

## ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS and SELECTED TIME SERIES

### Water resources: latest year

last update: June 2007

	<i>latest year available</i>	<b>Precipitation (1)</b>	<b>Actual evapotransp iration (2)</b>	<b>Internal flow (3) = (1) - (2)</b>	<b>Actual external inflow of surface and ground waters (4)</b>	<b>Total renewable fresh water resources (5) = (3) + (4)</b>	<b>Renewable freshwater resources per capita</b>
		<i>mio m<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>mio m<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>mio m<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>mio m<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>mio m<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>m<sup>3</sup>/person</i>
Albania	2005	42 840	...	...	...	...	...
Algeria	2002	37 317	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	2005	530	154	376	...	...	...
Armenia	2005	18 714	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	2005	35 252	25 428	9 824	19 566	29 391	3 494
Belarus	2004	145 720	87 763	57 957	23 100 <sup>1</sup>	81 057	8 262
Belize	2005	49 017	36 045	12 972	...	12 972 <sup>6</sup>	48 091
Bermuda	2005	7	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia	2005	0	...	...	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	2005	163	...	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	2003	15 518	11 644 <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...	...
Burkina Faso	2002	656	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	2002	1 306 221	299 354	1 006 867	...	...	...
China	2004	5 687 600	3 274 600	2 413 000	17 900	2 430 900	1 859
China, Hong Kong SAR	2005	3 530	1 176	2 354	...	...	...
China, Macao SAR	2005	49	...	...	...	...	...
Colombia	2005	2 860 000	800 000	2 060 000	0	2 060 000	45 175
Cuba	2005	160 396	...	...	0	...	...
Czech Republic	2001	63 960	48 393	15 567	617	16 184	1 578
Dominica	2005	...	...	...	0	...	...
Dominican Republic	2005	84 177	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	2001	34 665	19 829	14 836	8 384	23 220	17 166
Finland	2001	217 000	130 000	87 000	3 500	102 000	19 662
Gambia	2005	11 223	11 982	- 759 <sup>3</sup>	7 285	6 526	4 302
	2004	85 085	37 816	47 225	...	...	...
Guatemala	2002	...	...	...	36 822	...	...
Guinea	2005	491 720	...	...	...	...	...
India	2005	4 000 000	...	...	...	1 123 000	1 018
Indonesia	2004	1 904 <sup>4</sup>	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	2001	71 617	30 432	41 185	990	35 961	9 304
Israel	2005	5 700	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	2005	21 080	10 051	11 029	0	11 029	4 161
Jordan	2004	6 951	6 551	401	780	1 180	212
Kuwait	2005	188	11	177	...	...	...
Latvia	2001	50 702	30 492	20 210	17 620	37 830	16 093
Lebanon	2005	...	...	...	...	2 600	727

Lithuania	2001	50 302	31 894	18 408	6 813	25 213	7 236
Malta	2001	104	66	38	0	38	98
Mauritius	2005	4 801	1 440	3 361	0	3 361	2 700
Monaco	2002	2	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2001	35 710	21 830	13 880	104 670	118 550	7 417
Panama	2005	209 087	84 247	124 840	...	...	...
Paraguay	2005	545 852	397 612	148 240	...	...	...
Poland	2001	232 444	171 281	61 163	8 964	70 127	1 814
Portugal	2001	91 250	...	...	...	...	...
Republic of Moldova	2004	18 753	...	700	9 700	10 400	2 466
Romania	2001	170 000	134 940	35 060	3 282	38 342	1 709
Serbia	2004	60 740 <sup>5</sup>	48 769 <sup>5</sup>	11 971 <sup>5</sup>	163 340 <sup>5</sup>	175 311 <sup>5</sup>	16 681 <sup>5</sup>
Singapore	2005	1 810	950	860	0	860	199
Slovakia	2001	41 421	28 160	13 261	76 830	90 844	16 841
Slovenia	2001	19 976	16 001	3 975	...	...	...
Sweden	2001	326 700	139 000	187 700	...	187 700 <sup>6</sup>	21 184
Switzerland	2001	80 835	27 303	53 532	10 989	64 521	8 995
Syrian Arab Republic	2003	54 978	46 217	8 761	15 779	24 540	1 379
The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	2004	22 797	...	...	853 <sup>7</sup>	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	2005	12 084	8 016	4 068	0	4 068	3 117
Tunisia	2004	39 156	34 620	4 536	...	4 536 <sup>6</sup>	454
Turkey	2001	501 000	273 600	227 400	6 900	234 300	3 381
United Kingdom	2001	240 261	130 647	158 274	1 913	160 187	2 721
Venezuela	2005	1 557 285	934 371	622 914	...	...	...
Yemen	2005	...	...	...	0	...	...
Zimbabwe	2005	206 712	12 260	194 452	2 451	196 903	15 135

*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 only includes surface water. Groundwater is excluded.
- 2 Data are "Evaporation" and Not "Actual Evapotranspiration".
- 3 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.
- 4 Data for Jakarta City only.
- 5 Data refer to the Republic of Serbia without the territory of Kosovo Province.
- 6 As annual inflow is not available for separate years, 'Total resources' are calculated as 'precipitation - evapotranspiration'.
- 7 Excluding groundwaters.

**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.