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# Punatsangchhu-I Hydropower Project: Bhutan's Stalled Giant Resumes

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**IR****ECONOMY**

CURATED &amp; WRITTEN BY

**Bharat Choudhary**

UPSC Educator &amp; Content Creator

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# Punatsangchhu-I Hydropower Project: Bhutan's Stalled Giant Resumes

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## WHY IN NEWS

Construction on Bhutan's **1,200 MW Punatsangchhu-I Hydroelectric Project** resumed on **April 10, 2026**, after a **seven-year halt** caused by a slope failure in 2019. India's Union Minister for Power, Manohar Lal, attended the concrete-pouring ceremony marking the resumption of work, underscoring the project's centrality to India-Bhutan energy cooperation.

## PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

PARAMETER	DETAILS
<b>Installed capacity</b>	<b>1,200 MW</b> (6 × 200 MW underground turbines)
<b>Dam height</b>	<b>130 metres</b>
<b>Dam length</b>	<b>239 metres</b>
<b>Dam type</b>	Concrete gravity dam
<b>River</b>	Punatsangchhu River
<b>Location</b>	~80 km east of Thimphu, Wangdue Phodrang District, Bhutan
<b>Turbine arrangement</b>	Underground powerhouse (6 Francis-type turbines)
<b>Status (April 2026)</b>	Physical completion: ~88%
<b>Work halted</b>	<b>2019</b> (slope failure)
<b>Work resumed</b>	<b>April 10, 2026</b>

## WHY WAS THE PROJECT HALTED?

In **2019**, a major **slope failure** (landslide/geological instability on the dam abutment) forced a halt to all construction at Punatsangchhu-I. The right bank abutment — a critical structural support for the dam — showed signs of deep-seated geological movement.

### Geological Challenge

- The Punatsangchhu River valley has complex geology — Himalayan geology with active tectonics and weak rock formations
- The slope failure forced engineers to redesign the dam’s abutment and drainage systems
- A **modified design** incorporating:
  - Additional drainage tunnels and anchoring systems
  - Revised dam profile to reduce load on the unstable slope
  - International geological consultancy from European and Japanese experts

This is a common challenge in Himalayan hydropower: geological surveys conducted before construction often underestimate deep slope instability that manifests only during construction.

## INDIA’S FINANCING AND STRATEGIC INTEREST

### Funding Structure

India finances the project under a **grant + loan** model standard for Bhutan hydro cooperation:

COMPONENT	DETAILS
<b>Grant component</b>	<b>40%</b> of project cost (free of any repayment)
<b>Loan component</b>	<b>60%</b> of project cost
<b>Loan interest rate</b>	<b>10% per annum</b>
<b>Repayment source</b>	Power exports to India (electricity revenues service the loan)

### Strategic Logic

- **All surplus power** from Punatsangchhu-I will be exported to India — this is the cornerstone of the India-Bhutan energy relationship
- Bhutan’s hydro exports to India generate approximately **40–50% of Bhutan’s total government revenues**

- For India: Bhutan provides clean, renewable, cross-border electricity that counts toward India’s renewable portfolio

### India-Bhutan Hydropower Framework

Under successive agreements, India has been developing **10,000 MW** of hydroelectric capacity in Bhutan by 2020 (a target that has slipped but continues). The framework covers:

- **Operational:** Tala (1,020 MW), Chukha (336 MW), Kurichu (60 MW)
- **Under development/resumed:** Punatsangchhu-I (1,200 MW), Punatsangchhu-II (1,020 MW), Mangdechhu (720 MW — operational 2019)
- **Planned:** Bunakha (180 MW), Chamkharchhu-I (670 MW)

## INDIA-BHUTAN RELATIONS — ENERGY AS CORNERSTONE

India and Bhutan’s bilateral relationship is uniquely characterised by deep energy interdependence:

DIMENSION	DETAILS
<b>Treaty basis</b>	India-Bhutan Friendship Treaty (2007, revised from 1949)
<b>Hydro cooperation</b>	Established 1960s (Chukha project)
<b>Revenue share</b>	~40–50% of Bhutan’s GDP contribution from hydro exports
<b>India’s position</b>	Only country with which Bhutan has a defence alignment
<b>Open border</b>	Free movement of people and goods (no passport/visa)
<b>Indian rupee</b>	Accepted alongside ngultrum in Bhutan (pegged 1:1)

### Why This Is Different from Other Regional Hydro Deals

India’s Bhutan model is distinct from deals with Nepal or Bangladesh:

- Bhutan cedes **strategic autonomy** (no military alliances without India’s knowledge) in exchange for economic security
- Indian PSUs (NHPC, SJVN) build, operate, and eventually hand over projects
- Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are long-term and guaranteed by India

## PUNATSANGCHHU-II — NEARBY SISTER PROJECT

Punatsangchhu-I has a companion project: **Punatsangchhu-II (1,020 MW)**, also on the Punatsangchhu River. It faces similar geological challenges and has also experienced delays. Both projects are often discussed together in UPSC context.

### UPSC RELEVANCE

PAPER	ANGLE
GS2 — International Relations	India-Bhutan bilateral; energy diplomacy; grant-loan model
GS2 — Governance	India's cross-border energy cooperation framework
GS3 — Economy	Hydropower; renewable energy; transboundary river management
GS1 — Geography	Punatsangchhu River; Bhutan's river systems; Himalayan geology
Interview	Should India use hydro financing as diplomatic leverage? Sustainable infrastructure in geologically fragile zones

*Capacity: 1,200 MW (6 × 200 MW underground turbines) | Dam: 130 m high, 239 m long (concrete gravity) | River: Punatsangchhu | Location: ~80 km east of Thimphu, Wangdue Phodrang | Halted: 2019 (slope failure/geological instability) | Resumed: April 10, 2026 | Physical completion: ~88% | Financial completion: ~93% | India funding: 40% grant + 60% loan @ 10% p.a. | All surplus power exported to India | India's power minister at ceremony: Manohar Lal | Bhutan hydro revenues: ~40–50% of government revenues | GS2: India-Bhutan Relations; GS3: Economy, Hydropower*

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## Bharat Choudhary

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[linkedin.com/in/epicbharat](https://www.linkedin.com/in/epicbharat)[Read Full Article on Ujiyari →](#)<https://ujiyari.com/daily/2026/04/12/punatsangchhu-i-bhutan-hydropower-india-funding/>

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