

POLAND PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY AND ENERGY SECURITY ACT

SEJM OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND, 10TH TERM, 2026 SESSION

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VERIFICATION NOTES:

THIS BILL IS THE POLAND ADAPTATION OF THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY ARCHITECTURE, WITH ENERGY SECURITY AS A CO-EQUAL TITLE:

The Poland Productive Capacity Authority and Energy Security Act is the Polish national 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), and at sub-national scale for the State of Alaska (Alaska Productive Capacity Authority Act). The five sibling drafts are filed contemporaneously at imran.theamanuensis.com/historical-apoplexy/compendium. The Poland adaptation is distinguished from its sibling drafts by the elevation of ENERGY SECURITY as a co-equal Title alongside the productive-capacity architecture. This reflects the Polish position in the European energy transition: Poland remains the European Union's most coal-dependent economy (57% coal share of electricity generation in 2024), the only EU member state without a coal phase-out date enshrined in law, with current sectoral plans envisaging lignite exit by 2044 and hard coal exit by 2049. Poland is simultaneously launching its first nuclear power programme (Polskie Elektrownie Jądrowe, with the Westinghouse-Bechtel-PEJ Engineering Development Agreement for the three-unit AP1000 project at Choczewo signed 28 April 2025, EU state aid approved 9 December 2025, EXIM Bank credit agreement February 2026, and the 2026 Energy Dominance Deal of the Year). The Productive Capacity Authority architecture is the operational instrument by which the Polish coal-region workforce is absorbed into productive labour rather than discarded by the

transition.

POLAND FISCAL FRAMEWORK (verified 2025-2026 sweep, shared with the Polish Food Assurance Act verification set):

- Polish state budget 2025: approximately PLN 866 billion total public expenditure (Ministry of Finance, flagged for refresh against FY2026 budget)
- Polish population: approximately 38 million (GUS / Statistics Poland)
- Polish GDP 2024: approximately PLN 3.6 trillion (~\$900 billion USD)
- Polish public spending as share of GDP: approximately 45-50%
- VAT (PTU/VAT) standard rate 23%; PIT 12% basic / 32% upper bracket; CIT 19% standard / 9% small business
- Krajowy Plan Odbudowy (KPO): €59.8 billion / PLN 255 billion EU

NextGenerationEU allocation; €25.27 billion grants + €34.54 billion preferential loans; 57 investments + 54 reforms; PLN 67 billion received as of June 2025; BGK distributes PLN 140 billion of KPO funds (half of all Polish KPO). June 2025 KPO revision created the Security and Defence Fund (Fundusz Bezpieczeństwa i Obronności, FBiO) of PLN 25 billion.

POLISH STATE FINANCING CHASSIS (the operational chassis this Act inherits):

- Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (BGK): state-owned development bank founded 1924, fourth largest bank in Poland by total assets; total assets end-2024 PLN 268.99 billion (+20.97% year-over-year); equity PLN 41 billion; 8.00% market share; distributing PLN 140 billion of KPO funds. The standing Polish chartering chassis for major productive-capacity and infrastructure financing at sovereign scale (thebanks.eu, knews.media October 2025, bgk.pl Annual Report 2024).
- Polski Fundusz Rozwoju (PFR / Polish Development Fund): State-Treasury-owned joint-stock company holding multiple subsidiaries including PFR TFI (investment funds), PFR Ventures, the Polish Investment Promotion Agency. 2024 consolidated annual report published 30 May 2025. PFR coordinated the COVID-19 anti-crisis shield (Tarcza Antykryzysowa) and remains the Polish

state's diversified development-finance vehicle (pfr.pl, biznes.pap.pl).

- ZUS (Zakład Ubezpieczeń Społecznych / Social Insurance Institution): the population-level social-insurance administration chassis; administers the 800+ Family child benefit (PLN 800/month per child to age 18, raised from PLN 500 effective 1 January 2024), the state pensions including the 13th and 14th annual additional pension payments (Trzynasta i Czternasta Emerytura, established 2019 and 2020 respectively), and all Polish social-insurance contributions. The standing Polish distribution chassis for any universal benefits programme.

