



Computation of long-term annual renewable water resources (RWR) by country (in km<sup>3</sup>/year, average)

## Australia

| Internal RWR                                    |             |   |
|---|-------------|---|
| Precipitation (mm/year)                         | [1] 534 (a) |   |
| Area of the country (1000 ha)                   | [2] 774 122 |   |
| Precipitation (km <sup>3</sup> /year)           | [3] 4 134   | $=([1]/1000000) \times ([2] \times 10)$     |
| Surface water: produced internally              | [4] 440     |   |
| Groundwater: produced internally                | [5] 72      |   |
| Overlap between surface water and groundwater   | [6] 20 (b)  |   |
| <b>Total internal renewable water resources</b> | [7] 492     | $=[4]+[5]-[6]$ (c)                          |
| External RWR                                    |             |   |
|   | Total       | Accounted                                   |
| <u>Surface water</u>                            |             |   |
| Surface water entering the country              | 0           |   |
| Inflow not submitted to treaties                |             | [8] 0                                       |
| Inflow submitted to treaties                    |             | 0   |
| Inflow secured through treaties                 |             | [9] 0                                       |
| Flow in border rivers                           | 0           | [10] 0                                      |
| Accounted inflow                                |             | [11] 0 $=[8]+[9]+[10]$                      |
| Surface water leaving the country               | 0           |   |
| Outflow not submitted to treaties               |             | 0   |
| Outflow submitted to treaties                   |             | 0   |
| Outflow secured through treaties                |             | [12] 0                                      |
| Total external renewable surface water          |             | [13] 0 $=[11]-[12]$                         |
| <u>Groundwater</u>                              |             |   |
| Groundwater entering the country                | 0           | [14] 0                                      |
| Groundwater leaving the country                 | 0           | 0   |
| <b>Total external renewable water resources</b> |             | [15] 0 $=[13]+[14]$                         |
| Total RWR                                       |             |   |
| Surface water                                   | [16] 440    | $=[4]+[13]$                                 |
| Groundwater                                     | [17] 72     | $=[5]+[14]$                                 |
| Overlap between surface water and groundwater   | [6] 20 (b)  |   |
| <b>Total renewable water resources</b>          | [18] 492    | $=[16]+[17]-[6]$ (d)                        |
| Dependency ratio (%)                            | [19] 0      | $=100 \times ([11]+[14]) / ([11]+[14]+[7])$ |

Metadata:

- (a) OECD gives a value of 469 mm (Source: OECD. 2014. Water: Freshwater abstractions. OECD Environment Statistics (database).<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00602-en>. Accessed on 20/01/2015)
- (b) Approximately. Overlap< than 50% of groundwater (GW) recharge; a small part of the GW is drained. This estimation take into account a GW flow of 23.5 km<sup>3</sup>/yr to the sea (Zektser 1983) and GW recharge to deep aquifer or aquifer in blind basin.
- (c) OECD gives a value of 387 km<sup>3</sup> (Source: OECD. 2014. Water: Freshwater abstractions. OECD Environment Statistics (database).<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00602-en>. Accessed on 20/01/2015)
- (d) OECD gives a value of 387 km<sup>3</sup> (Source: OECD. 2014. Water: Freshwater abstractions. OECD Environment Statistics (database).<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00602-en>. Accessed on 20/01/2015)