Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss., 10, 999–1039, 2013
www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci-discuss.net/10/999/2013/
doi:10.5194/hessd-10-999-2013

Hydrology and
Earth System
Sciences
Discussions

Virtual industrial water usage and wastewater generation in the Middle East/North African region

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Received: 2 December 2012 – Accepted: 8 January 2013 – Published: 22 January 2013

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Published by Copernicus Publications on behalf of the European Geosciences Union.

Abstract

This study deals with the quantification of volumes of water usage, wastewater generation, virtual water export, and wastewater generation from export for eight export relevant industries present in the Middle East/North Africa (MENA). It shows that about 3400 million m^3 of water is used per annum while around 793 million m^3 of wastewater is generated from products that are meant for domestic consumption and export. The difference between volumes of water usage and wastewater generation is due to water evaporation or injecting underground (oil wells pressure maintenance). The wastewater volume generated from production represents a population equivalent of 15.5 million in terms of wastewater quantity and 30.4 million in terms of BOD. About 409 million m^3 of virtual water flows from MENA to EU27 (resulting from export of eight commodities) which is equivalent to 12.1 % of the water usage of those industries and Libya is the largest virtual water exporter (about 87 million m^3). Crude oil and refined petroleum products represent about 89 % of the total virtual water flow, fertilizers represent around 10 % and 1 % remaining industries. EU27 poses the greatest indirect pressure on the Kuwaiti hydrological system where the virtual water export represents about 96 % of the actual renewable water resources in this country. The Kuwaiti crude oil water use in relation to domestic water withdrawal is about 89 % which is highest among MENA countries. Pollution of water bodies, in terms of BOD, due to production is very relevant for crude oil, slaughterhouses, refineries, olive oil, and tanneries while pollution due to export to EU27 is most relevant for crude oil industry and olive oil mills.

1 Introduction

The region of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is the most water scarce region in the world (MENA countries in this study include: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Yemen). In the MENA region including

Palestinian Territories and Malta (P&M) less than 1 % of the world's renewable freshwater is available (Khedr, 2006). The demand for water in this region began to exceed supply in the early 1970's. In Jordan, for example, the demand is higher than supply and the gap is only partially fulfilled through pumping from non-renewable aquifers, desalination and overexploitation of renewable aquifers (Wikipedia (1), 2011). The water that is supplied in this country comes from groundwater (58 %), surface water (32 %), and treated sewage wastewater (10 %) used solely for irrigation (Environmental Statistics, 2004). As for Egypt, the demand is 25 % higher than the available water resources and the gap is satisfied through recycling of agricultural drainage water and trapping water losses (Gad and Ali, 2009). The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is also a water deficit country. It was reported, for the year 1999, that this water deficit has not been solved (Berman and Wihbey, 1999). In this Kingdom the demand is satisfied largely from groundwater resources followed by desalination of seawater and recycling treated wastewater used for agriculture and industry (Abderrahman, undated).

Some countries of MENA (P&M) have adequate quantities of renewable water while others have low levels of renewable water resources. The water availability (here water availability is taken as the water not yet exploited in a given year) is highest in Iran which is around $6.5 \times 10^{10}\,\mathrm{m}^3$ and lowest in Saudi Arabia which is about $-1.5 \times 10^{10}\,\mathrm{m}^3$ (data extracted from FAO AQUASTAT 2005 (FAOA2005) and FAO AQUASTAT 2007 (FAOA2007)). About 8 % of total water abstraction in the MENA countries for the year 2000 is due to domestic water withdrawal (FAOA2005). This corresponds to an average of about $179\,\mathrm{L\,day}^{-1}$ for every inhabitant (FAOA2005, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, 2007). This average does not take into account the Unaccounted For Water (UFW). There is a large amount of water lost during distribution. The percentage of UFW ranges between 11.5 % (Israel) to more than 50 % (Iraq). It can be estimated that this loss is about $1.35 \times 10^{10}\,\mathrm{m}^3$ and the average daily amount of water actually used by every inhabitant for the year 2000 is 118 L. The supply of urban water is intermittent in most of the cities of the MENA (P&M) region. This is very obvious in the summer, where the

municipal water is pumped to the households only once or twice a week, the rest of the days being turned off. There are 45 million people in the MENA (P&M) region that still lack adequate access to safe drinking water (Khedr, 2006).

"Virtual water" is an important term to the present research and was introduced in 1993 (Allan, 1993). It is defined as the water that is required to produce agricultural or industrial goods. This term is a tool that can be used to achieve an objective distribution of water resources around the world. There have been efforts to quantify the virtual water flows between nations in the past few years. These efforts showed that the global sum of international virtual water flows must exceed $1.0 \times 10^{12}\,\mathrm{m}^3\,\mathrm{yr}^{-1}$ (Hoekstra and Hung, 2002; Chapagain and Hoekstra, 2003, 2004; Zimmer and Renault, 2003; Oki et al., 2003). The first quantification of international virtual water flows has been done by Hoekstra and Hung (2002). Their estimations showed that the global volume of 38 crop-related virtual water trade between nations was $6.95 \times 10^{11}\,\mathrm{m}^3\,\mathrm{yr}^{-1}$ in average over the period 1995–1999. The total water use by crops in the world has been estimated at $5.40 \times 10^{12}\,\mathrm{m}^3\,\mathrm{yr}^{-1}$ (Rockström and Gordon, 2001). This means that 13 % of water used for the production of 38 primary crops in the world is not used for domestic consumption but for export (in virtual form).

A recent study on the quantification of international virtual water flows has also been done by Chapagain and Hoekstra (2004). This study was built on two earlier ones (Hoekstra and Hung, 2002; Chapagain and Hoekstra, 2003) but improvements and extensions were made. It showed that the global virtual water flow related to trade of crop products, livestock products, and industrial products are 9.87, 2.76, and $3.62 \times 10^{11}\,\mathrm{m}^3\,\mathrm{yr}^{-1}$ in average over the period 1997–2001, respectively. About 61 % of virtual water flows between countries are related to international trade of crop products. Trade in livestock products and industrial products contribute 17 % and 22 %, respectively. There are no publications existing that give percentages of virtual water made of the different products for the region of MENA.

The aim of this paper is to quantitatively assess the volumes of water used, wastewater generated, virtual water exported to EU27, and wastewater generated from export for eight export relevant industries in MENA. Another goal is to shed light on the industries that are most relevant in terms of pollution due to production and export, and indirect water consumption by EU27 through import of goods from MENA. This study quantifies and evaluates the indirect pressure that EU27 poses on the hydrological systems of the different MENA countries.

