



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

Republic of Korea

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 274
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	10 034
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	127.8 = $\frac{([1]/1000000) \times ([2] \times 10)}$
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	62.25 (a)
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	13.3
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	10.7 (b)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	64.85 = $[4]+[5]-[6]$
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	4.85 (c)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 4.85
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 4.85 = $[8]+[9]+[10]$
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] 4.85 = $[11]-[12]$
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 4.85 = $[13]+[14]$
Total RWR		
Surface water	[16]	67.1 = $[4]+[13]$
Groundwater	[17]	13.3 = $[5]+[14]$
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	10.7 (b)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	69.7 = $[16]+[17]-[6]$
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	6.958 = $\frac{100 \times ([11]+[14])}{([11]+[14]+[7])}$

Metadata:

- (a) Estimated as the total river discharge (67.1) minus inflow from DPR Korea (4.85)
 (b) Overlap between surface and groundwater equals nearly 100 % as most of the groundwater is drained by the rivers.
 (c) Estimated as 25% of the flow of Han River (part of the catchment basin in Korea DPR)