

**DISCLAIMER: This comparison chart is not intended to accurately mark all changes.**

Color codes: **addition**; **modification (newer version)** / **modified (older version)**; **moved**; **deletion**

Legislation Law (as amended on Mar. 15, 2015)	Legislation Law (with Oct. 2022 draft amendment incorporated)	
第一章 总则	第一章 总则	CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS
<p><b>第一条</b> 为了规范立法活动，健全国家立法制度，提高立法质量，完善中国特色社会主义法律体系，发挥立法的引领和推动作用，保障和发展社会主义民主，全面推进依法治国，建设社会主义法治国家，根据宪法，制定本法。</p>	<p><b>第一条</b> 为了规范立法活动，健全国家立法制度，提高立法质量，完善中国特色社会主义法律体系，发挥立法的引领和推动作用，保障和发展社会主义民主，全面推进依法治国，建设社会主义法治国家，根据宪法，制定本法。</p>	<p><b>Article 1:</b> This Law is formulated on the basis of the Constitution to standardize legislative activities, perfect the nation’s legislative system, increase the quality of legislation, improve the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics, give play to the leading and driving roles of legislation, safeguard and develop socialist democracy, comprehensively advance governing the country according to law, and build a socialist country under the rule of law.</p>
<p><b>第二条</b> 法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例的制定、修改和废止，适用本法。国务院部门规章和地方政府规章的制定、修改和废止，依照本法的有关规定执行。</p>	<p><b>第二条</b> 法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例的制定、修改和废止，适用本法。国务院部门规章和地方政府规章的制定、修改和废止，依照本法的有关规定执行。</p>	<p><b>Article 2:</b> This Law applies to the formulation, revision, and repeal of laws, administrative regulations, local regulations, as well as autonomous regulations and separate regulations. The formulation, revision, and repeal of State Council departmental rules and local government rules are to be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Law.</p>
<p><b>第三条</b> 立法应当遵循宪法的基本原则，以经济建设为中心，坚持社会主义道路，坚持人民民主专政，坚持中国共产党的领导、坚持马克思列宁主义毛泽东思想邓小平理论，坚持改革开放。</p>	<p><b>第三条</b> 立法应当坚持中国共产党的领导，坚持以马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论、“三个代表”重要思想、科学发展观、习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，建设中国特色社会主义法治体系。</p>	<p><b>Article 3:</b> Lawmaking shall <del>adhere to the basic principles of the Constitution; be centered around economic development; adhere to the socialist path; adhere to the people’s democratic dictatorship;</del> adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China, <u>and adhere to the guidance of</u> Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, <u>and</u> Deng Xiaoping Theory; <del>and adhere to reform and opening up, the Theory of Three</del></p>

		<a href="#">Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development, and Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristic for a New Era to develop a system of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics.</a>
<b>第四条</b> 立法应当依照法定的权限和程序，从国家整体利益出发，维护社会主义法制的统一和尊严。	<b>第四条</b> 立法应当符合宪法的规定、原则和精神，依照法定的权限和程序，从国家整体利益出发，维护社会主义法制的统一、尊严、权威。	<b>Article 4:</b> Lawmaking shall <a href="#">conform to the provisions, principles, and spirits of the Constitution</a> , follow legally prescribed authority and procedures, serve the overall national interest, and safeguard the uniformity <del>and</del> , dignity, <a href="#">and authority</a> of the socialist legal system.
<b>第五条</b> 立法应当体现人民的意志，发扬社会主义民主，坚持立法公开，保障人民通过多种途径参与立法活动。	<b>第五条</b> 立法应当坚持以人民为中心，坚持和发展全过程人民民主，尊重和保障人权，维护社会公平正义。 立法应当体现人民的意志，发扬社会主义民主，坚持立法公开，保障人民通过多种途径参与立法活动。	<b>Article 5:</b> <a href="#">Lawmaking shall follow a people-centered approach, adhere to and develop whole-process people's democracy, respect and safeguard human rights, and preserve social fairness and justice.</a> Legislation shall reflect the will of the people, promote socialist democracy, persist in legislative openness, and ensure that the people participate in legislative activities through various channels.
<b>第六条</b> 立法应当从实际出发，适应经济社会发展和全面深化改革的要求，科学合理地规定公民、法人和其他组织的权利与义务、国家机关的权力与责任。 法律规范应当明确、具体，具有针对性和可执行性。	<b>第六条</b> 立法应当从实际出发，适应经济社会发展和全面深化改革的要求，科学合理地规定公民、法人和其他组织的权利与义务、国家机关的权力与责任。 法律规范应当明确、具体，具有针对性和可执行性。	<b>Article 6:</b> Legislation shall be based on reality, suit the needs of economic and social development and of comprehensively deepening reforms, and scientifically and reasonably prescribe the rights and obligations of citizens, legal persons, and other organizations, and the powers and duties of state organs. Legal norms should be clear, specific, targeted, and enforceable.
	<b>第七条</b> 立法应当倡导和弘扬社会主义核心价值观，坚持依法治国和以德治国相结合，铸牢中华民族共同体意识，推动社会主义精神文明	<b>Article 7:</b> <a href="#">Lawmaking shall promote and carry forward the Core Socialist Values, persist in governing the country according to a combination of law and virtue, forge a strong sense of</a>

	建设。	<a href="#">community for the Chinese nation, and promote socialist spiritual advancement.</a>
	第八条 立法应当适应改革需要，坚持在法治下推进改革和在改革中完善法治相统一，引导、推动、规范、保障相关改革，发挥法治在国家治理体系和治理能力现代化中的积极作用。	<a href="#">Article 8: Lawmaking shall meet the needs of reform; persist in the unity of advancing reforms under the rule of law and improving the rule of law during reforms; lead, advance, regulate, and safeguard the relevant reforms; and give play to the positive role of the rule of law in modernizing the State's system and capacity for governance.</a>
第二章 法律	第二章 法律	CHAPTER II: LAWS
第一节 立法权限	第一节 立法权限	Section 1: Legislative Authority
第七条 全国人民代表大会和全国人民代表大会常务委员会行使国家立法权。 全国人民代表大会制定和修改刑事、民事、国家机构的和其他的基本法律。 全国人民代表大会常务委员会制定和修改除应当由全国人民代表大会制定的法律以外的其他法律；在全国人民代表大会闭会期间，对全国人民代表大会制定的法律进行部分补充和修改，但是不得同该法律的基本原则相抵触。	第九条 全国人民代表大会和全国人民代表大会常务委员会行使国家立法权。 全国人民代表大会制定和修改刑事、民事、国家机构的和其他的基本法律。 全国人民代表大会常务委员会制定和修改除应当由全国人民代表大会制定的法律以外的其他法律；在全国人民代表大会闭会期间，对全国人民代表大会制定的法律进行部分补充和修改，但是不得同该法律的基本原则相抵触。	<b>Article 9:</b> The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise the legislative power of the State. The National People's Congress formulates and amends basic criminal and civil laws, basic laws governing state organs, and other basic laws. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress formulates and amends laws other than those that shall be formulated by the National People's Congress; and partially amends and supplements, when the National People's Congress is not in session, laws formulated by the National People's Congress, but must not contravene the basic principles of those laws.
第八条 下列事项只能制定法律： （一）国家主权的事项； （二）各级人民代表大会、人民政府、人民法院和人民检察院的产生、组织和职权； （三）民族区域自治制度、特别行	第十条 下列事项只能制定法律： （一）国家主权的事项； （二）各级人民代表大会、人民政府、 <b>监察委员会</b> 、人民法院和人民检察院的产生、组织和职权； （三）民族区域自治制度、特别行	<b>Article 10:</b> Only laws may be formulated on the following matters: (1) matters of state sovereignty; (2) the establishment, organization, functions, and powers of the various levels of people's congresses, people's governments, <a href="#">supervision commissions</a> , people's courts, and people's

<p>政区制度、基层群众自治制度；          (四) 犯罪和刑罚；          (五) 对公民政治权利的剥夺、限制人身自由的强制措施和处罚；          (六) 税种的设立、税率的确定和税收征收管理等税收基本制度；          (七) 对非国有财产的征收、征用；          (八) 民事基本制度；          (九) 基本经济制度以及财政、海关、金融和外贸的基本制度；          (十) 诉讼和仲裁制度；          (十一) 必须由全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会制定法律的其他事项。</p>	<p>政区制度、基层群众自治制度；          (四) 犯罪和刑罚；          (五) 对公民政治权利的剥夺、限制人身自由的强制措施和处罚；          (六) 税种的设立、税率的确定和税收征收管理等税收基本制度；          (七) 对非国有财产的征收、征用；          (八) 民事基本制度；          (九) 基本经济制度以及财政、海关、金融和外贸的基本制度；          (十) 诉讼制度和仲裁基本制度；          (十一) 必须由全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会制定法律的其他事项。</p>	<p>procuratorates;          (3) the system of ethnic regional autonomy, the systems of special administrative regions, and the system of grassroots self-governance;          (4) crimes and criminal punishments;          (5) deprivation of citizens' political rights as well as compulsory measures and punishments that restrict physical liberty;          (6) basic systems for taxation such as the establishment of taxes, determination of tax rates, and collection and management of taxes;          (7) expropriation and requisition of non-state-owned assets;          (8) basic civil systems;          (9) basic economic systems, and basic fiscal, customs, financial, and foreign-trade systems;          (10) litigation <u>systems</u> and <u>basic</u> arbitration systems;          (11) other matters on which laws must be formulated by the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee.</p>
<p><b>第九条</b> 本法第八条规定的事项尚未制定法律的，全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会有权作出决定，授权国务院可以根据实际需要，对其中的部分事项先制定行政法规，但是有关犯罪和刑罚、对公民政治权利的剥夺和限制人身自由的强制措施和处罚、司法制度等事项除外。</p>	<p><b>第十一条</b> 本法第十条规定的事项尚未制定法律的，全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会有权作出决定，授权国务院可以根据实际需要，对其中的部分事项先制定行政法规，但是有关犯罪和刑罚、对公民政治权利的剥夺和限制人身自由的强制措施和处罚、司法制度等事项除外。</p>	<p><b>Article 11:</b> Where no law has been formulated on matters provided for in Article <u>8-10</u> of this Law, the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee have the power to make a decision authorizing the State Council to first formulate administrative regulations on some of those matters according to actual needs, except for matters relating to crime and criminal punishments, deprivation of citizens' political rights and compulsory measures and punishments that restrict physical liberty, and the judicial system.</p>

<p><b>第十条</b> 授权决定应当明确授权的目的、事项、范围、期限以及被授权机关实施授权决定应当遵循的原则等。</p> <p>授权的期限不得超过五年，但是授权决定另有规定的除外。</p> <p>被授权机关应当在授权期限届满的六个月以前，向授权机关报告授权决定实施的情况，并提出是否需要制定有关法律的意见；需要继续授权的，可以提出相关意见，由全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会决定。</p>	<p><b>第十二条</b> 授权决定应当明确授权的目的、事项、范围、期限以及被授权机关实施授权决定应当遵循的原则等。</p> <p>授权的期限不得超过五年，但是授权决定另有规定的除外。</p> <p>被授权机关应当在授权期限届满的六个月以前，向授权机关报告授权决定实施的情况，并提出是否需要制定有关法律的意见；需要继续授权的，可以提出相关意见，由全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会决定。</p>	<p><b>Article 12:</b> An authorizing decision shall specify matters such as the purpose, subject matter, scope, and duration of the authorization, and the principles that the authorized organ shall follow in implementing the authorizing decision.</p> <p>The duration of an authorization must not exceed five years, except as otherwise provided by the authorizing decision.</p> <p>An authorized organ shall report to the authorizing organ on the implementation of the authorizing decision six months before the period of the authorization expires, and shall submit an opinion on whether it is necessary to formulate relevant laws; where it is necessary to renew the authorization, [it] may submit an opinion to that effect, and the National People’s Congress or its Standing Committee is to make a decision.</p>
<p><b>第十一条</b> 授权立法事项，经过实践检验，制定法律的条件成熟时，由全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会及时制定法律。法律制定后，相应立法事项的授权终止。</p>	<p><b>第十三条</b> 授权立法事项，经过实践检验，制定法律的条件成熟时，由全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会及时制定法律。法律制定后，相应立法事项的授权终止。</p>	<p><b>Article 13:</b> When, as tested by practice, the conditions are ripe for formulating a law on the subject matter of a legislative authorization, the National People’s Congress or its Standing Committee is to promptly formulate a law. After the law is formulated, the authorization for the corresponding legislative matter terminates.</p>
<p><b>第十二条</b> 被授权机关应当严格按照授权决定行使被授予的权力。</p> <p>被授权机关不得将被授予的权力转授给其他机关。</p>	<p><b>第十四条</b> 被授权机关应当严格按照授权决定行使被授予的权力。</p> <p>被授权机关不得将被授予的权力转授给其他机关。</p>	<p><b>Article 14:</b> Authorized organs shall strictly follow the authorizing decisions in exercising authorized powers.</p> <p>Authorized organs must not transfer authorized powers to other organs.</p>
<p><b>第十三条</b> 全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会可以根据改革发展的需要，决定就<b>行政管理等领域</b>的特定事项授权在一定期限内<b>在部分地方</b></p>	<p><b>第十五条</b> 全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会可以根据改革发展的需要，决定就特定事项授权在一定期</p>	<p><b>Article 15:</b> The National People’s Congress and its Standing Committee may, as needed for reform and development, decide to authorize temporary adjustments to, or temporary suspension of, the</p>

<p>暂时调整或者暂时停止适用法律的部分规定。</p>	<p>限和规定范围内暂时调整或者暂时停止适用法律的部分规定。 暂时调整或者暂时停止适用法律的部分规定的事项，经过实践检验，修改法律的条件成熟时，由全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会及时修改有关法律；修改法律的条件尚不成熟时，可以延长授权的期限，或者恢复适用法律有关规定。</p>	<p>application of some provisions of laws on specific matters <del>in areas such as administrative management</del>, for a certain period of time <u>and within a prescribed scope</u><del>in some areas</del>. <u>For matters with regard to which the application of some provisions of laws has been temporarily adjusted or temporarily suspended, when, as tested by practice, the conditions for amending the laws have become ripe, the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee shall promptly amend the relevant laws; where the conditions for amending the laws are not yet ripe, the duration of the authorization may be extended, or the application of the relevant provisions of laws may be resumed.</u></p>
<p><b>第二节 全国人民代表大会立法程序</b></p>	<p><b>第二节 全国人民代表大会立法程序</b></p>	<p><b>Section 2: Legislative Procedures of the National People's Congress</b></p>
<p><b>第十四条</b> 全国人民代表大会主席团可以向全国人民代表大会提出法律案，由全国人民代表大会会议审议。 全国人民代表大会常务委员会、国务院、中央军事委员会、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、全国人民代表大会各专门委员会，可以向全国人民代表大会提出法律案，由主席团决定列入会议议程。</p>	<p><b>第十六条</b> 全国人民代表大会主席团可以向全国人民代表大会提出法律案，由全国人民代表大会会议审议。 全国人民代表大会常务委员会、国务院、中央军事委员会、<b>国家监察委员会</b>、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、全国人民代表大会各专门委员会，可以向全国人民代表大会提出法律案，由主席团决定列入会议议程。</p>	<p><b>Article 16:</b> The Presidium of the National People's Congress may submit legislative bills to the National People's Congress for deliberation by a session of the National People's Congress. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, State Council, Central Military Commission, <u>State Supervision Commission</u>, Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, and various special committees of the National People's Congress may submit to the National People's Congress legislative bills, which are to be placed on the agenda of a session as decided by the Presidium.</p>
<p><b>第十五条</b> 一个代表团或者三十名以上的代表联名，可以向全国人民代表大会提出法律案，由主席团决</p>	<p><b>第十七条</b> 一个代表团或者三十名以上的代表联名，可以向全国人民代表大会提出法律案，由主席团决</p>	<p><b>Article 17:</b> A delegation, or at least 30 delegates acting jointly, may submit legislative bills to the National People's Congress; the Presidium is to</p>

