

INDONESIA PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY AND DANANTARA COORDINATION ACT

DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA, 2024-2029 TERM, 2026 SESSION

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VERIFICATION NOTES:

THIS BILL IS THE INDONESIA ADAPTATION OF THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

AUTHORITY ARCHITECTURE, ANCHORED ON DANANTARA INDONESIA:

The Indonesia Productive Capacity Authority and Danantara Coordination Act is the Indonesian adaptation of the architecture proposed at federal scale for the United States (three variants), at national scale for the Republic of India (Bharat Productive Capacity Authority), at national scale for the United Kingdom (UK Productive Capacity Authority Act, Royal Charter route), at national scale for the Republic of Poland (Poland PCA + Energy Security Act, BGK chassis), at national scale for Ukraine (Ukraine PCA + Reconstruction + Energy Security Act, Verkhovna Rada / Cabinet of Ministers chassis, Diia distribution), and at sub-national scale for the State of Alaska (Alaska Productive Capacity Authority Act). The sibling drafts are filed contemporaneously at imran.theamanuensis.com/historical-apoplexy/compendium.

The Indonesia adaptation is distinguished from its sibling drafts by two structural features. First, Indonesia already operates the world's seventh-largest sovereign wealth fund: Danantara Indonesia (Daya Anagata Nusantara), launched by President Prabowo Subianto on 24 February 2025 at Merdeka Palace, Jakarta, now managing approximately US\$900 billion in assets under management with total managed assets of approximately IDR 9,049 trillion (USD 571.6 billion). The Authority established by this Act is structured as a coordination instrument with Danantara Indonesia, leveraging existing sovereign-asset capacity rather than chartering parallel infrastructure. Second, Indonesia already operates the world's most ambitious universal-school-meal programme: Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG / Free Nutritious Meals), launched

6 January 2025, scaling to 82.9 million beneficiaries by September 2025. The Personal Productive Asset entitlement under this Act leverages the MBG enrolment infrastructure for distribution.

INDONESIA FISCAL AND PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK (verified 2025-2026, shared with the Indonesia Food Assurance Act verification set):

- Population approximately 277 million (4th-most-populous country);

38 provinces; presidential system under UUD 1945.

- President Prabowo Subianto inaugurated 20 October 2024 for the

2024-2029 term. Vice President Gibran Rakabuming Raka.

- Currency: rupiah (IDR / Rp).

• Danantara Indonesia (Daya Anagata Nusantara): launched 24 February

2025 at Merdeka Palace, Jakarta by President Prabowo; consolidates the existing Indonesia Investment Authority (INA, est. 2021);

approximately US\$900 billion in assets under management — world's

seventh-largest sovereign wealth fund (Asia House, 30 September

2025); total managed assets approximately IDR 9,049 trillion (USD

571.6 billion) exceeding the IDR 1,000 trillion minimum capital

requirement of the Amended SOE Law (makarim.com Issue 6, February

2025); initial deployment of \$20 billion across metal processing,

AI, and other development priorities.

- Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG / Free Nutritious Meals): launched 6

January 2025 with 190 SPPG units across 26 provinces (detik.com

health, January 2025); additional Rp 100 trillion (~\$6.7 billion)

allocation announced to scale to 82.9 million beneficiaries by

September 2025 (indonesiasentinel.com).

INDONESIAN STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISE CHASSIS:

- BUMN (Badan Usaha Milik Negara / State-Owned Enterprises): the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises oversees approximately one hundred state-owned enterprises including Pertamina (oil and gas), PLN (electricity), Bank Mandiri / BRI / BNI (banking), Telkom Indonesia, Garuda Indonesia, KAI (railways), Pos Indonesia, ANTAM, PT Inalum (aluminium), and others. Danantara consolidates State Treasury equity in major BUMN companies.
- Bulog (Badan Urusan Logistik / National Logistics Agency): the state agency operating Indonesian staple-food distribution and reserve management.
- BPJS Kesehatan: national health insurance, ~270M participants (post-COVID expansion brought it close to universal coverage).
- BPJS Ketenagakerjaan: national employment social security.

