salyut 1 had a mass of about 18.6 MT. The first U.S. space station, Skylab, launched in 1973, had a mass of about 77 MT.

Today's International Space Station (ISS), a partnership among the United States, Russia, Japan, Europe, and Canada, has a mass of about 420 MT and has been permanently occupied by crews of between two and seven people rotating on roughly 4-6 month missions since November 2, 2000.

Tiangong-2, very similar to Tiangong-1, was launched on September 15, 2016. The Chinese initially said they intended to launch two two-man crews to Tiangong-2, but later indicated there would be only one. Shenzhou-11 was launched on October 16, 2016 EDT and returned on November 18, 2016. Tiangong-2 was deorbited on July 19, 2019.

China sent its first automated cargo resupply spacecraft, **Tianzhou-1**, to Tiangong-2 in 2017. It docked three times and conducted a number of tests, including refueling.

The third space station is called Tiangong without a number, but is sometimes referred to as Tiangong-3 to differentiate it from its predecessors. It also is called the China Space Station (CSS). Tiangong is comprised of three 22.5 MT modules: Tianhe, which serves as living quarters, and two science modules, Wentian and Mengtian.



This simulated image captured at Beijing Aerospace Control Center on Nov. 12, 2022 shows China's cargo spacecraft Tianzhou-5 having conducted a fast automated rendezvous and docking with the combination of the space station Tiangong.

(Photo by Sun Fengxiao/Xinhua)

The **Long March 5B rocket** is required to launch the modules. A Long March 5 [failed](#) on its second launch in 2017 and since its design is very similar to the Long March 5B the space station schedule was delayed. After four successful Long March 5 or 5B launches in 2019 and 2020, the first module, Tianhe, was launched on April 28, 2021 EDT (April 29 UTC/CST). Long March 5B launches are controversial because the entire rocket goes into orbit and several days later makes an uncontrolled reentry, endangering populations under the flight path.

The **Tianzhou-2** cargo ship was launched on May 29, 2021. That was followed on June 16 EDT by **the first crew, Shenzhou-12**. The three taikonauts remained onboard until September 17, 2021 setting a new Chinese duration record of 90 days and conducting two multi-hour spacewalks. China had conducted only one spacewalk previously, for 22 minutes on Shenzhou-7.

The **Tianzhou-3** cargo ship was launched three days later on September 20. That was followed on October 15 by another crew, **Shenzhou-13**, composed of two men and one woman. They returned on April 15, 2022 EDT after 183 days in space, another Chinese duration record. Two approximately 6-hour spacewalks were conducted. On the first, in November 2021, Wang Yaping became the first Chinese woman to make a spacewalk.

Tianzhou-4 was launched to the unoccupied Tianhe core module on May 6, 2022 EDT.

A new three-person crew, **Shenzhou-14**, also two men and one woman, launched on June 4, 2022 EDT and remained for 183 days. Their busy schedule included the dockings of Wentian on July 22 and Mengtian on October 31, completing initial construction of the facility. They also conducted two spacewalks in September and one in November; **oversaw the departure of Tianzhou-4** on November 9 and arrival of **Tianzhou-5** on November 11, the first time a cargo ship docked to the space station while a crew was aboard (it docked just 2 hours and 7 minutes after launch, which Xinhua called the fastest rendezvous and docking in history); and welcomed the arrival of their replacements, the three-person **Shenzhou-15** crew on November 29 EST.

The Shenzhou-14 and Shenzhou-15 crews were the **first Chinese crews to occupy the space station at the same time and conduct a crew handover** or crew exchange, with Shenzhou-14 departing on December 4, 2022 EST.

The Shenzhou-15 crew spent six months in orbit before handing off operations to Shenzhou-16. Two members of the Shenzhou-15 crew, Fei and Zhang, did a total of four spacewalks in 2023, setting a record at the time for the number of spacewalks by a single Chinese crew: one in February 2023, two in March, and one in April. Except for the first, China provided no public notice that a spacewalk was planned or underway, revealing them only after the fact and offering little information about what they did.

