

Govt to allocate final 10 GWh capacity under PLI scheme

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IN A FRESH push to strengthen the domestic battery storage ecosystem, the Centre has initiated the process to operationalise the remaining 10 GWh capacity under the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage. The capacity is earmarked for Grid Scale Stationary Storage (GSSS) applications, a key requirement for integrating renewable energy into the power grid.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has begun the process of finalising the unallocated 10 GWh capacity under the ACC PLI scheme and has sent a proposal to the Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) for approval, according to government officials. The EGoS is a high-level inter-ministerial body chaired by the Cabinet Secretary.

A senior official said that once approval is granted by the EGoS, the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI), the nodal ministry for implementing the ACCPLI scheme, will initiate the bidding process for allocating the remaining capacity. "The intent is to accelerate domestic manufacturing of grid-scale battery storage solutions, which are critical for energy transition goals," the official said.

The ACC PLI scheme—formally titled the National Programme on Advanced Chem-

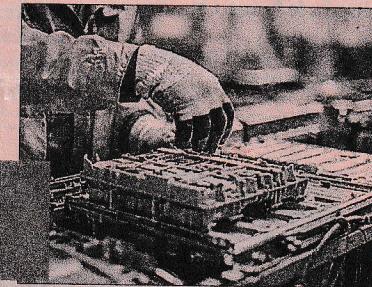
FINAL ALLOCATION

■ MNRE has begun finalising unallocated

10 GWh
capacity under ACC
PLI scheme

■ Once approved,
MHI will start bidding
process for allocating
remaining capacity

■ So far,
40 GWh
of capacity has been
allocated in 2 tranches
to 4 beneficiaries



■ Ola Electric
Mobility, Rajesh
Exports,
Reliance New
Energy secured
capacity in 1st
tranche

■ In 2nd tranche,
subsidiary of RIL
in Feb 2025 got
10 GWh
of manufacturing
capacity

istry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage Production—was approved by the Union Cabinet in May 2021 with a total outlay of ₹18,100 crore.

The scheme aims to create 50 GWh of domestic ACC manufacturing capacity, reducing India's dependence on battery imports while supporting electric mobility and renewable energy integration.

So far, 40 GWh of capacity has been allocated in two tranches to four beneficiaries. In the first tranche awarded in 2022, three companies—Ola Electric Mobility (20 GWh), Rajesh Exports (5 GWh), and Reliance New Energy (5 GWh)—secured capacity under the scheme. While all three companies have commissioned their

manufacturing facilities, none has yet commenced large-scale commercial production.

In the second tranche, a subsidiary of Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL) in February 2025 got another 10 GWh of battery manufacturing capacity under the ACC PLI scheme.

With the 40 GWh allocated, the final 10 GWh capacity remains unassigned, prompting the government to move forward with the next phase of the scheme.

Officials said the focus this time will be on grid-scale stationary storage systems, which are increasingly seen as essential for managing intermittency in renewable energy generation, particularly solar and wind power.