<p>定是否列入会议议程，或者先交有关的专门委员会审议、提出是否列入会议议程的意见，再决定是否列入会议议程。</p> <p>专门委员会审议的时候，可以邀请提案人列席会议，发表意见。</p>	<p>定是否列入会议议程，或者先交有关的专门委员会审议、提出是否列入会议议程的意见，再决定是否列入会议议程。</p> <p>专门委员会审议的时候，可以邀请提案人列席会议，发表意见。</p>	<p>decide whether to place them on the agenda of a session, or may first refer them to the relevant special committees for deliberation and the submission of opinions on whether to place them on the agenda of a session, and then decide whether to place them on the agenda of a session.</p> <p>When conducting deliberations, the special committees may invite bill sponsors to attend the meetings and express opinions.</p>
<p><b>第十六条</b> 向全国人民代表大会提出的法律案，在全国人民代表大会闭会期间，可以先向常务委员会提出，经常务委员会会议依照本法第二章第三节规定的有关程序审议后，决定提请全国人民代表大会审议，由常务委员会向大会全体会议作说明，或者由提案人向大会全体会议作说明。</p> <p>常务委员会依照前款规定审议法律案，应当通过多种形式征求全国人民代表大会代表的意见，并将有关情况予以反馈；专门委员会和常务委员会工作机构进行立法调研，可以邀请有关的全国人民代表大会代表参加。</p>	<p><b>第十八条</b> 向全国人民代表大会提出的法律案，在全国人民代表大会闭会期间，可以先向常务委员会提出，经常务委员会会议依照本法第二章第三节规定的有关程序审议后，决定提请全国人民代表大会审议，由常务委员会向大会全体会议作说明，或者由提案人向大会全体会议作说明。</p> <p>常务委员会依照前款规定审议法律案，应当通过多种形式征求全国人民代表大会代表的意见，并将有关情况予以反馈；专门委员会和常务委员会工作机构进行立法调研，可以邀请有关的全国人民代表大会代表参加。</p>	<p><b>Article 18:</b> When the National People’s Congress is not in session, a legislative bill submitted to it may first be submitted to the Standing Committee, which, after having deliberated the bill in accordance with the relevant procedures set forth in Section 3 of Chapter II of this Law, is to decide to submit it to the National People’s Congress for deliberation, and the Standing Committee or the bill sponsor is to make an explanation to a plenary meeting of the Congress.</p> <p>In deliberating legislative bills in accordance with the provisions of the previous paragraph, the Standing Committee shall solicit opinions from the delegates to the National People’s Congress in various ways, and give feedback on the relevant situations; in conducting legislative investigations and research, the special committees and working bodies of the Standing Committee may invite the relevant delegates to the National People’s Congress to participate.</p>
<p><b>第十七条</b> 常务委员会决定提请全国人民代表大会会议审议的法律案，应当在会议举行的一个月前将法律草案发给代表。</p>	<p><b>第十九条</b> 常务委员会决定提请全国人民代表大会会议审议的法律案，应当在会议举行的一个月前将法律草案发给代表。</p>	<p><b>Article 19:</b> For a legislative bill that the Standing Committee has decided to submit to a session of the National People’s Congress for deliberation, the draft law shall be distributed to the delegates</p>

	<p>常务委员会可以组织代表研读讨论有关法律草案，征求代表的意见。</p>	<p>one month before the session convenes.  <a href="#">The Standing Committee may organize the delegates to study and discuss the relevant draft laws and solicit their opinions.</a></p>
<p><b>第十八条</b> 列入全国人民代表大会会议议程的法律案，大会全体会议听取提案人的说明后，由各代表团进行审议。 各代表团审议法律案时，提案人应当派人听取意见，回答询问。 各代表团审议法律案时，根据代表团的要求，有关机关、组织应当派人介绍情况。</p>	<p><b>第二十条</b> 列入全国人民代表大会会议议程的法律案，大会全体会议听取提案人的说明后，由各代表团进行审议。 各代表团审议法律案时，提案人应当派人听取意见，回答询问。 各代表团审议法律案时，根据代表团的要求，有关机关、组织应当派人介绍情况。</p>	<p><b>Article 20:</b> For a legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a session of the National People’s Congress, the delegations are to conduct deliberations after the Congress hears an explanation by the sponsor at a plenary meeting. When the delegations deliberate a legislative bill, the sponsor shall send personnel to listen to opinions and answer inquiries. When the delegations deliberate a legislative bill, the relevant organs and organizations shall send personnel to provide briefings based on the delegations’ requests.</p>
<p><b>第十九条</b> 列入全国人民代表大会会议议程的法律案，由有关的专门委员会进行审议，向主席团提出审议意见，并印发会议。</p>	<p><b>第二十一条</b> 列入全国人民代表大会会议议程的法律案，由有关的专门委员会进行审议，向主席团提出审议意见，并印发会议。</p>	<p><b>Article 21:</b> Legislative bills that have been placed on the agenda of a session of the National People’s Congress are to be deliberated by the relevant special committees, which are to submit to the Presidium deliberation opinions, and [such opinions] are to be printed and distributed to the session.</p>
<p><b>第二十条</b> 列入全国人民代表大会会议议程的法律案，由法律委员会根据各代表团和有关的专门委员会的审议意见，对法律案进行统一审议，向主席团提出审议结果报告和法律草案修改稿，对重要的不同意见应当在审议结果报告中予以说明，经主席团会议审议通过后，印发会议。</p>	<p><b>第二十二条</b> 列入全国人民代表大会会议议程的法律案，由<b>宪法和法律</b>委员会根据各代表团和有关的专门委员会的审议意见，对法律案进行统一审议，向主席团提出审议结果报告和法律草案修改稿，对<b>涉及的合宪性问题以及</b>重要的不同意见应当在审议结果报告中予以说明，经主席团会议审议通过后，印发会</p>	<p><b>Article 22:</b> For a legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a session of the National People’s Congress, the <a href="#">Constitution and Law</a> Committee is to conduct unified deliberations based on the deliberation opinions of the delegations and the relevant special committees, and submit a report on the results of deliberations and a revised version of the draft law to the Presidium, and shall explain <a href="#">the issues of constitutionality involved and</a> the major dissenting</p>



	议。	views in the report on the results of deliberations; [the report and the revised version] are to be printed and distributed to the session after they are approved by the Presidium after deliberation.
<p><b>第二十一条</b> 列入全国人民代表大会会议议程的法律案，必要时，主席团常务主席可以召开各代表团团长会议，就法律案中的重大问题听取各代表团的审议意见，进行讨论，并将讨论的情况和意见向主席团报告。</p> <p>主席团常务主席也可以就法律案中的重大的专门性问题，召集代表团推选的有关代表进行讨论，并将讨论的情况和意见向主席团报告。</p>	<p><b>第二十三条</b> 列入全国人民代表大会会议议程的法律案，必要时，主席团常务主席可以召开各代表团团长会议，就法律案中的重大问题听取各代表团的审议意见，进行讨论，并将讨论的情况和意见向主席团报告。</p> <p>主席团常务主席也可以就法律案中的重大的专门性问题，召集代表团推选的有关代表进行讨论，并将讨论的情况和意见向主席团报告。</p>	<p><b>Article 23:</b> For a legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a session of the National People’s Congress, when necessary, the Executive Chairpersons of the Presidium may convene a meeting of the heads of the delegations to hear the deliberation opinions of the delegations on major issues in the legislative bill, conduct discussions, and report to the Presidium on the discussions and the opinions expressed.</p> <p>The Executive Chairpersons of the Presidium may also convene the relevant delegates selected by the delegations to discuss the major specialized issues in the legislative bills, and report to the Presidium on the discussions and the opinions expressed.</p>
<p><b>第二十二条</b> 列入全国人民代表大会会议议程的法律案，在交付表决前，提案人要求撤回的，应当说明理由，经主席团同意，并向大会报告，对该法律案的审议即行终止。</p>	<p><b>第二十四条</b> 列入全国人民代表大会会议议程的法律案，在交付表决前，提案人要求撤回的，应当说明理由，经主席团同意，并向大会报告，对该法律案的审议即行终止。</p>	<p><b>Article 24:</b> Where the sponsor requests to withdraw a legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a session of the National People’s Congress before it is put to a vote, the sponsor shall explain the reasons, and deliberation of the legislative bill ends once the Presidium gives consent and reports to the Congress.</p>
<p><b>第二十三条</b> 法律案在审议中有重大问题需要进一步研究的，经主席团提出，由大会全体会议决定，可以授权常务委员会根据代表的意见进一步审议，作出决定，并将决定情况向全国人民代表大会下次会议报告；也可以授权常务委员会根据</p>	<p><b>第二十五条</b> 法律案在审议中有重大问题需要进一步研究的，经主席团提出，由大会全体会议决定，可以授权常务委员会根据代表的意见进一步审议，作出决定，并将决定情况向全国人民代表大会下次会议报告；也可以授权常务委员会根据</p>	<p><b>Article 25:</b> Where there are major issues that require further study in the deliberation of a legislative bill, as proposed by the Presidium and decided by a plenary meeting of the Congress, the Standing Committee may be authorized to conduct further deliberations based on the delegates’ opinions, make a decision, and report to the next session of the National People’s Congress on the</p>

<p>代表的意见进一步审议，提出修改方案，提请全国人民代表大会下次会议审议决定。</p>	<p>代表的意见进一步审议，提出修改方案，提请全国人民代表大会下次会议审议决定。</p>	<p>decision; the Standing Committee may also be authorized to conduct further deliberations based on the delegates' opinions, put forward a revision plan, and submit it to the next session of the National People's Congress for deliberation and decision.</p>
<p><b>第二十四条</b> 法律草案修改稿经各代表团审议，由法律委员会根据各代表团的审议意见进行修改，提出法律草案表决稿，由主席团提请大会全体会议表决，由全体代表的过半数通过。</p>	<p><b>第二十六条</b> 法律草案修改稿经各代表团审议，由<b>宪法和</b>法律委员会根据各代表团的审议意见进行修改，提出法律草案表决稿，由主席团提请大会全体会议表决，由全体代表的过半数通过。</p>	<p><b>Article 26:</b> Upon deliberation by the delegations, the <a href="#">Constitution and</a> Law Committee is to revise the revised version of a draft law based on the deliberation opinions of the various delegations and put forward a voting version of the draft law, which is to be submitted by the Presidium to a plenary meeting of the Congress for a vote and to be adopted by a simple majority of all delegates.</p>
<p><b>第二十五条</b> 全国人民代表大会通过的法律由国家主席签署主席令予以公布。</p>	<p><b>第二十七条</b> 全国人民代表大会通过的法律由国家主席签署主席令予以公布。</p>	<p><b>Article 27:</b> Laws adopted by the National People's Congress are to be promulgated by presidential orders signed by the President of the People's Republic of China.</p>
<p><b>第三节 全国人民代表大会常务委员会立法程序</b></p>	<p><b>第三节 全国人民代表大会常务委员会立法程序</b></p>	<p><b>Section 3: Legislative Procedures of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress</b></p>
<p><b>第二十六条</b> 委员长会议可以向常务委员会提出法律案，由常务委员会会议审议。 国务院、中央军事委员会、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、全国人民代表大会各专门委员会，可以向常务委员会提出法律案，由委员长会议决定列入常务委员会会议议程，或者先交有关的专门委员会审议、提出报告，再决定列入常务委员会会议议程。如果委员长会议认</p>	<p><b>第二十八条</b> 委员长会议可以向常务委员会提出法律案，由常务委员会会议审议。 国务院、中央军事委员会、<b>国家监察委员会</b>、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、全国人民代表大会各专门委员会，可以向常务委员会提出法律案，由委员长会议决定列入常务委员会会议议程，或者先交有关的专门委员会审议、提出报告，再决定列入常务委员会会议议程。如</p>	<p><b>Article 28:</b> The Council of Chairpersons may submit legislative bills to the Standing Committee for deliberation by Standing Committee sessions. The State Council, Central Military Commission, <a href="#">State Supervision Commission</a>, Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, and various special committees of the National People's Congress may submit legislative bills to the Standing Committee; the Council of Chairpersons is to decide to place them on the agenda of a Standing Committee session, or may first refer them to the relevant special committees</p>

<p>为法律案有重大问题需要进一步研究，可以建议提案人修改完善后再向常务委员会提出。</p>	<p>果委员长会议认为法律案有重大问题需要进一步研究，可以建议提案人修改完善后再向常务委员会提出。</p>	<p>for deliberation and the submission of reports, and then decide to place on them on the agenda of a Standing Committee session. If the Council of Chairpersons finds that a bill has major issues that require further study, it may recommend that the sponsor revise and improve the bill before submitting it to the Standing Committee.</p>
<p><b>第二十七条</b> 常务委员会组成人员十人以上联名，可以向常务委员会提出法律案，由委员长会议决定是否列入常务委员会会议议程，或者先交有关的专门委员会审议、提出是否列入会议议程的意见，再决定是否列入常务委员会会议议程。不列入常务委员会会议议程的，应当向常务委员会会议报告或者向提案人说明。 专门委员会审议的时候，可以邀请提案人列席会议，发表意见。</p>	<p><b>第二十九条</b> 常务委员会组成人员十人以上联名，可以向常务委员会提出法律案，由委员长会议决定是否列入常务委员会会议议程，或者先交有关的专门委员会审议、提出是否列入会议议程的意见，再决定是否列入常务委员会会议议程。不列入常务委员会会议议程的，应当向常务委员会会议报告或者向提案人说明。 专门委员会审议的时候，可以邀请提案人列席会议，发表意见。</p>	<p><b>Article 29:</b> Ten or more constituent members of the Standing Committee may jointly submit legislative bills to the Standing Committee; the Council of Chairpersons is to decide whether to place them on the agenda of a Standing Committee session, or may first refer them to the relevant special committees for deliberation and the submission of opinions on whether to place them on a session’s agenda, and then decide whether to place them on the agenda of a Standing Committee session. Where [a bill] is not placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session, a report shall be made to a Standing Committee session or an explanation given to the sponsor. When conducting deliberations, the special committees may invite bill sponsors to attend the meetings and express opinions.</p>
<p><b>第二十八条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，除特殊情况外，应当在会议举行的七日前将法律草案发给常务委员会组成人员。 常务委员会会议审议法律案时，应当邀请有关的全国人民代表大会代表列席会议。</p>	<p><b>第三十条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，除特殊情况外，应当在会议举行的七日前将法律草案发给常务委员会组成人员。 常务委员会会议审议法律案时，应当邀请有关的全国人民代表大会代表列席会议。</p>	<p><b>Article 30:</b> For a legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session, except in special circumstances, the draft law shall be distributed to the constituent members of the Standing Committee seven days before the session convenes. When a Standing Committee session deliberates legislative bills, the relevant delegates to the National People’s Congress shall be invited to</p>

<p><b>第二十九条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，一般应当经三次常务委员会会议审议后再交付表决。常务委员会会议第一次审议法律案，在全体会议上听取提案人的说明，由分组会议进行初步审议。常务委员会会议第二次审议法律案，在全体会议上听取法律委员会关于法律草案修改情况和主要问题的汇报，由分组会议进一步审议。常务委员会会议第三次审议法律案，在全体会议上听取法律委员会关于法律草案审议结果的报告，由分组会议对法律草案修改稿进行审议。常务委员会审议法律案时，根据需要，可以召开联组会议或者全体会议，对法律草案中的主要问题进行讨论。</p>	<p><b>第三十一条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，一般应当经三次常务委员会会议审议后再交付表决。常务委员会会议第一次审议法律案，在全体会议上听取提案人的说明，由分组会议进行初步审议。常务委员会会议第二次审议法律案，在全体会议上听取宪法和法律委员会关于法律草案修改情况和主要问题的汇报，由分组会议进一步审议。常务委员会会议第三次审议法律案，在全体会议上听取宪法和法律委员会关于法律草案审议结果的报告，由分组会议对法律草案修改稿进行审议。常务委员会审议法律案时，根据需要，可以召开联组会议或者全体会议，对法律草案中的主要问题进行讨论。</p>	<p>attend the session as non-voting attendees.</p> <p><b>Article 31:</b> A legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session generally shall be deliberated at three Standing Committee sessions before being put to a vote. During the initial deliberation of the bill at a Standing Committee session, an explanation by the sponsor is to be heard at a plenary meeting, and group meetings are to conduct preliminary deliberations. During the second deliberation of the bill at a Standing Committee session, a report by the <a href="#">Constitution and Law Committee</a> on the status of revisions and major issues regarding the draft law is to be heard at a plenary meeting, and group meetings are to conduct further deliberations. During the third deliberation of the bill at a Standing Committee session, a report by the <a href="#">Constitution and Law Committee</a> on the results of deliberation of the draft law is to be heard at a plenary meeting, and group meetings are to deliberate a revised version of the draft law. When deliberating legislative bills, the Standing Committee may, as necessary, convene joint group meetings or plenary meetings to discuss major issues in draft laws.</p>
<p><b>第三十条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，各方面意见比较一致的，可以经两次常务委员会会议审议后交付表决；调整事项较为单一或者部分修改的法律案，各方面的意见比较一致的，也可以经一次常</p>	<p><b>第三十二条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，各方面意见比较一致的，可以经两次常务委员会会议审议后交付表决；调整事项较为单一或者部分修改的法律案，各方面的意见比较一致，<b>或者遇有紧急情</b></p>	<p><b>Article 32:</b> For a legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session, where the various parties have largely formed a consensus, it may be put to a vote after deliberation by two Standing Committee sessions; <del>for where</del> a legislative bill <del>that</del> makes relatively narrow adjustments or partial amendments, <del>where</del></p>