Tianzhou-5 undocked on May 5, 2023 and station-kept for several weeks, redocking on June 6 after the departure of Shenzhou-15. It undocked for the last time on September 11, 2023.

Tianzhou-6, launched on May 10, 2023 and docked about 8 hours later at the rear port vacated by Tianzhou-5. Tianzhou-6 is a new version of the cargo ship with 20 percent more cargo capacity (7.4 Metric Tons versus 6.9 MT). It undocked on January 12, and reentered on January 19. The day before, it released the Dalian-1 12U cubesat.

The *Shenzhou-16* crew launched on May 29, 2023 to replace Shenzhou-15 and docked about 6.5 hours later. The crew included the first civilian taikonaut, a university professor, Gui Haichao, who oversaw the science experiments. The crew also included Jing Haipeng, the first taikonaut to make four spaceflights, and Zhu Yangzhu, China's first flight engineer. They landed on October 30, 2023 at 8:12 pm EDT. Jing and Zhu performed a spacewalk on July 20, 2023.

Shenzhou-17 launched on October 25, 2023 EDT to replace the Shenzhou-16 crew. They docked about 6.5 hours later. On December 21 EST, Tang Hongo and Tang Shengjie finished a 7.5 hour spacewalk that included repairing a solar array on the Tianhe module damaged by micrometeorite strikes. On March 2 EST, Tang Hongbo and Jiang Xinlin did an approximately 8 hour spacewalk that Xinhua reported was the first time taikonauts have performed in-orbit maintenance on the exterior of the space station. A second spacewalk was on March 1-2, 2024 EST. The crew returned to Earth on April 30, 2024 EDT after 188 days in space.

Tianzhou-7 launched on January 17, 2024 to replace Tianzhou-6 on a new fast-track trajectory with docking just three hours later. It undocked on November 10, 2024 and reentered on November 17 UTC.

Shenzhou-18 launched on April 25, 2024 EDT to replace Shenzhou 17 and docked about 6.5 hours later with Ye Guangfu, Li Cong, and Li Guangsu. Ye and Li Guangsu completed an 8.5 hour spacewalk on May 28, setting a new Chinese spacewalk duration record. That was Ye's second spacewalk. His first was on the Shenzhou-13 mission. Ye did a third spacewalk with Li Cong on July 3 lasting about 6.5 hours. The crew returned to Earth on November 3 EST.

Shenzhou-19 launched on October 29, 2024 EDT. The three person crew included the third Chinese woman taikonaut, Wang Haoze. Xinhua said she is the only female space flight engineer. The other two crew members, Cai Xuzhe and Song Lingdong, conducted an approximately 9 hour spacewalk on December 17, 2024, setting a new Chinese record. They did a second spacewalk, this time for 8.5 hours, on January 20, 2025 EST, and a third on March 21, 2025 for about seven hours. They returned to Earth on April 30, 2025 EDT, a day later than planned because of bad weather at the landing site.

Tianzhou-8 launched on November 15, 2024 to replace Tianzhou-7 using the same 3-hour fast-track trajectory as Tianzhou-7. It undocked on July 8, 2025 CST and reentered the next day.

Shenzhou-20 launched on April 24, 2025 EDT/UTC/CST, which coincided with China Space Day commemorating the launch of China's first satellite, Dongfanghong-1, on April 24, 1970. The crew included Chen Dong on his third spaceflight and two rookies Chen Zhongrui and Wang Jie. Chen Dong and Chen Zhongrui did an approximately 8 hour spacewalk on May 22 CST, and an ~6.5 spacewalk on June 27 CST. Chen Dong and Wang did an ~6.5 hour spacewalk on August 15 CST with **Chen Dong setting a record of 6 spacewalks for an individual taikonaut**. Chen Zhongrui and Wang installed space debris protection devices during a September 26 CST spacewalk that lasted about 6 hours.