INDONESIAN MINERAL AND ENERGY STRATEGIC POSITIONING:

- Indonesia is the world's largest producer of nickel (a critical mineral for electric vehicle batteries) and one of the largest producers of coal, copper, tin, gold, palm oil, and other strategic resources.
- Indonesia's downstream processing strategy (hilirisasi) under successive administrations has expanded value-added processing of these minerals domestically rather than exporting raw ore.
- Pertamina (state oil and gas) and PLN (state electricity) are the load-bearing Indonesian energy-sector state-owned enterprises.
- Indonesia's energy mix remains coal-heavy; transition toward renewable energy is a multi-decade programme.

INDONESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ANCHORS:

- UUD 1945 (Constitution of 1945) as amended:

Article 33(1): The economy shall be structured as a common endeavour based upon the principle of family.

Article 33(2): Branches of production which are important for the State and which affect the livelihood of a considerable part of the population shall be controlled by the State.

Article 33(3): The land, the waters and the natural riches contained therein shall be controlled by the State and exploited to the greatest benefit of the people.

Article 34(1): The poor and destitute children are to be cared for by the State.

- Pancasila (Five Principles, foundational state philosophy): see the Indonesia Food Assurance Act verification notes.
- Mohammad Hatta (1902-1980): Bapak Koperasi Indonesia; founding father of the Indonesian cooperative movement and the philosophical anchor for UUD 1945 Article 33's "common endeavour" framing.
- Sukarno (1901-1970): first President; the Pancasila philosopher and the founding-independence statesman (Proclamation 17 August 1945).
- Reformasi (1998): the democratic transition producing UUD 1945 amendments including direct presidential election, decentralisation, and human-rights protections.

REPLICATION THRESHOLD ANCHORS (same as US federal, India, UK, Poland, Ukraine, and Alaska variants):

- Boston Dynamics Atlas, Tesla Optimus, Apptronik Apollo, Agility Robotics Digit, Unitree G1/R1, and the foundation-model robotic intelligence ecosystem (Skild AI, Physical Intelligence, Figure AI, Field AI, Google DeepMind Gemini Robotics) — see UK and Poland verification notes for dated breakdown.

- Indonesia's manufacturing base, the largest in Southeast Asia, is well-positioned to deploy replication-threshold technology at scale. Indonesian industrial estates (Kawasan Industri) in Bekasi, Karawang, Cikarang, Batam, Cilegon, Gresik, and elsewhere host major foreign and domestic manufacturing operations that this Act envisages coordinating with the Authority's productive-capacity mandate.

INDONESIAN REGIONAL FRAMEWORK:

- 38 provinces (see the Indonesia Food Assurance Act verification notes for the full list).

- IKN Ibu Kota Nusantara: the new Indonesian capital under construction in East Kalimantan; itself a major productive-capacity deployment.

- Each province has a Governor (Gubernur) and Provincial Council (DPRD Provinsi); each subdivides into regencies (kabupaten), cities (kota), districts (kecamatan), and villages (desa / kelurahan).

EXPLICITLY NOT CITED: Norway Government Pension Fund Global or any non-Indonesian, non-ASEAN, or non-allied sovereign-wealth fund as a chartering model for this Act. Danantara Indonesia alone provides sufficient sovereign-asset chassis — as the world's seventh-largest SWF, it exceeds the institutional scale of every prior PCA jurisdiction in this series.