<p>务委员会会议审议即交付表决。</p>	<p>形的，也可以经一次常务委员会会议审议即交付表决。</p>	<p><a href="#">and</a> the various parties have largely formed a consensus, <a href="#">or where there is an emergency, [the bill]#</a> may also be put to a vote after deliberation by a single Standing Committee session.</p>
<p><b>第三十一条</b> 常务委员会分组会议审议法律案时，提案人应当派人听取意见，回答询问。 常务委员会分组会议审议法律案时，根据小组的要求，有关机关、组织应当派人介绍情况。</p>	<p><b>第三十三条</b> 常务委员会分组会议审议法律案时，提案人应当派人听取意见，回答询问。 常务委员会分组会议审议法律案时，根据小组的要求，有关机关、组织应当派人介绍情况。</p>	<p><b>Article 33:</b> When the Standing Committee deliberates a legislative bill at group meetings, the sponsor shall send personnel to listen to opinions and answer inquiries. When the Standing Committee deliberates a legislative bill at group meetings, the relevant organs or organizations shall send personnel to provide briefings as requested by a group.</p>
<p><b>第三十二条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，由有关的专门委员会进行审议，提出审议意见，印发常务委员会会议。 有关的专门委员会审议法律案时，可以邀请其他专门委员会的成员列席会议，发表意见。</p>	<p><b>第三十四条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，由有关的专门委员会进行审议，提出审议意见，印发常务委员会会议。 有关的专门委员会审议法律案时，可以邀请其他专门委员会的成员列席会议，发表意见。</p>	<p><b>Article 34:</b> Legislative bills that have been placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session are to be deliberated by the relevant special committees, which are to submit deliberation opinions to be printed and distributed to the Standing Committee session. When deliberating legislative bills, the relevant special committees may invite members of other special committees to attend the meetings as non-voting attendees and express opinions.</p>
<p><b>第三十三条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，由法律委员会根据常务委员会组成人员、有关的专门委员会的审议意见和各方面提出的意见，对法律案进行统一审议，提出修改情况的汇报或者审议结果报告和法律草案修改稿，对重要的不同意见应当在汇报或者审议结果报告中予以说明。对有关的专门委员会的审议意见没有采纳的，应当向</p>	<p><b>第三十五条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，由<b>宪法和</b>法律委员会根据常务委员会组成人员、有关的专门委员会的审议意见和各方面提出的意见，对法律案进行统一审议，提出修改情况的汇报或者审议结果报告和法律草案修改稿，对<b>涉</b>及的<b>合宪性问题以及</b>重要的不同意见应当在汇报或者审议结果报告中予以说明。对有关的专门委员会的</p>	<p><b>Article 35:</b> For a legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session, the <a href="#">Constitution and</a> Law Committee is to conduct unified deliberations based on the deliberation opinions of constituent members of the Standing Committee and of the relevant special committees, as well as the opinions of various parties, and is to submit a report on the status of revisions or a report on the results of deliberations and a revised version of the draft law, and shall explain <a href="#">the issues of constitutionality involved and</a></p>

<p>有关的专门委员会反馈。 法律委员会审议法律案时，应当邀请有关的专门委员会的成员列席会议，发表意见。</p>	<p>审议意见没有采纳的，应当向有关的专门委员会反馈。 <b>宪法</b>和法律委员会审议法律案时，应当邀请有关的专门委员会的成员列席会议，发表意见。</p>	<p>the major dissenting views in the report [on the status of revisions] or the report on the results of deliberations. Where the deliberation opinions of the relevant special committees are not adopted, feedback shall be provided to the relevant special committees. When the <b>Constitution and</b> Law Committee deliberates legislative bills, it shall invite members of the relevant special committees to attend the meetings as non-voting attendees and express opinions.</p>
<p><b>第三十四条</b> 专门委员会审议法律案时，应当召开全体会议审议，根据需要，可以要求有关机关、组织派有关负责人说明情况。</p>	<p><b>第三十六条</b> 专门委员会审议法律案时，应当召开全体会议审议，根据需要，可以要求有关机关、组织派有关负责人说明情况。</p>	<p><b>Article 36:</b> When deliberating legislative bills, the special committees shall convene plenary meetings to conduct deliberations, and as necessary, may request the relevant organs or organizations to send the relevant responsible persons to provide briefings.</p>
<p><b>第三十五条</b> 专门委员会之间对法律草案的重要问题意见不一致时，应当向委员长会议报告。</p>	<p><b>第三十七条</b> 专门委员会之间对法律草案的重要问题意见不一致时，应当向委员长会议报告。</p>	<p><b>Article 37:</b> When there is disagreement among the special committees on an important issue in a draft law, they shall report to the Council of Chairpersons.</p>
<p><b>第三十六条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，法律委员会、有关的专门委员会和常务委员会工作机构应当听取各方面的意见。听取意见可以采取座谈会、论证会、听证会等多种形式。 法律案有关问题专业性较强，需要进行可行性评价的，应当召开论证会，听取有关专家、部门和全国人民代表大会代表等方面的意见。论证情况应当向常务委员会报告。</p>	<p><b>第三十八条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，<b>宪法</b>和法律委员会、有关的专门委员会和常务委员会工作机构应当听取各方面的意见。听取意见可以采取座谈会、论证会、听证会等多种形式。 法律案有关问题专业性较强，需要进行可行性评价的，应当召开论证会，听取有关专家、部门和全国人民代表大会代表等方面的意见。论证情况应当向常务委员会报告。</p>	<p><b>Article 38:</b> For a legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session, the <b>Constitution and</b> Law Committee, relevant special committees, and working bodies of the Standing Committee shall hear the opinions of various parties. Opinions may be heard using various methods, such as symposia, debate sessions, and hearings. Where issues related to legislative bills are relatively specialized, and it is necessary to evaluate their feasibility, debate sessions shall be held to hear opinions from sources such as relevant</p>

<p>法律案有关问题存在重大意见分歧或者涉及利益关系重大调整，需要进行听证的，应当召开听证会，听取有关基层和群体代表、部门、人民团体、专家、全国人民代表大会代表和社会有关方面的意见。听证情况应当向常务委员会报告。</p> <p>常务委员会工作机构应当将法律草案发送相关领域的全国人民代表大会代表、地方人民代表大会常务委员会以及有关部门、组织和专家征求意见。</p>	<p>法律案有关问题存在重大意见分歧或者涉及利益关系重大调整，需要进行听证的，应当召开听证会，听取有关基层和群体代表、部门、人民团体、专家、全国人民代表大会代表和社会有关方面的意见。听证情况应当向常务委员会报告。</p> <p>常务委员会工作机构应当将法律草案发送相关领域的全国人民代表大会代表、地方人民代表大会常务委员会以及有关部门、组织和专家征求意见。</p>	<p>experts, departments, and delegates to the National People’s Congress. Reports on the debate [sessions] shall be made to the Standing Committee.</p> <p>Where there are major divergent opinions on issues related to legislative bills, or such issues involve major adjustments of interest relationships, and it is necessary to conduct a hearing, hearings shall be held to hear the opinions of relevant grassroots and group representatives, departments, mass organizations, experts, delegates to the National People’s Congress, and relevant aspects of the society. Reports on the hearings shall be made to the Standing Committee.</p> <p>The working bodies of the Standing Committee shall distribute draft laws to the delegates to the National People’s Congress in the relevant fields, the standing committees of local people’s congresses, as well as relevant departments, organizations, and experts, to solicit their opinions.</p>
	<p><b>第三十九条</b> 常务委员会工作机构根据实际需要设立基层立法联系点，广泛征求基层群众和各方面人士对有关法律草案的意见。</p>	<p><b>Article 39:</b> <u>The working bodies of the Standing Committee are to establish grassroots legislative outreach offices according to actual needs to widely solicit opinions from grassroots masses and people from all sectors on relevant draft laws.</u></p>
<p><b>第三十七条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，应当在常务委员会会议后将法律草案及其起草、修改的说明等向社会公布，征求意见，但是经委员长会议决定不公布的除外。向社会公布征求意见的时间一般不少于三十日。征求意见的情况</p>	<p><b>第四十条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，应当在常务委员会会议后将法律草案及其起草、修改的说明等向社会公布，征求意见，但是经委员长会议决定不公布的除外。向社会公布征求意见的时间一般不少于三十日。征求意见的情况</p>	<p><b>Article 40:</b> For a legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session, the draft law and an explanation of its drafting or revision, etc. shall be released to the public for comment after the Standing Committee session, except where the Council of Chairpersons decides not to release them. The period for releasing [a draft] to the public for comment is</p>

<p>应当向社会通报。</p>	<p>应当向社会通报。</p>	<p>usually not to be less than thirty days. A report on the solicitation of comments shall be made to the public.</p>
<p><b>第三十八条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，常务委员会工作机构应当收集整理分组审议的意见和各方面提出的意见以及其他有关资料，分送法律委员会和有关的专门委员会，并根据需要，印发常务委员会会议。</p>	<p><b>第四十一条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，常务委员会工作机构应当收集整理分组审议的意见和各方面提出的意见以及其他有关资料，分送<b>宪法和</b>法律委员会和有关的专门委员会，并根据需要，印发常务委员会会议。</p>	<p><b>Article 41:</b> For a legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session, the working bodies of the Standing Committee shall collect and compile the opinions expressed at group deliberations, opinions submitted by all sources, and other relevant materials, distribute them to the <a href="#">Constitution and Law Committee</a> and relevant special committees, and, as necessary, print and distribute them to Standing Committee sessions.</p>
<p><b>第三十九条</b> 拟提请常务委员会会议审议通过的法律案，在法律委员会提出审议结果报告前，常务委员会工作机构可以对法律草案中主要制度规范的可行性、法律出台时机、法律实施的社会效果和可能出现的问题等进行评估。评估情况由法律委员会在审议结果报告中予以说明。</p>	<p><b>第四十二条</b> 拟提请常务委员会会议审议通过的法律案，在<b>宪法和</b>法律委员会提出审议结果报告前，常务委员会工作机构可以对法律草案中主要制度规范的可行性、法律出台时机、法律实施的社会效果和可能出现的问题等进行评估。评估情况由法律委员会在审议结果报告中予以说明。</p>	<p><b>Article 42:</b> For a legislative bill that is intended to be submitted to a Standing Committee session for adoption after deliberation, before the <a href="#">Constitution and Law Committee</a> submits a report on the results of deliberations, the working bodies of the Standing Committee may conduct evaluations of issues such as the feasibility of major schemes and norms in the draft law, the timing of the law's enactment, the social impact of the law's implementation, and the problems that might emerge. The Law Committee is to explain the outcome of the evaluations in the report on the results of deliberations.</p>
<p><b>第四十条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，在交付表决前，提案人要求撤回的，应当说明理由，经委员长会议同意，并向常务委员会报告，对该法律案的审议即行终止。</p>	<p><b>第四十三条</b> 列入常务委员会会议议程的法律案，在交付表决前，提案人要求撤回的，应当说明理由，经委员长会议同意，并向常务委员会报告，对该法律案的审议即行终止。</p>	<p><b>Article 43:</b> Where the sponsor requests to withdraw a legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session before it is put to a vote, it shall give an explanation, and deliberation of the legislative bill ends once the Council of Chairpersons gives consent and reports to the Standing Committee.</p>



<p><b>第四十一条</b> 法律草案修改稿经常务委员会会议审议，由法律委员会根据常务委员会组成人员的审议意见进行修改，提出法律草案表决稿，由委员长会议提请常务委员会全体会议表决，由常务委员会全体组成人员的过半数通过。</p> <p>法律草案表决稿交付常务委员会会议表决前，委员长会议根据常务委员会会议审议的情况，可以决定将个别意见分歧较大的重要条款提请常务委员会会议单独表决。</p> <p>单独表决的条款经常务委员会会议表决后，委员长会议根据单独表决的情况，可以决定将法律草案表决稿交付表决，也可以决定暂不付表决，交法律委员会和有关的专门委员会进一步审议。</p>	<p><b>第四十四条</b> 法律草案修改稿经常务委员会会议审议，由<b>宪法和</b>法律委员会根据常务委员会组成人员的审议意见进行修改，提出法律草案表决稿，由委员长会议提请常务委员会全体会议表决，由常务委员会全体组成人员的过半数通过。</p> <p>法律草案表决稿交付常务委员会会议表决前，委员长会议根据常务委员会会议审议的情况，可以决定将个别意见分歧较大的重要条款提请常务委员会会议单独表决。</p> <p>单独表决的条款经常务委员会会议表决后，委员长会议根据单独表决的情况，可以决定将法律草案表决稿交付表决，也可以决定暂不付表决，交<b>宪法和</b>法律委员会和有关的专门委员会进一步审议。</p>	<p><b>Article 44:</b> Upon deliberation by a Standing Committee session, the <a href="#">Constitution and</a> Law Committee is to revise the revised version of a draft law based on the deliberation opinions of constituent members of the Standing Committee and put forward a voting version of the draft law, which is to be submitted by the Council of Chairpersons to a plenary meeting of the Standing Committee for a vote and to be adopted by a simple majority of all constituent members of the Standing Committee.</p> <p>Before the voting version of a draft law is presented to a Standing Committee session for a vote, the Council of Chairpersons may decide, based on the deliberations of Standing Committee sessions, to submit individual important provisions on which opinions greatly differ to a Standing Committee session for separate votes.</p> <p>After a Standing Committee session votes on provisions submitted for separate votes, based on the results of the separate votes, the Council of Chairpersons may decide to submit the voting version of the draft law for a vote, or may also decide to temporarily not submit it for a vote, and refer it to the <a href="#">Constitution and</a> Law Committee and relevant special committees for further deliberations.</p>
<p><b>第四十二条</b> 列入常务委员会会议审议的法律案，因各方面对制定该法律的必要性、可行性等重大问题存在较大意见分歧搁置审议满两年的，或者因暂不付表决经过两年没有再次列入常务委员会会议议程审</p>	<p><b>第四十五条</b> 列入常务委员会会议审议的法律案，因各方面对制定该法律的必要性、可行性等重大问题存在较大意见分歧搁置审议满两年的，或者因暂不付表决经过两年没有再次列入常务委员会会议议程审</p>	<p><b>Article 45:</b> Where deliberation of a legislative bill that has been placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session has been deferred for two years because the various parties have large differences of opinion on major issues such as the necessity or feasibility of formulating this law, or where such a</p>