As explained earlier, on November 4, 2025, the day before they were to return to Earth, China revealed that damage possibly due to space debris had been discovered on the Shenzhou-20 capsule. The Shenzhou-21 crew (see below) had just arrived as their replacements and the Shenzhou-20 crew returned to Earth in Shenzhou-21's capsule on November 14.

Tianzhou-9 launched on July 14, 2025 EDT/UTC, July 15 CST, and docked about 3 hours later. It undocked at 16:34 CST on May 6, 2026 and reentered on May 7 at 7:49 am CST (May 6, 23:49 UTC).

Shenzhou-21 launched on October 31, 2025 EDT/UTC/CST with Commander Zhang Lu on his second flight and two rookies -- flight engineer Wu Fei and payload specialist Zhang Hongzhang. For the first time they used an expedited 3.5-hour fast-track trajectory to the space station instead of the usual 6.5 hours. The fast-track route previously was used only for cargo flights.

As noted above, the Shenzhou-20 crew had to use Shenzhou-21's capsule to return home because theirs was damaged apparently by space debris. Shenzhou-21's Zhang Lu and Wu Fei did a spacewalk on December 19, 2025 to inspect the spacecraft and install a window crack treatment. [Shenzhou-20 successfully returned to Earth](#) on January 19, 2026 demonstrating the treatment's effectiveness. Zhang Lu and Wu Fei did another spacewalk on March 16, 2026. It was Zhang Lu's sixth EVA, matching Chen Dong's record. He did another with Wu on April 16-17 CST, setting a new record of seven spacewalks.

Shenzhou-22 was [launched](#) empty on November 24, 2025 EST as a replacement for the damaged Shenzhou-20. It will bring the Shenzhou-21 crew back to Earth in the spring.

The **Tianzhou-10** cargo spacecraft launched from Wenchang on May 11 at 8:13 am CST/00:13 UTC (May 10, 8:13 pm EDT) and docked about four hours later at 1:11 pm CST/05:11 UTC/1:11 am EDT).

Shenzhou-23 launched on May 24, 2026 at 11:08 am EDT/15:08 UTC/11:08 pm CST with Commander Zhu Yangzhu, who was the flight engineer on Shenzhou-16, and two rookies: pilot Zhang Zhiyuan and payload specialist Li Jiaying. Li is the first taikonaut from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) – her name is Lai Ka-ying in Cantonese. They used the fast track to dock with Tiangong, arriving at 2:45 am CST on May 25, about 3.5 hours after launch. **The viewport window is now reinforced** to protect against damage from space debris.

Chinese astronauts are called taikonauts. Shenzhou means Divine Vessel. Tiangong means Heavenly Palace. Tianzhou is Heavenly Ship (or Vessel).

The Shenzhou crew launches are from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in the Gobi desert. Tiangong-1 and -2 also were launched from there. The Tianzhou cargo ships are launched from the Wenchang Satellite Launch Center on Hainan Island using the Long March 7 rocket. Wenchang is also the launch site for Long March 5 and thus for the China Space Station/Tiangong modules launched by the Long March 5B.

Beginning with Shenzhou-12, crews land at the Dongfeng Landing Site in China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

The table below lists all Chinese human spaceflight missions to date. Shaded entries are those that carried crews.

All dates are U.S. Eastern Time unless otherwise indicated. When referring to time in China, CST is used rather than “Beijing Time” because it is the international rather than domestic designation, but they are the same. UTC (Coordinated Universal Time, in French) is the universal international time standard and is the same as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or Zulu.

