

# Practical Experience in Global Watershed Legislation and Its Enlightenment to the Legislation of Yangtze River Law

Chen Zhou

Wuhan University of Technology  
Wuhan, China

Qian Xia

Wuhan University of Technology  
Wuhan, China

**Abstract**—This paper analyzes the global legislation on river basins, especially the Rhine River protection convention in Europe and the Tennessee River basin authority act in the United States, and evaluates the legislation on river basins by analyzing the changes in the economic environment of the river basins. The relevant experience of foreign watershed legislation is obtained by integrating the watershed legislation of various countries. Based on the relevant experience of global watershed legislation and the characteristics of China's Yangtze River economic belt and Yangtze River basin, this paper discusses the legislative model, principles, main contents and other parts of the Yangtze River law. According to the experience of global watershed legislation, the Yangtze River law is not only feasible but also necessary for the Yangtze River economic belt. This paper argues that can set up a unified management, ecological protection, economic incentives and economic impetus, five principles, national regulation should include: general provisions, ownership, and the water rights, the comprehensive utilization of water resources, channel management, water project construction and management, water ecology, water environmental protection, prevention and control of water pollution, the Yangtze River economic belt economy trade dispute processing, water management, water blame compensate, bylaws, a total of 11 chapters.

**Keywords**—*Yangtze River Economic Zone; “Yangtze River Law”; economy; legislative system; legislative principle college students’ venture; capital financing insurance; legal system; private funds*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The "Yangtze River economic belt" was proposed in 1984-1985. It refers to the economic region with the Yangtze River as its axis, covering more than 40 cities (counties) in 9 provinces (municipalities directly under the central government). In September 2014, the State Council issued the guiding opinions on promoting the development of the Yangtze River economic belt based on the golden waterway, which raised the concept of "Yangtze River economic belt" to the level of national strategy. In September 2016, the outline of the development plan for the Yangtze River economic belt was issued, which pointed out that the formulation of relevant legal system of the Yangtze River economic belt should be actively promoted, so as to

guarantee the ecological environment, shipping access and economic development of the Yangtze River.

The concept of the Yangtze River law was put forward by the Ministry of Water Resources in 1993 to establish a special law for the Yangtze River, which mainly contains relevant legal contents such as the utilization of water resources and the protection of water environment. With the promulgation of the flood prevention law in 1997 and the water law in 2002, the state directed the legislative and legal system of relevant waters into a single national legislation, and the establishment and study of the Yangtze River law ran aground. On September 7, 2011, the State Council of the People's Republic of China promulgated the regulations on the management of taihu lake basin, which once again ignited the research upsurge of sub-basin legislation. In 2015, the national Yangtze River economic belt construction strategy was put forward. In 2016, lv zhongmei, a deputy to the National People's Congress in the two sessions, included the formulation of the Yangtze River law into the proposal, which once again set off a research upsurge on the Yangtze River law.

River basin legislation is popular in developed countries around the world. Among the existing river basin legal systems, the Tennessee river basin management regulations of the United States are well known. European convention on the protection of the Rhine; According to Japan's river law, the relevant legislation of this part of the river basin has improved the management of the river basin in various countries (regions), and has exerted a great influence on the economy of the river basin, which has a good reference significance for the establishment and formulation of China's Yangtze River law.

## II. CURRENT STATUS OF GLOBAL WATERSHED LEGISLATION

### A. *Status Quo of European Watershed Law Legislation Factors Influencing College Students' Entrepreneurship*

Europe is a special region. Its countries are small in area and lack of resources. However, they develop rapidly and need more frequent international exchanges. Its legal system, in addition to domestic legislation, also includes a large

number of European Union as the main body of all kinds of international conventions. At the same time, due to its geographical location, historical tradition and other reasons, except that Britain is mainly based on the continental law system, the UK has announced its departure from the EU in 2016. In terms of legal principles, the UK has not formally left the EU yet, and it still needs certain procedures to leave the EU. The issues related to watershed legislation in Europe described below will be dominated by countries with civil law systems such as Germany, France and the Netherlands, while relevant issues related to watershed legislation in the UK will not be discussed for the time being [1].

*1) Overview of European watershed law legislation:* Continental European watershed legislation mainly includes three levels: the first level is the overall management of European inland river legal provisions, mainly existing in the European Community treaty on inland river shipping, inland river environment and other provisions; the second level is the individual international treaties related to each river basin. The Rhine River basin and the Danube river basin have their own international conventions, among which the most famous is the Rhine River basin protection convention (Mannheim convention of 1868), which is also the legal system that this paper will focus on. The third level is the domestic inland river legislation, the Netherlands, Germany, France have relevant legislation.