<p>议的，由委员长会议向常务委员会报告，该法律案终止审议。</p>	<p>议的，委员长会议可以决定终止审议，并向常务委员会报告。必要时，委员长会议也可以决定延期审议。</p>	<p>bill has not been placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session for deliberation for two years because a vote on it was temporarily postponed, the Council of Chairpersons <del>is to report to the Standing Committee that deliberation of the legislative bill ends</del> may decide to end its deliberation and reports to the Standing Committee. When necessary, the Council of Chairpersons may also decide to postpone its deliberation.</p>
<p><b>第四十三条</b> 对多部法律中涉及同类事项的个别条款进行修改，一并提出法律案的，经委员长会议决定，可以合并表决，也可以分别表决。</p>	<p><b>第四十六条</b> 对多部法律中涉及同类事项的个别条款进行修改，一并提出法律案的，经委员长会议决定，可以合并表决，也可以分别表决。</p>	<p><b>Article 46:</b> Where legislative bills are submitted together to revise individual provisions in multiple laws that involve similar matters, they may be voted on together or may be also voted on separately as decided by the Council of Chairpersons.</p>
<p><b>第四十四条</b> 常务委员会通过的法律由国家主席签署主席令予以公布。</p>	<p><b>第四十七条</b> 常务委员会通过的法律由国家主席签署主席令予以公布。</p>	<p><b>Article 47:</b> Laws adopted by the Standing Committee are to be promulgated by presidential orders signed by the President of the People's Republic of China.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>第四节 法律解释</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>第四节 法律解释</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section 4: Legislative Interpretations</b></p>
<p><b>第四十五条</b> 法律解释权属于全国人民代表大会常务委员会。 法律有以下情况之一的，由全国人民代表大会常务委员会解释： （一）法律的规定需要进一步明确具体含义的； （二）法律制定后出现新的情况，需要明确适用法律依据的。</p>	<p><b>第四十八条</b> 法律解释权属于全国人民代表大会常务委员会。 法律有以下情况之一的，由全国人民代表大会常务委员会解释： （一）法律的规定需要进一步明确具体含义的； （二）法律制定后出现新的情况，需要明确适用法律依据的。</p>	<p><b>Article 48:</b> The power to interpret laws belongs to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Where a law has one of the following circumstances, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is to make an interpretation: (1) where it is necessary to further clarify the specific meaning of a provision in the law; (2) where it is necessary to clarify the applicable legal basis in new circumstances that arise after the law's formulation.</p>
<p><b>第四十六条</b> 国务院、中央军事委</p>	<p><b>第四十九条</b> 国务院、中央军事委</p>	<p><b>Article 49:</b> The State Council, Central Military</p>

员会、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院和全国人民代表大会各专门委员会以及省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会常务委员会可以向全国人民代表大会常务委员会提出法律解释要求。	员会、 <a href="#">国家监察委员会</a> 、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院和全国人民代表大会各专门委员会以及省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会常务委员会可以向全国人民代表大会常务委员会提出法律解释要求。	Commission, <a href="#">State Supervision Commission</a> , Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, and various special committees of the National People's Congress, as well as the standing committees of the people's congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions, and directly governed municipalities may submit requests for legislative interpretation to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.
<b>第四十七条</b> 常务委员会工作机构研究拟订法律解释草案，由委员长会议决定列入常务委员会会议议程。	<b>第五十条</b> 常务委员会工作机构研究拟订法律解释草案，由委员长会议决定列入常务委员会会议议程。	<b>Article 50:</b> The working bodies of the Standing Committee are to research and prepare draft legislative interpretations, which are to be placed on the agenda of a Standing Committee session as decided by the Council of Chairpersons.
<b>第四十八条</b> 法律解释草案经常务委员会会议审议，由法律委员会根据常务委员会组成人员的审议意见进行审议、修改，提出法律解释草案表决稿。	<b>第五十一条</b> 法律解释草案经常务委员会会议审议，由 <a href="#">宪法和法律委员会</a> 根据常务委员会组成人员的审议意见进行审议、修改，提出法律解释草案表决稿。	<b>Article 51:</b> Upon deliberation by a Standing Committee session, the <a href="#">Constitution and Law Committee</a> is to deliberate and revise a draft legislative interpretation based on the deliberation opinions of constituent members of the Standing Committee, and submit a voting version of the draft legislative interpretation.
<b>第四十九条</b> 法律解释草案表决稿由常务委员会全体组成人员的过半数通过，由常务委员会发布公告予以公布。	<b>第五十二条</b> 法律解释草案表决稿由常务委员会全体组成人员的过半数通过，由常务委员会发布公告予以公布。	<b>Article 52:</b> The voting version of a draft legislative interpretation is to be adopted by a simple majority of all constituent members of the Standing Committee and promulgated by a public announcement of the Standing Committee.
<b>第五十条</b> 全国人民代表大会常务委员会的法律解释同法律具有同等效力。	<b>第五十三条</b> 全国人民代表大会常务委员会的法律解释同法律具有同等效力。	<b>Article 53:</b> Legislative interpretations issued by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress have the same force as laws.
<b>第五节 其他规定</b>	<b>第五节 其他规定</b>	<b>Section 5: Other Provisions</b>
	<b>第五十四条</b> 全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会根据实际需要，通过	<a href="#">Article 54: The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee are to form a scientific, complete, uniform, and authoritative system of</a>

	<p>制定、修改、废止、解释法律和编纂法典等多种形式，形成科学完备、统一权威的法律规范体系。</p>	<p><a href="#">legal norms through various means such as formulating, revising, repealing, and interpreting laws as well as compiling legal codes, according to actual needs.</a></p>
<p><b>第五十一条</b> 全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会加强对立法工作的组织协调，发挥在立法工作中的主导作用。</p>	<p><b>第五十五条</b> 全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会加强对立法工作的组织协调，发挥在立法工作中的主导作用。</p>	<p><b>Article 55:</b> The National People’s Congress and its Standing Committee are to strengthen organization and coordination of legislative work and play a leading role in legislative work.</p>
<p><b>第五十二条</b> 全国人民代表大会常务委员会通过立法规划、年度立法计划等形式，加强对立法工作的统筹安排。编制立法规划和<b>年度</b>立法计划，应当认真研究代表议案和建议，广泛征集意见，科学论证评估，根据经济社会发展和民主法治建设的需要，确定立法项目，提高立法的<b>及时性、针对性</b>和系统性。立法规划和<b>年度</b>立法计划由委员长会议通过并向社会公布。</p> <p>全国人民代表大会常务委员会工作机构负责编制立法规划和拟订<b>年度</b>立法计划，并按照全国人民代表大会常务委员会的要求，督促立法规划和<b>年度</b>立法计划的落实。</p>	<p><b>第五十六条</b> 全国人民代表大会常务委员会通过立法规划、年度立法计划<b>以及专项立法计划</b>等形式，加强对立法工作的统筹安排。编制立法规划和立法计划，应当认真研究代表议案和建议，广泛征集意见，科学论证评估，根据经济社会发展和民主法治建设的需要，确定立法项目，增强立法系统性、<b>整体性、协同性、时效性</b>。立法规划和立法计划由委员长会议通过并向社会公布。</p> <p>全国人民代表大会常务委员会工作机构负责编制立法规划和拟订立法计划，并按照全国人民代表大会常务委员会的要求，督促立法规划和立法计划的落实。</p>	<p><b>Article 56:</b> The Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress is to strengthen the overall arrangement of legislative work through [five-year] legislative plans, annual legislative plans, <a href="#">special legislative plans</a>, and other such means. The drafting of [five-year] legislative plans and [<a href="#">annual or special</a>] legislative plans shall earnestly study delegates’ bills and suggestions, widely solicit opinions, scientifically debate and evaluate, and determine legislative projects based on the needs of economic and social development and the development of democracy and the rule of law, so that legislation is <del>timelier, more targeted, and</del> <a href="#">more systematic, holistic, coordinated, and responsive</a>. [Five-year] legislative plans and [<a href="#">annual or special</a>] legislative plans are to be adopted by the Council of Chairpersons and released to the public.</p> <p>The working bodies of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress are responsible for preparing [five-year] legislative plans and drafting [<a href="#">annual or special</a>] legislative plans, and are to supervise and urge the implementation of [five-year] legislative plans and [<a href="#">annual or special</a>]</p>

		legislative plans as requested by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.
<p><b>第五十三条</b> 全国人民代表大会有关的专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构应当提前参与有关方面的法律草案起草工作；综合性、全局性、基础性的重要法律草案，可以由有关的专门委员会或者常务委员会工作机构组织起草。</p> <p>专业性较强的法律草案，可以吸收相关领域的专家参与起草工作，或者委托有关专家、教学科研单位、社会组织起草。</p>	<p><b>第五十七条</b> 全国人民代表大会有关的专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构应当提前参与有关方面的法律草案起草工作；综合性、全局性、基础性的重要法律草案，可以由有关的专门委员会或者常务委员会工作机构组织起草。</p> <p>专业性较强的法律草案，可以吸收相关领域的专家参与起草工作，或者委托有关专家、教学科研单位、社会组织起草。</p>	<p><b>Article 57:</b> The relevant special committees of the National People's Congress and the working bodies of the Standing Committee shall participate in the relevant parties' preparations of draft laws in advance; the relevant special committees or the working bodies of the Standing Committee may organize the drafting of important draft laws that are comprehensive, of overall importance, or fundamental.</p> <p>For draft laws that are relatively specialized, experts from the relevant fields may be invited to participate in drafting efforts, or the relevant experts, teaching or scientific research institutions, or social organizations may be entrusted with drafting.</p>
<p><b>第五十四条</b> 提出法律案，应当同时提出法律草案文本及其说明，并提供必要的参阅资料。修改法律的，还应当提交修改前后的对照文本。法律草案的说明应当包括制定或者修改法律的必要性、可行性和主要内容，以及起草过程中对重大分歧意见的协调处理情况。</p>	<p><b>第五十八条</b> 提出法律案，应当同时提出法律草案文本及其说明，并提供必要的参阅资料。修改法律的，还应当提交修改前后的对照文本。法律草案的说明应当包括制定或者修改法律的必要性、可行性和主要内容，<a href="#">涉及合宪性问题的相关意见</a>以及起草过程中对重大分歧意见的协调处理情况。</p>	<p><b>Article 58:</b> In submitting a legislative bill, [the sponsor] shall submit a text of the draft law and an accompanying explanation at the same time, and provide necessary reference materials. Where a law is to be revised, a comparison of the texts before and after the revision shall also be provided. The explanation of a draft law shall include the necessity and feasibility of formulating or revising the law and its main contents, <a href="#">relevant opinions on the issues of constitutionality involved</a>, as well as the circumstances of coordinating and handling major differences of opinion during the drafting process.</p>
<p><b>第五十五条</b> 向全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会提出的法律案，在列入会议议程前，提案人有权撤</p>	<p><b>第五十九条</b> 向全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会提出的法律案，在列入会议议程前，提案人有权撤</p>	<p><b>Article 59:</b> Before a legislative bill submitted to the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee is placed on the agenda of a session, the</p>

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<p><b>第五十六条</b> 交付全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会全体会议表决未获得通过的法律案，如果提案人认为必须制定该法律，可以按照法律规定的程序重新提出，由主席团、委员长会议决定是否列入会议议程；其中，未获得全国人民代表大会通过的法律案，应当提请全国人民代表大会审议决定。</p>	<p><b>第六十条</b> 交付全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会全体会议表决未获得通过的法律案，如果提案人认为必须制定该法律，可以按照法律规定的程序重新提出，由主席团、委员长会议决定是否列入会议议程；其中，未获得全国人民代表大会通过的法律案，应当提请全国人民代表大会审议决定。</p>	<p><b>Article 60:</b> For bills that were submitted to plenary meetings of the National People’s Congress or its Standing Committee for a vote and failed to pass, if the sponsors find it necessary to formulate such laws, they may re-submit them in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law, and the Presidium or the Council of Chairpersons is to decide whether to put them on a session’s agenda; among them, legislative bills that failed to be adopted by the National People’s Congress shall be submitted to the National People’s Congress for deliberation and decision.</p>
<p><b>第五十七条</b> 法律应当明确规定施行日期。</p>	<p><b>第六十一条</b> 法律应当明确规定施行日期。</p>	<p><b>Article 61:</b> Laws shall specify effective dates.</p>
<p><b>第五十八条</b> 签署公布法律的主席令载明该法律的制定机关、通过和施行日期。 法律签署公布后，及时在全国人民代表大会常务委员会公报和中国人大网以及在全国范围内发行的报纸上刊载。 在常务委员会公报上刊登的法律文本为标准文本。</p>	<p><b>第六十二条</b> 签署公布法律的主席令载明该法律的制定机关、通过和施行日期。 法律签署公布后，及时在全国人民代表大会常务委员会公报和中国人大网以及在全国范围内发行的报纸上刊载。 在常务委员会公报上刊登的法律文本为标准文本。</p>	<p><b>Article 62:</b> A presidential order signed to promulgate a law is to set forth the law’s formulating organ, date of adoption, and effective date. After a law is signed and promulgated, it is to be promptly published in the <i>Gazette of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress</i>, on the National People’s Congress website, and in nationally circulated newspapers. The text of laws as published in the <i>Standing Committee Gazette</i> is the standard text.</p>
<p><b>第五十九条</b> 法律的修改和废止程序，适用本章的有关规定。 法律被修改的，应当公布新的法律文本。 法律被废止的，除由其他法律规定废止该法律的以外，由国家主席签</p>	<p><b>第六十三条</b> 法律的修改和废止程序，适用本章的有关规定。 法律被修改的，应当公布新的法律文本。 法律被废止的，除由其他法律规定废止该法律的以外，由国家主席签</p>	<p><b>Chapter 63:</b> The relevant provisions of this Chapter apply to the procedures for revising and repealing laws. Where a law is revised, a new text of the law shall be promulgated. The repeal of a law is to be promulgated by a presidential order signed by the President of the</p>

<p>署主席令予以公布。</p>	<p>署主席令予以公布。</p>	<p>People's Republic of China, except where the law is repealed by the provisions of another law.</p>
<p><b>第六十条</b> 法律草案与其他法律相关规定不一致的，提案人应当予以说明并提出处理意见，必要时应当同时提出修改或者废止其他法律相关规定的议案。</p> <p>法律委员会和有关的专门委员会审议法律案时，认为需要修改或者废止其他法律相关规定的，应当提出处理意见。</p>	<p><b>第六十四条</b> 法律草案与其他法律相关规定不一致的，提案人应当予以说明并提出处理意见，必要时应当同时提出修改或者废止其他法律相关规定的议案。</p> <p><b>宪法</b>和法律委员会和有关的专门委员会审议法律案时，认为需要修改或者废止其他法律相关规定的，应当提出处理意见。</p>	<p><b>Article 64:</b> Where a draft law is inconsistent with relevant provisions in other laws, the bill sponsor shall provide an explanation and put forward proposals for handling [the inconsistencies]; and, when necessary, shall concurrently submit bills to revise or repeal the relevant provisions in other laws.</p> <p>Where the <a href="#">Constitution and Law Committee</a> and relevant special committees, in deliberating a legislative bill, find it necessary to revise or repeal relevant provisions in other laws, they shall put forward proposals for handling [the inconsistencies].</p>
<p><b>第六十一条</b> 法律根据内容需要，可以分编、章、节、条、款、项、目。</p> <p>编、章、节、条的序号用中文数字依次表述，款不编序号，项的序号用中文数字加括号依次表述，目的序号用阿拉伯数字依次表述。</p> <p>法律标题的题注应当载明制定机关、通过日期。经过修改的法律，应当依次载明修改机关、修改日期。</p>	<p><b>第六十五条</b> 法律根据内容需要，可以分编、章、节、条、款、项、目。</p> <p>编、章、节、条的序号用中文数字依次表述，款不编序号，项的序号用中文数字加括号依次表述，目的序号用阿拉伯数字依次表述。</p> <p>法律标题的题注应当载明制定机关、通过日期、<b>公布形式及施行日期</b>。经过修改的法律，应当依次载明修改机关、修改日期。</p> <p><b>全国人民代表大会常务委员会工作机构编制立法技术规范。</b></p>	<p><b>Article 65:</b> Depending on its content, a law may be divided into parts, chapters, sections, articles, paragraphs, items, and sub-items.</p> <p>Parts, chapters, sections, and articles are to be numbered with Chinese characters in numerical order; paragraphs are not to be numbered; the numbers for items are to be expressed as Chinese numbers in parentheses in numerical order; and the numbers for sub-items are expressed in Arabic numerals in numerical order.</p> <p>The caption of a law's title shall clearly state its formulating organ <del>and</del>, date of adoption, <a href="#">form of promulgation, and effective date</a>. For a law that has been revised, [the caption] shall clearly state each revising organ and date of revision in order.</p> <p><a href="#">The working bodies of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress are to compile technical specifications for legislation.</a></p>