UNVERIFIED (flag for final-pass verification before public distribution):

- DPR enumeration for 2024-2029 term
- APBN 2026 final total
- MBG operational status as of Q2 2026 (refresh against current beneficiary count)
- Danantara Indonesia portfolio AUM refresh
- PLN current generation portfolio mix

DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Masa Bakti 2024-2029 / 2026 Session

RANCANGAN UNDANG-UNDANG (RUU)

DRAFT BILL

DIAJUKAN OLEH _____ (Anggota DPR)

INTRODUCED BY _____ (Members of the DPR)

TENTANG OTORITAS KAPASITAS PRODUKTIF INDONESIA DAN KOORDINASI
DENGAN DANANTARA INDONESIA
CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDONESIA PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY
AUTHORITY AND COORDINATION WITH DANANTARA INDONESIA

UNDANG-UNDANG / A LAW

LONG TITLE / JUDUL PANJANG

UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA TENTANG OTORITAS KAPASITAS PRODUKTIF

INDONESIA

A LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA concerning the establishment of the Indonesia Productive Capacity Authority (Otoritas Kapasitas Produktif Indonesia, "OKPI") as a State body of Indonesia of central ministerial-equivalent character; the establishment of the Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Indonesia (Korps Robot Sipil Republik Indonesia, KRS-RI) as a public-good labour body operating replication-threshold robotic manufacturing technology; the conferral of a Personal Productive Asset entitlement (Hak Aset Produktif Pribadi) on every Indonesian citizen ordinarily resident in the Republic, identified by Nomor Induk Kependudukan (NIK), enrolled through the

existing Mekan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) infrastructure and BPJS Kesehatan / BPJS Ketenagakerjaan administration; thirty-eight Provincial Delivery Units (Unit Pelaksana Provinsi, UPP) — one per province; coordination with Danantara Indonesia (the world's seventh-largest sovereign wealth fund, US\$900 billion AUM, launched 24 February 2025) as the principal Indonesian sovereign-asset financing chassis; coordination with the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (Kementerian BUMN), with Bulog, with Pertamina and PLN for energy coordination, with Indonesian cooperatives (Koperasi Indonesia) under UUD 1945 Article 33; explicit declination to establish any new Indonesian income tax (PPH), value added tax (PPN), luxury goods sales tax (PPnBM), excise (cukai), or other Indonesian tax of any kind for the funding of the Authority; explicit preservation of Danantara Indonesia, Mekan Bergizi Gratis, all BUMN state-owned enterprises, BPJS Kesehatan and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, Bank Indonesia, Bulog, and all other existing Indonesian institutions; and provision for connected purposes consistent with Pancasila and UUD 1945.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTING NOTE

This Draft Bill (RUU) is for introduction in the DPR-RI under Article 20A of the 1945 Constitution. Suggested commission referrals:

- Komisi VI (State-Owned Enterprises, Trade, Industry, Investment, Cooperatives, SMEs) — lead commission for BUMN coordination, Danantara coordination, cooperative partnership, and authority establishment
- Komisi XI (Finance, Banking, Development Planning) — for fiscal provisions
- Komisi I (Defence, Foreign Affairs, Information, Communication) — for the coordination with the Diia-style digital state infrastructure (where Indonesian e-government services apply)
- Komisi IV (Agriculture, Environment, Forestry, Maritime, Fisheries) — for natural resource coordination
- Komisi V (Infrastructure, Transportation, Public Housing) — for the IKN coordination provisions
- Komisi VII (Energy and Mineral Resources, Research and Technology, Environment) — for the energy-coordination provisions
- Komisi IX (Health, Manpower, and Transmigration) — for BPJS Kesehatan/Ketenagakerjaan coordination

Funding Architecture: This Act is funded through four load-bearing channels, all drawn from existing Indonesian fiscal infrastructure:

- (a) APBN (Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara / State Budget) annual appropriation (Article 10) starting with Rp 80 trillion for FY2027;
- (b) Coordination with Danantara Indonesia (Article 11) for productive-capacity capital deployment under agreement;
- (c) Bank Mandiri / BRI / BNI state-bank lending under standard public-sector terms (Article 12) up to Rp 200 trillion combined outstanding limit;
- (d) Operating revenue from at-cost sales of goods produced by the Authority and the Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Indonesia.

No new Indonesian income tax, VAT, luxury sales tax, or excise is established by this Act.

TITLE I — SHORT TITLE, FINDINGS, DECLARATIONS

ARTICLE 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Indonesia Productive Capacity Authority and Danantara Coordination Act 2026" (Undang-Undang Otoritas Kapasitas Produktif Indonesia dan Koordinasi Danantara 2026).

