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

Norway

Internal RWR

Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 414	
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	62 522	
Precipitation (km³/year)	[3]	884.1	=([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	376	(a)
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	96	
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	90	(b)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	382	=[4]+[5]-[6] (c)

External RWR

	Total		Accounted	
Surface water				
Surface water entering the country	11			
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8]	11	
Inflow submitted to treaties			0	
Inflow secured through treaties		[9]	0	
Flow in border rivers	0	[10]	0	
Accounted inflow		[11]	11	=[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	10 (d)			
Outflow not submitted to treaties			10	
Outflow submitted to treaties			0	
Outflow secured through treaties		[12]	0	
Total external renewable surface water		[13]	11	=[11]-[12]
Groundwater				
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14]	0	
Groundwater leaving the country	0		0	
Total external renewable water resources		[15]	11	=[13]+[14]

Total RWR

Surface water	[16]	387	=[4]+[13]
Groundwater	[17]	96	=[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	90	(b)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	393	=[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	2 799	=100*([11]+[14]) /([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:
(a) Approximately
(b) Approximately. Overlap is less than 100% of groundwater (GW) recharge; most of the GW is drained by rivers and becomes the low flow of water courses. Some GW flows out into the sea from the long coast and islands.
(c) Spitsberg (Island): IRWR and TARWR: 28.1 km3/yr (5km3/yr runoff from valley glaciers, and 23.1 surface water flow)
(d) To Sweden. 10 km3/yr of outflow is according to a source from Norway: a Swedish source gives an outflow of 3 km3/yr.