<p><b>第六十二条</b> 法律规定明确要求有关国家机关对专门事项作出配套的具体规定的，有关国家机关应当自法律施行之日起一年内作出规定，法律对配套的具体规定制定期限另有规定的，从其规定。有关国家机关未能在期限内作出配套的具体规定的，应当向全国人民代表大会常务委员会说明情况。</p>	<p><b>第六十六条</b> 法律规定明确要求有关国家机关对专门事项作出配套的具体规定的，有关国家机关应当自法律施行之日起一年内作出规定，法律对配套的具体规定制定期限另有规定的，从其规定。有关国家机关未能在期限内作出配套的具体规定的，应当向全国人民代表大会常务委员会说明情况。</p>	<p><b>Article 66:</b> Where a provision in a law clearly requires the relevant state organs to make specific accompanying provisions on special matters, the relevant state organs shall make such provisions within one year after the law takes effect, but where the law prescribes a different time period for formulating specific accompanying provisions, follow those provisions. Where the relevant state organs fail to make specific accompanying provisions within the time period, they shall explain the circumstances to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.</p>
<p><b>第六十三条</b> 全国人民代表大会有关的专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构可以组织对有关法律或者法律中有关规定进行立法后评估。评估情况应当向常务委员会报告。</p>	<p><b>第六十七条</b> 全国人民代表大会有关的专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构可以组织对有关法律或者法律中有关规定进行立法后评估。评估情况应当向常务委员会报告。</p>	<p><b>Article 67:</b> The relevant special committees of the National People's Congress and working bodies of the Standing Committee may organize post-legislative evaluations of relevant laws or relevant provisions in laws. Reports on the evaluations shall be made to the Standing Committee.</p>
<p><b>第六十四条</b> 全国人民代表大会常务委员会工作机构可以对有关具体问题的法律询问进行研究予以答复，并报常务委员会备案。</p>	<p><b>第六十八条</b> 全国人民代表大会常务委员会工作机构可以对有关具体问题的法律询问进行研究予以答复，并报常务委员会备案。</p>	<p><b>Article 68</b> The working bodies of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress may study and respond to legal inquiries regarding specific issues and file [such responses] with the Standing Committee for recording.</p>
<p><b>第三章 行政法规</b></p>	<p><b>第三章 行政法规</b></p>	<p><b>CHAPTER III: ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS</b></p>
<p><b>第六十五条</b> 国务院根据宪法和法律，制定行政法规。 行政法规可以就下列事项作出规定： （一）为执行法律的规定需要制定行政法规的事项； （二）宪法第八十九条规定的国务院行政管理职权的事项。</p>	<p><b>第六十九条</b> 国务院根据宪法和法律，制定行政法规。 行政法规可以就下列事项作出规定： （一）为执行法律的规定需要制定行政法规的事项； （二）宪法第八十九条规定的国务院行政管理职权的事项。</p>	<p><b>Article 69:</b> The State Council formulates administrative regulations in accordance with the Constitution and laws. Administrative regulations may make provisions on the following matters: (1) matters on which administrative regulations must be formulated to implement the provisions of laws; (2) matters over which the State Council has</p>



<p>应当由全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会制定法律的事项，国务院根据全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会的授权决定先制定的行政法规，经过实践检验，制定法律的条件成熟时，国务院应当及时提请全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会制定法律。</p>	<p>应当由全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会制定法律的事项，国务院根据全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会的授权决定先制定的行政法规，经过实践检验，制定法律的条件成熟时，国务院应当及时提请全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会制定法律。</p>	<p>administrative management authority under Article 89 of the Constitution. Where the State Council has first formulated administrative regulations on matters on which the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee shall formulate laws, in accordance with authorizing decisions of the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee, and as tested by practice, the conditions for formulating laws have become ripe, the State Council shall promptly request the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee to formulate laws.</p>
<p><b>第六十六条</b> 国务院法制机构应当根据国家总体工作部署拟订国务院年度立法计划，报国务院审批。国务院年度立法计划中的法律项目应当与全国人民代表大会常务委员会的立法规划和年度立法计划相衔接。国务院法制机构应当及时跟踪了解国务院各部门落实立法计划的情况，加强组织协调和督促指导。国务院有关部门认为需要制定行政法规的，应当向国务院报请立项。</p>	<p><b>第七十条</b> 国务院法制机构应当根据国家总体工作部署拟订国务院年度立法计划，报国务院审批。国务院年度立法计划中的法律项目应当与全国人民代表大会常务委员会的立法规划和立法计划相衔接。国务院法制机构应当及时跟踪了解国务院各部门落实立法计划的情况，加强组织协调和督促指导。国务院有关部门认为需要制定行政法规的，应当向国务院报请立项。</p>	<p><b>Article 70:</b> The State Council's legislative affairs body shall draft the State Council's annual legislative plans based on the State's overall work arrangements and report them to the State Council for review and approval. The projects [to formulate or revise] laws in the State Council's annual legislative plans shall be linked to the [five-year] legislative plans and [annual or special] legislative plans of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The State Council's legislative affairs body shall promptly track and inquire about the implementation of the legislative plans by the various State Council departments, and strengthen organization, coordination, supervision, and guidance. Where the relevant State Council departments find it necessary to formulate administrative regulations, they shall report to the State Council and request project initiation.</p>
<p><b>第六十七条</b> 行政法规由国务院有关部门或者国务院法制机构具体负</p>	<p><b>第七十一条</b> 行政法规由国务院有关部门或者国务院法制机构具体负</p>	<p><b>Article 71:</b> The relevant State Council departments or the State Council's legislative affairs body is</p>

<p>责起草，重要行政管理的法律、行政法规草案由国务院法制机构组织起草。行政法规在起草过程中，应当广泛听取有关机关、组织、人民代表大会代表和社会公众的意见。听取意见可以采取座谈会、论证会、听证会等多种形式。</p> <p>行政法规草案应当向社会公布，征求意见，但是经国务院决定不公布的除外。</p>	<p>责起草，重要行政管理的法律、行政法规草案由国务院法制机构组织起草。行政法规在起草过程中，应当广泛听取有关机关、组织、人民代表大会代表和社会公众的意见。听取意见可以采取座谈会、论证会、听证会等多种形式。</p> <p>行政法规草案应当向社会公布，征求意见，但是经国务院决定不公布的除外。</p>	<p>specifically responsible for drafting administrative regulations; the State Council's legislative affairs body is to organize the drafting of important laws and administrative regulations on administrative management. During the drafting of administrative regulations, the opinions of relevant organs, organizations, delegates to the people's congresses, and the public shall be broadly heard. Opinions may be heard using various methods, such as symposia, debate sessions, and hearings. Draft administrative regulations shall be released to the public for comment, except where the State Council decides not to release them.</p>
<p><b>第六十八条</b> 行政法规起草工作完成后，起草单位应当将草案及其说明、各方面对草案主要问题的不同意见和其他有关资料送国务院法制机构进行审查。</p> <p>国务院法制机构应当向国务院提出审查报告和草案修改稿，审查报告应当对草案主要问题作出说明。</p>	<p><b>第七十二条</b> 行政法规起草工作完成后，起草单位应当将草案及其说明、各方面对草案主要问题的不同意见和其他有关资料送国务院法制机构进行审查。</p> <p>国务院法制机构应当向国务院提出审查报告和草案修改稿，审查报告应当对草案主要问题作出说明。</p>	<p><b>Article 72:</b> Upon completion of the drafting work on administrative regulations, the drafting units shall send the drafts, their explanations, the various parties' different opinions on major issues in the drafts, and other relevant materials to the State Council's legislative affairs body for review. The State Council's legislative affairs body shall submit a review report and a revised version of the draft to the State Council; the review report shall explain the major issues with the draft.</p>
<p><b>第六十九条</b> 行政法规的决定程序依照中华人民共和国国务院组织法的有关规定办理。</p>	<p><b>第七十三条</b> 行政法规的决定程序依照中华人民共和国国务院组织法的有关规定办理。</p>	<p><b>Article 73:</b> The procedures for deciding on administrative regulations are to be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the <i>State Council Organic Law of the People's Republic of China</i>.</p>
<p><b>第七十条</b> 行政法规由总理签署国务院令公布。</p> <p>有关国防建设的行政法规，可以由国务院总理、中央军事委员会主席共同签署国务院、中央军事委员会</p>	<p><b>第七十四条</b> 行政法规由总理签署国务院令公布。</p> <p>有关国防建设的行政法规，可以由国务院总理、中央军事委员会主席共同签署国务院、中央军事委员会</p>	<p><b>Article 74:</b> Administrative regulations are to be promulgated by State Council orders signed by the Premier. Administrative regulations concerning national defense construction may be promulgated by</p>

令公布。	令公布。	orders of the State Council and the Central Military Commission jointly signed by the Premier of the State Council and Chairperson of the Central Military Commission.
<b>第七十一条</b> 行政法规签署公布后，及时在国务院公报和中国政府法制信息网以及在全国范围内发行的报纸上刊载。 在国务院公报上刊登的行政法规文本为标准文本。	<b>第七十五条</b> 行政法规签署公布后，及时在国务院公报和中国政府法制信息网以及在全国范围内发行的报纸上刊载。 在国务院公报上刊登的行政法规文本为标准文本。	<b>Article 75:</b> After administrative regulations are signed and promulgated, they are to be promptly published in the <i>Gazette of the State Council</i> , on the Chinese Government Legal Information Net, and in nationally circulated newspapers. The text of administrative regulations as published in the <i>Gazette of the State Council</i> is the standard text.
	<b>第七十六条</b> 国务院可以根据改革发展的需要，决定就行政管理等领域的特定事项，在一定期限和规定范围内暂时调整或者暂时停止适用行政法规的部分规定。	<a href="#"><u>Article 76: The State Council may, according to the needs of reform and development, decide to temporarily adjust or temporarily suspend the application of some provisions of administrative regulations on specific matters in areas such as administrative management, for a certain period of time and within a prescribed scope.</u></a>
<b>第四章 地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章</b>	<b>第四章 地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章</b>	<b>CHAPTER IV: LOCAL REGULATIONS, AUTONOMOUS REGULATIONS AND SEPARATE REGULATIONS, AND RULES</b>
<b>第一节 地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例</b>	<b>第一节 地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例</b>	<b>Section 1: Local Regulations; Autonomous Regulations and Separate Regulations</b>
<b>第七十二条</b> 省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会及其常务委员会根据本行政区域的具体情况和实际需要，在不同宪法、法律、行政法规相抵触的前提下，可以制定地方性法规。 设区的市的人民代表大会及其常务委员会根据本市的具体情况和实际	<b>第七十七条</b> 省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会及其常务委员会根据本行政区域的具体情况和实际需要，在不同宪法、法律、行政法规相抵触的前提下，可以制定地方性法规。 <b>第七十八条</b> 设区的市的人民代表大会及其常务委员会根据本市的具	<b>Article 77:</b> Based on the specific circumstances and actual needs of its administrative region, the people's congress of a province, autonomous region, or directly governed municipality and its standing committee may formulate local regulations, provided that they do not contravene the Constitution, laws, or administrative regulations. <a href="#"><u>Article 78:</u></a> Based on a districted city's specific

需要，在不同宪法、法律、行政法规和本省、自治区的地方性法规相抵触的前提下，可以对城乡建设与管理、**环境保护**、历史文化保护等方面的事项制定地方性法规，法律对设区的市制定地方性法规的事项另有规定的，从其规定。设区的市的地方性法规须报省、自治区的人民代表大会常务委员会批准后施行。省、自治区的人民代表大会常务委员会对报请批准的地方性法规，应当对其合法性进行审查，同宪法、法律、行政法规和本省、自治区的地方性法规不抵触的，应当在四个月内予以批准。

省、自治区的人民代表大会常务委员会在对报请批准的设区的市的地方性法规进行审查时，发现其同本省、自治区的人民政府的规章相抵触的，应当作出处理决定。

除省、自治区的人民政府所在地的市，经济特区所在地的市和国务院已经批准的较大的市以外，其他设区的市开始制定地方性法规的具体步骤和时间，由省、自治区的人民代表大会常务委员会综合考虑本省、自治区所辖的设区的市的人口数量、地域面积、经济社会发展情况以及立法需求、立法能力等因素确定，并报全国人民代表大会常务

体情况和实际需要，在不同宪法、法律、行政法规和本省、自治区的地方性法规相抵触的前提下，可以对城乡建设与管理、**生态文明建设**、历史文化保护等方面的事项制定地方性法规，法律对设区的市制定地方性法规的事项另有规定的，从其规定。设区的市的地方性法规须报省、自治区的人民代表大会常务委员会批准后施行。省、自治区的人民代表大会常务委员会对报请批准的**设区的市制定**的地方性法规，应当对其合法性进行审查，**认为**同宪法、法律、行政法规和本省、自治区的地方性法规不抵触的，应当在四个月内予以批准。

省、自治区的人民代表大会常务委员会在对报请批准的设区的市的地方性法规进行审查时，发现其同本省、自治区的人民政府的规章相抵触的，应当作出处理决定。

除省、自治区的人民政府所在地的市，经济特区所在地的市和国务院已经批准的较大的市以外，其他设区的市开始制定地方性法规的具体步骤和时间，由省、自治区的人民代表大会常务委员会综合考虑本省、自治区所辖的设区的市的人口数量、地域面积、经济社会发展情况以及立法需求、立法能力等因素

circumstances and actual needs, the city's people's congress and its standing committee may formulate local regulations on matters of urban and rural construction, environmental protectionecological advancement, and historical and cultural protection, provided that they do not contravene the Constitution, laws, administrative regulations, or the local regulations of the relevant province or autonomous region; where laws have other provisions on the matters on which districted cities may formulate local regulations, follow those provisions. The local regulations of a districted city must be reported to and approved by the standing committee of the people's congress of the [relevant] province or autonomous region before they may take effect. The standing committee of the people's congress of a province or an autonomous region shall review the legality of local regulations formulated by districted cities that are submitted for approval, and shall approve them within four months if it does not find them y do not incontravene contravention of the Constitution, laws, administrative regulations, or the local regulations of that province or autonomous region. When the standing committee of the people's congress of a province or an autonomous region, in reviewing the local regulations of districted cities submitted for approval, discovers that they contravene the rules of the people's government of that province or autonomous region, it shall make a decision on how to handle [the contravention]. Except for the cities where the people's governments of provinces and autonomous regions

<p>委员会和国务院备案。</p> <p>自治州的人民代表大会及其常务委员会可以依照本条第二款规定行使设区的市制定地方性法规的职权。自治州开始制定地方性法规的具体步骤和时间，依照前款规定确定。</p> <p>省、自治区的人民政府所在地的市，经济特区所在地的市和国务院已经批准的较大的市已经制定的地方性法规，涉及本条第二款规定事项范围以外的，继续有效。</p>	<p>确定，并报全国人民代表大会常务委员会和国务院备案。</p> <p>自治州的人民代表大会及其常务委员会可以依照本条第一款规定行使设区的市制定地方性法规的职权。自治州开始制定地方性法规的具体步骤和时间，依照前款规定确定。</p> <p>省、自治区的人民政府所在地的市，经济特区所在地的市和国务院已经批准的较大的市已经制定的地方性法规，涉及本条第一款规定事项范围以外的，继续有效。</p>	<p>are located, the cities where special economic zones are located, and the relatively large cities as already approved by the State Council, the specific steps and timing for other districted cities to start formulating local regulations are to be determined by the standing committee of the people's congress of the [relevant] province or autonomous region, based on a comprehensive consideration of such factors as the population size, geographical area, economic and social development, legislative needs, and legislative capacity of the districted cities within the jurisdiction of that province or autonomous region, and are to be filed with the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council for recording.</p> <p>The people's congresses of autonomous prefectures and their standing committees may exercise the authority of districted cities to formulate local regulations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph <u>2-1</u> of this article. The specific steps and timing for autonomous prefectures to start formulating local regulations are to be determined in accordance with the provisions of the previous paragraph.</p> <p>Local regulations already formulated by the cities where the people's governments of provinces and autonomous regions are located, the cities where special economic zones are located, or the relatively large cities as already approved by the State Council that involve matters outside the scope provided for in paragraph <u>2-1</u> of this article are to remain in force.</p>
<p><b>第七十三条</b> 地方性法规可以就下</p>	<p><b>第七十九条</b> 地方性法规可以就下</p>	<p><b>Article 79:</b> Local regulations may make provisions</p>