ARTICLE 2. FINDINGS.

The DPR finds:

FINDING 1 — DANANTARA INDONESIA SOVEREIGN-ASSET CAPACITY. Indonesia already operates the world's seventh-largest sovereign wealth fund.

Danantara Indonesia (Daya Anagata Nusantara), launched by President Prabowo Subianto on 24 February 2025 at Merdeka Palace, consolidates the Indonesia Investment Authority (INA, 2021) and manages approximately US\$900 billion in assets under management. The institutional capacity to operate a Productive Capacity Authority at sovereign scale is already present in Indonesia and does not require new sovereign-asset chartering.

FINDING 2 — MAKAN BERGIZI GRATIS UNIVERSAL DISTRIBUTION CHASSIS.

Indonesia already operates the world's most ambitious universal-school-meal programme. MBG (Makan Bergizi Gratis), launched 6 January 2025, scaling to 82.9 million beneficiaries by September 2025 across all 38 provinces, demonstrates Indonesian administrative capacity to operate a universal distribution programme at scale. The Personal Productive Asset entitlement under this Act leverages MBG enrolment infrastructure rather than building a parallel system.

FINDING 3 — UUD 1945 ARTICLE 33 CONSTITUTIONAL ALIGNMENT. The "common endeavour" framing of UUD 1945 Article 33, the State-control framing of Article 33(2) and 33(3) for branches of production important for the State and for natural-resource control, and the "economic democracy" framing of Article 33(4), together provide the Indonesian constitutional foundation for the Productive Capacity Authority. The Authority operates within, not against, the Article 33 framework.

FINDING 4 — REPLICATION THRESHOLD AND INDONESIAN MANUFACTURING.

Replication-threshold humanoid robotic manufacturing technology arrived in Q4 2025 through Q2 2026 (see Verification Notes). Indonesia's manufacturing base — the largest in Southeast Asia — hosts the engineering capacity (Institut Teknologi Bandung, Universitas Indonesia, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Universitas Gadjah Mada, and others), the industrial-estate infrastructure (Bekasi, Karawang, Cikarang, Batam, Cilegon, Gresik), and the workforce to deploy this technology under Indonesian productive-capacity infrastructure at the population scale Indonesia's 277 million citizens require.

FINDING 5 — HATTA COOPERATIVE TRADITION. Mohammad Hatta, Bapak Koperasi Indonesia, established the philosophical and operational framework for Indonesian cooperative economics that underwrites UUD 1945 Article 33's "common endeavour" framing. The Authority's coordination with Indonesian cooperatives (Article 16) translates the Hatta tradition into productive-capacity infrastructure.

FINDING 6 — HISTORICAL APOPLEXY. The historical apoplexy thesis (Cooper, Historical Apoplexy 2025-2026) names the civilizational disease of forgetting solved problems. The Authority and the Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Indonesia restore the collection mechanism at the productive-capacity scale, anchored on the Hatta cooperative philosophical tradition and the Pancasila foundational philosophy.

ARTICLE 3. DECLARATIONS.

DECLARATION 1 — PERSONAL PRODUCTIVE ASSET ENTITLEMENT. The DPR declares that every Indonesian citizen ordinarily resident in the Republic of Indonesia, identified by NIK, shall enjoy as a matter of statutory right under this Act a Personal Productive Asset entitlement (Hak Aset Produktif Pribadi) consisting of one non-transferable Productive Capacity Share, the annual distribution of dividends from inter-provincial pooled productive-capacity revenue, and access to at-cost basic-needs goods produced by the Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Indonesia.