2 Methodology and assumptions

The eight export relevant industries that have been selected are: crude oil, petroleum refineries, fertilizers, pig iron, potash, leather, olive oil, and slaughterhouses. The first five aforementioned industries have been selected because they are considered major industries in the relevant countries (Violides-Business Development-Middle East & North Africa; Al-Hakawati; The Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Taib, 2007; Yager, 2005; Mobbs, 2005). An industry is considered a major one based on factors such as its contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP), the percentage of the population it employs, and its gross business receipts (Economy Watch, undated). These three economic indicators show the importance of the five industries (crude oil, refineries, fertilizers, pig iron and potash). The major industry of a country is classified after ranking all its industries according to their contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the percentage of the population it employs. The industries at the top of the list would be the major ones (personal communications: Clark, 2011; Biddle, 2011). There is no criteria for classifying a whole industry as being major or not (personal communications: Whiteman, 2011; Blair, 2011) but there are criteria for classifying the companies that control these industries as being large or not. Almost all the companies that control the five industries are classified as large sized enterprises according to European criteria (European Commission-Enterprise and Industry Publications, 2005). This would be another reason for selecting those five industries. The criteria that have been used are the turnover (revenue) and the staff headcount (employees). If the company's turnover is more than 70.1 million US $ and the staff

headcount is more than 250 the company would be classified as a major one. Table 1 lists some of the MENA companies with their revenues and staff headcount.

The selection of leather and olive oil industries could be justified from an economic and environmental point of view. The olive sector in Morocco and Tunisia provides employment for more than 3 million people which is about 19.5 % of the total labour force. It generates earnings of about half a billion US $ from export of Tunisian olive oil (1.26 % of the GDP) and 124 million US $ from export of Moroccan table olives and olive oil (0.14 % of the GDP) (International Olive Oil Council (IOOC)(1), IOOC(2)). The leather and shoe sector in Egypt (the fifth largest industrial sector in Egypt) and Tunisia employ thousands of people which is about 1 % of the total labour force, and provide yearly about 570 million US $ for Tunisia from export (1.44 % of the GDP) (ECOTAN – Demonstration of Clean Technologies in Tanning Processes. In Morocco the tanning industry is one of the most active sectors in the country playing an important role in the overall economy (Ministry of Environment-Spain, 2000). The olive oil industries in Israel and Lebanon, and the leather industries in Algeria, Jordan, and Israel have been selected due to environmental reasons. Olive oil mill effluent is among the strongest industrial wastewaters (e.g. COD: 6.4–162 $\mathrm{g\,L^{-1}}$, BOD: 1.5–100 $\mathrm{g\,L^{-1}}$, Phenols: 4.5 $\mathrm{g\,L^{-1}}$) and tanneries produce liquid emissions that are very harmful to the environment due to the heavy metals (e.g. Antimony, Arsenic, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Zinc). Other pollutants of concern within the tanning industry are Azodyes, cadmium compounds, and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (Mwinyihija, 2010).

Finally, slaughterhouses have been selected because red and white meat are a main agricultural product in Arab countries (Arab Organization for Agricultural Development-AOAD, 2008). Moreover, red meat is considered an important staple food while the poultry sector in the Arab countries is considered one of the main sectors in the production process and provides employment for many (The Poultry Net, undated). Additionally, the poultry sector is needed to achieve food security in the relevant countries (The Poultry Net, undated; Mirzaei et al., 2005).

It is worthwhile to mention that specific water use or wastewater generation for the production of the relevant items in the different MENA countries and industries is not available. Therefore, for the eight different MENA industries studied the following methodologies and assumptions have been used in order to estimate the volumes of water used, wastewater generated, virtual water exported, and wastewater generated from export. These methodologies and assumptions are summarized in Table 2:

Virtual water calculations:

Crude oil: the imports in tons of EU27 from the relevant MENA countries have been taken from UN comtrade database and converted to their equivalent in barrels per year input to the desalter. The water required and wastewater generated for the production of crude oil exported have been calculated based on the methodology and assumptions mentioned previously. This will give the virtual water exported and wastewater generated from export.

Refineries: EU27 imports of different kinds of refined petroleum products in tons have been converted to their equivalent bbl day^{-1} of refined petroleum products and afterwards to their equivalent of crude oil in bbl day^{-1} input to the crude unit of the refinery based on that every 42 gallons of crude oil makes 44.2 gallons of refined petroleum products. The refined petroleum products have been converted from tons to bbl day^{-1}, in order to be able to use the relationship that every 42 gallons of crude oil give 44.2 gallons of refined products through multiplying the ratio (42/44.2) by the refined petroleum products in bbl day^{-1}.

From the quantity of crude oil input to the crude unit the water required for the production of these refined products has been calculated and therefore the virtual water exported is quantified. The wastewater generated from export has been calculated based on calculating an average wastewater generated figure for the refineries in each relevant country in ($\text{m}^3\,\text{yr}^{-1}$) per (bbl of crude oil input to the crude unit day^{-1}).

Nitrogenous fertilizers: EU27 import of urea, ammonium sulphate (no import was present for the year 2001 from MENA), ammonium nitrate, and calcium ammonium nitrate from the relevant MENA countries in tons have been used for calculating the

water required and the wastewater generated from their production according to the methodology and assumptions mentioned previously. This will give the virtual water exported and the wastewater generated from export of these four fertilizers.

Phosphatic fertilizers: EU27 imports of SSP and TSP in tons have been used for calculating the water required and the wastewater generated from their production according to the methodology and assumptions mentioned previously. This will give the virtual water exported and the wastewater generated from export of these two fertilizers.

Pig iron, potash, olive oil, and slaughterhouses: EU27 import of pig iron, potash, olive oil, different kinds of meat and edible meat offal in tons have been used for calculating the water required and wastewater generated for the production of the aforementioned commodities according to the methodology and assumptions mentioned previously. This will give the virtual water exported and wastewater generated from export of pig iron, potash, olive oil, meat and edible meat offal.

Leather: EU27 imports of different kinds of leather in tons from MENA have been converted to their equivalent of raw hide input to the tanneries. The water required and wastewater generated for the production of the different kinds of leather exported have been calculated based on the methodology and assumptions mentioned previously. This will give the virtual water exported and wastewater generated from export.