*2) Overview of the Rhine protection convention:* The Rhine River is the "golden waterway" of Europe, originating in Switzerland, passing through seven countries including Italy, Germany and Belgium, and finally entering the Netherlands and emptying into the North Sea near Rotterdam. The Rhine River is one of the most important inland waterways in Europe, and the area covered by the Rhine River is also the most prosperous region in Europe. The legal protection of the Rhine River has been the focus of attention of western European countries since ancient times. With the rise of the industrial revolution in Europe in the mid-18th century, the Rhine River has gradually become the focus of industrial development in Western Europe due to its superior geographical advantages and convenient water transportation channels. In the early 19th century, the modern shipping began to rise, the Rhine River basin through 1815 countries in Vienna to discuss the Rhine River shipping problems, and discuss the establishment of the central committee of the Rhine River, since then the Rhine from each of the countries of single river gradually transformed to countries sharing, win-win European public inland river basin, made a Mannheim convention signed in 1868, namely, the convention on the protection of the Rhine River. The outbreak of the Second World War in the mid-20th century completely broke the prosperity of the Rhine River in the past. The Rhine River was at the center of the war and suffered from the trauma brought by the war, and its surrounding environment and waterway were damaged to varying degrees. Because of the demand of national reconstruction after world war ii, the industry rapid

development, wanton waste water discharge, resulting in the pollution of the Rhine River, the Rhine are European champions league for "river", "European sewage", "toilet" in Europe, such as reputation, since then, the European countries to protect the Rhine, set up to protect international committee of the Rhine River in 1950. In 1986, the Rhine River pollution by highly toxic chemicals in Switzerland once again attracted the attention of European governments. In 1999, Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland and the European Union concluded the new Rhine River protection convention.

Rhine international committee was established in 1950, the Rhine River basin environment greatly improved, the Rhine gradually restore original ecological environment, to become the European famous tourist attraction, the scenery along the way for every year thousands of tourists from all over the world, the Rhine River basin water quality purification degree has more than 95%, far higher than the international standard, the water quality and even parts of straight drinking water standards.

The Rhine River basin experienced three development peaks. The second was the wave of industrial development brought about by the industrial revolution. The third was the rapid development of the tertiary industry after the publication of the new Rhine protection convention in the late 20th century. This shows that the management of the Rhine River basin has played a positive role in the economic development of Western Europe and provided quality legal guarantee for the economic development of Western Europe.

*3) Analysis of the main contents of the Rhine protection convention:* The Rhine protection convention mainly includes three parts: waterway transport, ecological restoration and flood control.

Waterway transport was proposed at the Vienna conference in 1815 and written into the Mannheim convention in 1868, which mainly includes free navigation, free passage and waterway maintenance. Shipping is one of the most primitive ways to use water resources. Therefore, in the early stage of the unified management of the Rhine River, European countries included it into the scope of legal protection and jointly built several canals to enhance the transportation capacity of the Rhine River basin.

Ecological restoration was the main purpose and task of the Rhine international commission established in 1950. Ecological restoration is also one of the main effects of Rhine River management. Highlights include the Nepal convention of 1963 and the 1976 convention on the protection of the Rhine River from chemical pollution. The Rhine protection convention has formulated nine principles for ecological restoration, including the principles of prevention, restoration and sustainable development. One of the main reasons for the effect of environmental protection and ecological restoration on the Rhine River is the mutual restraint mechanism among countries. The supervisory mechanism of the Rhine international commission set up in the Rhine protection convention and its composition mode make the contracting countries willing and active to improve

the water ecology and water environment of the Rhine River. The ecological restoration of the Rhine River protection convention should be studied by all river basins in the world.

Flood control construction is a major addition to the new Rhine protection convention in the late 20th century. The reason for its occurrence is that Rhine floods occurred frequently in the second half of the 20th century. Thus, in 1999, Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland and the European Union concluded the new Rhine protection convention [2]. The flood control of the Rhine River has been incorporated into the management responsibilities of the international commission on the Rhine River. At the same time, long dikes, unified levee standards, the Rhine international commission supervision, jointly build a peaceful Rhine.

