Computation of long-term annual renewable water resources (RWR) by country (in km³/year, average)

Bangladesh

Internal RWR

Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	2 666	
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	14 763	
Precipitation (km³/year)	[3]	393.6	=([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	83.91	
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	21.09	
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	0	(a)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	105	=[4]+[5]-[6]

External RWR

		Total	Accounted	
Surface water				
Surface water entering the country		1 122	(b)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties	[8]		1 122	
Inflow submitted to treaties			0	
Inflow secured through treaties	[9]		0	(c)
Flow in border rivers	[10]	0	0	
Accounted inflow	[11]		1 122	=[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country		0.057		
Outflow not submitted to treaties			0.057	
Outflow submitted to treaties			0	
Outflow secured through treaties	[12]		0	
Total external renewable surface water	[13]		1 122	=[11]-[12]
Groundwater				
Groundwater entering the country	[14]	0.032	0.032	
Groundwater leaving the country		0.032	0.032	
Total external renewable water resources	[15]		1 122	=[13]+[14]

Total RWR

Surface water	[16]	1 206	=[4]+[13]
Groundwater	[17]	21.12	=[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	0	(a)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	1 227	=[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	91.44	=100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:
(a) Overlap between surface water and groundwater is considered negligible.
(b) Inflows from India: Ganges (525.02), Brahmaputra (537.24), Meghna/Barak (48.36), Others outside GBM to Chittagong (11)
(c) A treaty was signed in December 1996 with India under which Bangladesh is ensured a fair share of the flow reaching the Farraka dam during the dry season.