3 Results

3.1 Water usage, and wastewater generation

3.1.1 Crude oil industry

MENA countries produce 36.3 % of the total world crude oil while EU27 produces 3.5 %, and the rest of the world 60.2 % (extracted from US Energy Information Administration (USEIA)). Table 3 shows the crude oil industry water usage, water availability, and domestic water withdrawal in $km^3\,yr^{-1}$ for 11 MENA producing and exporting countries. The export is based on EU27 import from MENA countries taken from UN comtrade database for the year 2001. It is obvious that Saudi Arabia is the largest water user which contributes to 42 % of the domestic water withdrawal in this country. The crude oil water usage in relation to domestic water withdrawal ranges between 0.7 to 89 %. Remarkably, the Kuwaiti crude oil water use is 89 % of the total domestic water withdrawal.

3.1.2 All selected industries

The total annual estimated volumes of water required for the eight industries studied along with the water availability and domestic water withdrawal in MENA are summarized in Table 4. Saudi Arabia has the highest water requirement, which is mainly due to the crude oil and refining industry sector. The annual estimated total water required for the exporting industries in MENA countries is about 3.4 Gm^3. As an illustration, the total water withdrawal for the year 2000 in MENA for agriculture and domestic purposes is 232, and 20.3 $G\,m^3$, respectively (FAOA2005). Kuwait is a unique case as the exporting industries consume more water (137 %) than that required for domestic purposes. Moreover, Table 4 shows that the water availability in 11 MENA countries is negative as their water withdrawal is larger than the renewable water resources. The crude oil and refining industry sector represents 76.7 % of the total water required for the eight exporting industries, and is followed by the fertilizer sector with 18.7 % and the meat sector with 3.6 %. Next, Table 5 shows the annual wastewater volumes of the eight export relevant industries which range between 0.7 to 272 Mm^3 (in Middle East countries the rate of daily wastewater generation per person ranges between 80 to 200 L (BioEnergy Consult Blog, undated). The average of this range (140 L per person per day) was taken to calculate the population equivalent in terms of wastewater quantity) which is equivalent to a population from about 13 700 to 5.3 million in terms of wastewater quantity. The wastewater volumes of the selected industries represent

a population equivalent of about 15.5 million in terms of wastewater quantity which is 4.9 % of the total population in MENA countries (317 million people, 2001). Only a very limited amount of data from literature was available which has been summarized and compared with our own data in Table 6. The calculated water usage and wastewater generated is in general in good accordance with the published data; this demonstrates that the methodology and the related assumptions are appropriately defined.

3.2 Virtual water export and wastewater generated from export

3.2.1 Crude oil

The estimated volumes of virtual water exported and the wastewater volumes generated from export of crude oil to EU27 for the year 2001 are summarized in Table 7. The wastewater generated from export represents 16.5 % of the total wastewater generated from crude oil production within eleven MENA countries. Saudi Arabia and Libya, as the main crude oil exporting countries, produce the largest volumes of virtual water and wastewater. However, the strongest influence of virtual water export is taking place in Libya where it accounts for 11 % of the municipal water withdrawal whereas the mean value for all eleven countries is as low as 1.7 %.

3.2.2 All selected industries

The indirect pressure that EU27 imposes on the water resources of the MENA countries and the region as a whole is summarized in Table 8. Libya and Saudi Arabia are the largest virtual water exporters, which is mainly due to the export of crude oil and refined petroleum products (see Table 8). The virtual water export for MENA countries ranges from 0 to 87 Mm^3, and about 409 Mm^3 for the whole region. This is sufficient to satisfy the water demand of about 7.5 million people (total MENA population in 2001: 317 million people). The export of crude oil and refined petroleum products represent about 89 % of virtual water export from this region, followed by phosphatic/nitrogenous fertilizer export which represents around 10 %. The greatest impact can be identified on the Kuwaiti hydrological system, where the virtual water export represents around 96 % of the actual renewable water resources. The influence in Libya is noticeable (14.5 %), but in the other countries much smaller. However, the overall water demand of industry in Kuwait, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain and Libya contributes from 28 % up to 1364 % of the total actual renewable water resources, which emphasizes the extreme pressure of the industry on the local water supply.

4 Pollution and indirect pollution

The pollution load of the studied industries due to production and export has been estimated in terms of the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), and is shown in Tables 9 and 10, respectively. It can be seen that the highest pollution load results from the crude oil industry. The pollution from the production of slaughterhouses is at second place while it is a negligible indirect polluter due to the low export rate. The total pollution load is equal to 30.4 million population equivalents (the population equivalent is calculated based on an estimated value in Africa and Middle East of 37 and 40 g of BOD generated per person per day, respectively (IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 1994)). Due to its large export quantities (for the year 2001 EU27 imported 86 811 t of olive oil from Israel, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia), olive oil mills are the second strongest indirect polluter after crude oil. The overall load resulting from export is equivalent to 3.7 million population equivalents.

5 Discussion

5.1 Water and virtual water

The virtual water flow calculated in this study from MENA to EU27 quantifies the relation between consumption of goods and the water used for production. This paper is

focused to estimate the water requirements and wastewater generation for eight export relevant industries. The goal was to select important industries that export goods to EU27 and to quantify/evaluate the indirect pressure that EU27 poses on the MENA hydrological system. However, there are countries within this region whose local water resources are under extremely high pressure. This is an incentive for investigating also non-export relevant industries (this is based on UN comtrade database in which imports of EU27 from a specific MENA country and industry in 2001 was not present (for refined petroleum products and phosphatic fertilizers this was for the year 1999 and 2010, respectively)). For example, Saudi Arabia is a country which has an extremely high pressure on its local water resources. This is obvious from its water availability that is smallest among MENA countries ($-15\,\mathrm{km^3\,yr^{-1}}$). Therefore, investigating other important non-exporting industries in this water impoverished country, by estimating the water requirements and wastewater generation, is indeed a step in the right direction. The fertilizer industry is such a non-exporting industry which is controlled by companies such as Saudi Basic Industries Co. (SABIC) and Saudi Arabian Fertilizers Company (SAFCO) that have sales of 40.62 and 0.94 billion US $ for the year 2009 (Forbes, 2009), and have 32 000 and 990 employees (GulfBase, undated), respectively. Therefore, they are classified as large-sized companies. High polluting industries are also worth investigating in Saudi Arabia (e.g. tanneries). In fact, the eight non-export relevant industries in these countries should be considered in order to have a complete picture of the pressure that these industries have on the local water resources. Oman's crude oil industry has not been considered at all in this work although it is an important industry in this Sultanate whose production is controlled by several companies. Petroleum Development Oman (PDO) produces more than 90 % of the crude oil in this country and this company is classified as a large-sized Enterprise according to European criteria. PDO has 4,211 employees (2009) and a revenue of 7.4 billion US $ (DinarStandard, 2010).