- PESEL (Powszechny Elektroniczny System Ewidencji Ludności): the Polish national-identification chassis covering every Polish citizen and every ordinarily-resident foreign national. The identification infrastructure for any universal Polish programme.

POLISH ENERGY-SECTOR ANCHORS AND THE 2025-2026 ENERGY TRANSITION:

- Polish electricity generation 2024 mix: coal approximately 57% (lignite + hard coal), the highest coal share in the European Union (speyside-group.com October 2025; Blue Europe analysis March 2025). Renewables nearly doubled since 2021 (was 14.7%); natural gas, nuclear (in the Polish case, zero existing), and imports complete the mix. The 2024 National Energy and Climate Plan (Krajowy Plan w dziedzinie Energii i Klimatu) draft envisages lignite exit by 2044 and hard coal exit by 2049; Poland is the only EU member state without a coal phase-out date enshrined in law.
- Polskie Elektrownie Jądrowe (PEJ): Poland's nuclear power company. The Westinghouse-Bechtel-PEJ Engineering Development Agreement (EDA) for the three-unit AP1000 project at the Lubiatowo-Kopalino site in Choczewo Municipality, Pomeranian Voivodeship, was signed 28 April 2025 in Warsaw with the Polish Prime Minister and U.S. Energy Secretary attending. EU state aid for the project was approved 9 December 2025

(world-nuclear-news.org). The Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM) credit agreement with PEJ was signed February 2026 to support the initial engineering and environmental site work (ans.org). PEJ, Westinghouse, and Bechtel received the 2026 Energy Dominance Deal of the Year award from EXIM on 30 April 2026 (pej.pl). The Polish AP1000 programme is the largest single-package civilian-nuclear project in European Union new build.

- ORLEN-Synthos Green Energy + GE Hitachi BWRX-300 SMR programme:

the Polish small-modular-reactor track parallel to the PEJ large-reactor track, advancing through siting and licensing in multiple Polish locations (flag for refresh against most recent ULC / PAA permit decisions).

- PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna: the largest Polish utility group, state-owned, operating the bulk of Polish lignite-fired generation (Bełchatów Power Station among the largest single emitters in Europe) and a growing renewables portfolio.
- PSE Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne: the Polish transmission system operator, state-owned, responsible for grid stability and the interconnection of nuclear, renewable, and existing thermal-generation assets.
- Polish offshore-wind programme: the Baltic Sea offshore-wind build-out under the 2021 Offshore Wind Act with PGE, Orlen, Equinor, Iberdrola, Ocean Winds, RWE, and other consortia developing approximately 18 GW of offshore wind capacity over the 2026-2040 horizon.
- Polish solar PV boom 2022-2025: residential and commercial solar installations grew rapidly; Polish solar capacity quadrupled in the early 2020s; the 2024 EU recording of solar (11%) exceeding coal (9.8%) for the first time in the broader EU mix (blue-europe.eu) is a marker of structural transition. Polish share of solar in the mix is rising but coal remains dominant.
- The Polish coal-industry social contract signed May 2021 between the Government and the mining trade unions: established the

programme for managed exit and reskilling, the agreed reference-point for the Polish "just transition" framing under this Act. The European Commission's Just Transition Fund allocates significant resources to Polish coal regions (Śląskie, Małopolskie, Wielkopolskie, Łódzkie).

- The Polish coal-regions: Górnośląski Okręg Przemysłowy (Upper Silesian Industrial District), Łódzki Okręg Przemysłowy (Łódź Industrial District, brown-coal historic centre), the Bełchatów basin in Łódzkie / Wielkopolskie, the Turów basin in Dolnośląskie. These regions host the displaced-labour challenge that this Act's Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Poland is designed to absorb.