DECLARATION 2 — EXISTING INDONESIAN INSTITUTIONS UNAFFECTED. The DPR declares that nothing in this Act affects the establishment, functions, governance, or operation of:

- (a) Danantara Indonesia, beyond the coordination expressly authorised by Article 11;
- (b) Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG), beyond the enrolment-infrastructure use expressly authorised by Article 13;
- (c) Bank Indonesia (the central bank);
- (d) BUMN Pertamina, PLN, Bank Mandiri, BRI, BNI, Telkom Indonesia, KAI, Pos Indonesia, ANTAM, PT Inalum, and any other state-owned enterprise;
- (e) Bulog and the National Logistics Agency operations;
- (f) BPJS Kesehatan and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan;
- (g) The Indonesia Investment Authority (INA), now consolidated under Danantara;
- (h) The DPR, DPD, MPR, President, Vice President, judiciary, Constitutional Court (Mahkamah Konstitusi), and the Constitution.

DECLARATION 3 — NO NEW INDONESIAN TAXATION. The DPR declares that no new Indonesian PPh, PPN, PPnBM, cukai, or other Indonesian tax of any kind is established, extended, or increased by this Act.

DECLARATION 4 — PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL-GOVERNMENT AUTONOMY RESPECTED.

The DPR declares that nothing in this Act diminishes the constitutional and statutory autonomy of the thirty-eight provinces, their Governors, their Provincial Councils, the regencies and cities, or other Indonesian local-government units. The Provincial Delivery Units (UPP) of the Authority under Title IV operate in coordination with, not in displacement of, provincial and local-government structures.

TITLE II — ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUTHORITY

ARTICLE 4. ESTABLISHMENT.

(1) There is hereby established the Indonesia Productive Capacity Authority (Otoritas Kapasitas Produktif Indonesia, "OKPI" or "the Authority") as a State body of central executive-branch character with ministerial-equivalent status under the law on state ministries.

(2) The Authority is constituted as a body of legal personality under Indonesian law, with capacity to enter contracts, hold property, sue and be sued, and operate nationally.

(3) The Authority is subordinated to the President of the Republic of Indonesia. The Head of the Authority is appointed by the President with the advice of the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises, with confirmation by the DPR.

ARTICLE 5. SUPERVISORY COUNCIL (DEWAN PENGAWAS).

(1) The Authority is supervised by a Supervisory Council (Dewan Pengawas) of fifteen members.

(2) Members are appointed as follows:

- (a) The Chair, appointed by the President with DPR confirmation;
- (b) The Minister of State-Owned Enterprises, ex officio;
- (c) The Minister of Finance, ex officio;
- (d) The Minister of National Development Planning (Bappenas), ex officio;
- (e) The Chief Executive of Danantara Indonesia, or designee, ex officio;
- (f) Two members designated jointly by the DPR Commissions VI and XI;
- (g) Three members representing the Indonesian cooperative movement (Koperasi Indonesia) under the coordination of the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs;
- (h) One member representing the Indonesian Trade Union Confederation;
- (i) One member representing the Indonesian Employers' Association (Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia / Apindo);
- (j) Three members representing Indonesian civil society, the academic community (PTN — perguruan tinggi negeri), and the Indonesian religious councils (Majelis Ulama Indonesia and counterpart councils representing the religious diversity recognised under Pancasila Principle One).

ARTICLE 6. MANAGEMENT BOARD (DIREKSI).

(1) The Authority is managed by a Board (Direksi) of five members.

(2) The Board includes a President Director (Direktur Utama), a Director for Productive Capacity, a Director for Provincial Delivery and Civic Robot Corps Operations, a Director for Danantara Coordination, and a Director for Finance.

ARTICLE 7. POWERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

The Authority has the power to:

- (a) Establish, capitalise, and govern thirty-eight Provincial Delivery Units (UPP) under Article 17;
- (b) Issue Productive Capacity Shares under Article 14;
- (c) Acquire, hold, manage, lease, sell, and dispose of property;
- (d) Enter contracts with the President, the Cabinet, BUMN state-owned enterprises, Danantara Indonesia, Bank Mandiri / BRI / BNI, Bulog, BPJS Kesehatan / Ketenagakerjaan, Pertamina, PLN, Indonesian cooperatives, and private vendors;
- (e) Coordinate with Danantara Indonesia under Article 11 for capital investment;
- (f) Enter state-bank lending agreements under Article 12 up to a combined cumulative outstanding limit of Rp 200 trillion;
- (g) Distribute Productive Capacity Dividends under Article 15 through the MBG / BPJS enrolment infrastructure;
- (h) Charter the Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Indonesia under Title V;
- (i) Coordinate with Pertamina, PLN, and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources for energy coordination under Title VI;
- (j) Issue regulations and rules within the scope of its mandate.