LIST OF CHINESE HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT MISSIONS (Prepared by SpacePolicyOnline.com) All dates are U.S. Eastern Time (ET) unless otherwise indicated			
Mission	Launch Date	Crew (# of flights)	Comments
Shenzhou-1	Nov. 19, 1999	none	Automated test
Shenzhou-2	Jan. 9, 2001	none	Automated test
Shenzhou-3	Mar. 25, 2002	none	Automated test
Shenzhou-4	Dec. 29, 2002	none	Automated test
Shenzhou-5	Oct. 15, 2003	Yang Liwei	First Chinese astronaut 21 hour 12 min mission
Shenzhou-6	Oct. 12, 2005	Fei Junlong Nie Haisheng	First Chinese 2-person crew 5 day mission
Shenzhou-7	Sept. 25, 2008	Zhai Zhigang Liu Boming Jing Haipeng	First Chinese 3-person crew First Chinese spacewalk (Zhai for 22 min; Liu did stand-up EVA in airlock for about 2 min) 3 day mission Small (40 kg) subsatellite ejected
Tiangong-1	Sept. 29, 2011	Visited by automated Shenzhou-8 and crewed Shenzhou- 9 and -10	First Chinese space station (8.5 metric tons). Made uncontrolled reentry over southern Pacific Ocean April 1, 2018 ET (April 2 UTC)
Shenzhou-8	Oct. 31, 2011	none	Automated test of rendezvous and docking with Tiangong-1 (docked twice)
Shenzhou-9	July 19, 2012	Jing Haipeng (2) Liu Wang Liu Yang	First Chinese space station crew; automated and manual docking Liu Yang first Chinese woman astronaut Jing first Chinese astronaut to make 2 flights 13 day mission

LIST OF CHINESE HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT MISSIONS (Prepared by SpacePolicyOnline.com) All dates are U.S. Eastern Time (ET) unless otherwise indicated			
Shenzhou-10	June 11, 2013	Nie Haisheng (2) Zhang Xiaoguang Wang Yaping	Automated docking with Tiangong-1 on June 13. Later did manual docking test, and, just before reentry, a fly-around (China's first) Wang second Chinese woman astronaut and first "teacher in space" because she taught a lesson from space 15 day mission
Tiangong-2	Sept. 15, 2016	Visited by crewed Shenzhou-11; automated Tianzhou-1	Similar to Tiangong-1. First on-orbit refueling tests with Tianzhou-1.
Shenzhou-11	Oct. 16, 2016	Jing Haipeng (3) Chen Dong	Jing first Chinese astronaut to make 3 flights. Docked with Tiangong-2 for 30 days (total mission time 32 days)
Tianzhou-1	Apr. 20, 2017	none	13 MT automated resupply ship. Conducted refueling tests. Docked 3 times. Reentered Sept. 22, 2017.
Tianhe	Apr. 28, 2021 (Apr. 29 UTC and CST)	Visited by Shenzhou-12, -13 and -14 crews; Tianzhou-2, -3 and -4 cargo ships	Core module for China Space Station (or Tiangong-3).
Tianzhou-2	May 29, 2021	none	Cargo resupply ship. Docked with Tianhe. Undocked Mar. 27, 2022. Reentered Mar. 31, 2022.
Shenzhou-12	June 16, 2021 (June 17 UTC and CST).	Nie Haisheng (3) Liu Boming (2) Tang Hongbo	First Tianhe crew ~ 7-hr spacewalk by Liu and Tang, July 4, 2021 ~ 5-hr spacewalk by Liu and Haisheng, Aug. 20, 2021 90 day mission ended Sept 17, 2021.
Tianzhou-3	Sept. 20, 2021	none	Cargo resupply ship. Docked with Tianhe (Tianzhou-2 also there). Undocked July 17, 2022.