The industry that is most relevant in terms of water demand within MENA countries is that of crude oil. As shown previously, the estimated crude oil industry water usage is about 1.81 km^3. No literature data is available to compare this estimate. At present, it is common practice in large parts of North Africa to use freshwater from the regionally extensive Cretaceous aquifer as injection water for oil reservoir pressure maintenance (Hardisty, 2010). Libya repressurises its oil wells using freshwater from Nubian sandstone and analogous aquifers, and it is estimated that this withdrawal exceeds 75 Mm^3 (Hardisty, 2010). Also countries in the Middle East use water for pressure maintenance. For example, the largest oil field in Saudi Arabia (Al-Ghawar) uses about 406 million m^3 of water annually for pressure maintenance (Durham, 2005). This means that in the previously mentioned two countries more than 481 Mm^3 of water is used per year for injection. Al Furat Petroleum Company of Syria uses also water from the Euphrates River in addition to the produced water to maintain the pressure of the oil wells controlled by this large sized company (Al Furat Petroleum Company website, undated).

Indirect water use by EU27 comes mainly from the import of crude oil, refined petroleum products and fertilizer goods. The industries that produce these goods are the most relevant since about 99 % of the total indirect water use comes from these three major industries. This main finding is based on estimations based on many statistical data. It must be emphasized that many of the pervious statistical data have been taken from integrated pollution, prevention, and control European documents. In this case, it is assumed that the production efficiency in terms of water and pollution is similar to European countries. Figure 1 shows the virtual water flows from four MENA countries to five EU27 countries. Saudi Arabia and Libya are the largest virtual water exporters in the form of crude oil and Morocco/Tunisia are the largest virtual water exporters in the form of phosphatic fertilizers.

5.2 Pollution

Another subject of importance is the pollution that the relevant eight industries pose on the environment. Therefore, the pollution in terms of BOD loadings resulting from

production and export, the characteristics, the effect of some of the liquid emissions, and the practices in dealing with these emissions in some MENA countries will be highlighted. As for the pollution due to production in terms of BOD within the relevant countries, the highest polluter is the crude oil industry followed by slaughterhouses. The BOD emissions from export and production represent a population equivalent of about 3.7 and 30.4 million people in terms of BOD, respectively (317 million people in MENA in 2001). The ratio of $BOD_{export}/BOD_{production}$ ranges between 0 to 75 %; with the leather industry having the highest percentage (73.7 %) and the slaughterhouses the lowest (0.1 %). The pollution of water bodies due to production is very relevant for crude oil, slaughterhouses, refineries, olive oil, and tanneries but could be considered negligible for potash and pig iron industries (see Table 9). Indirect pollution is very relevant for crude oil and olive oil industries; the annual combined (crude oil and olive oil) BOD loadings represent 82 % of the total from the export of all goods (see Table 10). This main finding is also based on estimations. The latter depended on typical BOD values either in ppm or kg BOD per ton of raw material or product, which resulted in the values of Tables 9 and 10.

Liquid emissions of four industries have been selected to be highlighted, which are crude oil, petroleum refineries, olive oil, and slaughterhouses. The reason for selecting crude oil and petroleum refineries is because of their economic importance (major industries), while olive oil mills and slaughterhouses have been selected due to their high pollution potential. Additionally, the estimations of BOD loadings from production showed that these four industries are the first four ranked in Table 9. Liquid effluents from the crude oil, petroleum refineries, olive mill, and slaughterhouse industries have their own characteristics. There is the crude oil production effluent that contains a complex mixture of inorganic (dissolved salts, trace metals, suspended particles) and organic (dispersed and dissolved hydrocarbons, organic acids) compounds (Anonymous (1), undated), the highly containing toxic derivatives effluent from refineries, which contains oil and grease, phenols, sulphides, cyanides, suspended solids, nitrogen compounds as well as heavy metals such as iron, copper, selenium, zinc, molybdenum, etc. (Nwanyanwu and Abu, 2010), the acidic dark colored effluents from olive oil mills that contain phytotoxic and biotoxic substances (Niaounakis and Halvadakis, 2006), and the odorous highly concentrated effluents from slaughterhouses containing additionally large amounts of nitrogen. BOD values in these industry's wastewaters can be as low as 50 ppm (crude oil industry) and can reach up to 100 000 ppm (olive mill wastewater).

The produced water from crude oil production could contain BOD values ranging from 50–1400 ppm in which oil and grease are the main pollutants of concern (Wang et al., 2004). The discharge of produced water had its effect on wetland vegetation. Emergent marsh plants such as smooth cordgrass and gulf cordgrass are easily killed, even by small volume or intermittent discharges (Roach, undated). These "burned" marsh areas are the result of sodium accumulation in soils and may take years to revegetate (Roach, undated). Produced water effects on unvegetated areas are not as apparent, but possibly as severe. It was reported that the release of produced water into water bodies resulted in (1) increase in the salinity of the water body thus affecting Nekton movement (2) incorporation of oil and chlorides into sediments near the discharge point thereby severely depressing the abundance and richness of benthic infauna, and (3) ingestion and incorporation of petroleum hydrocarbons into the tissues of various aquatic organisms (Roach, undated).

Refineries generate polluted wastewater that contains BOD levels of approximately 150–250 ppm (Pollution prevention and abatement handbook, World Bank Group, 1998). The ineffectiveness of refinery wastewater treatment causes these effluents to become dangerous, leading to the accumulation of toxic compounds in the receiving water bodies with potentially serious consequences on the ecosystem (Nwanyanwu and Abu, 2010). This is most probably the case for the refineries in MENA region. For example, Homs refinery wastewater in Syria is only subjected to simple physical treatment (separation of floating oil) before discharging it into the Orontes River (The Arabic Network for Human Rights Information, 2007). The wastewater from each of the three refineries in Kuwait is treated (no information about the method of treatment) before

discharging it into the Arabian Gulf (Kuwait National Petroleum Company (KNPC) Annual report, 2006–2007). Oil and grease is the most critical parameter observed in Kuwait's refinery liquid emissions (KNPC Annual report, 2006–2007). It was reported (Rajesh et al., 2009) that applying oil refinery effluent for a prolonged period on a certain type of soil causes an increase in its heavy metal content (Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Cr, Pb and Ni). The levels could accumulate to toxic levels, which could turn the soil to phytotoxic (Rajesh et al., 2009). This should be a caution to the countries that use refinery wastewater for irrigation as is the case in Jordan (Mohsen and Jaber, 2002).

