



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

Myanmar

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	2 091
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	67 659
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	1 415 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	992.1
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	453.7
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	443 (a)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	1 003 =[4]+[5]-[6]
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	128.2 (b)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 128.2
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	73.6	[10] 36.8 (c)
Accounted inflow		[11] 165 =[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	17.6 (d)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		17.6
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 165 =[11]-[12]
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country		
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 165 =[13]+[14]
Total RWR		
Surface water		[16] 1 157 =[4]+[13]
Groundwater		[17] 453.7 =[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		[6] 443 (a)
Total renewable water resources		[18] 1 168 =[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)		[19] 14.13 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

(a) Overlap between surface water and groundwater slightly less than 100% of groundwater recharge. Most of the groundwater is drained by the rivers and becomes the low flow of water courses. Some groundwater flows out into the sea.

(b) Inflow: from India: 20; from China: 68.74 (Nu to Salween) and 31.29 (rivers in West Yunan); from Thailand: 8.156. Total: 128.186.

(c) Half of the total flow of the border river.

(d) Outflow: Contribution of Myanmar to Mekong, which then flows to Lao People's Democratic Republic (17.6).