### *B. American Watershed Legislation Practice*

The United States is the largest country in the world. It is a global leader in many fields, including economy, politics, military affairs, education, science and technology. The United States is the fourth largest country in the world in land area, with good geographical location, ecological environment, rich natural resources, rapid economic development and close international exchanges. Its legal system belongs to the common law system, which is based on case law and supplemented by enactment law. The American legal system mainly includes two levels: the first level is the United States federal legal system, the second level is the state legal system. This layered approach enables the United States to surrender a large amount of legal autonomy to state courts, making the legal system in the United States relatively more numerous and the application of law in disputes between states more complicated [3].

*1) Overview of American watershed law legislation:* According to the characteristics of the American legal system, the United States adopts a sub-watershed legislative model to unify the same legal system of the relevant matters in the watershed through the states, so as to make the watershed legislation more clear. The watershed legislation in the United States is different from that in Europe, because the watershed legislation in the United States mainly involves domestic areas, and the legislative model adopted by the United States is mainly the watershed legislation alone. For example, the Tennessee River basin authority act, the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint river basin (ACF) act, the Mississippi River flood control act, etc. Among them, the Tennessee River basin authority act has obvious effects and has been studied by countries all over the world. The flood prevention and control in the Mississippi River basin has achieved some results, but it has caused damage to the ecological environment. This paper focuses on the analysis of the Tennessee valley authority act.

*2) Overview of the Tennessee valley authority act:* The Tennessee River is in the southeastern United States. It is the largest tributary of the Ohio River. In 1933, the Tennessee valley authority (TVA) was established under the leadership of Roosevelt under the New Deal. from the 1930

s to establish the Tennessee valley authority by the end of the 20th century, the Tennessee River basin is covered more than 200 million square meters, nearly 5 million residents, living standards have greatly ascend, average GDP growth than the United States, shipping growth over 20 times, urbanization rate rose from less than 40% to more than 95%, agricultural output increased by more than 15 times, at the same time double forest cover, soil loss dropped to 10% of the original, infectious diseases (malaria) basically eliminated. In 60 years, the Tennessee River basin has completed a qualitative leap from the level of comprehensive development and development of the basin, and has become a model of basin management in the United States and even the world [4].

After the 20th century, following the trend of the world and the United States, the Tennessee River basin began to work on environmental protection in the same time as the original basic work. In the early 21st century, the Tennessee River was controversial due to its environmental problems, and its various environmental indicators lagged behind the average level of the United States. The Tennessee valley authority realized that it needed to pay attention to the protection of the environment and the maintenance of ecology in its development. Water quality in the Tennessee River valley is on average in the United States, a sign of the Tennessee River authority's efficiency, according to a new report released Wednesday by the environmental working group (EWG), an independent research group.

*3) Analysis of the main contents of the Tennessee River basin authority act:* Due to the special nature of the Tennessee River valley authority, the content of the Tennessee River valley authority act mainly includes four aspects.

The first aspect is the Tennessee River to administration main body qualifications in the field of private law, due to the nature of the Tennessee valley authority is "legal entity" the qualification of independent entity, with independent management authority, the system of the content of this part belong to the company law, in this part of the Tennessee valley authority act regulations, Tennessee valley authority is a "state-owned enterprises".

The second aspect is the protection of state assets in the Tennessee River basin. One of the original reasons for the establishment of the Tennessee River basin authority was the need to build hydroelectric DAMS and chemical plants in the form of state assets during the New Deal. In the later in the process of the development of the Tennessee River basin hydropower resource utilization in the world the most fully, one of the most reasonable river basin planning, the water and electricity have largely come from the Tennessee River basin, its not only satisfy the valley covered nearly 5 million residents of electricity consumption, also realized to sell electricity at the same time, in this part of the Tennessee valley authority act regulations, Tennessee valley authority is state-owned assets administration.

The third aspect is the public functions of the Tennessee River basin, including environmental protection, ecological

maintenance, flood prevention and other aspects. The main environmental problems of the Tennessee River in the early stage of construction mainly include land degradation, water acidification, ecological imbalance and frequent flood. The Tennessee valley authority addressed land degradation and flooding in the 1970s and acidification and ecological imbalances in the 21st century. In this section the Tennessee River basin authority act provides that the Tennessee River basin authority is the watershed comprehensive development authority.

The fourth area is the regulation of the Tennessee valley authority by congress. Mainly including annual reporting and other obligations, congress required the Tennessee valley authority to assume certain administrative functions and be supervised by it. In this section the Tennessee valley authority act provides that the Tennessee valley authority is a regulated executive branch.

