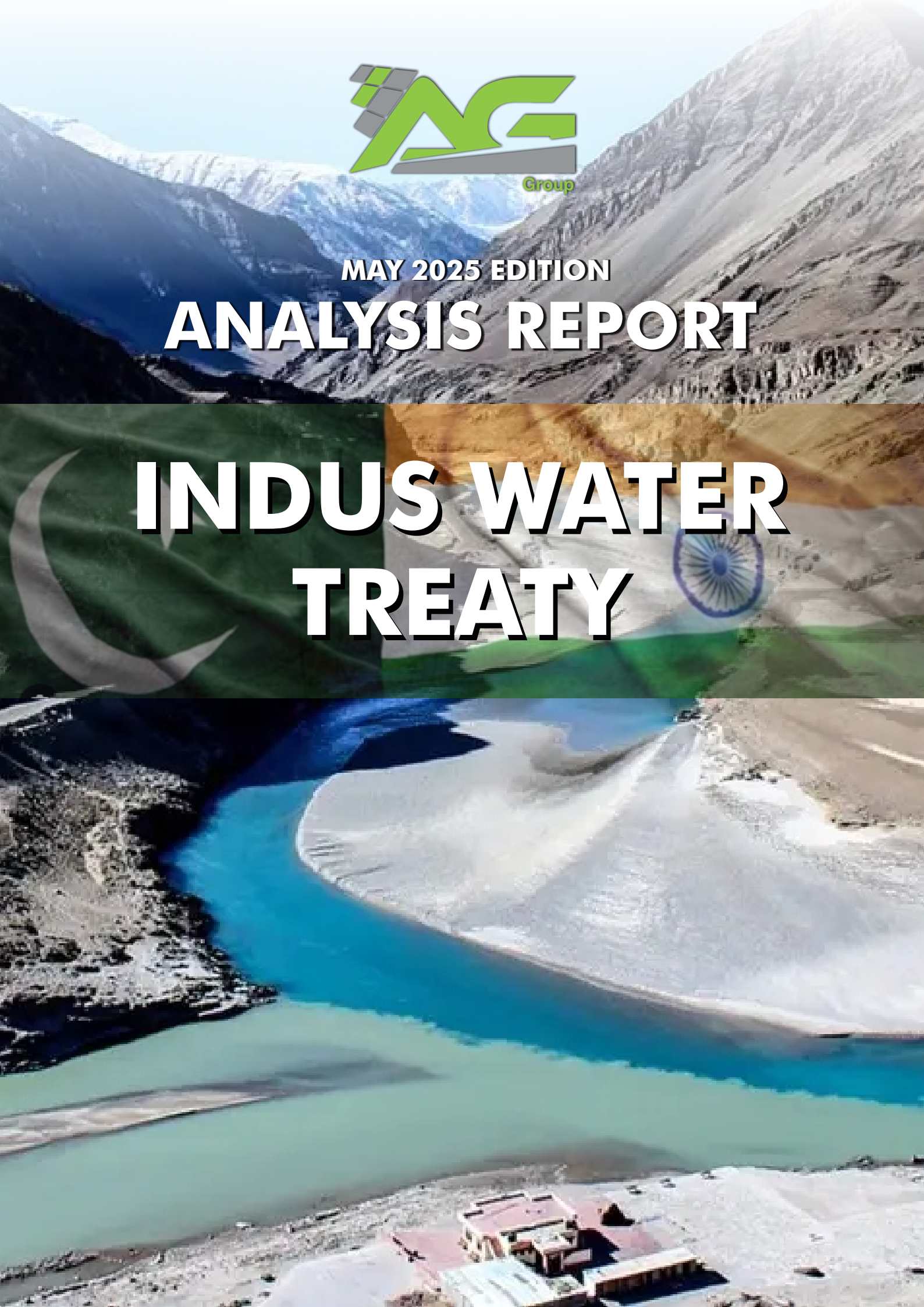




MAY 2025 EDITION

ANALYSIS REPORT

INDUS WATER TREATY



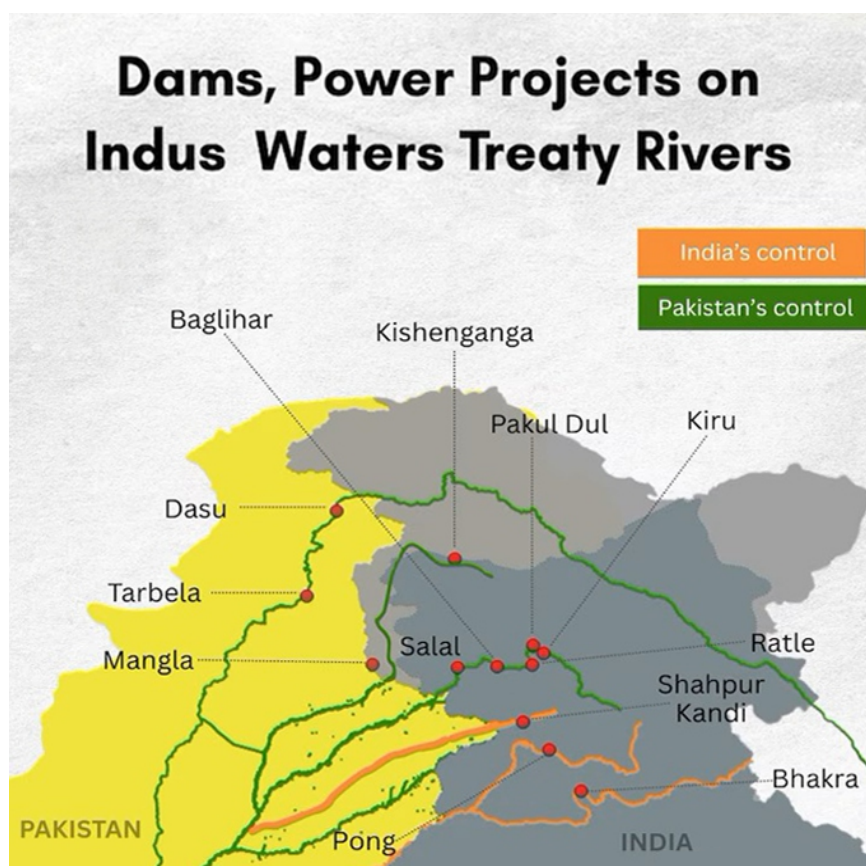


INDUS WATER TREATY 1960

1 | OVERVIEW

The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT), signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan, with the World Bank acting as a facilitator, defines the framework for the allocation and management of the Indus River system.

According to its provisions, India holds exclusive control over the eastern rivers—Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej— while Pakistan retains rights over the western rivers—Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab. India is allowed limited use of the western rivers for non-consumptive purposes, including hydroelectric projects (subject to specific design constraints).



Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/india-indus-waters-treaty-pakistan-impact-what-it-means-pahalgam-terror-attack-2713827-2025-04-24>

KEY FACTS

1

India supplies 80.52% of water from its three rivers

2

Over 30 crore people live in the Indus river basin

3

Indus River is spread across an area of 11.2 lakh kilometers. Pakistan (47%), India (39%), China (8%) and Afghanistan (6%)

The treaty advocated the establishment of the Permanent Indus Commission (PIC) to facilitate cooperation and resolve disputes further. Disagreements are addressed through a tiered mechanism: discussions within the PIC, escalation to a Neutral Expert, and, if needed, arbitration by a Court of Arbitration.

Neutral Expert Validates India's Position in Indus Waters Treaty Dispute



Source: <https://bhattandjoshiassociates.com/indus-waters-treaty-dispute-neutral-expert-validates-indias-position/>