POLAND'S CONSTITUTIONAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ANCHORS:

- Konstytucja 3 Maja 1791 (Constitution of 3 May 1791): the first modern codified national constitution in Europe; the Polish constitutional tradition's openness to structural reform through written instruments.

- Konstytucja Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej 1997 (Constitution of the Republic of Poland):

Article 1: Poland shall be a common good of all its citizens.

Article 20: The social market economy, based on the freedom of economic activity, private ownership, and solidarity, dialogue and cooperation between social partners, shall be the basis of the economic system of the Republic of Poland.

Article 76: Public authorities shall protect consumers, customers, hirers, or lessees against actions threatening their health, privacy, and safety, as well as against dishonest market practices.

Article 74: Public authorities shall pursue policies ensuring the ecological security of current and future generations.

Article 118 §2: The right to introduce legislation belongs to a group of at least 100,000 citizens having the

right to vote in elections to the Sejm.

- Solidarność (Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, founded 17 September 1980 in the Gdańsk Shipyard): the philosophical and political anchor for the "solidarity" principle in Article 20. At peak in 1981, Solidarność had approximately 10 million members.
- Saint John Paul II (Karol Wojtyła), pontiff 1978-2005: Laborem Exercens §13 (1981) on the primacy of labour over capital; Centesimus Annus §43 (1991) recognising the validity of the market while rejecting the reduction of the human person to the economic; Sollicitudo Rei Socialis (1987) on the obligations of the developed to the developing. The Polish Catholic social teaching framework.
- Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski (Vice-Premier and Minister of the Treasury, 1935-1939): architect of the Central Industrial District (Centralny Okręg Przemysłowy, COP), the inter-war state-led industrial development programme that built Stalowa Wola, Rzeszów, Mielec, Dębica, and the Polish armaments, metallurgical, and aviation industries in three years. The Polish historical proof that state-led productive infrastructure can be built at scale in compressed timeframes. The closest Polish historical analogue to the United States CCC / WPA / PWA programmes of exactly the same period.
- Edward Abramowski (1868-1918): the Polish philosophical anchor for cooperative economics; the anti-statist cooperative tradition underwriting the Polish preference for state-chartered but cooperative-operated productive infrastructure.

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

- Boston Dynamics Atlas entered production at CES 2026; Hyundai/Atlas factory targeting 30,000 units per year by 2028
- Tesla Optimus production targets 50,000-100,000 units 2026, ramping to 500,000-1,000,000 per year by 2027
- Appteronik Apollo at \$5 billion valuation with \$935 million Series A funding (Reuters, February 11, 2026)
- Agility Robotics Digit deployed at GXO Logistics under multi-year Robotics-as-a-Service contract at approximately \$20-25K per year per unit
- Unitree G1 retail \$13,500-\$17,500 (2026); Unitree R1 launched July 2025 at \$5,900, a price point Forbes (April 27, 2026) reported was "thought to be five years away"
- Foundation-model robotic intelligence ecosystem valuation greater than \$60 billion as of 2026: Skild AI, Physical Intelligence, Figure AI, Field AI, Google DeepMind Gemini Robotics

EXPLICITLY NOT CITED: Norway Government Pension Fund Global or any non-Polish or non-allied sovereign-wealth fund as a chartering model for this Act. BGK, PFR, the State Treasury holdings in PGE / Orlen / KGHM / PKO BP / PZU / PKP / PEJ, and the KPO funding envelope are sufficient as the Polish sovereign-asset and development-bank chassis.