<p>列事项作出规定：</p> <p>（一）为执行法律、行政法规的规定，需要根据本行政区域的实际情况作具体规定的事项；</p> <p>（二）属于地方性事务需要制定地方性法规的事项。</p> <p>除本法第八条规定的事项外，其他事项国家尚未制定法律或者行政法规的，省、自治区、直辖市和设区的市、自治州根据本地方的具体情况和实际需要，可以先制定地方性法规。在国家制定的法律或者行政法规生效后，地方性法规同法律或者行政法规相抵触的规定无效，制定机关应当及时予以修改或者废止。</p> <p>设区的市、自治州根据本条第一款、第二款制定地方性法规，限于本法第七十二条第二款规定的事项。</p> <p>制定地方性法规，对上位法已经明确规定的内容，一般不作重复性规定。</p>	<p>列事项作出规定：</p> <p>（一）为执行法律、行政法规的规定，需要根据本行政区域的实际情况作具体规定的事项；</p> <p>（二）属于地方性事务需要制定地方性法规的事项。</p> <p>除本法第十条规定的事项外，其他事项国家尚未制定法律或者行政法规的，省、自治区、直辖市和设区的市、自治州根据本地方的具体情况和实际需要，可以先制定地方性法规。在国家制定的法律或者行政法规生效后，地方性法规同法律或者行政法规相抵触的规定无效，制定机关应当及时予以修改或者废止。</p> <p>设区的市、自治州根据本条第一款、第二款制定地方性法规，限于本法第七十八条第一款规定的事项。</p> <p>制定地方性法规，对上位法已经明确规定的内容，一般不作重复性规定。</p>	<p>on the following matters:</p> <p>(1) matters on which specific provisions must be made to implement the provisions of laws and administrative regulation based on the actual circumstances of the [relevant] administrative region;</p> <p>(2) matters of local affairs on which local regulations must be formulated.</p> <p>Except for the matters provided in article 8-10 of this Law, with respect to other matters on which the State has yet to formulate laws or administrative regulations, provinces, autonomous regions, directly governed municipalities, districted cities, and autonomous prefectures may first formulate local regulations based on their specific local circumstances and actual needs. After laws or administrative regulations formulated by the State take effect, the formulating organs shall promptly revise or repeal [those local regulations].</p> <p>Local regulations formulated by districted cities or autonomous prefectures in accordance with paragraphs 1 or 2 of this article are limited to the matters provided for in article 7278, paragraph 2-1 of this Law.</p> <p>In formulating local regulations, duplicative provisions are generally not to be made on matters for which superior legislation already has clear provisions.</p>
	<p><b>第八十条</b> 省、自治区、直辖市和设区的市、自治州的人民代表大会及其常务委员会根据区域协调发展的需要，可以协同制定地方性法</p>	<p><u><a href="#">Article 80: The people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, and directly governed municipalities and their standing committee may, according to the needs of coordinated regional development, coordinate on the formulation of</a></u></p>

	<p>规，在本行政区域或者有关区域内实施。</p> <p>省、自治区、直辖市和设区的市、自治州可以建立区域协同立法工作机制。</p>	<p><a href="#">local regulations for implementation in their respective administrative regions or in relevant regions.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Provinces, autonomous regions, and directly governed municipalities, as well as districted cities and autonomous prefectures may establish working mechanisms for regional coordinated lawmaking.</a></p>
<p><b>第七十四条</b> 经济特区所在地的省、市的人民代表大会及其常务委员会根据全国人民代表大会的授权决定，制定法规，在经济特区范围内实施。</p>	<p><b>第八十一条</b> 经济特区所在地的省、市的人民代表大会及其常务委员会根据全国人民代表大会的授权决定，制定法规，在经济特区范围内实施。</p>	<p><b>Article 81:</b> The people’s congress of a province or city where a special economic zone is located and its standing committee are to formulate regulations in accordance with the [relevant] authorizing decision of the National People’s Congress for implementation within the special economic zone.</p>
<p><b>第七十五条</b> 民族自治地方的人民代表大会有权依照当地民族的政治、经济和文化的特点，制定自治条例和单行条例。自治区的自治条例和单行条例，报全国人民代表大会常务委员会批准后生效。自治州、自治县的自治条例和单行条例，报省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会常务委员会批准后生效。</p> <p>自治条例和单行条例可以依照当地民族的特点，对法律和行政法规的规定作出变通规定，但不得违背法律或者行政法规的基本原则，不得对宪法和民族区域自治法的规定以及其他有关法律、行政法规专门就民族自治地方所作的规定作出变通规定。</p>	<p><b>第八十二条</b> 民族自治地方的人民代表大会有权依照当地民族的政治、经济和文化的特点，制定自治条例和单行条例。自治区的自治条例和单行条例，报全国人民代表大会常务委员会批准后生效。自治州、自治县的自治条例和单行条例，报省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会常务委员会批准后生效。</p> <p>自治条例和单行条例可以依照当地民族的特点，对法律和行政法规的规定作出变通规定，但不得违背法律或者行政法规的基本原则，不得对宪法和民族区域自治法的规定以及其他有关法律、行政法规专门就民族自治地方所作的规定作出变通规定。</p>	<p><b>Article 82:</b> The people’s congress of an ethnic autonomous area has the power to formulate autonomous regulations and separate regulations based on the local ethnicities’ political, economic, and cultural characteristics. The autonomous regulations and special regulations of autonomous regions are to take effect after being submitted to and approved by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress. The autonomous regulations and special regulations of autonomous prefectures or autonomous counties are to take effect after being submitted to and approved by the standing committees of the people’s congresses of the [relevant] provinces, autonomous regions, or directly governed municipalities.</p> <p>Autonomous regulations and separate regulations may vary the provisions of laws and administrative regulations based on the characteristics of local ethnicities, but must not contravene the basic</p>

		principles of laws or administrative regulations, and must not vary the provisions of the Constitution or the <i>Regional Ethnic Autonomy Law</i> , or the provisions in other relevant laws and administrative regulations that are specifically made for ethnic autonomous areas.
<b>第七十六条</b> 规定本行政区域特别重大事项的地方性法规，应当由人民代表大会通过。	<b>第八十三条</b> 规定本行政区域特别重大事项的地方性法规，应当由人民代表大会通过。	<b>Article 83:</b> Local regulations on especially major matters in an administrative region shall be adopted by its people's congress.
<b>第七十七条</b> 地方性法规案、自治条例和单行条例案的提出、审议和表决程序，根据中华人民共和国地方各级人民代表大会和地方各级人民政府组织法，参照本法第二章第二节、第三节、第五节的规定，由本级人民代表大会规定。 地方性法规草案由负责统一审议的机构提出审议结果的报告和草案修改稿。	<b>第八十四条</b> 地方性法规案、自治条例和单行条例案的提出、审议和表决程序，根据中华人民共和国地方各级人民代表大会和地方各级人民政府组织法，参照本法第二章第二节、第三节、第五节的规定，由本级人民代表大会规定。 地方性法规草案由负责统一审议的机构提出审议结果的报告和草案修改稿。	<b>Article 84:</b> The procedures for submitting, deliberating, and voting on bills of local regulations or bills of autonomous regulations and separate regulations are to be prescribed by the people's congresses at the same level in accordance with the <i>Organic Law of Local People's Congresses at All Levels and People's Governments at All Levels</i> and with reference to the provisions of Sections 2, 3, and 5 of Chapter II of this Law. The bodies responsible for unified deliberations of draft local regulations are to submit reports on the results of deliberations and revised versions of the drafts.
<b>第七十八条</b> 省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会制定的地方性法规由大会主席团发布公告予以公布。 省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会常务委员会制定的地方性法规由常务委员会发布公告予以公布。 设区的市、自治州的人民代表大会及其常务委员会制定的地方性法规报经批准后，由设区的市、自治州	<b>第八十五条</b> 省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会制定的地方性法规由大会主席团发布公告予以公布。 省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会常务委员会制定的地方性法规由常务委员会发布公告予以公布。 设区的市、自治州的人民代表大会及其常务委员会制定的地方性法规报经批准后，由设区的市、自治州	<b>Article 85:</b> Local regulations formulated by the people's congress of a province, an autonomous region, or a directly governed municipality are to be promulgated by a public announcement of the presidium of the congress. Local regulations formulated by the standing committee of the people's congress of a province, an autonomous region, or a directly governed municipality are to be promulgated by a public announcement of the standing committee.



<p>的人民代表大会常务委员会发布公告予以公布。 自治条例和单行条例报经批准后，分别由自治区、自治州、自治县的人民代表大会常务委员会发布公告予以公布。</p>	<p>的人民代表大会常务委员会发布公告予以公布。 自治条例和单行条例报经批准后，分别由自治区、自治州、自治县的人民代表大会常务委员会发布公告予以公布。</p>	<p>After being approved, local regulations formulated by the people's congress of a districted city or an autonomous prefecture and its standing committee are to be promulgated by a public announcement of the standing committee of the people's congress of the districted city or autonomous prefecture. After being approved, autonomous regulations and separate regulations are to be separately promulgated by a public announcement of the standing committee of the people's congress of the [relevant] autonomous region, autonomous prefecture, or autonomous county.</p>
<p><b>第七十九条</b> 地方性法规、自治区的自治条例和单行条例公布后，及时在本级人民代表大会常务委员会公报和中国人大网、本地方人民代表大会网站以及在本行政区域范围内发行的报纸上刊载。 在常务委员会公报上刊登的地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例文本为标准文本。</p>	<p><b>第八十六条</b> 地方性法规、自治区的自治条例和单行条例公布后，及时在本级人民代表大会常务委员会公报和中国人大网、本地方人民代表大会网站以及在本行政区域范围内发行的报纸上刊载。 在常务委员会公报上刊登的地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例文本为标准文本。</p>	<p><b>Article 86:</b> After local regulations or the autonomous regulations and separate regulations of an autonomous region are promulgated, they are to be promptly published in the gazette of the standing committee of the people's congress at the same level, on the National People's Congress website and the website of the people's congress at the same level, and in the newspapers circulated within the administrative region. The text of local regulations, autonomous regulations, and separate regulations as published in the gazettes of standing committees is the standard text.</p>
<p><b>第二节 规章</b></p>	<p><b>第二节 规章</b></p>	<p><b>Section 2: Rules</b></p>
<p><b>第八十条</b> 国务院各部、委员会、中国人民银行、审计署和具有行政管理职能的直属机构，可以根据法律和国务院的行政法规、决定、命令，在本部门的权限范围内，制定规章。</p>	<p><b>第八十七条</b> 国务院各部、委员会、中国人民银行、审计署和具有行政管理职能的直属机构<b>以及法律规定的机构</b>，可以根据法律和国务院的行政法规、决定、命令，在本部门的权限范围内，制定规章。</p>	<p><b>Article 87:</b> The State Council's various departments and commissions, People's Bank of China, National Audit Office, and organizations directly under the State Council with administrative management functions, <u>as well as the bodies prescribed by laws</u>, may formulate rules within the scope of their respective authorities in</p>

<p>部门规章规定的事项应当属于执行法律或者国务院的行政法规、决定、命令的事项。没有法律或者国务院的行政法规、决定、命令的依据，部门规章不得设定减损公民、法人和其他组织权利或者增加其义务的规范，不得增加本部门的权力或者减少本部门的法定职责。</p>	<p>部门规章规定的事项应当属于执行法律或者国务院的行政法规、决定、命令的事项。没有法律或者国务院的行政法规、决定、命令的依据，部门规章不得设定减损公民、法人和其他组织权利或者增加其义务的规范，不得增加本部门的权力或者减少本部门的法定职责。</p>	<p>accordance with laws and the State Council's administrative regulations, decisions, and orders. The matters provided for by departmental rules shall be matters concerning the implementation of laws or the State Council's administrative regulations, decisions, or orders. Without any basis in laws or the State Council's administrative regulations, decisions, or orders, departmental rules must not prescribe norms that impair the rights of citizens, legal persons, or other organizations or increase their obligations, and must not increase the issuing department's powers or reduce its legally prescribed duties.</p>
<p><b>第八十一条</b> 涉及两个以上国务院部门职权范围的事项，应当提请国务院制定行政法规或者由国务院有关部门联合制定规章。</p>	<p><b>第八十八条</b> 涉及两个以上国务院部门职权范围的事项，应当提请国务院制定行政法规或者由国务院有关部门联合制定规章。</p>	<p><b>Article 88:</b> For matters that are within the scope of authorities of two or more State Council departments, the State Council shall be requested to formulate administrative regulations, or the relevant State Council departments shall jointly formulate rules.</p>
<p><b>第八十二条</b> 省、自治区、直辖市和设区的市、自治州的人民政府，可以根据法律、行政法规和本省、自治区、直辖市的地方性法规，制定规章。 地方政府规章可就下列事项作出规定： （一）为执行法律、行政法规、地方性法规的规定需要制定规章的事项； （二）属于本行政区域的具体行政管理事项。 设区的市、自治州的人民政府根据</p>	<p><b>第八十九条</b> 省、自治区、直辖市和设区的市、自治州的人民政府，可以根据法律、行政法规和本省、自治区、直辖市的地方性法规，制定规章。 地方政府规章可就下列事项作出规定： （一）为执行法律、行政法规、地方性法规的规定需要制定规章的事项； （二）属于本行政区域的具体行政管理事项。 设区的市、自治州的人民政府根据</p>	<p><b>Article 89:</b> The people's government of a province, an autonomous region, a directly governed municipality, a districted city, or an autonomous prefecture may formulate rules in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, and the local regulations of the relevant province, autonomous region, or directly governed municipality. Local government rules may make provisions on the following matters: (1) matters on which rules must be formulated to implement the provisions of laws, administrative regulations, or local regulations; (2) specific matters of administrative management</p>

<p>本条第一款、第二款制定地方政府规章，限于城乡建设与管理、<b>环境保护</b>、历史文化保护等方面的事项。已经制定的地方政府规章，涉及上述事项范围以外的，继续有效。</p> <p>除省、自治区的人民政府所在地的市，经济特区所在地的市和国务院已经批准的较大的市以外，其他设区的市、自治州的人民政府开始制定规章的时间，与本省、自治区人民代表大会常务委员会确定的本市、自治州开始制定地方性法规的时间同步。</p> <p>应当制定地方性法规但条件尚不成熟的，因行政管理迫切需要，可以先制定地方政府规章。规章实施满两年需要继续实施规章所规定的行政措施的，应当提请本级人民代表大会或者其常务委员会制定地方性法规。</p> <p>没有法律、行政法规、地方性法规的依据，地方政府规章不得设定减损公民、法人和其他组织权利或者增加其义务的规范。</p>	<p>本条第一款、第二款制定地方政府规章，限于城乡建设与管理、<b>生态文明建设</b>、历史文化保护等方面的事项。已经制定的地方政府规章，涉及上述事项范围以外的，继续有效。</p> <p>除省、自治区的人民政府所在地的市，经济特区所在地的市和国务院已经批准的较大的市以外，其他设区的市、自治州的人民政府开始制定规章的时间，与本省、自治区人民代表大会常务委员会确定的本市、自治州开始制定地方性法规的时间同步。</p> <p>应当制定地方性法规但条件尚不成熟的，因行政管理迫切需要，可以先制定地方政府规章。规章实施满两年需要继续实施规章所规定的行政措施的，应当提请本级人民代表大会或者其常务委员会制定地方性法规。</p> <p>没有法律、行政法规、地方性法规的依据，地方政府规章不得设定减损公民、法人和其他组织权利或者增加其义务的规范。</p>	<p>within the relevant administrative region.</p> <p>Local government rules formulated by the people's governments of districted cities or autonomous prefectures in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article are limited to matters of urban and rural construction, <b>environmental protection</b><del>ecological advancement</del>, and historical and cultural protection. Local government rules that have already been formulated and involve matters outside the scope of aforementioned matters are to remain in force.</p> <p>Except for the cities where the people's governments of provinces and autonomous regions are located, the cities where special economic zones are located, and the relatively large cities as already approved by the State Council, the time for the people's government of any other districted city or autonomous prefecture to start formulating rules is the same as the time for the city or autonomous prefecture to start formulating local regulations as determined by the standing committee of the relevant province or autonomous region.</p> <p>Where local regulations shall be formulated but the conditions are not yet ripe, local government rules may be formulated first to satisfy the urgent needs of administrative management. Where it is necessary to continue implementing the administrative measures provided for by such rules after they have been in effect for two years, the people's congress at the same level or its standing committee shall be requested to formulate local regulations.</p>
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		Without any basis in laws, administrative regulations, or local regulations, local government rules must not prescribe norms that impair the rights of citizens, legal persons, and other organizations or increase their obligations
<b>第八十三条</b> 国务院部门规章和地方政府规章的制定程序，参照本法第三章的规定，由国务院规定。	<b>第九十条</b> 国务院部门规章和地方政府规章的制定程序，参照本法第三章的规定，由国务院规定。	<b>Article 90:</b> The procedures for formulating State Council departmental rules and local government rules are to be prescribed by the State Council with reference to the provisions of Chapter III of this Law.
<b>第八十四条</b> 部门规章应当经部务会议或者委员会会议决定。 地方政府规章应当经政府常务会议或者全体会议决定。	<b>第九十一条</b> 部门规章应当经部务会议或者委员会会议决定。 地方政府规章应当经政府常务会议或者全体会议决定。	<b>Article 91:</b> Departmental rules are to be decided by meetings of ministerial or commission leaderships. Local government rules are to be decided by governmental executive meetings or plenary meetings.
<b>第八十五条</b> 部门规章由部门首长签署命令予以公布。 地方政府规章由省长、自治区主席、市长或者自治州州长签署命令予以公布。	<b>第九十二条</b> 部门规章由部门首长签署命令予以公布。 地方政府规章由省长、自治区主席、市长或者自治州州长签署命令予以公布。	<b>Article 92:</b> Departmental rules are to be promulgated by orders signed by the heads of departments. Local government rules are to be promulgated by orders signed by the governors of provinces, chairpersons of autonomous regions, mayors, or governors of autonomous prefectures.
<b>第八十六条</b> 部门规章签署公布后，及时在国务院公报或者部门公报和中国政府法制信息网以及在全国范围内发行的报纸上刊载。 地方政府规章签署公布后，及时在本级人民政府公报和中国政府法制信息网以及在本行政区域范围内发行的报纸上刊载。 在国务院公报或者部门公报和地方	<b>第九十三条</b> 部门规章签署公布后，及时在国务院公报或者部门公报和中国政府法制信息网以及在全国范围内发行的报纸上刊载。 地方政府规章签署公布后，及时在本级人民政府公报和中国政府法制信息网以及在本行政区域范围内发行的报纸上刊载。 在国务院公报或者部门公报和地方	<b>Article 93:</b> After departmental rules are signed and promulgated, they are to be promptly published in the <i>Gazette of the State Council</i> or in departmental gazettes, on the Chinese Government Legal Information Net, and in nationally circulated newspapers. After local government rules are signed and promulgated, they are to be promptly published in the gazettes of the people's governments at the same level, on the Chinese Government Legal

