



全国人大常委会法制工作委员会简介

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一、机构沿革

1978年，党的十一届三中全会提出了健全社会主义民主和加强社会主义法治的任务，强调“为了保障人民民主，必须加强社会主义法制，使民主制度化、法律化，使这种制度和法律具有稳定性、连续性和极大的权威，做到有法可依，有法必依，执法必严，违法必究。从现在起，应当把立法工作摆到全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会的重要日程上来”。1979年2月，第五届全国人大常委会第六次会议决定设立全国人大常委会法制委员会。会议通过了由八十人组成的法制委员会名单，彭真为主任，胡乔木、谭政、王首道、史良（女）、安子文、杨秀峰、高克林、武新宇、陶希晋、沙千里为副主任，委员六十九人，3月开始正式办公。9月，中共中央批准成立法制委机关党组，任命武新宇为党组书记，刘复之为党组副书记，王汉斌为党组成员。11月，第五届全国人大常委会第十二次会议任命武新宇为秘书长，刘复之为第一副秘书长，王汉斌为副秘书长。

1983年6月，第六届全国人大第一次会议通过决议，成立全国人大法律委员会。法律委员会为专门委员会，委员由全国人大代表组成，实行任期制。9月，第六届全国人大常委会第二次会议通过决议，法制委员会改为法制工作委员会（以下简称法工委）。

二、机构设置

法工委是全国人大常委会的立法工作机构。法工委设主任一人、副主任若干人，由委员长提请全国人大常委会会议任免。法工委下设办公室、宪法室、立法规划室、刑法室、民法室、经济法室、国家法室、行政法室、社会法室、法规备案审查室、研究室，并设机关党委、机关纪委。

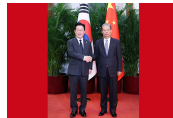
三、主要职责

法工委在全国人大常委会领导下开展有关法律案的起草、修改、研究及审议服务工作，全面承担常委会立法工作的规划、组织、协调、指导和服务职能，对报送备案的行政法规、地方性法规和司法解释进行合法性审查，承办宪法实施监督具体工作，为全国人大及其常委会行使国家立法权提供服务保障、当好参谋助手。具体有：

1. 受委员长会议委托，拟订有关法律方面的议案草案。
2. 承担推动宪法实施、开展宪法解释、推进合宪性审查、加强宪法监督、配合宪法宣传等方面的具体工作。
3. 负责制定本届全国人大常委会立法规划和年度立法计划工作。

图片报道

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立法

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- 统筹发展安全 严格法律责任
- 完善数据资产管理和报告要求
- 构建权责清晰综合监管机制
- 推动中外联合视察机制规范化制度化
- 加强安全监管，促进人工智能健康发展

监督

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- 第十四届全国人民代表大会常务委…
- 基层一线代表风采

- 4. 为全国人大和全国人大常委会审议法律草案服务。对提请全国人大和全国人大常委会审议的有关法律草案进行调查研究，征求意见，提供相关资料，提出修改建议稿；在法律草案交付表决前，负责法律用语的规范和文字方面的工作。
- 5. 对各省、自治区、直辖市人大常委会及中央和国家机关有关部门提出的有关法律方面问题的询问进行研究予以答复，同时报人大常委会备案。
- 6. 研究、处理并答复全国人大代表提出的有关立法工作的建议、批评和意见以及全国政协委员的有关提案。
- 7. 开展法规、司法解释的备案审查工作。
- 8. 进行与人大工作有关的法学理论、法制史和比较法学的研究。
- 9. 负责法工委发言人办公室日常工作，开展法制宣传，人权理论研究等工作。
- 10. 负责汇编、译审法律文献的有关工作。
- 11. 负责法律信息数据的开发、维护和管理。
- 12. 负责法工委党建和纪检工作。
- 13. 办理全国人大常委会领导交办的其他事项。

四、现任领导

现任主任：沈春耀

现任副主任：王瑞贺、孙镇平、黄薇、雷建斌

编 辑： 冯涛

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Introduction to the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

Source: National People's Congress Website Font Size: Large Medium Small

July 15, 2022, 16:25

I. Organizational History

In 1978, the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China put forward the task of improving socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist rule of law.

The document emphasizes that "in order to safeguard people's democracy, it is necessary to strengthen the socialist legal system, institutionalize and legalize democracy, and make this..."

Such systems and laws possess stability, continuity, and immense authority, ensuring that there are laws to follow, that laws are followed, and that enforcement is carried out.

Strict enforcement is essential; all violations must be investigated and punished. From this moment forward, legislative work should be placed at the forefront of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee's agenda.

"It needs to be put on the agenda." In February 1979, the Sixth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee decided to establish the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The Legislative Affairs Committee. The meeting approved the list of members for the Legislative Affairs Committee, consisting of eighty members, with Peng Zhen as the director, and Hu Qiaomu and Tan...

Zheng, Wang Shoudao, Shi Liang (female), An Ziwen, Yang Xiufeng, Gao Kelin, Wu Xinyu, Tao Xijin, and Sha Qianli served as deputy directors.