Concerning the climate challenges along with Pakistan's objections over India's hydroelectric projects on the western rivers, India issued a formal notice seeking modifications to the IWT in January 2023.



Source: <https://thewire.in/diplomacy/india-evaluates-pakistani-response-on-indus-waters-treaty-review-notice>

The IWT has remained in effect for more than sixty years. However, evolving geopolitical and environmental factors have prompted calls for its reassessment to ensure equitable and sustainable water resource management.



2 | HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INDUS WATER TREATY

Signed in 1960, the Indus Water Treaty emerged after extended disputes between India and Pakistan concerning the use of river waters that arose in the aftermath of the 1947 Partition of British India. **The division of the Indus River system created tensions as both countries relied heavily on its waters for agriculture and development.**



Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/How-the-Indus-Treaty-was-signed/article14799132.ece>

The treaty was finalized with the support of the World Bank after around ten years of negotiations. This historic agreement aimed to avoid future conflicts, provide long-term certainty, and ensure equitable river water distribution between the two countries.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Signed in 1960 to resolve post-Partition water disputes between India and Pakistan

SIGNIFICANCE

Survived conflicts through mechanisms like data exchange, joint inspections, and the PIC

GLOBAL RELEVANCE

Recognized as a model for transboundary water cooperation

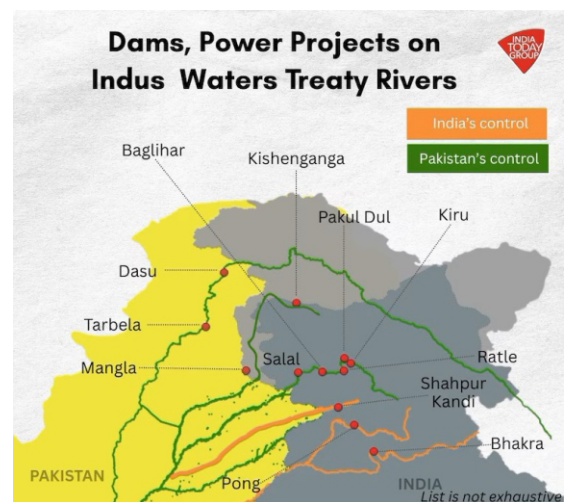
The significance of the treaty lies in its resilience and institutional strength. Even during times of war and high political tensions, the treaty has continued to function, demonstrating its foundational role in bilateral relations.



