

Report on the Work of the Standing Committee Of the National People's Congress

全国人民代表大会常务委员会工作报告

Delivered at the Fifth Session of the 13th National People's Congress

——在第十三届全国人民代表大会第五次会议上

Li Zhanshu, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

全国人民代表大会常务委员会委员长 栗战书

March 8, 2022

2022年3月8日

Fellow Deputies,

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress (NPC), I now present this report on its work for your deliberation.

The Year in Review

The year 2021 was a milestone in the history of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and our country. The Party celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding and convened the sixth plenary session of the 19th Central Committee, at which the Party's major achievements and historical experience over the past century were reviewed and its third historical resolution was adopted. Having won the critical battle against poverty on schedule, the Party officially declared success in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and achieving the First Centenary Goal, and it embarked on the new journey to build China into a modern socialist nation in all respects and achieve the Second Centenary Goal.

With great historical initiative, tremendous political courage, and a strong sense of responsibility, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core responded calmly to changes and a pandemic of a magnitude not seen in a century and achieved new major progress in advancing all areas of the Party and country's endeavors. This further demonstrated the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee, the boundless might amassed by more than 1.4 billion Chinese people under the Party's leadership, and the great strengths of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and it fills us with greater confidence and resolve as we forge ahead on the new journey and make greater contributions in the new era.

2021 was also a year of particular importance in the history of the people's congress system. The Party Central Committee held the first-ever Central People's Congress Work Conference, where General Secretary Xi Jinping gave an important speech, providing profound answers to a number of major theoretical and practical issues concerning the development of socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics and the preservation and improvement of the people's congress system in the new era. He described the system of people's congresses as one of the Party's major institutional achievements of the past century, offered a systematic explanation of the important concept of whole-process people's democracy, and put forward the guiding thought, major principles, and main tasks for enhancing and improving the work of people's congresses. The Party Central Committee then issued the Guidelines on Upholding and Improving the People's Congress System and Enhancing and Improving the Work of People's Congresses in the New Era. The Party Central Committee's major plans and General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speech pointed the way forward and provided us with fundamental guidance for carrying out the work of people's congresses in the new era.

Over the past year, under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, the NPC Standing Committee

各位代表：

现在，我受全国人民代表大会常务委员会委托，向大会报告工作，请予审议。

过去一年的工作

2021年是党和国家历史上具有里程碑意义的一年。我们党隆重庆祝中国共产党成立一百周年，胜利召开党的十九届六中全会，总结党的百年奋斗重大成就和历史经验，制定党的第三个历史决议；如期打赢脱贫攻坚战，正式宣布全面建成小康社会、实现第一个百年奋斗目标，开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家、向第二个百年奋斗目标进军新征程。以习近平同志为核心的党中央，以伟大的历史主动精神、巨大的政治勇气、强烈的责任担当，沉着应对百年变局和世纪疫情，推动党和国家各项事业取得了新的重大成就，进一步彰显了党中央的坚强领导，彰显了党领导14亿多中国人民凝聚起来的磅礴力量，彰显了中国特色社会主义制度的巨大优越性，激励我们以更加昂扬的姿态奋进新征程、建功新时代！

2021年在人民代表大会制度历史上也具有特殊重要意义。党中央首次召开人大工作会议，习近平总书记发表重要讲话，深刻回答了新时代发展中国特色社会主义民主政治、坚持和完善人民代表大会制度的一系列重大理论和实践问题，深刻揭示了人民代表大会制度是中国共产党百年奋斗的重大制度成果，系统论述了全过程人民民主这一重大理念，明确提出了加强和改进人大工作的指导思想、重大原则和主要任务。党中央印发关于新时代坚持和完善人民代表大会制度、加强和

remained closely aligned with the Party Central Committee's major decisions and plans, the people's aspirations for a better life, and the need to modernize China's system and capacity for governance. We performed our duties in accordance with the law and fulfilled our responsibilities as we embarked on a new journey to develop China into a modern socialist nation in all respects. Our main work of the past year was as follows.

First, we further improved laws relating to the Constitution and safeguarded its supreme legal status, authority, and force.

The Constitution carries within it our Party's major achievements and historical experience from the past century, and it bears the great dream of over 1.4 billion Chinese people to realize national rejuvenation. For the Standing Committee, ensuring the full implementation of the Constitution is both a legal duty and an honorable mission.

The implementation of the Constitution demands continuous improvement and development of relevant laws.

We enacted the Supervisory Officers Law in order to strengthen Party leadership over supervisory work, advance the reform of the national supervisory system, and train high-caliber, professional supervisory officers.

To improve the system for electing deputies from the armed forces to people's congresses, we revised the Measures for Election of Deputies from the Chinese People's Liberation Army to the NPC and Local People's Congresses at or above the County Level. We formulated and deliberated a draft decision on the number of deputies to the 14th NPC and on issues related to their election.

