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

Suriname

Internal RWR

Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	2 331	(a)
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	16 382	
Precipitation (km³/year)	[3]	381.9	=([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	99	(b)
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	90	
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	90	
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	99	=[4]+[5]-[6]

External RWR

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

Total RWR

Surface water	[16]	99	=[4]+[13]
Groundwater	[17]	90	=[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	90	
Total renewable water resources	[18]	99	=[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	0	=100*([11]+[14]) /([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:
(a) During year 2000 survey a national value of 2200 mm/year was given, but without a period of reference. The 2331 mm/year (CRU) refers to period 1961-1990.
(b) From east to west: Maroni 28 (56/2); Commewijne-Cottica 4; Suriname 13; Saramacca 7; Coppename 16; Nickerie 6; Corentyne 25 (50/2).
(c) FROM: Guyana: 0 (Corantyne [border- GUY/SUR])+0 (Kabalebo)
(d) Corantyne and Maroni rivers are border rivers with Guyana and French Guiana, respectively. It is assumed that the flow contributions of these countries and Suriname are equivalent, and therefore not accounted.