Source: <https://dialoguepakistan.com/en/pakistan/explained--indus-water-treaty-suspension-after-pahalgam-attack-and-its-impact-on-pakistan>

It includes mechanisms for regular data exchange, joint inspections, and the functioning of a Permanent Indus Commission (PIC) which enables continuous dialogue between the two countries. **The treaty has supported Pakistan's irrigation network and ensured a reliable water supply critical for its agriculture.**

For India, it provides rights to develop hydroelectric projects and use water for domestic and non-consumptive purposes within defined legal and technical limits. More broadly, the treaty is recognized internationally as a successful example of cooperative water management, offering lessons for other regions with shared water resources.



Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/indus-waters-treaty-suspended-india-pakistan-diplomatic-offensive-pahalgam-attack-2714660-2025-04-24>

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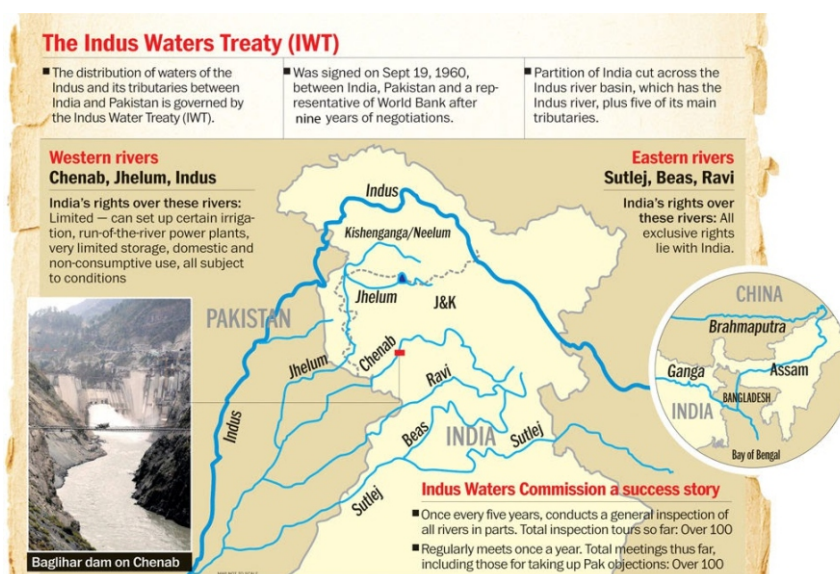
3 | KEY PROVISIONS AND TIMELINE OF THE TREATY

The Indus Waters Treaty is structured around a unique and clear division of the Indus River System between India and Pakistan. **India has the exclusive use of three eastern rivers. It was permitted to use all the waters from these rivers for purposes such as irrigation, drinking water supply, domestic use, and industrial development, including storage and hydroelectric projects.**



Source: <https://www.arise.tv/india-suspends-indus-water-treaty-raising-fears-of-water-crisis-for-pakistan/>

