



Computation of long-term annual renewable water resources (RWR) by country (in km<sup>3</sup>/year, average)

## Mongolia

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	241
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	156 412
Precipitation (km <sup>3</sup> /year)	[3]	377 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	32.7
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	6.1
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	4 (a)
<b>Total internal renewable water resources</b>	[7]	34.8 =([4]+[5]-[6])
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	[b]	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	[c]	26.4
Outflow not submitted to treaties		26.4
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	0
<b>Total external renewable water resources</b>		[15] 0 =([13]+[14])
Total RWR		
Surface water	[16]	32.7 =([4]+[13])
Groundwater	[17]	6.1 =([5]+[14])
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	4 (a)
<b>Total renewable water resources</b>	[18]	34.8 =([16]+[17]-[6])
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	0 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

- (a) Overlap between surface water and groundwater is less than 100% of groundwater recharge; most of the groundwater is drained by the rivers and becomes the low flow of water courses. It is an arid climate and there are endoreic basins.  
 (b) No rivers  
 (c) Surface outflow: 25 -->Russian Fed. (Yenisey) + minor tributaries to China (1.401)