We began revising the NPC Standing Committee Rules of Procedure in order to improve its meeting system and working procedures. The draft amendments have passed our first review.

We drafted and conducted two rounds of deliberation on amendments to the Organic Law of Local People's Congresses at All Levels and Local People's Governments at All Levels, which have been submitted to this session for further deliberation. The joint efforts of all present deputies will ensure the successful revision of this law, which will provide legal support for local people's congresses and governments to better perform their duties.

We strengthened constitutional order and the rule of law in the special administrative regions based on China's constitution and their basic laws to better ensure that the central government exercises overall jurisdiction there and that the two regions enjoy a high degree of autonomy.

In accordance with the relevant decision adopted at the fourth session of the 13th NPC, we exercised the legislative power conferred by the NPC to revise and improve Annex I and Annex II to the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), respectively titled Method for the Selection of the Chief Executive of the HKSAR and Method for the Formation of the Legislative Council of the HKSAR and Its Voting Procedures, imbuing them with the principle that Hong Kong should be administered by patriots.

By restructuring the HKSAR Election Committee and empowering it with new functions, and by establishing a sound system for reviewing the qualifications of election candidates, we saw the formation of a democratic electoral system suited to Hong Kong's legal status and realities. The new electoral system ensures that Hong Kong is administered by patriots. It provides fundamental political and institutional safeguards for good governance of Hong Kong that is based on China's constitution and the HKSAR Basic Law and that ensures genuine implementation of the policy of One Country, Two Systems. And it has initiated a new phase of our support for long-term prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and for Hong Kong's integration into China's overall development.

We formulated and deliberated two draft methods for the Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions to elect deputies to the 14th NPC, which have been submitted to this session for deliberation.

As stipulated in the Constitution, we exercised our authority to interpret the Constitution and oversee its implementation.

We reviewed and studied issues of constitutionality in the process of revising the Population and Family Planning Law, the Audit Law, and other laws, explained the substance and spirit of the constitutional system, and actively responded to public concerns.

改进人大工作的意见。党中央的重大部署和习近平总书记的重要讲话，为我们做好新时代人大工作指明了前进方向、提供了根本遵循。

一年来，在以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚强领导下，全国人大常委会紧跟党中央重大决策部署，紧贴人民群众对美好生活的期盼，紧扣推进国家治理体系和治理能力现代化的需求，在全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程上，依法履职，担当尽责，主要做了以下工作。

一、进一步完善宪法相关法，维护宪法的最高法律地位、权威和效力

宪法承载着我们党的百年奋斗重大成就和历史经验，承载着14亿多中国人民圆梦民族复兴的伟大梦想。推动全面贯彻实施宪法，是常委会的法定职责和光荣使命。

贯彻实施宪法，需要宪法相关法不断完善和发展。制定监察官法，加强党对监察工作的领导，深化国家监察体制改革，建设高素质专业化监察官队伍。修改中国人民解放军选举全国人大和县级以上地方各级人大代表的办法，健全完善军队人大代表选举制度。起草并审议关于第十四届全国人民代表大会代表名额和选举问题的决定草案。启动修改全国人大常委会会议事规则，完善全国人大常委会会议制度和工作程序，修正草案已经常委会初次审议。起草并两次审议地方各级人民代表大会和地方各级人民政府组织法修正草案，提请本次大会审议，经过全体代表的共同努力，一定能够把这部法律修改好，为地方人大和政府更好履职尽责提供法律支撑。

以宪法和特别行政区基本法为基础，健全特别行政区宪制秩序和法治秩序，更好落实中央全面管治权和特别行政区高度自治权。根据十三届全国人大四次会议的相关决定，行使全国人大授予的立法职权，修订香港基本法附件一和附件二，完善香港特别行政区行政长官的产生办法、香港特别行政区立法会的产生办法和表决程序。这两个附件的修订，全面贯彻爱国者治港原则，通过重构并赋权香港特别行政区选举委员会、建立健全有关候选人资格审查制度等，形成一套符合香港法律地位和实际情况的民主选举制度。新选举制度使爱国者治港稳稳落地，从政治上、制度上根本性地推动香港形成以宪法和基本法为基础、真正落实“一国两制”的良政善治，迎来了支持和保障香港长期繁荣稳定并融入国家发展大局

Over the last year, in accordance with the law, we took the initiative to review 16 administrative regulations, 1 supervisory regulation, 1,467 local regulations, 87 autonomous regulations and separate regulations, 40 special economic zone regulations, 251 judicial interpretations, 42 laws of the HK-SAR, and 17 laws of the Macao Special Administrative Region. We studied and processed 6,339 recommendations for review from citizens and organizations, and we reviewed and studied 141 recommendations for review referred to us by relevant departments. We overhauled regulations, rules, and other regulatory documents concerning Yangtze River protection, administrative penalties, and population and family planning, and we conducted targeted reviews in priority areas. In total, we pushed relevant enacting bodies and organs of justice to amend or overturn 1,069 regulations and judicial interpretations.