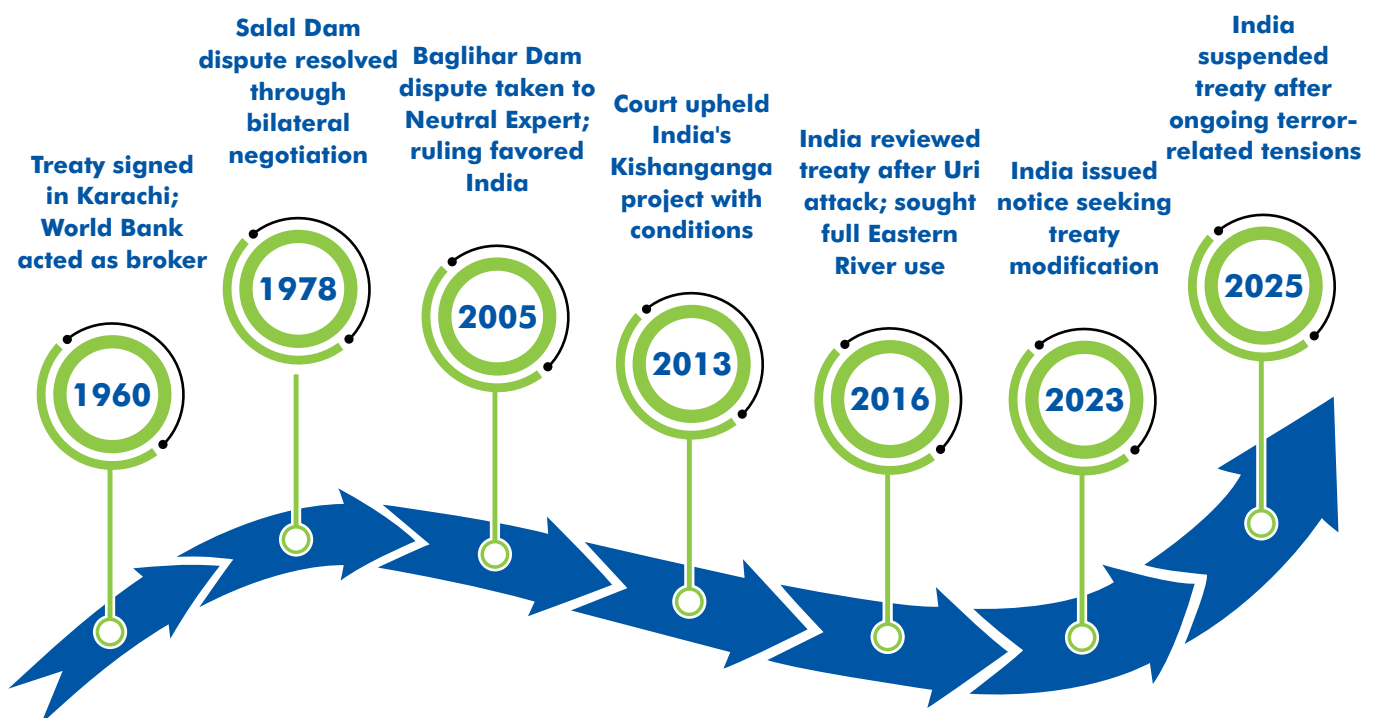
The three Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab) were principally assigned to Pakistan, while granting India the restricted usage rights under specific conditions. **The treaty provides India with limited rights to use the Western Rivers for non-consumptive purposes, which include run-of-the-river hydroelectric generation, navigation, and some forms of irrigation, so long as these do not alter the volume or timing of water flow to Pakistan in a significant way.**



Source: <https://www.drishtiias.com/loksabha-rajyasabha-discussions/perspective-indus-waters-treaty>

A Permanent Indus Commission was set up to oversee the treaty's implementation and ongoing administration. This body comprises representatives from both nations and serves as the first platform for resolving any disagreements or sharing technical information.

The treaty also outlines a three-tiered dispute resolution mechanism. If a conflict arises, it is initially handled by the commission. If not resolved, the issue may be escalated to a Neutral Expert appointed with the involvement of the World Bank. Should that fail, the issue may be taken to a Court of Arbitration.

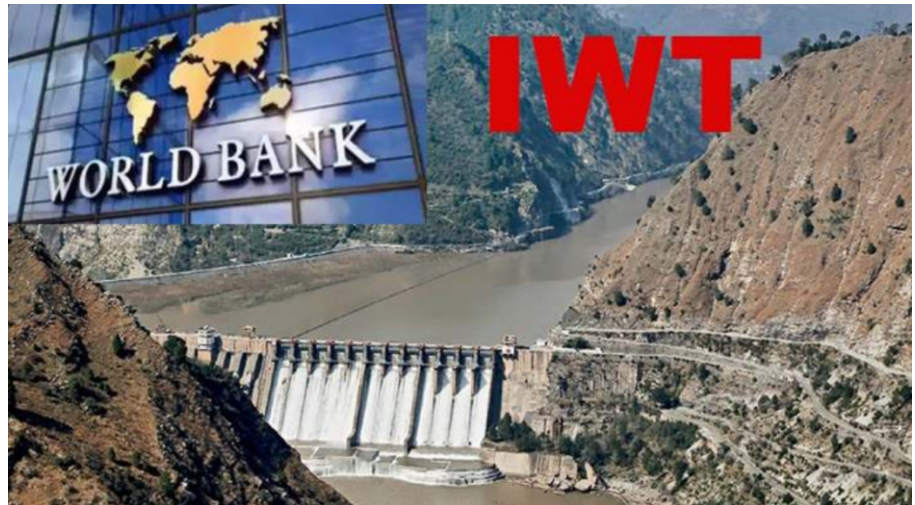


Over the years, various significant events have challenged the treaty's resilience and adaptability. The treaty balances India's development needs with Pakistan's reliance on the Indus, serving as a rare example of successful cross-border water governance despite ongoing tensions.