The committee, consisting of 69 members, officially began its work in March. In September, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China approved the establishment of the Party Group of the Legislative Affairs Commission and appointed [relevant officials].

Wu Xinyu was appointed Party Secretary, Liu Fuzhi as Deputy Party Secretary, and Wang Hanbin as a member of the Party Group. In November, the Fifth National People's Congress...

The 12th meeting of the Standing Committee appointed Wu Xinyu as Secretary-General, Liu Fuzhi as First Deputy Secretary-General, and Wang Hanbin as Deputy Secretary-General.

long.

In June 1983, the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress passed a resolution to establish the National People's Congress Law Committee.

The committee is a special committee, composed of deputies to the National People's Congress, and serves fixed terms. In September, the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee...

The second meeting of the committee passed a resolution to change the Legislative Affairs Committee to the Legislative Affairs Working Committee (hereinafter referred to as the Legislative Affairs Working Committee).

II. Organizational Structure

The Legislative Affairs Commission is the legislative working body of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The Legislative Affairs Commission has one director and several deputy directors, appointed by...

The Chairman submits the appointment and removal requests to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The Legislative Affairs Commission has an General Office, a Constitutional Law Office, a Legislative Planning Office, and a Criminal Law Office.

Offices include: Civil Law Office, Economic Law Office, State Law Office, Administrative Law Office, Social Law Office, Regulations Filing and Review Office, and Research Office.

It also establishes a Party Committee and a Discipline Inspection Commission.

III. Main Responsibilities

Under the leadership of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Legislative Affairs Commission carries out services related to the drafting, revision, research, and deliberation of relevant draft laws.

The Standing Committee shall fully undertake the planning, organization, coordination, guidance and service functions for legislative work, and shall oversee the submission of legislative documents for record.

It conducts legality reviews of government regulations, local regulations, and judicial interpretations, and undertakes specific work related to supervising the implementation of the Constitution, serving the whole country.

The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise the state's legislative power by providing services and guarantees, and serving as advisors and assistants. Specifically:

1. Entrusted by the Chairman's Meeting, to draft bills on relevant legal matters.

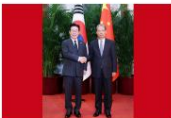
2. To undertake the tasks of promoting the implementation of the Constitution, conducting constitutional interpretation, advancing constitutional review, strengthening constitutional supervision, and cooperating with the Constitution.

Specific tasks related to publicity and other aspects.

3. Responsible for formulating the legislative plan and annual legislative program of the current National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Photo Report

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legislation



■ To promote the healthy development of artificial intelligence, we must coordinate

■ development and security, strictly enforce legal responsibilities, improve data asset

■ management and reporting requirements , build a comprehensive regulatory

■ mechanism with clear rights and responsibilities, promote the standardization and institutionalization of

■ joint inspection mechanisms between China and foreign countries, strengthen security supervision, and foster the healthy development of artificial

Supervision



■ The revision of the "Property Management Regulations" is

■ accelerating, with government, industry, academia, and research collaborating to activate

■ a "green and circular" economy... A system for filing and reviewing normative documents has

■ been established, and committee members are offering suggestions for

■ ensuring equal access to public services, strengthening the strategy of prioritizing conservation, and continuously improving

represent



■ Yu Peng: A research expert who emerged from Zhongguancun. I asked the

■ representative to pass on a message, and the representative replied! Ren Min: Putting

■ in the effort of "bamboo" to move towards greenery. Deng Hua: Deep steps

■ reveal the hearts of the people. Lei Chunhua: Composing

■ a new chapter of offering suggestions for the people.

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4. To serve the deliberation of draft laws by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. This includes providing services for the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee in reviewing draft laws.

The committee conducts research on the draft laws under review, solicits opinions, provides relevant materials, and proposes draft amendments.

Before a draft law is put to a vote, the person in charge is responsible for standardizing legal terminology and ensuring proper wording.

5. Regarding relevant laws proposed by the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, as well as relevant departments of the central and state organs.

The relevant inquiries will be studied and answered, and the results will be reported to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for record.

6. To study, process, and respond to suggestions, criticisms, and opinions raised by deputies to the National People's Congress concerning legislative work, as well as other related matters.

Proposals from members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)

7. Conduct filing and review of regulations and judicial interpretations.

8. Conduct research on legal theories, legal history, and comparative law related to the work of the National People's Congress.

9. Responsible for the daily work of the spokesperson's office of the Legislative Affairs Commission, including carrying out legal publicity and human rights theory research.

10. Responsible for compiling and translating legal documents.

11. Responsible for the development, maintenance, and management of legal information data.

12. Responsible for the Party building and discipline inspection work of the Legislative Affairs Commission.

13. To handle other matters assigned by the leaders of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

IV. Current Leaders

Current Director: Shen Chunyao

Current Deputy Directors: Wang Ruihe, Sun Zhenping, Huang Wei, Lei Jianbin

Edited by: Feng Tao

Editor: Liu Jingbo

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