We carried out research projects on local legislation in cities with subsidiary districts. We encouraged the standing committees of local people's congresses in cities with subsidiary districts and in autonomous prefectures to set up systems for hearing and deliberating reports on the work of recording and review. We supported certain provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government to build databases for their regulations, rules, and other regulatory documents.

In order to conduct more effective oversight of the implementation of the Constitution and the law, we formulated rules for coordinating recording and review work, revised relevant working procedures, and established a committee of relevant experts. In accordance with the principle that all documents that are subject to recording be put on record, that all recorded documents be reviewed, and that all errors identified be corrected, we rectified constitutional and statutory violations and maintained the uniformity of China's legal system.

We continued to promote public awareness and education about the Constitution.

We implemented a system of pledging allegiance to the Constitution and organized five oath of office ceremonies for 22 officials who were appointed or whose nominations were approved by the Standing Committee, thus raising awareness among public servants of the Constitution and the principles set forth therein.

We held a symposium for the eighth National Constitution Day with the theme of ensuring full implementation of the Constitution and developing whole-process people's democracy, in an effort to boost society-wide understanding of the characteristics, essence, and efficacy of China's constitution.

Second, prioritizing the overall work of the Party and the country, we moved faster to formulate and revise laws to provide legal safeguards for building a modern socialist nation in all respects.

To accomplish the challenging mission of building China into a modern socialist nation in all respects, many different areas require high-standard legislation. Adhering to the principle of sound, democratic, and law-based legislation, and maintaining quality standards, the Standing Committee picked up the pace of its legislative work.

Standing grounded in the new development stage, applying the new development philosophy, creating a new pattern of development, and promoting high-quality development through high-quality legislation: these are the ways in which the NPC focuses on the central task of economic development and serves the overall interests of the country.

We formulated the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law, revised the Seed Law, and drafted and conducted an initial review of revisions to the Animal Husbandry Law to improve the systems, measures, and mechanisms for rural revitalization and to strengthen intellectual property protection in the seed industry.

We revised the Scientific and Technological Progress Law to elevate the strategic importance of scientific and technological innovation, improve the national innovation system, and build up self-reliance in science and technology.

To support and guide the healthy development of capital, we conducted an initial review of draft amendments to the Anti-Monopoly Law, and we drafted a law on futures and derivatives and reviewed it twice. We drafted and conducted a first review of revisions to the Company Law, making substantive additions of and revisions to about 70 articles.

的全新局面。起草并审议香港、澳门特别行政区选举第十四届全国人民代表大会代表的两个办法草案，提请本次大会审议。

宪法规定，全国人大常委会行使解释宪法、监督宪法实施的职权。在人口与计划生育法、审计法等法律修改过程中进行合宪性审查研究，阐释宪法制度的内涵和精神，积极回应社会关切。依法主动审查行政法规16件、监察法规1件、地方性法规1467件、自治条例和单行条例87件、经济特区法规40件、司法解释251件、香港特别行政区法律42件、澳门特别行政区法律17件；研究处理公民、组织提出的审查建议6339件；审查研究有关部门移送的141件审查工作建议；集中清理长江保护、行政处罚、人口与计划生育等3个方面的法规、规章、规范性文件，有重点地开展专项审查，共推动制定机关修改、废止法规和司法解释1069件。专题调研设区的市地方立法工作。推动设区的市、自治州人大常委会普遍建立听取审议备案审查工作报告制度，支持部分省（区、市）建设法规规章规范性文件数据库。为了更好监督宪法法律实施，制定备案审查衔接联动的工作规定，修订备案审查工作规程，成立备案审查专家委员会，按照“有件必备、有备必审、有错必纠”的原则，纠正违宪违法行为，维护国家法治统一。

深入开展宪法宣传教育。落实宪法宣誓制度，组织5次宪法宣誓仪式，22名常委会任命或决定任命人员进行宣誓，增强国家工作人员的宪法意识、宪法理念。以“全面贯彻实施宪法、发展全过程人民民主”为主题，举行第八个国家宪法日座谈会，推动全社会深刻认识我国宪法的鲜明特征、本质属性和巨大功效。

二、围绕党和国家工作大局加快立法修法步伐，为全面建设社会主义现代化国家提供法律保障

全面建设社会主义现代化国家的任务艰巨繁重，各领域立法需求多、要求高。常委会坚持科学立法、民主立法、依法立法，在确保质量的前提下加快立法工作步伐。

立足新发展阶段，贯彻新发展理念，构建新发展格局，以高质量立法服务高质量发展，这是人大围绕中心、服务大局的重要体现。制定乡村振兴促进法，修改种子法，起草并初次审议畜牧法修订草案，健全乡村振兴的制度措施和体制机制，加大种业知识产权保护力度。修订科学技术进步法，突出科技创新的战略地位，完善国家创