### *C. Overview of the Development of Japanese Watershed Law American Watershed Legislation Practice*

Japan has less land area and less inland rivers, so it can't make laws on different river basins. Therefore, Japan adopts a unified legislation mechanism. Inland river basin, Japan set up the act of rivers, the rivers act all the law is an inland assembly code, including: the distribution of the inland river management, flood prevention, environmental protection, river dredging, shipping specification, development and utilization of water resources, land and resources planning, public utilities and other aspects, the content is very rich. At the same time, in addition to the "river law", Japan also formulated the "river law implementation order" and "river law implementation rules" two laws to refine the content of the "river law" provisions. The legislative model is clear [5].

### *D. Overview of Relevant Legislation in the Amazon Basin*

Located in the north of South America, the Amazon River is the river with the largest flow, basin and most tributaries in the world, and most of its basins are located in Brazil. This paper mainly introduces the legislation on the amazon basin in Brazil. Unlike Japan, Brazil, because of the large area involved in the amazon basin, has adopted a national unification of the basins, but separate legislation, such as decree no. 24643 (Brazilian water code); Decree no. 4613 (relevant provisions of the national water resources commission); Decree no. 1298 (national forest code); Brazilian environment ministry decree no. 303 (environmental certificate of clearance for logging in rural areas of the amazon region), etc. The model adopted is to enact laws when necessary, which is more chaotic, but more in line with the current national needs.

## III. MAIN EXPERIENCE OF GLOBAL WATERSHED LEGISLATION PRACTICE

### *A. Main Experience of the Global Watershed Law Legislative System*

Basin legislation system is the basis of the basin legislation content, one of the world at the present stage

basin legislation mainly includes three kinds of modes: mode 1: basin comprehensive legislation, representative for Europe, the Rhine valley of Tennessee River basin, basin legislation alone is based on river basin as the main body, the river all the summary of the law for the legislative model of a law or code, this legislative model is suitable for the river flows through many countries, the subject of international law, international river basin; A major watershed in China involving a large area, involving complex legal relationships, and involving complex legal activities. Model 2: national inland country code type, on behalf of the state have Japan, inland legislation refers to the code type, adjustment of national domestic all about inland legal relationship, the specification all legal activities related to the inland legislation pattern, such legislative model is suitable for the land area is small, less involved in the inland river basin, the legal relationship is relatively simple, did not have in common with other national or international law subject a basin countries, mainly composed of island. Pattern 3: deputies to the national special legislation, in Brazil, the national legislation, line is set up, all internal waters of the nation's specific legal relationship of legislative model, this model is suitable for the land area is larger, the basin in the inland waters of the legal relationship involved is relatively similar (only the main river basin), but the legal relationship involved is more, a mixed state.

### *B. Main Experience of Legislative Principles of Global Watershed Law*

Global watershed legislation mainly includes the following principles: first, ecological protection principles: Ecological protection has attracted worldwide attention since the beginning of the 21st century. Water resources protection, water environment protection is one of the important contents of ecological protection, is one of the most important core contents of watershed legislation. Second, principle of waterway unification: the unification of shipping lanes was proposed by western countries in the late industrial revolution to guarantee shipping, mainly to ensure that shipping lanes could allow ships of a certain standard and tonnage to pass. The principle of free navigation is mainly aimed at transnational river basins. Its main intention is that ships from countries through which the river basin flows can sail freely within the river basin, and the governments of countries through which the river basin flows cannot obstruct or impose passage and management fees. The principle of sustainable development is similar to the principle of ecological protection. The principle of comprehensive utilization was first put forward by the Tennessee River valley in the United States and applied appropriately as a watershed legislation principle. Its main purpose is comprehensive utilization of water resources, reasonable development and overall planning.

### *C. Main Experience of Interregional Rights Treatment in Global Watershed Law*

Interregional rights and interests treatment mainly includes two levels: the first level refers to the rights and interests treatment between the subjects at the same level flowing through the river basin, and the second level is the

rights and interests treatment between the state and the prefectural governments.

The first level represents the river basin for the Rhine. The Rhine River basin in the form of legislation to take is to set up the convention, by setting up the ac, respectively, chaired by a representative of the national committee, in the form of balance between the rights and interests of allocation problem, most important country for watershed management at the same time, the downstream countries, set up the secretary in the ac, as by the country's personnel, in order to ensure the rights and interests of the country.

