



Computation of long-term annual renewable water resources (RWR) by country (in km<sup>3</sup>/year, average)

Egypt

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	18.1
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	100 145
Precipitation (km <sup>3</sup> /year)	[3]	18.13 = $\frac{[1]}{1000000} \times [2] \times 10$
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	0.5
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	0.5 (a)
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	0
<b>Total internal renewable water resources</b>	[7]	1 = $[4]+[5]-[6]$
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	84	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 0
Inflow submitted to treaties		84
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 55.5
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 55.5 = $[8]+[9]+[10]$
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] 55.5 = $[11]-[12]$
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	1	[14] 1
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
<b>Total external renewable water resources</b>		[15] 56.5 = $[13]+[14]$
Total RWR		
Surface water		[16] 56 = $[4]+[13]$
Groundwater		[17] 1.5 = $[5]+[14]$
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		[6] 0
<b>Total renewable water resources</b>		[18] 57.5 = $[16]+[17]-[6]$
Dependency ratio (%)		[19] 98.26 = $\frac{100 \times ([11]+[14])}{([11]+[14]+[7])}$

Metadata:

(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.