



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

Libya

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	56
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	175 954
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	98.53 = $\frac{[1]}{1000000} \times [2] \times 10$
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	0.2
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	0.6
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	0.1 (a)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	0.7 = $[4]+[5]-[6]$
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	0.7	0.7
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 0 = $[13]+[14]$
Total RWR		
Surface water	[16]	0.2 = $[4]+[13]$
Groundwater	[17]	0.6 = $[5]+[14]$
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	0.1 (a)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	0.7 = $[16]+[17]-[6]$
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	0 = $\frac{100 \times ([11]+[14])}{([11]+[14]+[7])}$

Metadata:

(a) Overlap is negligible; Libya is a very arid country and nearly half of the water comes from infiltration of runoff; there are no rivers, most of the groundwater escapes and flows out into the sea or into a closed basin.