The high BOD value of olive mill wastewater causes it to have high organic loads, and is classified to be among the strongest industrial effluents (Niaounakis and Halvadakis, 2006). It is reported that the pollution load of olive mill effluent is 5–10 or even 25–80 times larger than domestic sewage (Boari et al., 1984; Schmidt et al., 2000). The BOD emissions from olive oil production have been estimated to be 22 739 $\mathrm{t\,yr^{-1}}$ in the four countries (see Table 9). This represents a population equivalent of about 1.7 million people in terms of BOD (49 million people in these four countries, 2001). Most of the olive oil mill wastewater in Morocco is discharged raw without any treatment: either directly or through the public sewage system. These actions pose serious environmental problems. In Lebanon, raw olive mill wastewater is discharged to water bodies (7 % of the total), applied to land (30 % of the total), and discharged to the sewage system (27 % of the total) (Hamdan, 2009). Values for the non-biodegradable COD for olive oil mill wasterwater using different biological treatment technologies have been reported earlier by Yeşilada et al. (1999), Gonçalves et al. (2009), Ammary (2005), and Hamid et al. (1992). Yeşilada et al. (1999) used seven strains of fungi and the lowest non-biodegradable COD value was 4.46 $\mathrm{g\,L^{-1}}$. On the other hand, Gonçalves et al. used six different yeasts and the non-biodegradable COD ranged from 53.4 to 122.6 $\mathrm{g\,L^{-1}}$. Hamdi et al. (1992) applied three biological treatment steps in series and obtained a non-biodegradable COD of 13.64 $\mathrm{g\,L^{-1}}$. Ammary et al. (2005) used an anaerobic sequencing batch reactor in order to obtain a non-biodegradable COD of 2.7 $\mathrm{g\,L^{-1}}$.

Contagious due to the possibility of containing pathogens like Salmonella and Shigella bacteria, slaughterhouses wastewater is one of the most serious causes of environmental pollution in developing countries (Kumar, undated). The BOD can reach up to 8000 ppm (Environmental Sustainability Resource Center, 2008) which is more than an order of magnitude higher than untreated domestic wastewater (110–350 ppm BOD_5, Anonymous (2), undated). Blood is a major contributor to the organic load of this effluent. Blood's BOD ranges from 150 000–200 000 ppm with extreme values being 405 000 ppm (Verheijen et al., 1996). In terms of BOD and COD, abattoirs effluents have a high strength compared to domestic wastewater (Wang et al., 2006). It was reported that the discharge of raw wastewater from abattoirs to the soil will have a strong pollution potential due to the contamination with pathogens (Adesemoye et al., 2006). This might affect the diversity of the soil autochthonous species eventually destroying the delicate ecological balance of the soil. Slaughterhouses in Alexandria and Fayoum governorates deal with the blood without discharging it into the public sewage system or directly into the environment (Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA), 2007a, b). In the Alexandria governorate blood is converted to a powder and sold (EEAA, 2007a) while it is dried and sold as a fertilizer in the Fayyoum governorate (EEAA, 2007b). Gharbia and Matrouh governorates slaughterhouses do not have a system for treating blood which indicates that it is discharged with the rest of the effluent into the public sewage system or directly into the environment (EEAA, 2007c, d). However, there is no Egyptian reference describing the problem with antibiotics.

6 Conclusions

There is a considerable water demand and pollution potential both caused by the exporting and non-exporting industries in MENA countries. The presence of virtual water flow to EU27, which is due to the flow of export commodities to EU27, increases the pressure. The MENA industries do not have the technological development that EU27

industries possess. This applies similarly to the water saving techniques. Presumably, there is a lot of water drainage in the exporting industries and no effective measures are taken to reduce it. However, EU27 and MENA should cooperate to reduce the industries water requirement. This can be achieved by supporting the implementation of the latest technologies, which will lead to alleviation of the environmental impact that these industries have. This suggestion is a must because the situation of the water resources in MENA is precarious due to the population growth (2 % in MENA (P&M) for the year 2002, Roudi-Fahimi et al., 2002), the lack of rain which causes the actual renewable water resources per capita in MENA to be several times less than in other water rich countries of the world and the climatic change. The estimations of water usage and wastewater generation have been done mainly by applying European specific water usage and wastewater generation figures. Improvement of the figures in this work can be achieved if actual specific numbers from the relevant countries are available. Therefore, the governments in these countries should oblige the firms to record their water usage and wastewater generation. It is necessary for the governments of this region to reduce the taxes paid by the firms which apply water use reduction techniques or to implement other incentives. This would be a first step to improve the sustainability of these industries. The Kuwaiti hydrological system is under the greatest pressure internally and externally (EU27 export). The pollution from these industries is worrying especially due to a presumable discharge of their wastewater directly into the environment or through the public sewage system without any or a partial treatment. This is the case for olive mill wastewater in Morocco and Lebanon, and slaughterhouses liquid emissions in Egypt. Measures should be taken to alleviate the risks from the pollution such as investing in cleaner production technologies, which has both economical and environmental benefits. This could be performed by companies having large revenues such as Saudi Aramco and National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC). Indirect water usage by EU27 is most relevant for crude oil, refineries, and fertilizers industry. Pollution of water bodies, in terms of BOD, due to production is most relevant for crude oil, slaughterhouses, refineries, olive oil, and tanneries but pollution of water bodies by the export of goods is very relevant for crude oil industry and olive oil mills.

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Table 1. Some MENA companies with their revenues and number of staff.

Company	Country	Industry	Turnover in billion US $ (year)	Staff headcount (year)
Saudi Aramco	Saudi Arabia	Refining and crude oil	233 (2008)[1]	54 441 (2008)[1]
NIOC	Iran	Crude oil	78 (2009)[2]	36 000 (undated)[2]
Sonatrach	Algeria	Refining and crude oil	46.4 (2009)[3]	120 000 (2009)[3]
KNPC	Kuwait	Refining	28.1 (2008)[4]	5098 (2008)[4]
STIR	Tunisia	Refining	1.6 (2009)[5]	431 (2009)[5]
APC	Jordan	Potash	0.53 (2009)[6]	2195 (2002)[6]
Mittal Steel El-Hadjar	Algeria	Iron and Steel	0.51 (2004)[7]	6200 (2010)[8]
Asmidal	Algeria	Fertilizers	0.19 (2003)[9]	2500 (2006)[10]

1 – Wikipedia (2) (2011), 2 – Wikipedia (3) (2011), 3 – Wikipedia (4) (2011), 4 – KNPC Annual Report, 2007/2008, 5 – STIR company website, 6 – APC Annual Report, 2009, 7 – Arab Steel website, 8 – Middle East Online, 2010, 9 – Asmidal company website, 10 – Wikipedia (5) (2011).

