



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

Netherlands

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	778
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	4 154
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	32.32 = $\frac{[1]}{1000000} \times ([2] \times 10)$
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	11
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	4.5
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	4.5 (a)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	11 = $[4] + [5] - [6]$ (b)
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	80 (c)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 80
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 80 = $[8] + [9] + [10]$
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] 80 = $[11] - [12]$
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 80 = $[13] + [14]$
Total RWR		
Surface water	[16]	91 = $[4] + [13]$
Groundwater	[17]	4.5 = $[5] + [14]$
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	4.5 (a)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	91 = $[16] + [17] - [6]$
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	87.91 = $\frac{100 \times ([11] + [14])}{([11] + [14] + [7])}$

Metadata:

- (a) Overlap is 100% of groundwater recharge. Most the groundwater is drained by the rivers and becomes the low flow of water courses. In the Netherlands the distinction between surface water and groundwater is very artificial.
 (b) EUROSTAT gives a value of 10.325 km³ (Source: EUROSTAT. 2015. EUROSTAT database. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>. Accessed on 01/06/2015)
 (c) 11 km³/yr from Belgium (Meuse river), 69 km³/yr from Germany (Rhine, Vecht, Ruhr...)