The second level is represented by the Tennessee River. The Tennessee River basin, mainly involving the Tennessee River administration and the rights and interests of coordination between the United States congress, America's state-owned enterprises and government agencies to two properties and some modes, on the one hand, emphasizes the Tennessee River administration on the independent control of the Tennessee River valley, on the one hand, congress will be in the administration of the Tennessee River regulation.

#### IV. COUNTERMEASURES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR PROMOTING THE LEGISLATION OF YANGTZE RIVER LAW BY DRAWING LESSONS FROM GLOBAL EXPERIENCE

According to the relevant experience of global watershed legislation and the current research situation of Chinese scholars, this paper believes that the legislation mode of Yangtze River law can be adopted for China's Yangtze River basin. The Yangtze River law, which was proposed in China around the 19th century, triggered two waves in the late 20th century and early 21st century respectively, and around 2015. Different from the studies of scholars at the present stage, this paper believes that the coverage area of the Yangtze River law should not only be the Yangtze River basin, but also be extended to the whole Yangtze River economic belt, and the unified management of the Yangtze River law should be used to bring more substantial, stable and rapid development to the Yangtze River economic belt [6].

The Yangtze River and the Yellow River are the longest two rivers in China. The Yangtze River is the only navigable river basin in China all year round. The concept of the Yangtze River economic belt was written into the national plan in 2016, once again pushing the legislation of the Yangtze River basin to the forefront. According to our analysis above, the Yangtze River basin has the characteristics of wide basin coverage and relatively independent river system, and the Yangtze River also has the characteristics of legal relations and rich legal activities. In conclusion, this paper believes that it is more suitable to use separate legislation for the Yangtze River basin and the Yangtze River economic belt.

However, the current legislation mode of Inland River in China is relatively chaotic. But at the same time, there are also individual legislations for river basins. For example, the regulation on the management of Tai Lake basin is only a management regulation, but it is also an example of the application of separate legislation for river basins in China

[7]. Different from the characteristics of Tai Lake, the Yangtze River economic belt is more qualified for the separate legislation of the Yangtze River basin. In this paper, the state should establish a watershed code of the Yangtze River law to manage all legal relations of the Yangtze River economic belt.

#### A. *Main Principles to Be Followed in the Legislation of China's Yangtze River Law*

This paper holds that the legislative principles of Yangtze River law should include the following contents:

1) *Unified management principles*: Water resources are not infinite, and its oil resources, mineral resources is limited, how to reasonable use of water resources this paper holds that the rational use of water resources is the key to unified management, unified planning, the provinces have their own interests demand, countries need to set up a unified administration for unified management of the Yangtze River basin development and management [8]. At present, China has set up the Yangtze River water resources committee, but this paper believes that the power of the Yangtze River water resources committee has not reached the level of unified management of the Yangtze River basin and the Yangtze River economic belt. China's Yangtze River law should incorporate unified management into the basic principles.

2) *Ecological protection principles*: The principle of ecological protection is sustainable development. The whole world is advocating environmental protection and ecological balance. Ecology has become an important issue of social concern. The Yangtze River is an important water source in China, which can solve the water problem of a large number of people in China.

3) *Economic encouragement principle*: Legislation on the Yangtze River economic belt "the Yangtze River law" needs to pay attention to the role of legislation in promoting the economy. As an important economic region in China, the Yangtze River economic belt bears part of the task of economic transformation in China. To encourage economic development is crucial for the Yangtze River economic belt. Economic development determines the superstructure. Only when the economic development is smooth can the legal system be carried out smoothly.

4) *Economic driving principle*: Different from other river basins, the Yangtze River economic belt covered by the Yangtze River basin in China contains regions with extremely unbalanced development. Shanghai, a city in the lower reaches, is developing rapidly and is the world's first-class city, while Qinghai and other cities in the upper reaches are facing development difficulties. The Yangtze River basin has a strong transport capacity. It is of vital importance to reasonably allocate market functions through transport channels and in combination with the characteristics of various regions to transport products from inland cities to port cities through the Yangtze River

channel for export to obtain higher economic benefits. At the same time, coastal cities also need to communicate and cooperate with each other through the advantaged transportation channels of the Yangtze River, so as to realize complementary industries and realize the overall construction of the Yangtze River economic belt in a real sense.

5) *Principles of national supervision:* The implementation of the Yangtze River law needs judicial supervision. The establishment of the Yangtze River law will not only be a private law, but also contain the contents of public law. While the judicial supervision of the private law and the public law, the national government also needs to supervise the Yangtze River water resources committee, the management subject of the Yangtze River law.