TITLE III — FUNDING ARCHITECTURE

ARTICLE 8. PRINCIPLES OF FUNDING.

The Authority is funded through four load-bearing channels enumerated in the Legislative Routing Note. No new Indonesian taxation is established by this Act.

ARTICLE 9. NO NEW TAXATION.

No new Indonesian PPh, corporate income tax, PPN, PPnBM, cukai, or other Indonesian tax of any kind is established, extended, or increased by this Act.

ARTICLE 10. INITIAL APPROPRIATION.

(1) For the financial year 2027 there is appropriated from the APBN the sum of Rp 80 trillion (delapan puluh triliun rupiah) for the establishment of the Authority.

(2) Subsequent annual appropriations shall be made in the ordinary APBN Law.

ARTICLE 11. DANANTARA COORDINATION.

(1) The Authority and Danantara Indonesia shall enter a Master Coordination Agreement (Perjanjian Koordinasi Utama) within twelve months of the establishment of the Authority, providing for:

(a) Danantara investment in Authority-operated productive-capacity facilities, on terms agreed between the Authority and Danantara on a project-by-project basis consistent with Danantara's statutory investment mandate;

(b) Authority preference for procurement from Danantara-portfolio companies where consistent with competitive procurement principles;

(c) Authority coordination with Danantara-operated downstream processing (hilirisasi) investments, particularly in critical-mineral processing where Indonesia's global market position is significant (nickel, copper, cobalt, tin, and rare earths);

(d) Joint reporting to the President of the Republic on coordination progress.

(2) The Authority does not direct, control, or modify Danantara's operations. Danantara remains the consolidated sovereign-wealth vehicle of the Republic of Indonesia under its own statutory mandate.

ARTICLE 12. STATE-BANK LENDING.

(1) The Authority is authorised to enter standard public-sector lending agreements with Bank Mandiri, BRI, BNI, and other qualifying Indonesian state-owned banks up to a combined cumulative outstanding limit of Rp 200 trillion (dua ratus triliun rupiah) for capital investment.

(2) The lending agreements shall be entered on the standard terms of Indonesian state-bank public-sector lending, with the Authority's obligation to repay backed by the State Treasury.

ARTICLE 13. ENROLMENT THROUGH MBG AND BPJS INFRASTRUCTURE.

(1) Personal Productive Asset entitlement enrolment under Article 14 shall be administered through the existing operational infrastructure of:

(a) Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG), for citizens already enrolled in the MBG programme;

(b) BPJS Kesehatan, for the broader Indonesian ordinarily-resident population (approximately 270+ million participants post-COVID expansion);

(c) BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, for employed Indonesian residents.

(2) No separate enrolment is required of citizens already in MBG, BPJS Kesehatan, or BPJS Ketenagakerjaan administration.

ARTICLE 14. PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY SHARES.

(1) The Authority shall issue Productive Capacity Shares as follows:

(a) ONE Productive Capacity Share to every Indonesian citizen ordinarily resident in the Republic of Indonesia on the effective date of this Act, identified by NIK;

(b) ONE Productive Capacity Share to every person born thereafter to an ordinarily-resident parent, upon birth registration;

- (c) ONE Productive Capacity Share to every person acquiring ordinary residence thereafter and obtaining a NIK, upon completion of a one-year ordinary-residence period.
- (2) Productive Capacity Shares are non-transferable.
- (3) A Share may be inherited by an ordinarily-resident Indonesian citizen through ordinary inheritance law.
- (4) ONE PERSON, ONE SHARE.

