



Water demand (total & by sector of use)

The « **Total water demand** » of quantity is considered here as all the volumes of water mobilised (not including « green » water and « virtual » water) to meet the various uses, including the volumes « lost » in transport and usual practices. The demand is, therefore, the addition of the water withdrawals, the imported water and unconventional production (desalination, clean wastewater reuse, drainage, etc.).

The **water demand for irrigation** is the whole of water withdrawals, including the volumes « lost » in transport and usual practices and unconventional production (desalination, clean wastewater reuse, drainage, etc.) for irrigated production.

The **water demand for industry** is the whole of water withdrawals, including the volumes « lost » in transport and usual practices for not served industry (not including water withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants).

The **Domestic water demand** is the whole of water withdrawals, including the volumes « lost » in transport and usual practices and desalination of sea water and brackish water for supply of the households, public services, commercial establishments and served industries.

Green water is the transpiration which rises directly from precipitations, it is about rain agriculture, pastures, forests, etc.

Virtual water corresponds to the volume of water necessary to the manufacture of a foodstuff (not to be confused with its water content). It is usually expressed in liters of water per kilo. For example, approximately 1 500 liters of water is needed to produce one kilo of corn, 4 500 liters for one kg of rice and 100 000 liters for one kilo of aluminium.

The **total withdrawals** are defined by the sum of the volumes of the annual withdrawals of conventional renewable natural water for all uses, including the losses during transport, in reference to one specified year. (They exclude the extractions from non-renewable water, to be counted separately).