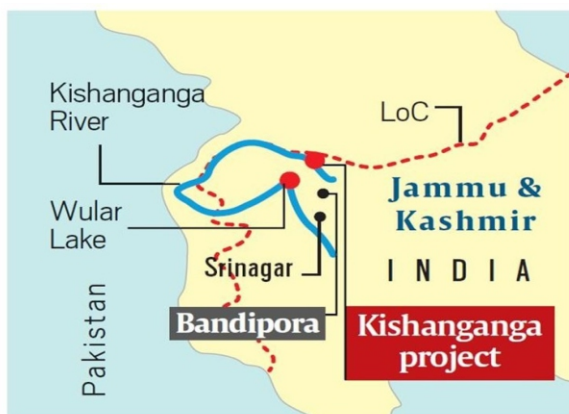


4 | ROLE OF THE WORLD BANK

The World Bank plays a significant role in supporting the implementation process of the IWT. While the Bank is not a decision-maker in disputes, it appoints neutral experts or facilitates the establishment of a Court of Arbitration when requested by either party, ensuring fair and transparent procedures.



Source: <https://jknewstoday.com/strategic-pause-not-exit-india-halts-indus-water-treaty-as-world-bank-clarifies-its-limited-role/>



Between 2020 and 2025, tensions escalated over India's Kishanganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects, with Pakistan alleging treaty violations. Pakistan demanded the establishment of a Court of Arbitration, while India favoured the appointment of a Neutral Expert to resolve the issue. After a suspension in 2016 aimed at encouraging bilateral negotiations, the World Bank restarted both processes in April 2022 due to the lack of advancement and ongoing diplomatic deadlock.

The World Bank emphasized its limited role, stating it does not interpret treaty provisions but facilitates dispute resolution as outlined in the IWT framework. India suspended the IWT, citing national security concerns, in April 2025 due to rising tensions post the Pahalgam terrorist attack. The World Bank refrained from intervening, reiterating its position as a facilitator without authority over sovereign decisions or political matters.



Source: <https://english.bigtvlive.com/viral-news/indus-waters-treaty-world-bank-stays-neutral-says-banga/>

Throughout these developments, the **World Bank has maintained impartiality**, fulfilling its responsibilities by facilitating dispute resolution mechanisms without engaging in the substantive aspects of disagreements, thereby preserving its credibility and neutrality.



5 | CHALLENGES FACED BY THE TREATY

Recent government reports and policy analysis, specifically from 2020 to 2025, highlight multiple challenges faced by IWT undermining its effectiveness and long-term sustainability.

Firstly, **increasing water demand due to population growth, agricultural expansion, and industrial use in both countries strains the treaty's allocations.** The Indian Ministry of Jal Shakti reports that escalating irrigation needs and urban water consumption pressure the limited water resources, complicating adherence to treaty limits. Similarly, Pakistan's Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) underscores the challenge of managing seasonal water distribution equitably under fluctuating river flows caused by climate variability.



Source: <https://www.forbesindia.com/article/isbinsight/revisiting-the-indus-water-treaty-a-path-to-sustainability-and-stability-in-the-face-of-climate-change/83523/1>

Secondly, **the treaty faces persistent interpretational disputes regarding India's run-of-the-river hydroelectric plants on western rivers.** Pakistan frequently raises objections, alleging treaty violations and adverse downstream impacts. This has led to delays and diplomatic tensions, affecting water management cooperation.



Source: <https://www.greaterkashmir.com/uncategorized/india-discusses-kishenganga-rattle-hydroelectric-projects-related-to-indus-waters-treaty/>

Thirdly, **climate change is a significant challenge**. The Govt's **National Action Plan on Climate Change (2022)** identifies **altered precipitation patterns, glacier retreats, and increased variability in river flows as complicating treaty implementation**. Pakistan's Ministry of Climate Change similarly acknowledges that increased flooding, drought events, and glacial melt threaten water availability and infrastructure.



Source: <https://www.scmp.com/week-asia/politics/article/3281425/india-puts-pressure-pakistan-over-water-treaty-can-it-lead-better-ties>



Source: <https://english.gujaratsamachar.com/news/national/india-suspends-indus-water-treaty-with-pakistan-imposes-sweeping-diplomatic-travel-sanctions>

Finally, **geopolitical tensions have intermittently disrupted treaty mechanisms such as the Permanent Indus Commission, weakening dialogue and conflict resolution efforts**. Reports from the Indian Ministry of External Affairs emphasize the need for sustained communication channels to address emerging disputes.

KEY STATISTICS

RIISING WATER DEMAND	HYDROPOWER TENSIONS	CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS	INSTITUTIONAL DISRUPTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's demand to hit 1,180 billion cubic meters by 2050 Pakistan's per capita water down to <1000 m³ in 2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India has 33 projects on Indus rivers Pakistan raised 10+ objections between 2020 and 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Himalayan glacial melt up by 30% in 20 years Indus flow variability may rise 15-20% by 2040 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indus Commission meets delayed 4 times between 2020 and 2023 Joint tours down by 40% since 2015

In conclusion, the Indus Water Treaty, while a robust framework, faces multifaceted challenges, including water scarcity, infrastructural disputes, climate impacts, and geopolitical strains. Both nations must strengthen cooperation and adaptive management to sustain this crucial transboundary water agreement.



