



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

Cambodia

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 904
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	18 104
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	344.7 = $\frac{[1]}{1000000} \times [2] \times 10$
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	116 (a)
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	17.6
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	13 (b)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	120.6 = $[4]+[5]-[6]$
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	355.5 (c)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 355.5
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 355.5 = $[8]+[9]+[10]$
Surface water leaving the country	471.5 (d)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		471.5
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 355.5 = $[11]-[12]$
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 355.5 = $[13]+[14]$
Total RWR		
Surface water		[16] 471.5 = $[4]+[13]$
Groundwater		[17] 17.6 = $[5]+[14]$
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		[6] 13 (b)
Total renewable water resources		[18] 476.1 = $[16]+[17]-[6]$
Dependency ratio (%)		[19] 74.67 = $100 \times \frac{[11]+[14]}{[11]+[14]+[7]}$

Metadata:

- (a) Deduced by subtraction between outflow (471.51 to Vietnam) and external inflow (324.45 from Laos, 1.19 from Thailand, 29.9 from Vietnam)
 (b) Overlap between surface water and groundwater is less than 100% of groundwater recharge; most of the groundwater is drained by the rivers (equivalent to the low flow of water courses). Some groundwater escapes and flows out into the sea.
 (c) Inflows: 324.45 from Mekong, 29.9 from Vietnam, 1.19 from Thailand
 (d) Outflows are to Vietnam: Mekong 470.1 and Dong Nai 1.41