Table 2. Assumptions and methodologies for the different industries.

Industry	Assumptions
Crude oil	1. MENA countries use water to repressurize their oil wells. 2. Free water coming out with crude oil is injected into the same oil well for pressure maintenance after proper treatment. 3. Desalting is carried out until the volume percentage of water in crude oil is 0.5 %. 4. The entrained formation water in crude oil resulting as wastewater after desalting is discharged to the environment.
	Methodology
	1. The annual volume of water to repressurize oil wells was taken equal to the yearly volume of crude oil input to the desalter. 2. The annual wastewater volume from the desalter is taken equal to the sum of wash water plus almost all of the emulsified water in crude oil. 3. The light crude oil emulsions (API > 20°), usually the case for crude oil in MENA countries (Energy Intelligence, 2009), have an entrained water volume ranging from to 20 % by volume (Manning and Thompson, 1995). The average of this range has been taken to represent the volume percentage of formation water present in MENA crude oil.

Table 2. (Continued).

Industry	Assumptions
Refineries	All refineries in MENA have cooling towers (closed cooling water circulation system) with a concentration factor of 7.
	Methodology
Refineries continued	1. The annual water requirement (AWR) in the refineries of MENA countries is calculated based on average specific water requirements per barrel (bbl) (1 bbl = 159 L) of crude oil processed (Sandy, 2005). 2. The yearly wastewater volume from refineries of MENA is calculated based on the annual input to the different processing units, the blowdown of the cooling tower, plus the desalter effluent (Burklin, 1977, Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC), 2003). 3. The AWR of the cooling towers is estimated based on the following formulas (Backer and Wurtz, 2003): Annual cooling water requirement = $m_{\mathrm{evap}} + m_{\mathrm{drift}} + m_{\mathrm{blowdown}}$, (1) where the evaporation rate in the cooling tower m_{evap}, the drift loss rate m_{drift}, and the blowdown rate from the cooling tower m_{blowdown} are defined by: $m_{\mathrm{evap}} = 0.00095 m_{\mathrm{cool}}(T_{\mathrm{hot}} - T_{\mathrm{cold}})$, (2) $m_{\mathrm{drift}} = 0.005\,\% m_{\mathrm{cool}}$, (3) $m_{\mathrm{blodown}} = m_{\mathrm{evap}}/(\mathrm{cycles} - 1)$. (4) In Eq. (2), m_{cool} is the cooling water circulation rate in the refinery, and $T_{\mathrm{hot}} - T_{\mathrm{cold}}$ is the temperature drop in the cooling tower. In Eq. (4), the cycles are the cycles of concentration in cooling tower which typically range between 3 and 10 (Backer and Wurtz, 2003).

Table 2. (Continued).

Industry	Assumptions
Fertilizers	It is assumed that ammonia in MENA is produced by the steam reforming process.
	Methodology
	1. The fertilizers considered are: Nitrogenous fertilizers (ammonia, urea, ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate), and phosphatic fertilizers (single superphosphate, triple superphosphate) and mixed fertilizer diammonium phosphate. 2. The AWR in Egypt's Abu Qir 1, 2, and 3 fertilizer complexes is equal to cooling tower plus boiler make-up water. Wastewater volumes are equal to cooling tower blowdowns plus estimated process condensates from urea and ammonia production. 3. The AWR for ammonia production in Algeria and Egypt's fertilizer plants (except Abu Qir 1, 2, and 3) is equal to ammonia cooling tower make-up water requirements plus part of estimated boiler make-up water requirements for NH_3, HNO_3, and ammonium nitrate production. 4. The AWR for MENA fertilizer plants (except Egypt and Algeria) producing ammonia was based on estimating the ammonia cooling tower make-up water plus part of the estimated boiler make-up water for urea and ammonia plants. 5. The annual wastewater generation (AWG) from MENA plants producing ammonia was based on estimating the volume of process condensates plus ammonia cooling tower blowdown. 6. For urea production in MENA fertilizer plants (except Abu Qir 1 and 3) AWR is the volume of make-up water requirement for urea cooling tower, part of boiler make-up water requirements for NH_3, as well as urea production and water requirements for ammonia made specifically for urea production. 7. The AWG from urea production in MENA fertilizer plants (except Abu Qir 1 and 3) is the volume of process condensates, the volume of urea cooling tower blowdown, and the wastewater generated from production of ammonia specifically used for urea production.
Fertilizers continued	8. For powdered or granulated single superphosphate (SSP or GSSP) production plants in MENA, the AWR is calculated based on water requirements for off-gas scrubbers, the estimated water requirements for the reaction between H_2SO_4 and phosphate rock, and the water required for phosphate rock and H_2SO_4 specifically produced for SSP production. 9. For GSSP plants, the water requirement for its production in the form of steam is also added to the previously mentioned water requirements. 10. The AWG from SSP and GSSP production is estimated based on wastewater from off gas scrubbers and from phosphate rock and H_2SO_4 specifically produced for SSP and GSSP. 11. The AWR for granulated triple superphosphate (GTSP) production is based on the water used in the form of steam, the cooling water requirements, and the off-gas scrubbers water requirements, as well as water required for producing phosphate rock, sulfuric and phosphoric acid specifically produced for GTSP production. 12. The AWG from GTSP production is the estimated cooling tower blowdown plus off-gas scrubbers wastewater, and the wastewater generated from producing phosphate rock, sulfuric and phosphoric acid specifically produced for GTSP production. 13. The AWR for ammonium nitrate (AN) or nitric acid production is part of the estimated volume of make-up water for the nitric acid and AN cooling tower plus part of the estimated volume of boiler make-up water for ammonia, nitric acid, and AN plants as well as the water requirements for ammonia and nitric acid specifically produced for AN or nitric acid production. 14. The AWG for AN or nitric acid production is part of the estimated nitric acid and AN cooling tower blowdown plus the wastewater generated from ammonia and nitric acid produced specifically for AN or nitric acid production.

Table 2. (Continued).

