



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

Saudi Arabia

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1] 59 (a)	
Area of the country (1000 ha)	^[2] 214 969	
Precipitation (km³/year)	[3] 126.8 =([1]/100000)x	([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4] 2.2	
Groundwater: produced internally	[5] 2.2 (b)	
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6] <u>2</u> (c)	
Total internal renewable water resources	[7] 2.4 =[4]+[5]-[6]	
External RWR	Total	Accounted
Surface water		
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		
Outflow not submitted to treaties		
Outflow submitted to treaties		
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 0=[11]-[12]
Groundwater		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0.394 ^(d)	0.394
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 0=[13]+[14]
Total RWR		
Surface water		[16] 22 =[4]+[13]
Groundwater		[17] 22 =[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		[6] <u>2</u> (c)
Total renewable water resources		[18]=[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)		[19]=100*([11]+[14]) /([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

(a) From national consultant (Yousef Al-Dakheel): Volume is 245.5 km3/year, which is equal to 114 mm/year. FAO, 1997, gave 59 mm/year.
(b) 1.0 recharges the "usable" aquifers.
(c) Overlap between surface water and groundwater, estimated by J. Margat, is nearly 100% of groundwater recharge; It is an arid country; surface water is mostly flood water it infiltrates into the aquifers.
(d) To Kuwait 0.02; to Bahrain 0.112; to Qatar 0.002; to Jordan 0.18; to Iraq 0.08 (Umm er Radhuma).