ABSTRACTIONS OF FRESHWATER

Freshwater resources are of major environmental, economic and social importance. Their distribution varies widely among and within countries. If a significant share of a country's water comes from transboundary rivers, tensions between countries can arise. In arid regions, freshwater resources may at times be limited to the extent that demand for water can be met only by going beyond sustainable use. Freshwater abstractions, particularly for public water supply, irrigation, industrial processes and cooling of electric power plants, exert a major pressure on water resources, with significant implications for their quantity and quality. Main concerns relate to overexploitation and inefficient use of water and to their environmental and socio-economic consequences.

Definition

Water abstractions refer to freshwater taken from ground or surface water sources, either permanently or temporarily, and conveyed to the place of use. If the water is returned to a surface water source, abstraction of the same water by the downstream user is counted again in compiling total abstractions: this may lead to double counting.

Mine water and drainage water are included, whereas water used for hydroelectricity generation (which is considered an in situ use) is normally excluded.

Data are for gross abstractions of freshwater taken from ground or surface waters and per capita

Comparability

Information on the use of water resources can be derived from water resource account. It is available for most OECD countries, but often incomplete. The definitions and estimation methods employed may vary considerably from country to country and over time. In general, data availability and quality are best for water abstractions for public supply. For some countries the data refer to water permits and not to actual abstractions. OECD totals are estimates based on linear interpolations to fill missing values, and exclude Chile. Data for the United Kingdom refer to England and Wales only.

Overview

Over the last century, the estimated growth in global water demand was more than double the rate of population growth, with agriculture being the largest user of water.

In the 1980s, some countries stabilised their abstractions through more efficient irrigation techniques, the decline of water-intensive industries, increased use of more efficient technologies and reduced losses in pipe networks. Since the mid-1990s, OECD-wide trends in water abstractions have been generally stable. In some countries this is due to increased use of alternative water sources, including water reuse and desalination.

The use of irrigation water in the OECD area declined slightly compared to agricultural production, but in about half of the countries it increased driven by expansion in the irrigated area. In semi-arid areas in North America and the Mediterranean region, groundwater sustains an increasing share of irrigation. Water stress levels vary greatly among and within countries. Most face seasonal or local water quantity problems, and several have extensive arid or semi-arid regions where water availability is a constraint on economic development. In more than one-third of OECD countries, freshwater resources are under medium to high stress. In a few countries water resources are abundant and population density is low.

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ABSTRACTIONS OF FRESHWATER

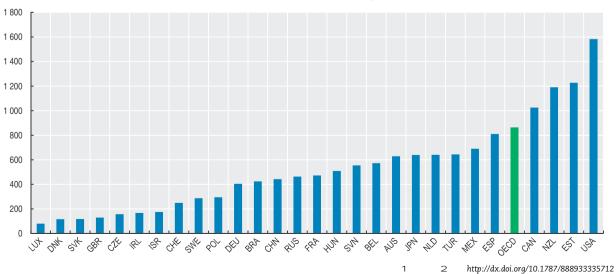
Water abstractions

	Water abstractions per capita m ³ per capita						Total abstractions millions m ³					
_	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2013 or latest available year	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2013 or latest available year
Australia	925		1 337		958	629	14 600		24 071		19 336	14 060
Austria	473	496	434				3 580	3 807	3 449			
Belgium			814	735	610	572			8 248	7 536	6 389	6 176
Canada			1 612		1 301	1 025			47 250		41 955	35 351
Chile												
Czech Republic	356	350	266	187	190	157	3 679	3 623	2 743	1 918	1 949	1 650
Denmark	333	245	169	136	119	117	1 705	1 261	887	726	644	652
Estonia		2 049	1 239	1 066	1 168	1 227		3 215	1 780	1 471	1 578	1 631
Finland	816	471	506				4 000	2 347	2 586			
France	631	665		554	554	472	34 887	37 687		32 715	33 872	30 006
Germany			531			404			43 374			33 036
Greece	553	774	731	909	870		5 496	7 862	7 770	9 924	9 654	
Hungary	588	607	579	648	489	509	6 267	6 293	5 976	6 621	4 929	5 051
Iceland	464	655	617	580	558		112	167	165	163	165	
Ireland					193	167					799	757
Israel		382	327	275	249	176		1 780	1 812	1 727	1 728	1 340
Italy												
Japan	720	719	708	685	653	639	87 209	88 906	88 881	86 972	83 427	81 454
Korea	455	480	525		607		18 580	20 570	23 670		29 198	01 101
Luxembourg	183	-100	138			80	67	20070	57		20 100	43
Mexico		-	780	698	714	690			73 672	70 428	76 508	81 651
Netherlands					707	640					11 546	10 724
New Zealand						1 191						5 201
Norway	488				619		2 025				2 864	3 201
Poland	441	399	338	314	302	295	16 408	 15 164	12 924	 11 994	11 521	 11 242
Portugal	200						2 003					11 242
Slovak Republic	399	399	258	217	169	 118	2 003	2 116	1 386	 1 171	907	637
Slovenia					461	554					923	1 156
Spain	1 204		 845	907	461 876	554 809	46 250		33 288	36 525	38 029	37 349
		347										2 690
Sweden	356		309	303	291	287	2 970	2 968	2 725	2 688	2 631	
Switzerland	409	397	365	357	337	249	2 646	2 665	2 571	2 564	2 507	1 983
Turkey	387	500	542	648	620	642	19 400	28 073	33 482	43 650	44 684	46 956
United Kingdom					174	129					10 324	8 214
United States	1 953	1 852	1 750	1 710	1 634	1 583	464 737	462 250	466 118	482 558	482 972	489 528
EU 28												
OECD	988	949	928	901	872	860						
Brazil					305	424					56 019	83 300
China					426	442					561 100	608 660
India												
Indonesia												
Russian Federation					518	463					74 366	66 296
South Africa												

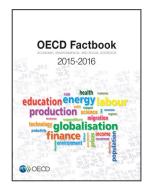
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Water abstractions

m³/capita, 2013 or latest available year



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