



Climate change and energy - rebuild Australia's car manufacturing industry	
Party:	Australian Greens
Summary of proposal:  The proposal would provide an additional \$1.2 billion to the National Reconstruction Fund (NRF) to attract new manufacturers of electric vehicles and components of the electric vehicle supply chain.  The proposal would be non-ongoing, distribute funding evenly over 3 years and start on 1 July 2026.	

## Costing overview

The proposal would be expected to decrease the fiscal and underlying cash balances by around \$1.2 billion over the 2025-26 Budget forward estimates period (see Table 1). This impact reflects an increase in administered expenses.

The proposal would not be expected to have an impact beyond the 2025-26 Budget forward estimates period, other than for public debt interest (PDI) costs. A breakdown of the financial implications (including separate PDI tables) over the period to 2035-36 is provided at Attachment A.

The Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) has not made any assessment as to whether the specified funding would be sufficient to meet the objectives of the proposal.

**Table 1: Climate change and energy - rebuild Australia's car manufacturing industry – Financial implications (\$m)<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	Total to 2028-29
Fiscal balance	-	-400.0	-400.0	-400.0	-1,200.0
Underlying cash balance	-	-400.0	-400.0	-400.0	-1,200.0

(a) A positive number represents an increase in the relevant budget balance; a negative number represents a decrease.

(b) PDI impacts are not included in the totals.

- Indicates nil.

## Key assumptions and methodology

The proposal is capped at a fixed amount, evenly distributed over 3 years from the commencement date. The proposed funding would be distributed as grants, and the legislative framework for the NRF would be amended, if required, to allow for the provision of grants by the NRF. Departmental expenses associated with delivering the additional funding to the NRF are assumed to be able to be absorbed within existing resources of the relevant department. Administered expenses are as specified in the proposal. We assume that no funds allocated to a given year are left unspent.

Financial implications were rounded consistent with the PBO's rounding rules.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.pbo.gov.au/for-parliamentarians/how-we-analyse/pbo-rounding-rules>

## Data sources

Commonwealth of Australia (2025) *Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2025*, Commonwealth of Australia.

## Attachment A – Climate change and energy - rebuild Australia’s car manufacturing industry – Financial implications

**Table A1: Climate change and energy - rebuild Australia’s car manufacturing industry – Fiscal and underlying cash balances (\$m)<sup>(a)</sup>**

	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	Total to 2028-29	Total to 2035-36
<b>Expenses</b>													
<b>Total – administered</b>	-	-400.0	-400.0	-400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,200.0	-1,200.0
<b>Total (excluding PDI)</b>	-	-400.0	-400.0	-400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,200.0	-1,200.0

- (a) A positive number for the fiscal balance indicates an increase in revenue or a decrease in expenses or net capital investment in accrual terms. A negative number for the fiscal balance indicates a decrease in revenue or an increase in expenses or net capital investment in accrual terms. A positive number for the underlying cash balance indicates an increase in receipts or a decrease in payments or net capital investment in cash terms. A negative number for the underlying cash balance indicates a decrease in receipts or an increase in payments or net capital investment in cash terms.
- Indicates nil.

**Table A2: Climate change and energy - rebuild Australia’s car manufacturing industry – Memorandum item: Public Debt Interest (PDI) impacts – Fiscal and underlying cash balances (\$m)<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	Total to 2028-29	Total to 2035-36
<b>Fiscal balance</b>	-	-8.9	-27.0	-45.9	-56.7	-59.3	-61.9	-64.7	-67.7	-70.8	-74.0	-81.8	-536.9
<b>Underlying cash balance</b>	-	-6.7	-22.4	-41.2	-54.0	-58.7	-61.3	-64.0	-66.9	-70.0	-73.2	-70.3	-518.4

- (a) As this table is presented as a memorandum item, these figures are not reflected in the totals above. This is consistent with the approach taken in the budget where the budget impact of most measures is presented excluding the impact on PDI. If the reader would like a complete picture of the total aggregate, then these figures would need to be added to the figures above. For further information on government borrowing and financing please refer to the PBO’s online budget glossary<sup>2</sup>.
- (b) A positive number for the fiscal balance indicates an increase in revenue or a decrease in expenses or net capital investment in accrual terms. A negative number for the fiscal balance indicates a decrease in revenue or an increase in expenses or net capital investment in accrual terms. A positive number for the underlying cash balance indicates an increase in receipts or a decrease in payments or net capital investment in cash terms. A negative number for the underlying cash balance indicates a decrease in receipts or an increase in payments or net capital investment in cash terms.
- Indicates nil.

<sup>2</sup> [Online budget glossary – Parliamentary Budget Office \(pbo.gov.au\)](https://pbo.gov.au/online-budget-glossary)