#### *B. Main Contents of the Legislation of China's Yangtze River Law*

This paper holds that the Yangtze River law should include the following chapters:

1) *General provisions:* The general provisions mainly stipulate the legislative purposes, legislative principles, legislative system, legal subject, scope of application, management mechanism and other contents. The Yangtze River law will be a pioneering watershed legislation in China, and its purpose and principles will enlighten the future watershed legislation [9]. "The Yangtze law" is different from common law, which includes a private law, two kinds of attributes, 26 in the Yangtze River law needs to set forth the management mechanism of the Yangtze River water resources commission, gives its rights and obligations, only the specification of the Yangtze River water resources commission, in order to better the management of the Yangtze River, the planning of the Yangtze River economic belt economy construction.

2) *Ownership and water rights:* Water and river course are the main legal objects in the Yangtze River law, regulating the ownership of river course and water right. Ownership includes four rights: possession, use, profit and disposal. These four rights need to be stipulated separately in the Yangtze River law. This part shall include water drawing license issued by water administrative department, and comprehensively standardize water right, water resource ownership and river course ownership.

3) *Comprehensive utilization of water resources:* One of the basic contents of watershed is water, and the comprehensive utilization of water resources is the key to watershed management. In the chapter of comprehensive utilization of water resources, it is necessary to stipulate the utilization scope, utilization mode and utilization standard of water resources. The Yangtze River water resources committee needs to manage the water resources of the whole Yangtze River basin, allocate water resources reasonably and regulate the utilization mode of water resources.

4) *Channel management:* Shipping is one of the main functions of the Yangtze River. This chapter will stipulate waterway standard, waterway standard, waterway classification management and other contents. To ensure the smooth passage, the smooth shipping of the Yangtze River.

5) *Water engineering construction and management:* Water engineering is a part of the utilization of water resources. This paper believes that the reasons for the need for separate chapters are as follows. On the other hand, the construction process of water engineering may cause environmental pollution, safety accidents and other problems, so the construction process of water engineering needs to be standardized. 16

6) *Water ecology and water environment protection:* The setting of this chapter is one of the necessary chapters in watershed legislation. The protection of ecology and environment is one of the necessary conditions for sustainable development of watershed. This chapter will protect animals and plants; Riverbank protection; Soil and water conservation; River bed cleaning and other content to regulate.

7) *Prevention and control of water pollution:* In addition to protecting the ecological environment from the source, it is also necessary to prevent and control water pollution, which includes "prevention" and "treatment". The "prevention" part includes the discharge permit system, sewage outlet setting and other contents; the part that "cure" includes the content such as compensation of responsibility system of management department, pollution responsibility, pollution damage.

8) *Economic and trade management of the Yangtze River economic belt:* One of the important purposes of the Yangtze River law is to promote economic development. This chapter specially sets up the chapter on economic and trade management of the Yangtze River economic belt, which is one of the innovative contents. Its main content includes, shipping economy and trade related matters, economic industry planning and management.

9) *Water dispute settlement:* There will be disputes in the implementation of the law, so it is necessary to set up a separate chapter to adjust. Water disputes include civil disputes and administrative disputes, which need to be regulated separately in this chapter. It can include mediation, arbitration, litigation and other solutions.

10) *Water liability compensation:* "Law of water activity, hard to avoid can produce certain damage responsibility, compensation mechanism for provisions of responsibility is more important, including individual to individual, the individual to the collective, individual to river basin, the collective to the individual, the collective to the collective, the collective the basin, a total of six categories, this chapter, the need for this a few different categories of damage liability set up different compensation mechanism, to better protect the rights of the parties.

11) *Supplementary provisions*: The supplementary provisions are one of the necessary chapters of every law, which mainly stipulate the time of execution of the law and other contents.

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of global watershed legislation, this paper draws some experience and lessons. Combined with the characteristics of the Yangtze River economic belt and the Yangtze River basin, this paper believes that watershed legislation alone is more suitable for the Yangtze River economic belt and the Yangtze River basin. This article thinks that the Yangtze River law can establish five principles of national supervision such as unified management principle, principles of ecological protection, principles of economic encouragement, and principle of economic driving; the Yangtze River law can be divided into: general provisions, ownership and water rights, comprehensive utilization of water resources, waterway management, water engineering construction and management, water ecology and water environment protection, prevention and control of water pollution, economic and trade management of Yangtze River economic belt, water dispute settlement water liability compensation, and The supplementary provisions contain eleven chapters.

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