Industry	Assumptions
Pig iron	1. Raw material preparation for the blast furnace is through the sintering process. 2. Cooling towers (concentration factor 7) are used in the sinter plant, the coke oven, and the blast furnace, whereas the remaining water after coke quenching is discharged as wastewater.
	Methodology
	1. The AWR has been estimated based on the water requirements for sinter plant, coke oven, and blast furnace. These requirements are as follows: (a) Sinter plant: the total amount of water required is equal to the rinsing water required for dedusting (the calculation is based on a European specific water requirement value per ton sinter (IPPC, 2001a), the water required for gas abatement (the calculation is based on a European specific water requirement value per ton sinter (IPPC, 2001a), and the make-up water for cooling tower (IPPC, 2001a). (b) Coke oven: the total amount of water required is equal to the water required for coke quenching, and water required to compensate for evaporation losses and blowdown in indirect cooling of coke oven gas (IPPC, 2001a). (c) Blast furnace: the total amount of water required is equal to the make-up water for both blast furnace gas cooling tower and scrubber (scrubber water make-up equals the blast furnace gas scrubbing circuit overflow and is calculated based on a European specific value per ton of pig iron (IPPC, 2001a), as well as the water required for slag granulation. Moreover, AWG has been estimated based on wastewater generation in sinter plant, coke oven and blast furnace (IPPC, 2001a).
Industry	Assumptions
Potash	The water used is equal to the wastewater generation.
	Methodology
	For potash production in Israel and Jordan, AWR is estimated based on a specific average Jordanian water usage per ton potash (Personal communication, Arab Potash Company (APC), 2007).
Industry	Assumptions
Leather	1. The raw material of tanneries is the sum of raw hides produced in the countries of the MENA region and the net import (import-export) of raw hides. 2. All MENA tanneries process raw hides to finished leather and the wastewater volumes are equal to the water volumes used in the tannery.
	Methodology
	1. The AWR for leather production is the sum of water used for processing raw bovine hides, raw sheepskins/lambskins, and raw goatskins/kidskins. These raw hides and skins have been selected according to FAO's World Statistical Compendium as main types of leather produced in MENA. 2. AWR for processing the selected hides and skins is calculated based on a European average specific water requirement per ton raw input to the tannery (IPPC, 2001b).
Industry	Methodology
Olive oil	1. The AWR for MENA olive oil production has been calculated on the basis of a European specific water requirements value per ton of olive oil product (IPPC, 2005). 2. AWG from olive oil production has been calculated on the basis of taking the average of European specific wastewater generation values for the three technologies used, which are: traditional, three-phase extraction, and two-phase extraction (IPPC, 2005). 3. Only countries exporting larger than 10 tons of olive oil are considered.

Table 2. (Continued).

Industry	Assumptions
Slaughterhouses (abattoirs)	AWG is equal to the volume of water used, and goat slaughter has the same specific water usage per ton of carcass as the sheep slaughter.
	Methodology
	1. The AWR for meat production has been calculated based on average slaughterhouses specific current water use benchmarks per ton of carcass. This AWR belongs to three types of meat: poultry, cattle, and sheep. These types of meat, in addition to goat meat, have been selected because, according to FAO database, they represent 90 to 100 % of the total quantity of meat produced during 2001 in the meat producing and exporting MENA countries. 2. Only countries exporting larger than 10 t of meat are considered.

Table 3. Crude oil industry water use, water availability, and domestic water withdrawal in $km^3 yr^{-1}$ for 11 MENA countries.

Country	Crude oil water use ($km^3 yr^{-1}$)	Water availability ($km^3 yr^{-1}$)[1]	Domestic water withdrawal ($km^3 yr^{-1}$)[1]	Crude oil water use/domestic water withdrawal (%)
Saudi Arabia	0.734	−14.9	1.73	42.4
Iran	0.269	64.6	5.10	5.3
Kuwait	0.178	−0.4	0.20	89.0
UAE	0.171	−2.1	0.53	32.2
Iraq	0.137	32.7	1.28	10.7
Libya	0.123	−3.7	0.60	20.5
Algeria	0.094	8.2	1.34	7.0
Egypt	0.040	−10.0	5.46	0.7
Syria	0.032	6.4	0.60	5.3
Yemen	0.028	−2.5	0.27	10.5
Tunisia	0.005	2.0	0.37	1.2
Total	1.811	80.2	17.48	10.3

[1] Source: extracted or taken from FAOA2005 and FAOA2007.

Table 4. Total water required by the eight exporting industries, water availability and domestic water withdrawal.

Country	Volume of water required ($km^3 yr^{-1}$)	Water availability ($km^3 yr^{-1}$)	Domestic water withdrawal in (km^3) for the year 2000	Water required/domestic water withdrawal (%)
Saudi Arabia	0.943	−15.0	1.73	54.3
Iran	0.451	64.6	5.10	8.8
Morocco	0.333	16.4	1.26	26.3
Kuwait	0.273	−0.4	0.20	137.4
UAE	0.226	−2.1	0.53	42.5
Tunisia	0.219	2.0	0.37	59.0
Egypt	0.186	−10.0	5.46	3.4
Libya	0.166	−3.7	0.60	27.6
Algeria	0.154	8.2	1.34	11.5
Iraq	0.137	32.7	1.28	10.7
Israel	0.083	−0.4	0.64	12.9
Syria	0.062	6.4	0.60	10.2
Yemen	0.042	−2.5	0.27	15.8
Qatar	0.034	−0.2	0.07	48.9
Bahrain	0.030	−0.2	0.12	25.3
Lebanon	0.018	3.0	0.46	3.7
Jordan	0.018	−0.1	0.21	8.5
Oman	0.009	−0.4	0.10	9.5
Total	3.383	98.4	20.33	16.6

Table 5. Annual wastewater volumes within MENA generated from the eight exporting industries.

Industry	Wastewater generated ($Mm^3\,yr^{-1}$)
Crude oil	272
Fertilizers	208
Refineries	159
Slaughterhouses	122
Potash	24
Leather (tanneries)	4.5
Pig iron	3
Olive oil	0.7
Total	793.2

Table 6. Comparison of the estimated water usage and wastewater generation with data in the literature.

