

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS and SELECTED TIME SERIES

Water resources: Year 1995

last update: June 2007

	Precipitation (1)	Actual evapotranspir ation (2)	Internal flow (3) = (1) - (2)	Actual external inflow of surface and ground waters (4)	Total renewable fresh water resources (5) = (3) + (4)	Renewable freshwater resources per capita
	<i>mio m³</i>	<i>mio m³</i>	<i>mio m³</i>	<i>mio m³</i>	<i>mio m³</i>	<i>m³/person</i>
Albania	40 311	...	...	...	...	...
Algeria	90 270	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	511 ¹	172	339	0	339	...
Armenia	16 152	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	36 295	26 357	9 938	19 792	29 730	3 817
Barbados	573	573	...	...	...	...
Belarus	127 259	98 195	29 064	22 700 ²	51 764	5 049
Belgium	28 496	15 730	12 766	9 584	22 350	2 205
Botswana	239	...	...	6 047 ³	...	...
British Virgin Islands	152	...	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	17 211	10 719 ⁴	...	...	...	...
Burkina Faso	700	2 053	...	...	...	...
Chile	971 392	195 957	775 435	...	...	...
China, Hong Kong SAR	3 024	1 028	1 997	...	...	...
China, Macao SAR	44	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	164 789	...	...	0	...	...
Cyprus	1 551	1 241	310	0	310	417
Czech Republic	61 514	43 950	17 564	645	18 209	1 763
Denmark	33 939	23 831	10 108	...	...	...
Dominica	...	...	...	0	...	...
Dominican Republic	62 114	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	55 671	...	...
Estonia	29 868	16 994	12 874	9 769	22 643	15 659
Finland	223 000	118 000	105 000	...	109 000	21 340
France	553 658	297 751	255 907	...	...	...
Gambia	8 586	12 959	- 4 373 ⁵	6 255	1 882	1 688
Georgia	60 058	25 005	35 063	...	...	...
Germany	309 000	170 000	139 000	88 000	222 000	2 719
Hungary	64 300	59 300	5 000	118 000	123 000	12 042
Ireland	89 023	34 622	54 401	1 309	47 546	13 175
Israel	8 000	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	8 524 ⁶	7 779 ⁶	745 ⁶	...	...	...
Kuwait	156	12	143	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	...	9 246	...	27 723	...	...
Latvia	46 117	26 033	20 084	19 072	39 156	15 678
Lithuania	46 162	28 594	17 568	8 481	26 049	7 310
Luxembourg	2 234	1 273	961	768	1 729	4 268
Maldives	422	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	149	94	55	0	55	146

Mauritius	4 094	1 228	2 866	0	2 866	2 548
Monaco	1	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	262 500	205 370	57 130	0	57 130	2 129
Netherlands	29 810	22 190	7 620	101 630	109 250	7 067
Panama	215 991	84 466	131 525	...	...	...
Paraguay	517 728	437 657	80 071	...	...	...
Poland	205 054	150 667	54 387	7 213	61 600	1 596
Portugal	83 396	...	...	...	...	...
Republic of Moldova	18 821	...	650	10 000	10 650	2 455
Romania	147 000	112 224	34 776	2 492	37 268	1 643
Serbia	57 020 ⁷	47 950 ⁷	9 070 ⁷	173 644 ⁷	182 714 ⁷	17 322 ⁷
Singapore	1 797	850	947	0	947	272
Slovakia	40 637	27 840	12 797	74 711	87 508	16 315
Slovenia	23 788	15 199	8 589	11 619	20 208	10 155
Spain	261 536	188 083	73 454	0	73 454	1 839
Sweden	298 330	131 000	167 330	...	167 330 ⁸	18 957 ⁸
Switzerland	73 560	25 768	47 792	15 608	63 401	8 907
Syrian Arab Republic	43 291	36 385	6 906	15 779	22 685	1 554
The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	22 664	...	...	718 ⁹	...	...
Tunisia	24 240	21 432	2 808	...	2 808 ⁸	314
United Kingdom	258 555	127 522	160 067	2 560	162 627	2 819
Venezuela	1 520 643	879 408	641 235	...	...	...
Yemen	...	...	2 500 ¹⁰	0	2 500 ¹⁰	165
Zimbabwe	163 650	12 260	151 390	2 500	153 890	13 118

Sources:

UNSD/UNEP 2001, 2004 and 2006 questionnaires on Environment statistics, Water section
 OECD/Eurostat 2004 questionnaire on Environment statistics, Water section

Footnotes:

- 1 Data refer to average of 3 meteorological stations.
- 2 Data only includes surface water. Groundwater is excluded.
- 3 Data refer to Inflow from Namibia and Zimbabwe.
- 4 Data are "Evaporation" and Not "Actual Evapotranspiration".
- 5 The numbers are negative because evapotranspiration covers both waters from precipitations and external inflow of waters. Whereas precipitations covers waters from rains that fall within the National territory.
- 6 Winter (rainy season).
- 7 Data refer to the Republic of Serbia without the territory of Kosovo Province.
- 8 As annual inflow is not available for separate years, 'Total resources' are calculated as 'precipitation - evapotranspiration'.
- 9 Excluding groundwaters.
- 10 Total renewable freshwater (2,500 million m³) consists of 1,500 million m³ of surface water and 1,000 million m³ aquifer.

Definitions & Technical notes:

Precipitation refers to the total volume of atmospheric wet deposition (rain, snow, hail, dew, etc) falling on the territory of the country over one year, in millions of cubic metres.

Actual evapotranspiration is the total actual volume of evaporation from the ground, wetlands and natural water bodies and transpiration of plants. According the definition of this concept in Hydrology, the evapotranspiration generated by all human interventions is excluded, except unirrigated agriculture and forestry.

Internal flow is the total volume of river run-off and ground water generated in natural conditions, exclusively by precipitation within the country. The internal flow is equal to precipitation less actual evapotranspiration and can be calculated or measured.

Actual external inflow of surface and ground waters refers to the total volume of actual flow of rivers and groundwater, coming from neighbouring countries.

Total renewable fresh water resources = Internal flow + Actual external inflow of surface and groundwaters.

Data Quality:

Countrywide precipitation is usually calculated on the basis of measurements at a selected number of measuring stations within the country. Data is considered to be fairly reliable.

Internal flow is the fresh water generated in the country and is usually calculated by subtracting natural evapotranspiration from precipitation.

The reliability of the data depends essentially on the estimation method for evapotranspiration.

For most countries, actual external inflow of surface and ground water contains only the surface water flow, since ground water flows are often not well known. Surface water flows of inflowing rivers should be measured at the border. Dry countries in particular, tend to have reliable data.