LIST OF CHINESE HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT MISSIONS (Prepared by SpacePolicyOnline.com) All dates are U.S. Eastern Time (ET) unless otherwise indicated			
Shenzhou-13	Oct. 15, 2021 (Oct 15 UTC, Oct 16 CST)	Zhai Zhigang (2) Wang Yaping (2) Ye Guangfu	~6 hour spacewalk Nov 8, 2021 by Zhai and Wang (Wang was 1st Chinese woman to make a spacewalk) ~6 hour spacewalk Dec 26, 2021 by Zhai and Ye 182 day mission ended Apr 16, 2022.
Tianzhou-4	May 9, 2021 EDT/UTC, May 10 CST	none	Docked with the unoccupied Tianhe core module (joining Tianzhou-3). Undocked Nov 9, 2022.
Shenzhou-14	June 4, 2022 EDT June 5 UTC/CST	Chen Dong (2) Liu Yang (2) Cai Xuzhe	2 nd flight for China's first woman in space, Liu Yang. Chen and Liu did ~6 hour spacewalk Sept 1, 2022 EDT, Sept 2 CST. Chen and Cai did a 4 hr 12 min spacewalk on Sept 17, 2022 CST/EDT and another on Nov 17 CST (~5.5 hours). First crew handover, with Shenzhou-15. 183 day mission ended Dec 4, 2022.
Wentian	July 24, 2022 EDT/UTC/CST	none	First of 2 science modules. Docked July 24 EDT/UTC, July 25 CST.
Mengtian	Oct 31, 2022 EDT/UTC/CST	none	Second science module and final module for the initial version of the space station. Docked Oct 31 EDT/UTC, Nov 1 CST.
Tianzhou-5	Nov 11, 2022 EST/Nov 12 UTC/CST	none	Docked just 2 hours 7 minutes after launch, Xinhua says fastest in history, at Tianhe rear port. Undocked May 5, 2023 to make way for Tianzhou-6, stationkept until June 6 when it redocked at the forward port after the departure of Shenzhou-15. It undocked for the last time on Sept 11, 2023.

LIST OF CHINESE HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT MISSIONS (Prepared by SpacePolicyOnline.com) All dates are U.S. Eastern Time (ET) unless otherwise indicated			
Shenzhou-15	Nov 29, 2022 EST/UTC/CST	Fei Junlong (2) Deng Qingming Zhang Lu	First Chinese crew handover, with Shenzhou-14. Fei and Zhang did spacewalk Feb 9-10, 2023 (Xinhua said only that it ended at 12:16 am Feb 10 Beijing time and lasted ~7 hrs). Second spacewalk around March 1 or 2 , a third on March 30 CST, and a fourth on April 16 CST. Details were scant, but China posted a brief video of the April 16 spacewalk. 186-day mission ended June 3 EDT/UTC (June 4 CST).
Tianzhou-6	May 10, 2023 EDT/UTC/CST	none	Docked at the rear port ~8 hours after launch. Undocked Jan 12, 2024. Released Dalian-1 cubesat Jan 18. Reentered Jan 19.
Shenzhou-16	May 29, 2023 EDT (May 30 UTC/CST)	Jing Haipeng (4) Zhu Yangzhu Gui Haichao	Second crew handover. Docked ~6.5 hours later [May 30, 4:29 pm CST/4:29 am EDT/08:29 UTC] Jing and Zhu did ~8 hr spacewalk July 20, 2023, announced after the fact. Landed Oct 30, 8:12 pm EDT
Shenzhou-17	Oct 25, 2023 EDT (Oct 26 UTC/CST)	Tang Hongbo (2) Tang Shengjie Jiang Xinlin	Third crew handover. Docked ~6.5 hours later. Tang Hongbo and Tang Shengjie finished a 7.5 hr spacewalk on Dec 21, 2023 EST. Tang Hongbo and Jiang did an ~8 hr spacewalk on Mar 1-2, 2024 EST. Landed April 30, 2024, 5:46 am EDT, after 188 days in space.
Tianzhou-7	Jan 17, 2024 EST/UTC/CST	none	Used new fast-track trajectory, docking 3.5 hours after launch (liftoff at 1427 UTC, docking 1746 UTC). Undocked Nov 10, 2024. Reentered Nov 17, 2024 UTC.

