



Calcul des ressources en eau renouvelables (RER) par pays (km<sup>3</sup>/an, moyen)

## Égypte

RER INTÉRIEURES		
Précipitation (mm/an)	[1]	18.1
Superficie totale (1000 ha)	[2]	100 145
Précipitation (km <sup>3</sup> /an)	[3]	18.13 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Eaux superficielles: produites à l'intérieur du pays	[4]	0.5
Eaux souterraines: produites à l'intérieur du pays	[5]	0.5 (a)
Part commune aux eaux superficielles et souterraines	[6]	0 (b)
<b>RER intérieures totales</b>	[7]	1 =([4]+[5]-[6])
RER EXTÉRIEURES		
	Naturelles	Comptabilisées
<u>Eaux superficielles</u>		
Flux entrant dans le pays	84	
Flux entrant non soumis à des traités		[8] 0
Flux entrant soumis à des traités		84
Flux entrant garanti par des traités		[9] 55.5 (c)
Flux des cours d'eau frontaliers	0	[10] 0
Flux entrant comptabilisé		[11] 55.5 =([8]+[9]+[10]) (d)
Flux quittant le pays	0	
Flux quittant non soumis à des traités		0
Flux quittant soumis à des traités		0
Flux quittant garanti par des traités		[12] 0
Eaux superficielles renouvelables extérieures		[13] 55.5 =([11]-[12])
<u>Eaux souterraines</u>		
Eaux souterraines entrant dans le pays	1 (e)	[14] 1
Eaux souterraines quittant le pays	0	0
<b>RER extérieures totales</b>		[15] 56.5 =([13]+[14])
RER TOTALES		
Eaux superficielles		[16] 56 =([4]+[13]) (f)
Eaux souterraines		[17] 1.5 =([5]+[14])
Part commune aux eaux superficielles et souterraines		[6] 0 (b)
<b>RER totales</b>		[18] 57.5 =([16]+[17]-[6])
Indice de dépendance (%)		[19] 98.26 =100*([11]+[14]) /([11]+[14]+[7])

Métadonnées:

- (a) The groundwater resources are in aquifers in the western desert independent from the Nile. The value differs according to the sources, for example 1.3 km<sup>3</sup>/yr in FAO/AQUASTAT Booklet 1997 revised in 2002 based on Amer 1999.
- (b) 0 or negligible. Most of Groundwater is in desert area independent from the Nile system (flows out into the sea, or to a closed basin). Some springs ->negligible. Between the Nile and the aquifers to the Nile->may be exchanges in both directions.
- (c) Inflow from Sudan according to the agreement between pre-2011 Sudan and Egypt is 65.5 at the border between Sudan and Egypt. Is equal to the outflow of the Aswan dam of 55.5, since the evaporation of the reservoir behind the Aswan dam is estimated at 10.
- (d) Large difference between natural and actual external resources since by agreement only part of the Nile flow is available for Egypt. Egypt is very dependant upon its neighbours for water (dependency ratio 97%).
- (e) Nubian aquifer from Sudan
- (f) In some references the total is higher as it includes the figure of wastewater reuse and agricultural drainage water, which either flows back into the river system or goes to the groundwater through seepage.