

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 132
ANSWERED ON 12.12.2023

BATTERY TECHNOLOGY FOR EV INDUSTRY

***132. SHRI SHYAM SINGH YADAV:**

Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRIES** भारी उद्योग मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken initiatives to improve battery technology and eradicate the challenges and adoption barriers for the Electric Vehicle (EV) industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has made any PublicPrivate Partnerships (PPP) in the FY 2022-23 to improve the infrastructure for public EV-charging stations of four wheelers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government has developed Battery Swapping Policy for increased efficiency in the EV eco-system; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES
(DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY)

(a) to (f): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (F) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION No. 132 FOR 12.12.2023 ASKED by SHRI SHYAM SINGH YADAV REGARDING “BATTERY TECHNOLOGY FOR EV INDUSTRY”.

(a) & (b): Yes, Sir. In order to improve battery technologies and to eradicate the challenges and adoption barriers for the Electric Vehicles industry, the Government of India on 12th May, 2021 approved and introduced the PLI scheme, ‘National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery storage’ (PLI ACC) for implementation of Giga-scale ACC manufacturing facilities in India. ACCs are the new generation advance energy storage technologies that can store electric energy either as Electro-Chemical or as Chemical Energy and convert it back to electric energy, as and when required. The PLI ACC scheme is technology agnostic. The scheme envisages establishing ACC battery manufacturing setup in the country for a total capacity of 50 GWh, with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 18,100 Crore.

(c) & (d): Setting up of EV PCS is an unlicensed activity and therefore, Government has not made any Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP). With reference to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, it has been clarified that during the activity of charging of battery for use in electric vehicles, the charging station does not perform any of the activities namely transmission, distribution or trading of electricity, which require license under the provisions of the Act. Thus, the charging of batteries of electric vehicles through charging station does not require any license under the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.

In order to improve the infrastructure for public EV-charging stations of four wheelers, Ministry has sanctioned Rs. 800 Cr. as capital subsidy to the three Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) for establishment of 7,432 electric vehicle public charging stations. In addition to this, the total number of EV PCS already running in the country as per EV yatra portal is 11,902 as on 06.12.2023.

Further, Ministry of Power has issued revised consolidated Guidelines & Standards for the Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles on 14.01.2022 (amended on 07.11.2022 and 27.04.2023). The details may be seen at the website of Ministry of Power (<https://evyatra.beeindia.gov.in/central-govt-initiative-details/amendment-in-revised-consolidated-guidelines/>).

(e) & (f): NITI Aayog has prepared the draft Battery Swapping Policy. The battery swapping is an alternative which involves exchanging discharged batteries for charged ones and provides flexibility to charge them separately. This de-links charging and battery usage and keeps the vehicle in operational mode with negligible downtime. Battery swapping is generally used for smaller vehicles such as 2Ws and 3Ws with smaller batteries that are easier to swap, compared to 4 wheelers. The details of draft Battery Swapping Policy may be seen at the website of NITI Aayog [https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-04/20220420_Battery_Swapping_Policy_Draft.pdf].