6 | BROADER IMPACT ON INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

The IWT has significantly influenced India-Pakistan relations beyond mere water sharing. **The treaty encompasses diplomatic engagement, economic development, and regional stability.** The PIC is facilitating regular dialogue between India and Pakistan to address technical issues and disputes amicably.



Source: <https://www.wionews.com/south-asia/india-writes-to-pakistan-about-indus-waters-treaty-decision-highlights-sustained-cross-border-terrorism-8999013>

For instance, **disagreements over India's Kishanganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects were managed through the treaty's dispute resolution provisions, involving neutral experts and arbitration.** Such structured engagement has often prevented the escalation of tensions. **The treaty has allowed India to develop hydroelectric projects on the western rivers, such as the Salal Dam on the Chenab River.**



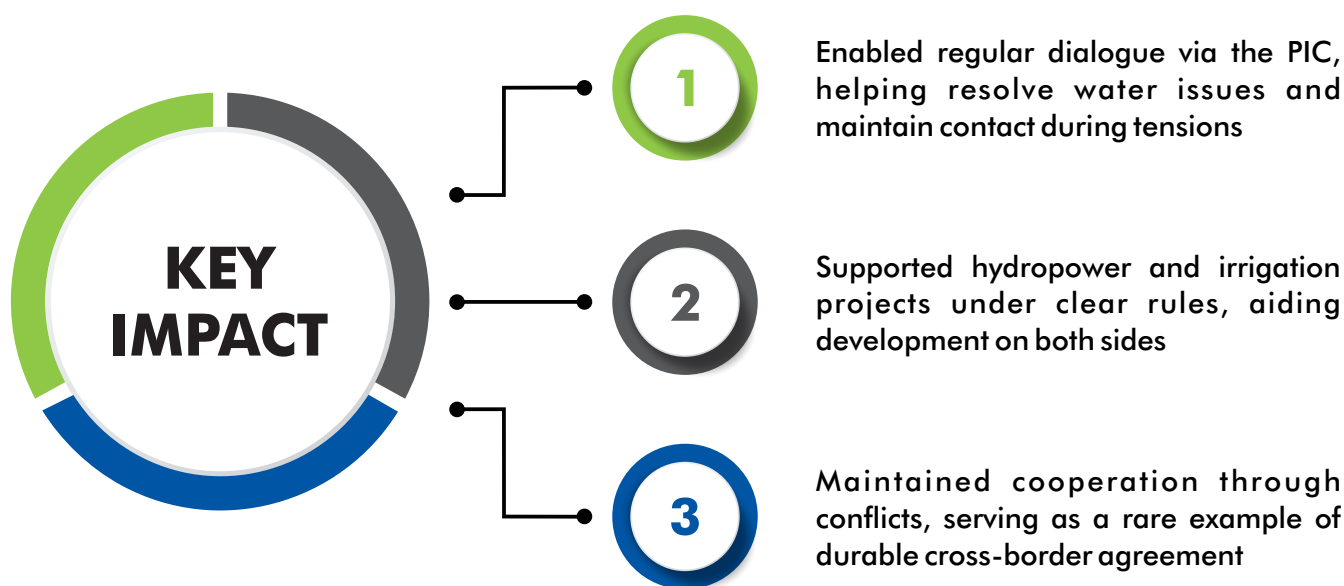
Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/india-welcomes-neutral-expert-ruling-on-ratle-kishanganga-projects/articleshow/117436308.cms?from=mdr>

Constructed with design concessions to address Pakistan's concerns, the Salal Dam exemplifies how the IWT has facilitated infrastructure development while considering bilateral sensitivities. By providing a clear framework for water allocation, the IWT has contributed to regional stability and economic growth, especially in the water-scarce Indus Basin.

In the face of climate change-induced challenges like glacial melt and erratic rainfall, the treaty's provisions for data sharing and cooperative management are increasingly vital. The IWT's durability, surviving multiple conflicts, underscores its role in building institutional trust. It serves as a model for transboundary water management, demonstrating how legal frameworks can facilitate cooperation between adversarial nations.



Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/the-indus-holds-pakistans-only-river-water-the-cold-war-influenced-the-iwt/articleshow/120635979.cms>



The World Bank's involvement in the treaty's formation and dispute-resolution processes further highlights its international significance. In summary, the Indus Waters Treaty has been instrumental in shaping India-Pakistan relations by fostering diplomatic dialogue, the energy security, enabling economic development, promoting regional stability, and serving as a benchmark for international water-sharing agreements.

