

India's Battery Gigafactory Build-Out 2026

PLI ACC Scheme — Data & Equipment Brief

India is localizing battery cell manufacturing under the PLI ACC scheme. This brief summarizes the verified 2026 allocation, the flagship plants, the three cell formats in commissioning, and the line capabilities to specify. Figures are drawn from the Ministry of Heavy Industries (Lok Sabha replies, June–July 2026) and company disclosures.

1. PLI ACC at a glance

- Approved May 2021; outlay ■18,100 crore (≈US\$2.2 bn); target 50 GWh domestic cell capacity by 2027–28.
- 40 GWh already awarded to four beneficiaries; final 10 GWh tranche opened 15 Jul 2026 (grid-scale storage), bids close 13 Oct 2026.
- Cumulative investment ■5,180 crore; 1,277 direct jobs (31 May 2026); zero incentive claims — plants in commissioning.
- Domestic cell capacity ~3–5 GWh/yr in 2026 (<10% of demand); module/pack assembly ~15–20 GWh.
- 85–90% of cells imported; China = 84% of FY26 Li-ion cell imports; imports +64% YoY to ■41,667 crore; landed cost US\$95–130/kWh.
- Tariff: 5% basic customs duty on cells vs 20% on modules/systems — edge for domestic pack assembly.

2. PLI ACC allocation (mid-2026)

Awardee	Capacity	Location	Focus
Ola Cell Technologies	20 GWh	Krishnagiri, TN	Cylindrical 4680, EV; ~2.5 GWh running → 6 GWh in 2026
Reliance NEB Ltd	10 GWh	Jamnagar, GJ	LFP for BESS & mobility; 30 GWh site commissioning
Reliance NEBS Ltd	5 GWh	Gujarat	LFP cells & packs (Jamnagar complex)
ACC Energy (Rajesh Exports JV)	5 GWh	Karnataka	Under review; may be reallocated
Final 10 GWh tranche	10 GWh	Pan-India	Grid-scale stationary storage; bids close 13 Oct 2026

3. Flagship plants

- Reliance Jamnagar: 30 GWh initial; production H2 2026; BESS/pack first, then LFP cells; 50 MWh pilot line; sodium-ion next year.
- Ola Krishnagiri: 20 GWh awarded; only operating PLI line (~2.5 GWh, →6 GWh in 2026); 4680 cylindrical.
- Tata Agratas (Sanand, GJ): ~40 GWh cell plant for EV + stationary storage.
- Amara Raja: ■9,500 crore toward 16 GWh by 2030–31; first 2 GWh mid-2027. Exide: 12 GWh Li-ion, Bengaluru (phased).
- India total battery capacity projected ~150 GWh by end of decade.

4. Cell formats in commissioning (real models)

Format (model)	Dimensions	Chemistry	Application
Tesla 4680 (cylindrical)	46 × 80 mm	NMC / NMC+Si	EV traction (Ola Krishnagiri)
EVE LF314 / 314Ah (prismatic)	71 × 174 × 207 mm, 2× M6 studs	LFP	Grid storage / BESS
50Ah NCM power pouch	AI-laminate pouch	NCM (high power)	Tools, niche EV, specialty

5. Five line capabilities to spec

- Format-flexible welding: cylindrical 4680 laser welding + prismatic (EVE LF314-class) busbar welding.

- Stacking & compression fixtures for large prismatic LFP (grid storage is the near-term volume).
- Formation, grading and aging capacity — the bottleneck as domestic cells begin flowing.
- Integrated test + BMS, with machine-readable per-unit traceability (PLI DVA rises to 60%).
- Module/pack assembly lines now — 5% cell duty vs 20% module duty makes domestic pack integration profitable today.

Specifying a line for India's 50 GWh build-out? Contact NEGUP MACHINE — WhatsApp +86 153 0769 0902 · rain@negupgroup.com · www.negupmachine.com