<p>人民政府公报上刊登的规章文本为标准文本。</p>	<p>人民政府公报上刊登的规章文本为标准文本。</p>	<p>Information Net, and in the newspapers circulated within the relevant administrative regions. The text of rules as published in the <i>Gazette of the State Council</i>, departmental gazettes, or gazettes of local people's governments is the standard text.</p>
<p><b>第五章 适用与备案审查</b></p>	<p><b>第五章 适用与备案审查</b></p>	<p><b>CHAPTER V: APPLICATION; RECORDING AND REVIEW</b></p>
<p><b>第八十七条</b> 宪法具有最高的法律效力，一切法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章都不得同宪法相抵触。</p>	<p><b>第九十四条</b> 宪法具有最高的法律效力，一切法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章都不得同宪法相抵触。</p>	<p><b>Article 94:</b> The Constitution has the highest legal force; no law, administrative regulation, local regulation, autonomous regulation or separate regulation, or rule may contravene the Constitution.</p>
<p><b>第八十八条</b> 法律的效力高于行政法规、地方性法规、规章。 行政法规的效力高于地方性法规、规章。</p>	<p><b>第九十五条</b> 法律的效力高于行政法规、地方性法规、规章。 行政法规的效力高于地方性法规、规章。</p>	<p><b>Article 95:</b> The force of laws is higher than that of administrative regulations, local regulations, and rules. The force of administrative regulations is higher than that of local regulations and rules.</p>
<p><b>第八十九条</b> 地方性法规的效力高于本级和下级地方政府规章。 省、自治区的人民政府制定的规章的效力高于本行政区域内的设区的市、自治州的人民政府制定的规章。</p>	<p><b>第九十六条</b> 地方性法规的效力高于本级和下级地方政府规章。 省、自治区的人民政府制定的规章的效力高于本行政区域内的设区的市、自治州的人民政府制定的规章。</p>	<p><b>Article 96:</b> The force of local regulations is higher than that of the local government rules at or below the same level. The force of rules formulated by the people's government of a province or an autonomous region is higher than that of rules formulated by the people's government of a districted city or an autonomous prefecture within its administrative region.</p>
<p><b>第九十条</b> 自治条例和单行条例依法对法律、行政法规、地方性法规作变通规定的，在本自治地方适用自治条例和单行条例的规定。 经济特区法规根据授权对法律、行政法规、地方性法规作变通规定</p>	<p><b>第九十七条</b> 自治条例和单行条例依法对法律、行政法规、地方性法规作变通规定的，在本自治地方适用自治条例和单行条例的规定。 经济特区法规根据授权对法律、行政法规、地方性法规作变通规定</p>	<p><b>Article 97:</b> Where autonomous regulations or separate regulations lawfully make varying provisions of laws, administrative regulations, or local regulations, such provisions of the autonomous regulations or separate regulations are to be applied in the corresponding autonomous area.</p>

<p>的，在本经济特区适用经济特区法规的规定。</p>	<p>的，在本经济特区适用经济特区法规的规定。</p>	<p>Where special economic zone regulations make varying provisions of laws, administrative regulations, or local regulations, such provisions of the special economic zone regulations are to be applied in the corresponding special economic zone.</p>
<p><b>第九十一条</b> 部门规章之间、部门规章与地方政府规章之间具有同等效力，在各自的权限范围内施行。</p>	<p><b>第九十八条</b> 部门规章之间、部门规章与地方政府规章之间具有同等效力，在各自的权限范围内施行。</p>	<p><b>Article 98:</b> Different departmental rules have the same force, as do departmental rules and local government rules, and they are to be applied within their respective scope of authority.</p>
<p><b>第九十二条</b> 同一机关制定的法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章，特别规定与一般规定不一致的，适用特别规定；新的规定与旧的规定不一致的，适用新的规定。</p>	<p><b>第九十九条</b> 同一机关制定的法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章，特别规定与一般规定不一致的，适用特别规定；新的规定与旧的规定不一致的，适用新的规定。</p>	<p><b>Article 99:</b> Where special provisions are inconsistent with general provisions in the laws, administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations and separate regulations, or rules formulated by the same organ, the special provisions are to be applied; where new provisions are inconsistent with old provisions, the new provisions are to be applied.</p>
<p><b>第九十三条</b> 法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章不溯及既往，但为了更好地保护公民、法人和其他组织的权利和利益而作的特别规定除外。</p>	<p><b>第一百条</b> 法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章不溯及既往，但为了更好地保护公民、法人和其他组织的权利和利益而作的特别规定除外。</p>	<p><b>Article 100:</b> Laws, administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations and separate regulations, and rules are not retroactive, except for special provisions that are made to better protect the rights and interests of citizens, legal persons, and other organizations.</p>
<p><b>第九十四条</b> 法律之间对同一事项的新的一般规定与旧的特别规定不一致，不能确定如何适用时，由全国人民代表大会常务委员会裁决。行政法规之间对同一事项的新的一般规定与旧的特别规定不一致，不能确定如何适用时，由国务院裁决。</p>	<p><b>第一百零一条</b> 法律之间对同一事项的新的一般规定与旧的特别规定不一致，不能确定如何适用时，由全国人民代表大会常务委员会裁决。行政法规之间对同一事项的新的一般规定与旧的特别规定不一致，不能确定如何适用时，由国务院裁</p>	<p><b>Article 101:</b> When there is an inconsistency in laws between a new general provision and an old special provision on the same matter, and the applicable provision cannot be determined, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is to make a ruling. When there is an inconsistency in administrative regulations between a new general provision and an old special provision on the same matter, and the</p>

	决。	applicable provision cannot be determined, the State Council is to make a ruling.
<p><b>第九十五条</b> 地方性法规、规章之间不一致时，由有关机关依照下列规定的权限作出裁决：</p> <p>（一）同一机关制定的新的一般规定与旧的特别规定不一致时，由制定机关裁决；</p> <p>（二）地方性法规与部门规章之间对同一事项的规定不一致，不能确定如何适用时，由国务院提出意见，国务院认为应当适用地方性法规的，应当决定在该地方适用地方性法规的规定；认为应当适用部门规章的，应当提请全国人民代表大会常务委员会裁决；</p> <p>（三）部门规章之间、部门规章与地方政府规章之间对同一事项的规定不一致时，由国务院裁决。</p> <p>根据授权制定的法规与法律规定不一致，不能确定如何适用时，由全国人民代表大会常务委员会裁决。</p>	<p><b>第一百零二条</b> 地方性法规、规章之间不一致时，由有关机关依照下列规定的权限作出裁决：</p> <p>（一）同一机关制定的新的一般规定与旧的特别规定不一致时，由制定机关裁决；</p> <p>（二）地方性法规与部门规章之间对同一事项的规定不一致，不能确定如何适用时，由国务院提出意见，国务院认为应当适用地方性法规的，应当决定在该地方适用地方性法规的规定；认为应当适用部门规章的，应当提请全国人民代表大会常务委员会裁决；</p> <p>（三）部门规章之间、部门规章与地方政府规章之间对同一事项的规定不一致时，由国务院裁决。</p> <p>根据授权制定的法规与法律规定不一致，不能确定如何适用时，由全国人民代表大会常务委员会裁决。</p>	<p><b>Article 102:</b> When local regulations and rules are inconsistent, the relevant organs are to make a ruling in accordance with the authority prescribed as follows:</p> <p>(1) when a new general provision and an old special provision formulated by the same organ are inconsistent, the formulating organ is to make a ruling;</p> <p>(2) when local regulations and departmental rules have inconsistent provisions on the same matter, and the applicable provision cannot be determined, the State Council is to issue an opinion; where the State Council finds that the local regulations shall apply, it shall decide to apply the local regulations in the locality; where [the State Council] finds that the departmental rules shall apply, it shall request the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to make a ruling.</p> <p>(3) when different departmental rules, or when departmental rules and local government rules, have inconsistent provisions on the same matter, the State Council is to make a ruling;</p> <p>When regulations formulated in accordance with an authorization and laws have inconsistent provisions, and the applicable provision cannot be determined, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is to make a ruling.</p>
<p><b>第九十六条</b> 法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章有下列情形之一的，由有关机关依照本法<b>第九十七条</b>规定的权限</p>	<p><b>第一百零三条</b> 法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章有下列情形之一的，由有关机关依照本法<b>第一百零四条</b>规定</p>	<p><b>Article 103:</b> When laws, administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations, separate regulations, or rules have any of the following circumstances, the relevant organs</p>

<p>予以改变或者撤销：</p> <p>（一）超越权限的；</p> <p>（二）下位法违反上位法规定的；</p> <p>（三）规章之间对同一事项的规定不一致，经裁决应当改变或者撤销一方的规定的；</p> <p>（四）规章的规定被认为不适当，应当予以改变或者撤销的；</p> <p>（五）违背法定程序的。</p>	<p>的权限予以改变或者撤销：</p> <p>（一）超越权限的；</p> <p>（二）下位法违反上位法规定的；</p> <p>（三）规章之间对同一事项的规定不一致，经裁决应当改变或者撤销一方的规定的；</p> <p>（四）规章的规定被认为不适当，应当予以改变或者撤销的；</p> <p>（五）违背法定程序的。</p>	<p>are to annul or repeal them in accordance with the authority provided for in article <a href="#">97-104</a> of this Law:</p> <p>(1) where they exceed the scope of authority;</p> <p>(2) where inferior legislation violates the provisions of superior legislation;</p> <p>(3) where different rules have inconsistent provisions on the same matter, and it is ruled that one of the provisions shall be modified or annulled;</p> <p>(4) where the provision of a rule is found inappropriate and shall be modified or annulled;</p> <p>(5) where they violate legally prescribed procedures.</p>
<p><b>第九十七条</b> 改变或者撤销法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章的权限是：</p> <p>（一）全国人民代表大会有权改变或者撤销它的常务委员会制定的不适当的法律，有权撤销全国人民代表大会常务委员会批准的违背宪法和本法第七十五条第二款规定的自治条例和单行条例；</p> <p>（二）全国人民代表大会常务委会有权撤销同宪法和法律相抵触的行政法规，有权撤销同宪法、法律和行政法规相抵触的地方性法规，有权撤销省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会常务委员会批准的违背宪法和本法第七十五条第二款规定的自治条例和单行条例；</p> <p>（三）国务院有权改变或者撤销不适当的部门规章和地方政府规章；</p>	<p><b>第一百零四条</b> 改变或者撤销法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章的权限是：</p> <p>（一）全国人民代表大会有权改变或者撤销它的常务委员会制定的不适当的法律，有权撤销全国人民代表大会常务委员会批准的违背宪法和本法第八十二条第二款规定的自治条例和单行条例；</p> <p>（二）全国人民代表大会常务委会有权撤销同宪法和法律相抵触的行政法规，有权撤销同宪法、法律和行政法规相抵触的地方性法规，有权撤销省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会常务委员会批准的违背宪法和本法第八十二条第二款规定的自治条例和单行条例；</p> <p>（三）国务院有权改变或者撤销不适当的部门规章和地方政府规章；</p>	<p><b>Article 104:</b> The authority to modify or annul laws, administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulation, separate regulations, or rules is as follows:</p> <p>(1) The National People’s Congress has the authority to modify or annul any inappropriate law formulated by its Standing Committee, and to annul any autonomous regulations or separate regulations approved by its Standing Committee that violate the Constitution or article <a href="#">7582</a>, paragraph 2 of this Law;</p> <p>(2) The Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress has the authority to annul any administrative regulations that contravene the Constitution or any law, to annul any local regulations that contravene the Constitution or any law or administrative regulations, and to annul any autonomous regulations or separate regulations approved by the standing committee of the people’s congress of any province, autonomous region, or directly governed municipality that</p>



<p>(四) 省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会有权改变或者撤销它的常务委员会制定的和批准的不适当的地方性法规；</p> <p>(五) 地方人民代表大会有权撤销本级人民政府制定的不适当的规章；</p> <p>(六) 省、自治区的人民政府有权改变或者撤销下一级人民政府制定的不适当的规章；</p> <p>(七) 授权机关有权撤销被授权机关制定的超越授权范围或者违背授权目的的法规，必要时可以撤销授权。</p>	<p>(四) 省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会有权改变或者撤销它的常务委员会制定的和批准的不适当的地方性法规；</p> <p>(五) 地方人民代表大会有权撤销本级人民政府制定的不适当的规章；</p> <p>(六) 省、自治区的人民政府有权改变或者撤销下一级人民政府制定的不适当的规章；</p> <p>(七) 授权机关有权撤销被授权机关制定的超越授权范围或者违背授权目的的法规，必要时可以撤销授权。</p>	<p>violate the Constitution or article <a href="#">7582</a>, paragraph 2 of this Law;</p> <p>(3) The State Council has the authority to modify or annul any inappropriate departmental rule or local government rule;</p> <p>(4) The people's congress of a province, an autonomous region, or a directly governed municipality has the authority to modify or annul any inappropriate local regulations formulated or approved by its standing committee;</p> <p>(5) The standing committee of a local people's congress has the authority to annul any inappropriate rule formulated by the people's government at the same level;</p> <p>(6) The people's government of a province or an autonomous region has the authority to modify or annul any inappropriate rule formulated by the people's government at the level below;</p> <p>(7) An authorizing organ has the authority to annul any regulations formulated by an authorized organ that exceed the scope of authorization or violate the purpose of the authorization, and may annul the authorization when necessary.</p>
<p><b>第九十八条</b> 行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章应当在公布后的三十日内依照下列规定报有关机关备案：</p> <p>(一) 行政法规报全国人民代表大会常务委员会备案；</p> <p>(二) 省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会及其常务委员会制定的地方性法规，报全国人民代表大会常</p>	<p><b>第一百零五条</b> 行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章应当在公布后的三十日内依照下列规定报有关机关备案：</p> <p>(一) 行政法规报全国人民代表大会常务委员会备案；</p> <p>(二) 省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会及其常务委员会制定的地方性法规，报全国人民代表大会常</p>	<p><b>Article 105:</b> Administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations, separate regulations, and rules shall be filed with the relevant organs for recording within 30 days of promulgation in accordance with the following provisions:</p> <p>(1) Administrative regulations are filed with the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for recording;</p> <p>(2) Local regulations formulated by the people's</p>