Industry	Country	Water usage ($Mm^3\,yr^{-1}$)	Wastewater generation ($Mm^3\,yr^{-1}$)
Refineries	Syria	11.5 (This work: estimated water usage of Homs refinery in 2004) 14.9 (Alahmad M., 2005, water usage for Homs refinery in 2005)	
Refineries	Israel		2.95 (This work: wastewater flow for Haifa refinery in 2006) 3.03 (Brigden and Stringer 2002, wastewater flow of Haifa refinery in 2001)
Refineries	Jordan		1.78 (This work: wastewater flow for Jordan Petroleum Refinery) 1.40 (Mohsen and Jaber 2002, wastewater flow of Jordan Petroleum Refinery)
Poultry slaughterhouses	Syria		4.4 (This work: for the year 2001) 5.0 (Alsubuh, 2009; Da'ood, 2009)
Tanneries	Israel	0.119 (This work: for the year 2000) 0.100 (Ministry of Environment-Spain, 2000, for the year 2000)	
Olive oil	Tunisia		0.47 (This work: for the year 2004/2005) 0.55 (Mekki et al., 2003)
Crude oil	Saudi Arabia	355 (This work: water required to repressurise Al Ghawar field in Saudi Arabia) 406 (Durham, 2005, water required to repressurise Al Ghawar field that produces half of the crude oil)	

Table 7. Virtual water export and wastewater generation from export of crude oil for eleven MENA countries.

Country	Virtual water exported related to crude oil ($\mathrm{Mm^3\,yr^{-1}}$)	Wastewater generated from export ($\mathrm{Mm^3\,yr^{-1}}$)	Virtual water export/domestic water withdrawal (%)
Saudi Arabia	79.3	11.90	4.6
Libya	67.6	10.20	11.3
Iran	42.8	6.40	0.8
Algeria	32.7	4.90	2.5
Iraq	28.2	4.20	2.2
Syria	27.7	4.20	4.6
Kuwait	12.6	1.90	6.3
Egypt	6.3	0.90	0.1
Tunisia	3.2	0.50	0.9
UAE	0.4	0.06	0.1
Yemen	0.3	0.05	0.1
Total	301.0	45.00	1.7

Table 8. Water and virtual water statistics for MENA countries.

Country	Water used for the industry ($\mathrm{km^3\,yr^{-1}}$)	Virtual water exported ($\mathrm{Mm^3\,yr^{-1}}$)	Virtual water export/water used (%)	Total actual renewable water resources ($\mathrm{km^3\,yr^{-1}}$)	Virtual water export/total actual renewable water (%)	Water used for industry/total actual renewable water (%)
Algeria	0.154	46.93	30.5	14.30	0.33	1.08
Bahrain	0.030	0.96	3.2	0.10	0.96	30.37
Egypt	0.186	14.08	7.6	58.30	0.02	0.32
Iran	0.451	43.26	9.6	137.50	0.03	0.33
Iraq	0.137	28.25	20.7	75.40	0.04	0.18
Israel	0.083	14.90	18.0	1.70	0.88	4.88
Jordan	0.018	0.66	3.6	0.90	0.07	2.00
Kuwait	0.273	19.27	7.1	0.02	96.35	1363.95
Lebanon	0.018	4.36	24.4	4.40	0.10	0.41
Libya	0.166	86.98	52.4	0.60	14.50	27.66
Morocco	0.333	14.24	4.3	29.00	0.05	1.15
Oman	0.009	0.019	0.2	1.00	0.00	0.91
Qatar	0.034	0.33	1.0	0.10	0.33	34.23
Saudi Arabia	0.943	82.34	8.7	2.40	3.43	39.29
Syria	0.062	29.93	48.6	26.30	0.11	0.23
Tunisia	0.219	20.05	9.2	4.60	0.44	4.76
UAE	0.226	1.79	0.8	0.20	0.89	112.93
Yemen	0.042	0.36	0.9	4.10	0.01	1.03
Total	3.383	408.72	12.1	360.92	0.11	0.94

Table 9. Pollution of the different industries studied in the relevant countries in terms of BOD.

Industry	Typical BOD$_5$ values	Reference	Quantities	Pollution in terms of BOD (t yr^{-1}) due to production
Crude oil	50–1400 mg L^{-1} selected: 725 mg L^{-1}	Wang et al. (2004)	272 Mio m^3 a^{-1}	197 200
Meat		IPPC (2005)		93 297
Sheep, goat	8.89 kg BOD$_5$ t^{-1}		1 020 410 t a^{-1}	
Cattle	1.8–28 kg BOD$_5$ t^{-1} selected: 14.9 kg BOD$_5$ t^{-1}		1 070 284 t a^{-1}	
Poultry	2.43–43 kg BOD$_5$ t^{-1} selected: 22.715 kg BOD$_5$ t^{-1}		3 005 869 t a^{-1}	
Refineries	150–250 mg BOD$_5$ L^{-1} selected: 200 mg BOD$_5$ L^{-1}	World Bank Group (1998)	159.1 Mio m^3 a^{-1}	31 820
Olive oil	32.254 mg BOD$_5$ L^{-1} (average value)	Niaounakis and Halvadakis (2006)	0.705 Mio m^3 a^{-1}	22 739
Leather		IPPC (2001b)		8592
Goat skins	48–86 kg BOD$_5$ t^{-1} Selected: 67 kg BOD$_5$ t^{-1}		5254.5 t a^{-1}	
Sheep skins	60.75 kg BOD$_5$ t^{-1}		29 350.5 t a^{-1}	
Bovine hide	48–86 kg BOD$_5$ t^{-1} Selected: 67 BOD$_5$ t^{-1}		96 367 t a^{-1}	
Fertilizers				5443
Nitrogenous	20 mg BOD$_5$ L^{-1}	Kamaldeep et al. (1993)	25.6 Mio m^3 a^{-1}	
Phosphatic	18–36 mg BOD$_5$ L^{-1} selected: 27 mg BOD$_5$ L^{-1}	Sayadi et al. (2008)	182.6 Mio m^3 a^{-1}	
Pig iron	160 mg BOD$_5$ L^{-1}	Jena et al. (2005)	3.1 Mio m^3 a^{-1}	496
Potash	15	Hacěne et al. (2004)	24 Mio m^3 a^{-1}	360
Total				359 947

Table 10. Indirect pollution in MENA due to export to EU27 in terms of BOD.

Industry	Indirect pollution by EU27 in terms of BOD (t yr^{-1})	Population equivalent in terms of BOD
Crude oil	32 625	2 314 730
Olive oil	10 122	749 466
Leather	6333	446 842
Refineries	2360	169 214
Fertilizers	244	17 799
Meat	101	6929
Potash	38	2603
Pig iron	24	1742
Total	51 847	3 709 325

Fig. 1. Virtual water flows from four MENA exporting countries (dark orange color) to five EU27 countries in the field of crude oil (black) and phosphatic fertilizers (red): numbers are million cubicmeters of virtual water exported in 2001 for crude oil and 2010 for phosphatic fertilizers. Saudi Arabia and Libya are the largest exporters in the field of crude oil and Morocco/Tunisia are the largest exporters in the field of phosphatic fertilizers.