ARTICLE 15. ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

- (1) Seventy per cent (70%) of all productive-capacity revenue received by each Provincial Delivery Unit (UPP) under Title IV shall be remitted to the Authority for inter-provincial pooling. Each UPP retains the remaining thirty per cent (30%) for provincial-level operations.
- (2) Seventy-five per cent (75%) of the inter-provincial pool shall be distributed annually to Productive Capacity Shareholders, equally per share, through the MBG / BPJS enrolment infrastructure under Article 13, with payment through Bank Mandiri, BRI, BNI, or other shareholder-elected Indonesian licensed bank.
- (3) The remaining twenty-five per cent (25%) is retained by the Authority for operating reserves, state-bank debt repayment, and expansion capital.
- (4) The annual distribution shall be made on a date determined by the Authority with a target date of 17 August (Hari Kemerdekaan / Indonesian Independence Day) in each year, symbolically connecting the Personal Productive Asset entitlement to the Indonesian sovereignty it concretely expresses.

TITLE IV — THIRTY-EIGHT PROVINCIAL

DELIVERY UNITS

ARTICLE 16. THIRTY-EIGHT PROVINCIAL DELIVERY UNITS.

(1) The Authority establishes thirty-eight Provincial Delivery Units (Unit Pelaksana Provinsi, "UPPs"), one in each of the thirty-eight provinces of the Republic of Indonesia.

(2) Each UPP is administered by a Director appointed by the Authority Board with the advice of the Governor of the province.

(3) Each UPP operates within the legal framework of the province, coordinated with the Governor, the Provincial Council (DPRD Provinsi), and the regencies and cities within the province.

TITLE V — CIVIC ROBOT CORPS OF THE REPUBLIC OF

INDONESIA

ARTICLE 17. ESTABLISHMENT.

(1) There is hereby established within the Authority a public-good labour body to be known as the "Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Indonesia" (Korps Robot Sipil Republik Indonesia, "KRS-RI" or "the Corps").

(2) The Corps operates replication-threshold robotic manufacturing equipment owned by the Authority for the production of goods and services delivered at-cost to Personal Productive Asset entitlement holders.

ARTICLE 18. SERVICE LINES.

The Corps shall operate the following service lines, organised by Provincial Delivery Unit but coordinated Authority-wide:

- (a) At-cost goods production and distribution (in coordination with the Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Programme under the sibling Indonesia Food Assurance Act).
- (b) Eastern Indonesian and remote-island distribution (with particular focus on Papua, Papua Barat, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara Timur, and other eastern Indonesian regions where commercial distribution is structurally more costly).
- (c) Critical-mineral downstream processing coordination (hilirisasi) in cooperation with ANTAM, PT Inalum, and Danantara-portfolio mineral-processing companies — Indonesia being the world's largest nickel producer with strategic positioning in copper, tin, cobalt, and rare earths.
- (d) Indonesian palm-oil downstream processing coordination with PTPN (Perkebunan Nusantara state plantations) and private producers, supporting Indonesian smallholder palm-oil farmers.
- (e) Indonesian fisheries value-added processing coordination with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and with the Indonesian fishing-cooperative sector.
- (f) Energy-sector deployment coordination with PLN (electricity) and Pertamina (oil and gas) — see Title VI.
- (g) IKN Ibu Kota Nusantara construction-and-deployment support coordination with the Otorita Ibu Kota Nusantara.
- (h) Healthcare-supply-chain logistics coordination with BPJS Kesehatan and the Indonesian hospital network.
- (i) Disaster-response logistics coordination with BNPB (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana / National Disaster Management Agency) given Indonesia's exposure to volcanic, seismic, and tsunami risk.

ARTICLE 19. HUMAN WORKFORCE.

(1) The Corps employs a human workforce of Indonesian ordinarily-resident citizens, with provincial preference and explicit eastern-Indonesia recruitment priority.

(2) The Corps shall:

- (a) Maintain a wage floor of 120% of the relevant provincial minimum wage (upah minimum provinsi / UMP);
- (b) Provide BPJS Ketenagakerjaan contribution at the standard employer-side rate;
- (c) Coordinate with the Indonesian vocational secondary system (SMK / Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan) and polytechnic system for apprenticeship pipelines;
- (d) Provide explicit pathways from Corps employment to the Indonesian civil service, the TNI (Indonesian National Armed Forces), and BUMN state-owned enterprises.