LIST OF CHINESE HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT MISSIONS (Prepared by SpacePolicyOnline.com) All dates are U.S. Eastern Time (ET) unless otherwise indicated			
Shenzhou-18	Apr 25, 2024 EDT/UTC/CST	Ye Guangfu (2) Li Cong Li Guangsu	Fourth crew handover. Docked ~6.5 hours later. Ye and Li Guangsu did ~8.5 hr spacewalk on May 28, 2024 EDT. Ye and Li Cong did ~6.5 hr spacewalk on June 3. Landed Nov 3, 2024 EST/UTC (Nov 4 CST).
Shenzhou-19	Oct 29, 2024 EDT/UTC (Oct 30 CST)	Cai Xuzhe (2) Song Lingdong Wang Haoze	Fifth crew handover. Wang is third Chinese female taikonaut. Cai and Song did 9 hr 6 min spacewalk on Dec 17, 2024, setting new world record. They did ~8.5 hr spacewalk on Jan 20, 2025, and ~7 hour spacewalk on Mar 21, 2025. Landed 1:08 am EDT Apr 30, 2025 after a 1-day weather delay and 183 days in space.
Tianzhou-8	Nov 15, 2024 EST/UTC/CST	none	Docked ~3 hours later. Undocked July 8, 2025 CST and reentered the next day.
Shenzhou-20	Apr 24, 2025 EDT/UTC/CST	Chen Dong (3) Chen Zhongrui Wang Jie	Sixth crew handover. Docked ~6.5 hours later. Chen Dong and Chen Zhongrui did ~8 hr spacewalk May 22 CST, and ~6.5 hr spacewalk June 27 CST. Chen Dong and Wang did an ~6.5 hr spacewalk August 15 CST. Chen Zhongrui and Wang did an ~6 hr spacewalk on Sept 26 CST. NOTE: Returned on Nov 14, 2025 in Shenzhou-21's capsule, 9 days later than planned because theirs was <u>damaged by space debris</u> , after 204 days in space. Chen Dong set records for longest cumulative time in space for China of "more than 400 days" and most spacewalks (6). Damaged Shenzhou-20 spacecraft landed empty on Jan 19, 2026. Successfully tested repairs to the damaged window.

LIST OF CHINESE HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT MISSIONS (Prepared by SpacePolicyOnline.com) All dates are U.S. Eastern Time (ET) unless otherwise indicated			
Tianzhou-9	July 14, 2025 EDT/UTC (July 15 CST)	none	Docked ~3 hours later. Undocked 16:34 CST May 6, 2026 and reentered May 7, 2026 at 7:49 am CST.
Shenzhou-21	Oct 31, 2025 EDT/UTC/CST	Zhang Lu (2) Wu Fei Zhang Hongzhang	Seventh crew handover. 1 st crew to use 3.5 hr fast-track route. Shenzhou-20 crew used Shenzhou-21's capsule to return home (see above). Shenzhou-22 was launched empty for the Shenzhou-21 crew to use for their return. Zhang Lu and Wu Fei did ~8 hour EVA on Dec 9, 2025 to inspect Shenzhou-20 and install protective material on window. Second Zhang Lu and Wu Fei EVA on March 16, 2026 (~7.5 hrs) and third on April 16-17 CST (15.5 hours). Zhang Lu set new Chinese spacewalk record, 7, on the April EVA.
Shenzhou-22	Nov 24, 2025 EST Nov 25 UTC/CST	none	Uncrewed replacement for damaged Shenzhou-20 . Empty except for cargo. Docked 3.5 hours later. Will be used for Shenzhou-21 to return.
Tiangong-10	May 10, 2026 EDT May 11 CST/UTC	none	Launched May 11 at 8:13 am CST/00:13 UTC (May 10, 8:13 pm EDT). Docked ~4 hours later.
Shenzhou-23	May 24, 2026 EDT/UTC/CST	Zhu Yangzhu (2) Zhang Zhiyuan Li Jiaying	Eighth crew handover. Used fast-track docking. Li is 1 st taikonaut from Hong Kong -- her name in Cantonese is Lai Ka-ying per Xinhua.

CST=China Standard Time (also called Beijing Time). UTC=Coordinated Universal Time (in French), which is also Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and Zulu. EST is Eastern Standard Time. EDT is Eastern Daylight Time.