

Annual Report
of
Korea Water Resources Corporation (KOWACO)
2005
(Korea)

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1.1.1 Organization Name

Korea Water Resources Corporation (KOWACO)

1.1.2. Objectives

The Korea Water Resources Corporation (KOWACO) is a state-run agency engaged in the construction, operation and management of Dams, Reservoirs, Water Supply Networks and Hydro-Power Facilities. It supplies water and electricity to municipal authorities and to private companies. KOWACO not only provides industrial and residential development services but specializes in water related services including provision of water resources information to public sector.

1.1.3. History

KOWACO was founded in 1967 as a specialized water resources management corporation. It is responsible for providing public with high quality water at low costs, supplying related water services and responding quickly to the various demands of clients. As the main impetus for water resources development and management in Korea, KOWACO is proud of its contribution to the nation's economic development and better quality of life being enjoyed by publics.

1.1.4. Organization

President of KOWACO is Dr. Kyul-Ho Kwak.

KOWACO consists of headquarter, four regional bureaus, 38 site offices and research and training center.

Total employee is 3,850 personnels in April 2004.

1.1.5. Financial

KOWACO's finances are from the central government, local government, national Industrial banks, and beneficiary shares of water users. KOWACO receives government funds in the form public supports. The scale of the budget of KOWACO is about 5,710 billion won (\$5.19; \$1 U.S. = 1100 won) in 2004.

1.1.6. Projects

KOWACO is undertaking the following projects based on the Water Resources Development Basic Plan.

- (1) Construction of multipurpose dams for flood prevention and water supply, estuary barrages, and Navigation canals.
- (2) Development of industrial complexes.
- (3) Disaster prevention works of concerning (1) or (2) facilities.
- (4) Operation of accompanying (1), (2), or (3).

1.1.7. Installing Law or the articles of association

KOWACO was established under the Ministry of Construction & Transportation, Korean Government.

1.1.8. Related Legal System

The legal system has been promoted with the intensive and integrated water resources management. Related Laws had been consolidated by late 1960s with the rapid economic growth and urbanization, and laws on environmental issues and ecological conservation have been developed since 1970s.

- (1) Basic Law
The water resources management Law
- (2) Water Use & Supply
 - 1) Water Resources Development & Management Law
 - 2) Specified Multipurpose Dam Operation Law
 - 3) Sustainable Water Resources Development Law
 - 4) Electric Power Development Promotion Law
 - 5) Municipal Water Supply Law
 - 6) Industrial Water Supply Law
- (3) Environment
 - 1) Basic Environmental Law
 - 2) Nature Conservation Law
 - 3) Water Pollution Prevention Law
 - 4) Industrial Water Law
- (4) Disaster Prevention and Land Conservation
 - 1) Disaster Prevention Basic Law
 - 2) Flood Control Law
 - 3) Environmental Protection Law

1.2. NARBO Activities

KOWACO carried out the following activities in 2004:

- (1) KOWACO organized the 3rd NARBO Training Workshop on “Technology for Integrated Water Resources Management – River Basin Approach” from November 14 to 18, 2005 in Daejeon, Korea.
- (3) KOWACO conducted the Twinning Program with Indonesian NARBO, PJT I and PJT II.

1.3. Topics

- (1) Typhoon
None of the 23 typhoons occurred in 2005 directly passed the Korean peninsula. However, the typhoon "Nabi" passed the East sea and poured 164~351 mm of rain in the eastern part of Korea.
- (2) Rain
The national average annual rainfall was 1,282 mm similar to the normal average value of 1,310 mm. The Summer Monsoon started on June 25th and ends on July 18th which is 9 days shorter than that in the past. The rainfall amount showed great regional variability ranging from 108.1 to 496.5mm.
- (3) Flood
The rainfall during flood season was 63% of the total annual precipitation whereas the streamflow during the same period was 73% of the total annual streamflow, which means there was increased intensity of rain storm.