TITLE VI — ENERGY AND CRITICAL-MINERAL COORDINATION

ARTICLE 20. ENERGY SECTOR COORDINATION.

(1) The Authority shall enter coordination agreements with PT PLN (Persero) for Corps-operated deployment and maintenance services for PLN's electricity-generation portfolio (including coordination with the Indonesian coal-to-renewables transition).

(2) The Authority shall enter coordination agreements with PT Pertamina (Persero) for Corps-operated services in support of Pertamina's oil-and-gas operations, refineries, and downstream distribution.

(3) The Authority shall coordinate with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral, ESDM) on Indonesian energy-transition planning.

ARTICLE 21. CRITICAL-MINERAL DOWNSTREAM COORDINATION.

(1) Recognising Indonesia's global position as the world's largest nickel producer and a major producer of copper, tin, cobalt, and rare earths, the Authority shall enter coordination agreements with ANTAM, PT Inalum, MIND ID (Mining Industry Indonesia holding company), and Danantara-portfolio mineral-processing companies for Corps-operated services supporting the Indonesian downstream-processing strategy (hilirisasi).

TITLE VII — IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

ARTICLE 22. FOUR-PHASE IMPLEMENTATION.

PHASE I — ESTABLISHMENT (Months 0-18). Authority established; Supervisory Council and Board appointed; Danantara Master Coordination Agreement signed; Productive Capacity Shares issued via MBG and BPJS infrastructure; thirty-eight UPPs seated.

PHASE II — INITIAL CORPS OPERATIONS (Months 18-48). Corps commences operations in Java provinces (Banten, DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, DI Yogyakarta, Jawa Timur) plus pilot deployments in eastern Indonesia (Maluku, Papua). Initial state-bank lending up to Rp 100 trillion drawn.

PHASE III — INDONESIA-WIDE OPERATIONS (Months 48-96). Corps operations extend to all 38 provinces. Critical-mineral downstream coordination operational at scale. Annual Productive Capacity Dividend in regular distribution on 17 August.

PHASE IV — STEADY-STATE OPERATING POSTURE (Month 96 onward).

Authority reaches steady-state. No sunset.

TITLE VIII — GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 23. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(1) Articles 1 (Short Title) and 23 (Effective Date) take effect on the date this Act is promulgated in the Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia.

(2) Remaining provisions take effect on 1 July 2027.

(3) Implementing regulations (PP, Perpres) shall be issued by the President within 120 days of promulgation.

ARTICLE 24. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision is held invalid by the Constitutional Court (Mahkamah Konstitusi), the invalidity does not affect other provisions that can be given effect, and to this end the provisions are severable.

ARTICLE 25. PANCASILA CONSISTENCY.

This Act is enacted consistent with the Pancasila foundational state philosophy of the Republic of Indonesia. The "common endeavour" framing of UUD 1945 Article 33 and the Mohammad Hatta cooperative tradition underwrite the operational architecture.

ARTICLE 26. INTERPRETATION.

In this Act —

"the Authority" or "OKPI" means the Indonesia Productive Capacity Authority established under Article 4;

"the Corps" or "KRS-RI" means the Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Indonesia established under Article 17;

"UPP" means a Provincial Delivery Unit established under Article 16;

"Danantara Indonesia" means the sovereign wealth fund launched 24 February 2025;

"MBG" means Makan Bergizi Gratis, the Free Nutritious Meals programme launched 6 January 2025;

"BPJS" means Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (both Kesehatan and Ketenagakerjaan);

"NIK" means Nomor Induk Kependudukan;

| "provinsi", "kabupaten", "kota", "kecamatan", "desa" / "kelurahan"

have the meanings given by Indonesian regional-government law;

"koperasi" means an Indonesian cooperative under UUD 1945 Article 33;

"hilirisasi" means downstream processing;

"ordinarily resident" has the meaning given by Indonesian residence law.