<p>务委员会和国务院备案；设区的市、自治州的人民代表大会及其常务委员会制定的地方性法规，由省、自治区的人民代表大会常务委 员会报全国人民代表大会常务委 员会和国务院备案；</p> <p>（三）自治州、自治县的人民代表大会制定的自治条例和单行条例，由省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会常务委 员会报全国人民代表大会常务委 员会和国务院备案；自治 条例、单行条例报送备案时，应当 说明对法律、行政法规、地方性法 规作出变通的情况；</p> <p>（四）部门规章和地方政府规章报 国务院备案；地方政府规章应当同 时报本级人民代表大会常务委 员会备案；设区的市、自治州的人民 政府制定的规章应当同时报省、自 治区的人民代表大会常务委 员会和人民政府备案；</p> <p>（五）根据授权制定的法规应当报 授权决定规定的机关备案；经济特 区法规报送备案时，应当说明对法 律、行政法规、地方性法规作出变 通的情况。</p>	<p>务委员会和国务院备案；设区的市、自治州的人民代表大会及其常 务委员会制定的地方性法规，由 省、自治区的人民代表大会常务委 员会报全国人民代表大会常务委 员会和国务院备案；</p> <p>（三）自治州、自治县的人民代表 大会制定的自治条例和单行条例， 由省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表 大会常务委 员会报全国人民代表大 会常务委 员会和国务院备案；自治 条例、单行条例报送备案时，应当 说明对法律、行政法规、地方性法 规作出变通的情况；</p> <p>（四）部门规章和地方政府规章报 国务院备案；地方政府规章应当同 时报本级人民代表大 会常务委 员会备案；设区的市、自治州的人民 政府制定的规章应当同时报省、自 治区的人民代表大 会常务委 员会和人民 政府备案；</p> <p>（五）根据授权制定的法规应当报 授权决定规定的机关备案；经济特 区法规报送备案时，应当说明对法 律、行政法规、地方性法规作出变 通的情况。</p>	<p>congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, or directly governed municipalities and their standing committees are filed with the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress and the State Council for recording; and local regulations formulated by the people’s congresses of districted cities or autonomous prefectures and their standing committees are filed with the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress and the State Council for recording by the standing committees of the people’s congresses of [the relevant] provinces or autonomous regions;</p> <p>(3) Autonomous regulations and separate regulations formulated by the people’s congresses of autonomous prefectures or autonomous counties are filed with the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress and the State Council for recording by the standing committees of the people’s congresses of [the relevant] provinces, autonomous regions, or directly governed municipalities; when autonomous regulations and separate regulations are filed for recording, any variation of laws, administrative regulations, or local regulations shall be explained;</p> <p>(4) Departmental rules and local government rules are filed with the State Council for recording; local government rules shall be concurrently filed with the standing committees of the people’s congresses at the same level for recording; and rules formulated by the people’s government of a districted city or an autonomous prefecture shall be concurrently filed with the standing committee of the people’s congress and the people’s government</p>
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		<p>of [the relevant] province or autonomous region;  (5) Regulations formulated in accordance with an authorization shall be filed with the organs provided for in the authorizing decision for recording; when special economic zone regulations are filed for recording, any variation of laws, administrative regulations, or local regulations shall be explained.</p>
<p><b>第九十九条第三款</b> 有关的专门委员会和常务委员会工作机构可以对报送备案的规范性文件进行主动审查。</p>	<p><b>第一百零六条</b> 全国人民代表大会专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构对报送备案的行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例等进行主动审查，必要时可以进行专项审查。  国务院备案审查工作机构对报送备案的地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例，部门规章和省、自治区、直辖市的人民政府制定的规章进行主动审查。</p>	<p><a href="#">Article 106: Special committees of the National People's Congress and working bodies of the Standing Committee are to conduct active review of the administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations, and separate regulations filed for recording, and when necessary may conduct targeted views.</a>  <a href="#">The State Council's working body for recording and review is to conduct active review of the local regulations, autonomous regulations, separate regulations, departmental rules, and rules formulated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and directly governed municipalities that are filed for recording.</a></p>
<p><b>第九十九条</b> 国务院、中央军事委员会、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院和各省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会常务委员会认为行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例同宪法或者法律相抵触的，可以向全国人民代表大会常务委员会书面提出进行审查的要求，由<b>常务委员会工作机构分送</b>有关的专门委</p>	<p><b>第一百零七条</b> 国务院、中央军事委员会、<a href="#">国家监察委员会</a>、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院和各省、自治区、直辖市的人民代表大会常务委员会认为行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例同宪法或者法律相抵触，<b>或者存在合宪性、合法性问题的</b>，可以向全国人民代表大会常务委员会书面提出进行审</p>	<p><b>Article 107:</b> Where the State Council, Central Military Commission, <a href="#">State Supervision Commission</a>, Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the standing committees of the people's congresses of the various provinces, autonomous regions, and directly governed municipalities consider that administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations, or separate regulations contravene the Constitution or laws <a href="#">or have issues</a></p>

<p>员会进行审查、提出意见。 前款规定以外的其他国家机关和社会团体、企业事业组织以及公民认为行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例同宪法或者法律相抵触的，可以向全国人民代表大会常务委 员会书面提出进行审查的建议，由常务委员会工作机构进行<b>研究</b>，必要时，送有关的专门委员会进行审查、提出意见。 .....</p>	<p>查的要求，由全国人民代表大会有关的专门委员会<b>和常务委员会工作机构</b>进行审查、提出意见。 前款规定以外的其他国家机关和社会团体、企业事业组织以及公民认为行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例同宪法或者法律相抵触的，可以向全国人民代表大会常务委 员会书面提出进行审查的建议，由常务委员会工作机构进行<b>审查</b>，必要时，送有关的专门委员会进行审查、提出意见。</p>	<p><del>of constitutionality or legality</del>, they may submit to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress written requests for review, <del>which are to be distributed by the working bodies of the Standing Committee to and</del> the relevant special committees <del>of the National People’s Congress and the working bodies of the Standing Committee are to for conduct</del> review and <del>issuance of issue</del> opinions. Where state organs other than those provided for in the previous paragraph, social groups, enterprises, public institutions, and citizens consider that administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations, or separate regulations contravene the Constitution or laws, they may submit to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress written recommendations for review, <del>which are to be studied by and</del> the working bodies of the Standing Committee <del>are to conduct</del> review; <del>and</del> <del>_____</del> when necessary, <del>[the recommendations]</del> are to be forwarded to the relevant special committees for review and issuance of opinions. <del>The relevant special committees and the working bodies of the Standing Committee may conduct active review of the normative documents filed for recording.</del></p>
<p><b>第一百条</b> 全国人民代表大会专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构在审查、<del>研究</del>中认为行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例同宪法或者法律相抵触的，可以向制定机关提出书面审查意见、<del>研究意见</del>；</p>	<p><b>第一百零八条</b> 全国人民代表大会专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构在审查中认为行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例同宪法或者法律相抵触，<del>或者存在合宪性、合法性问题的</del>，可以向制定机关提</p>	<p><b>Article 108:</b> Where special committees of the National People’s Congress or working bodies of the Standing Committee find during their review <del>or study</del> that administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations, or separate regulations contravene the Constitution or laws <del>or</del></p>

也可以由法律委员会与有关的专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构召开联合审查会议，要求制定机关到会说明情况，再向制定机关提出书面审查意见。制定机关应当在两个月内研究提出是否修改的意见，并向全国人民代表大会法律委员会和有关的专门委员会或者常务委员会工作机构反馈。

全国人民代表大会法律委员会、有关的专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构根据前款规定，向制定机关提出审查意见，~~研究意见~~，制定机关按照所提意见对行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例进行修改或者废止的，审查终止。

全国人民代表大会法律委员会、有关的专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构经审查，~~研究~~认为行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例同宪法或者法律相抵触而制定机关不予修改的，应当向委员长会议提出予以撤销的议案、建议，由委员长会议决定提请常务委员会会议审议决定。

出书面审查意见；也可以由宪法和法律委员会与有关的专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构召开联合审查会议，要求制定机关到会说明情况，再向制定机关提出书面审查意见。制定机关应当在两个月内研究提出是否修改的意见，并向全国人民代表大会宪法和法律委员会和有关的专门委员会或者常务委员会工作机构反馈。

全国人民代表大会宪法和法律委员会、有关的专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构根据前款规定，向制定机关提出审查意见，制定机关按照所提意见对行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例进行修改或者废止的，审查终止。

全国人民代表大会宪法和法律委员会、有关的专门委员会、常务委员会工作机构经审查认为行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例同宪法或者法律相抵触，**或者存在合宪性、合法性问题**，而制定机关不予修改的，应当向委员长会议提出予以撤销的议案、建议，由委员长会议决定提请常务委员会会议审议决定。

have issues of constitutionality or legality, they may issue written review ~~or study~~ opinions to the formulating organs; or the Constitution and Law Committee, relevant special committees, and working bodies of the Standing Committee may hold joint review sessions, requesting the formulating organs to attend the sessions to give explanations, and then issue written review opinions to the formulating organs. The formulating organs shall, within two months, study and submit opinions on whether to make revisions, and provide feedback to the Constitution and Law Committee of the National People's Congress and relevant special committees or the working bodies of the Standing Committee.

Where the Constitution and Law Committee of the National People's Congress, relevant special committees, or working bodies of the Standing Committee have issued review opinions ~~or study opinions~~ to the formulating organs in accordance with the provisions of the previous paragraph, and the formulating organs have revised or repealed the administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations, or separate regulations in accordance with those opinions, the review ends.

Where, upon review ~~or study~~, the Constitution and Law Committee of the National People's Congress, relevant special committees, or working bodies of the Standing Committee consider that administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations, or separate regulations contravene the Constitution or laws or have issues of constitutionality or legality, but the formulating

		organs refuse to revise them, they shall submit bills or suggestions to annul them to the Council of Chairpersons, which is to decide whether to submit them to a Standing Committee session for deliberation and decision.
<b>第一百零一条</b> 全国人民代表大会有关的专门委员会和常务委员会工作机构应当按照规定要求,将审查、 <del>研究</del> 情况向提出审查建议的国家机关、社会团体、企业事业组织以及公民反馈,并可以向社会公开。	<b>第一百零九条</b> 全国人民代表大会有关的专门委员会和常务委员会工作机构应当按照规定要求,将审查情况向提出审查建议的国家机关、社会团体、企业事业组织以及公民反馈,并可以向社会公开。	<b>Article 109:</b> The relevant special committees of the National People's Congress and working bodies of the Standing Committee shall provide feedback on their review <del>or study</del> to the state organs, social groups, enterprises, public institutions, and citizens who recommended review in accordance with the requirements of regulations, and may disclose it to the public.
<b>第一百零二条</b> 其他接受备案的机关对报送备案的地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章的审查程序,按照维护法制统一的原则,由接受备案的机关规定。	<b>第一百一十条</b> 其他接受备案的机关对报送备案的地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章的审查程序,按照维护法制统一的原则,由接受备案的机关规定。	<b>Article 110:</b> The procedures whereby other organs receiving filings review the local regulations, autonomous regulations, separate regulations, and rules filed for recording shall be prescribed by the organs receiving filings in accordance with the principle of preserving the uniformity in the legal system.
	<b>第一百一十一条</b> 备案审查机关应当建立健全备案审查衔接联动机制,对应当由其他机关处理的备案审查要求或者建议,及时移送有关机关处理。	<b>Article 111:</b> <u>Organs for recording and review shall establish and improve connection and linkage mechanisms for recording and review to promptly refer the requests or recommendations for recording and review that shall be handled by other organs to the relevant organs.</u>
	<b>第一百一十二条</b> 法律、行政法规、地方性法规、自治条例和单行条例、规章和其他规范性文件,应当根据维护法制统一的原则和改革发展的需要,进行清理。	<b>Article 112:</b> <u>Laws, administrative regulations, local regulations, autonomous regulations, separate regulations, rules, and other normative documents shall be cleaned up according to the principle of preserving the uniformity of the legal system and the needs of reform and development.</u>
<b>第六章 附则</b>	<b>第六章 附则</b>	<b>CHAPTER VI: SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS</b>

	<p><b>第一百一十三条</b> 全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会作出有关法律问题的决定，适用本法的有关规定。</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Article 113: The relevant provisions of this Law apply to the decisions on legal issues made by the National People’s Congress and its Standing Committee.</u></a></p>
<p><b>第一百零三条</b> 中央军事委员会根据宪法和法律，制定军事法规。中央军事委员会各总部、军兵种、<del>军区</del>中国人民武装警察部队，可以根据法律和中央军事委员会的军事法规、决定、命令，在其权限范围内，制定军事规章。军事法规、军事规章在武装力量内部实施。军事法规、军事规章的制定、修改和废止办法，由中央军事委员会依照本法规定的原则规定。</p>	<p><b>第一百一十四条</b> 中央军事委员会根据宪法和法律，制定军事法规。中央军事委员会战区、军兵种和中国人民武装警察部队，可以根据法律和中央军事委员会的军事法规、决定、命令，在其权限范围内，制定军事规章。军事法规、军事规章在武装力量内部实施。军事法规、军事规章的制定、修改和废止办法，由中央军事委员会依照本法规定的原则规定。</p>	<p><b>Article 114:</b> The Central Military Commission formulates military regulations in accordance with the Constitution and laws. The various <del>general departments</del><del>theaters,</del> <del>and</del> service branches, <del>and military areas</del> of the Central Military Commission as well as the People’s Armed Police Force may formulate military rules within their respective scope of authority, in accordance with laws and the Central Military Commission’s military regulations, decisions, and orders. Military regulations and military rules are to be implemented within the armed forces. The Central Military Commission is to prescribe the measures for formulating, revising, and repealing military regulations and military rules in accordance with the principles prescribed by this Law.</p>
	<p><b>第一百一十五条</b> 国家监察委员会根据宪法、法律和全国人民代表大会常务委员会的决定，制定监察法规，报全国人民代表大会常务委员会备案。</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Article 115: The State Supervision Commission formulates supervision regulations in accordance with the Constitution, laws, and decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress, and is to file them with the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress for recording.</u></a></p>
<p><b>第一百零四条</b> 最高人民法院、最高人民检察院作出的属于审判、检察工作中具体应用法律的解释，应当主要针对具体的法律条文，并符</p>	<p><b>第一百一十六条</b> 最高人民法院、最高人民检察院作出的属于审判、检察工作中具体应用法律的解释，应当主要针对具体的法律条文，并</p>	<p><b>Article 116:</b> Interpretations on the specific application of laws in adjudicatory or procuratorial work that are issued by the Supreme People’s Court or Supreme People’s Procuratorate shall</p>

<p>合立法的目的、原则和原意。遇有本法第四十<u>五</u>条第二款规定情况的，应当向全国人民代表大会常务委员会提出法律解释的要求或者提出制定、修改有关法律的议案。</p> <p>最高人民法院、最高人民检察院作出的属于审判、检察工作中具体应用法律的解释，应当自公布之日起三十日内报全国人民代表大会常务委员会备案。</p> <p>最高人民法院、最高人民检察院以外的审判机关和检察机关，不得作出具体应用法律的解释。</p>	<p>符合立法的目的、原则和原意。遇有本法第四十<u>八</u>条第二款规定情况的，应当向全国人民代表大会常务委员会提出法律解释的要求或者提出制定、修改有关法律的议案。</p> <p>最高人民法院、最高人民检察院作出的属于审判、检察工作中具体应用法律的解释，应当自公布之日起三十日内报全国人民代表大会常务委员会备案。</p> <p>最高人民法院、最高人民检察院以外的审判机关和检察机关，不得作出具体应用法律的解释。</p>	<p>primarily target specific provisions of laws and be consistent with their legislative purpose, principles, and original meaning. When encountering the situations provided for in Article <u>4548</u>, paragraph 2 of this Law, a request for legislative interpretation or a bill to formulate or revise the relevant laws shall be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.</p> <p>Interpretations on the specific application of laws in adjudicatory or procuratorial work that are issued by the Supreme People's Court or Supreme People's Procuratorate shall be filed with the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for recording within 30 days of promulgation.</p> <p>Adjudicatory and procuratorial organs other than the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate must not issue interpretations on the specific application of laws.</p>
<p><b>第一百零五条</b> 本法自 2000 年 7 月 1 日起施行。</p>	<p><b>第一百一十七条</b> 本法自 2000 年 7 月 1 日起施行。</p>	<p><b>Article 117:</b> This Law takes effect on July 1, 2000.</p>