



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

Israel

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	435
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	2 207
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	9.6 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	0.25
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	0.5
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	0 (a)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	0.75 =([4]+[5]-[6])
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	0.305 (b)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 0.305
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 0.305 =([8]+[9]+[10])
Surface water leaving the country	0.015 (c)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		0.015
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 0.305 =([11]-[12])
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0.725 (d)	[14] 0.725
Groundwater leaving the country	0.025	0.025 (e)
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 1.03 =([13]+[14])
Total RWR		
Surface water		[16] 0.555 =([4]+[13])
Groundwater		[17] 1.225 =([5]+[14])
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		[6] 0 (a)
Total renewable water resources		[18] 1.78 =([16]+[17]-[6])
Dependency ratio (%)		[19] 57.87 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

- (a) The overlap between surface water and groundwater is negligible.
 (b) From Lebanon 0.16 (of which 0.138 from Hasbani); from the Syrian Arab Republic 0.125 (Golan); from West Bank 0.02
 (c) To Gaza 0.015
 (d) From the Syrian Arab Republic (into Dan spring) 0.25; from West Bank 0.325; from Lebanon 0.150 (Hulah Lake)
 (e) To Gaza 0.025