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7 | ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL CONCERNS ON THE TREATY

Climate change has intensified water scarcity in the Indus Basin, with Pakistan experiencing heightened vulnerability due to its heavy reliance on the Indus River system for agriculture, food security, and hydropower. **Rising temperatures, altered precipitation patterns, and accelerated glacial melt have led to more frequent droughts and floods, threatening the livelihoods of millions.**



Source: <https://scroll.in/article/817910/in-the-din-over-the-indus-waters-treaty-the-climate-change-factor-has-been-overlooked>

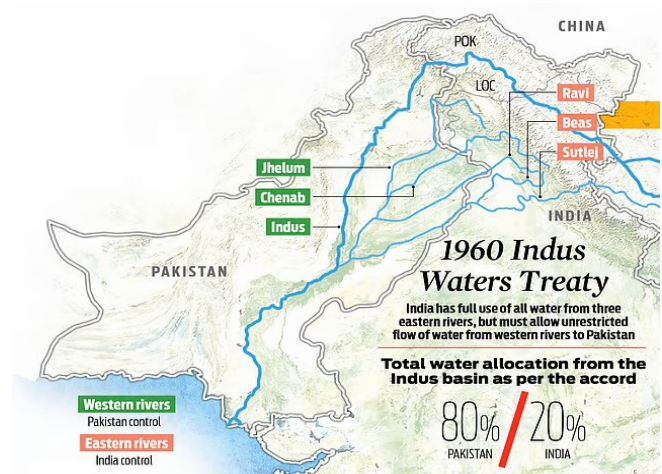
India's pursuit of hydroelectric projects, such as the Kishanganga and Ratle dams, has raised concerns in Pakistan regarding potential reductions in downstream water flow. These projects, while aimed at bolstering India's renewable energy capacity and regional electrification goals, have been contested by Pakistan under the IWT's provisions.



Source: <https://www.riverdolphins.org/river-dolphins-worldwide/indus-river-dolphin/>

The construction of dams and barrages has fragmented river habitats, adversely affecting aquatic biodiversity and ecological connectivity. Notably, **the Indus River dolphin, an endangered species, has seen its habitat shrink significantly due to reduced river flows, pollution, and habitat fragmentation.**

Furthermore, the treaty's current framework does not adequately address the impacts of climate change. Experts and policymakers have highlighted the need to incorporate climate resilience, adaptation, and disaster management into the treaty's provisions. **A 2021 report by India has emphasized the necessity for re-negotiating the treaty to include mechanisms for addressing climate-induced water variability and environmental concerns.**



Part 3 of IWT NEW RUN-OF-RIVER PLANTS

8. The design of any new Run-of-River Plant shall conform to the following criteria:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>(a) The works themselves shall not be capable of raising artificially the water level in the Operating Pool above the Full Pondage Level specified in the design</p> <p>(b) The design of the works shall take due account of the requirements of Surcharge Storage and of Secondary Power</p> <p>(c) The maximum Pondage in the Operating Pool shall not exceed twice the Pondage required for Firm Power</p> <p>(d) There shall be no outlets below the Dead Storage Level,</p> | <p>unless necessary for sediment control or any other technical purpose; any such outlet shall be of the minimum size, and located at the highest level, consistent with sound and economical design and with satisfactory operation of the works</p> <p>(e) If the conditions at the site of a plant make a gated spillway necessary, the bottom level of the gates in normal closed position shall be located at the highest level consistent with sound and economical design and satisfactory construction and</p> | <p>operation of the works</p> <p>(f) The intakes for the turbines shall be located at the highest level consistent with satisfactory and economical construction and operation of the plant as a Run-of-River Plant and with customary and accepted practice of design for the designated range of the Plant's operation</p> <p>(g) If any plant is constructed on the Chenab Main at a site below Kotru (Longitude 74 - 59' East and Latitude 33 - 09' North), a Regulating Basin shall be incorporated</p> |
|--|--|--|

Source: <https://www.newindianexpress.com/explainers/2025/May/03/indus-waters-treaty-why-india-wants-to-re-negotiate-it>

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Climate change is worsening water scarcity and extreme weather in the Indus Basin, especially for Pakistan

Indian hydroprojects like Kishanganga and Ratle raise flow concerns for Pakistan, sparking disputes

River flow reduction and habitat loss threaten biodiversity, including the Indus River dolphin

IWT lacks provisions to address climate change and ecological sustainability

Indian government reports urge treaty revision to include climate and development issues

In conclusion, **while the IWT has historically facilitated cooperation between India and Pakistan, evolving environmental and developmental challenges necessitate a re-evaluation of its provisions.** Incorporating climate resilience and sustainable development considerations is crucial to ensure the treaty's continued relevance and effectiveness in the face of emerging threats.



8 | CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS ON THE INDUS WATER TREATY

Between 2023-2025, the IWT underwent notable developments. India formally notified its intent to review and amend the treaty under Article XII(3), time and again in January 2023 and August 2024. It was done citing major and unforeseen shifts, including population growth, environmental challenges, and the demand for clean energy.

Review, modify Indus Waters Treaty, India tells Pak, looks to renegotiate

SHUBHAJIT ROY

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 18

SIXTY-FOUR years after the two countries signed the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) in Karachi on September 19, 1960, India has served formal notice to Pakistan seeking "review and modification" of the treaty, signalling serious political intent in Delhi to end it.

This notice is qualitatively different and a step higher than



India is building the Kishanganga (above) and Ratle power projects in Jammu and Kashmir. NHPC

India's notice to Pakistan in January 2023 for the "modification" of the treaty. This time, it is seeking "review and modification" — an escalation that essentially underlines the intention to revoke the treaty and renegotiate it.

Sources said Wednesday that India served formal notice to Pakistan on August 30, seeking review and modification of the IWT under Article XII (3) of the pact. Under Article XII (3) of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Source: <https://www.toppersnotes.co/current-affairs/blog/why-india-wants-review-modification-of-indus-water-treaty-mGQx>

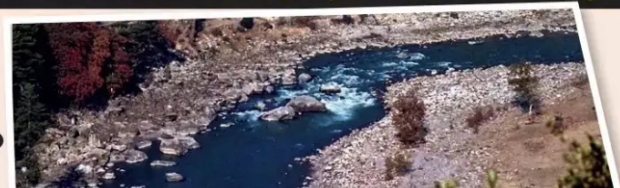
Disputes have arisen over India's construction of the Kishanganga (330 MW) and Ratle (850 MW) hydroelectric projects on the Jhelum and Chenab rivers, respectively. In January 2025, the Neutral Expert (appointed by the World Bank) affirmed his competence to adjudicate these disputes, supporting India's stance to exclude the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) from the process.

Dispute Key to India's IWT Stance

Dispute over two projects – 330 MW Kishanganga hydro project and under-construction Ratle project in Chenab valley

Neutral expert was examining points of differences

Differences are on issues like pondage, intake for turbines, design of outlets below dead storage level and gated spillways at these projects



Claiming violation of IWT norms, Pakistan moved a concurrent Court of Arbitration proceeding against India in 2016, linking Ratle later to the dispute that originally centred on Kishanganga

India objected to concurrent proceedings and did not attend the arbitration meetings

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/india-to-ask-worldbankneutral-expert-to-pause-kishanganga-ratle-proceedings-under-indus-water-treaty/articleshow/120879023.cms?from=mdr>

In response to escalating tensions, India suspended the IWT on April 23, 2025, following a terrorist attack in Pahalgam, Kashmir. Following this, India stopped the flow of water from the Baglihar Dam (on the Chenab River) and planned similar actions at the Kishanganga Dam (on the Neelum River). These measures, carried out without prior notification to Pakistan, marked a significant shift in the region's water-sharing dynamics.



Source: <https://bharataarticles.com/indus-waters-treaty-suspended/>

The World Bank, while facilitating the appointment of the Neutral Expert, has maintained a limited role, emphasizing that it cannot interpret the treaty. The developments underscore the complexities of the IWT in the context of evolving geopolitical and environmental challenges.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

India requested changes to IWT in 2023-24 due to shifting water and energy needs

Disputes over Kishanganga and Ratle dams led to arbitration by a Neutral Expert in 2025

India suspended water flow from key dams in 2025 following a terror attack

As of May 2025, the situation remains fluid, with both countries navigating the intricate balance between treaty obligations and national interests. The future of the IWT will depend on diplomatic engagements and the ability of both nations to address mutual concerns within the framework of international law and sustainable cooperation.



9 | WAY FORWARD

In the wake of the IWT suspension in April 2025, India and Pakistan face a pivotal juncture in managing shared water resources. India, citing national security concerns, halted the treaty following a militant attack in Jammu and Kashmir. **This move has allowed India to expedite hydroelectric projects in J&K, such as the 800 MW Bursar and 1,856 MW Sawalkote, aiming to enhance regional power generation and meet long-standing regional development goals.**

The **suspension poses risks to Pakistan, which relies on the Indus basin for nearly 80% of its irrigated agriculture.** The cessation of hydrological data sharing exacerbates Pakistan's vulnerability to floods, droughts, and disruptions in its vital agricultural sector. To move forward, both countries should consider renegotiating the treaty to address climate change, equitable resource use, and sustainable water management.



Source: <https://www.siasat.com/indus-waters-treaty-explained-how-does-the-suspension-affect-pakistan-3212283/>

Resuming dialogue through PIC and involving neutral third-party mediation could help rebuild trust and ensure mutual compliance, besides addressing cross-border terrorism as a priority. Joint research on basin-level hydrology and a legally binding data-sharing framework can enhance cooperation, improve climate adaptation strategies, and promote transparency. These steps are critical to securing long-term, peaceful water governance and minimizing future conflict over shared river systems.



10 | EMINENT INSIGHT

There is a lot of speculation in the media about how the World Bank will step in & fix the problem (*Indus Waters Treaty Suspension by India*), but it is all bunk. The World Bank has no role to play beyond the facilitator.

Mr Ajay Banga
President
World Bank



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