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

- Polish state budget 2026 final passage and exact total
- PEJ AP1000 Choczewo construction permit (pozwolenie na budowę) status as of Q2 2026
- ORLEN-SGE / GE Hitachi BWRX-300 SMR licensing status as of Q2 2026
- 2024 NECP final published version vs. 2024 draft cited
- Polish offshore-wind total installed capacity as of end-2025
- BGK FY2025 annual report (typically published April-May 2026)
- Polish 800+ programme total annual cost (PLN 800 × 6 million children × 12 months ≈ PLN 58 billion; verify against ZUS data)

SEJM RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ

Kadencja X / 10th Term

Sesja 2026

POSELSKI PROJEKT USTAWY

PRZEZ _____ (Wniesiony w imieniu wnioskodawców)

DOTYCZĄCY USTANOWIENIA POLSKIEGO URZĘDU ZDOLNOŚCI PRODUKCYJNEJ
JAKO SPÓŁKI SKARBU PAŃSTWA NA WZÓR BGK, USTANOWIENIA OBYWATELSKIEGO
KORPUSU ROBOTÓW RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ JAKO PODMIOTU DOBRA
PUBLICZNEGO PRACY, NADANIA UPRAWNIENIA DO OSOBISTEGO MAJĄTKU
PRODUKCYJNEGO KAŻDEMU OBYWATELOWI POLSKIEMU STAŁE ZAMIESZKAŁEMU,
KOORDYNACJI Z PROGRAMEM POLSKIEJ ENERGETYKI JĄDROWEJ I PROGRAMEM
SPRAWIEDLIWEJ TRANSFORMACJI WĘGLOWEJ, ORAZ USTANOWIENIA RAM
KOORDYNACJI Z BGK, PFR, KPO, PEJ I 16 WOJEWÓDZTWAMI
CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POLAND PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY
AUTHORITY AS A STATE-TREASURY-OWNED COMPANY ON THE BGK CHASSIS, THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CIVIC ROBOT CORPS OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND
AS A PUBLIC-GOOD LABOUR BODY, THE CONFERRAL OF A PERSONAL
PRODUCTIVE ASSET ENTITLEMENT ON EVERY ORDINARILY-RESIDENT POLISH
CITIZEN, COORDINATION WITH THE POLISH NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAMME AND
THE COAL-REGION JUST TRANSITION, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
COORDINATION FRAMEWORKS WITH BGK, PFR, KPO, PEJ, AND THE SIXTEEN
VOIVODESHIPS

USTAWA / A BILL

LONG TITLE / TYTUŁ

USTAWA o Polskim Urzędzie Zdolności Produkcyjnej i Bezpieczeństwie Energetycznym

AN ACT to make provision for the establishment of the Poland Productive Capacity Authority (Polski Urząd Zdolności Produkcyjnej, PUZP) as a State-Treasury-owned joint-stock company on the chassis of Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (BGK) and Polski Fundusz Rozwoju (PFR); to make provision for sixteen Voivodeship Delivery Units of the Authority, one per voivodeship; to provide for the issuance of non-transferable Productive Capacity Shares to every ordinarily-resident Polish citizen and to qualifying foreign citizens holding a PESEL number; to make provision for the annual distribution of seventy-five per cent of pooled inter-voivodeship productive-capacity revenue through the existing administrative infrastructure of the Social Insurance Institution (Zakład Ubezpieczeń Społecznych, ZUS) on the precedent of the 800+ Family child benefit and the 13th and 14th annual pension supplements; to authorise BGK bonded indebtedness up to twenty billion zlotys for initial capitalisation of the Authority; to provide for co-investment with Polski Fundusz Rozwoju up to ten billion zlotys; to authorise coordination with the Polish Recovery and Resilience Plan (Krajowy Plan Odbudowy, KPO) for projects consistent with KPO investment and reform lines; to establish the Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Poland (Obywatelski Korpus Robotów Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej) as a public-good labour body operating replication-threshold robotic manufacturing technology under the Authority; to declare ENERGY SECURITY as a co-equal Title of the Authority's mandate; to make provision for the coordination of the Authority with the Polish nuclear power programme operated by Polskie Elekrownie Jądrowe (PEJ) and its three-unit AP1000 project at Choczewo, with the Polish small-modular-reactor programmes, with the Polish offshore-wind build-out, and with the coal-region just transition under the

2021 Polish Coal-Industry Social Contract; to provide that the 800+ Family child benefit, the 13th and 14th annual pension supplements, the National Health Fund (NFZ), and all other existing Polish social-security entitlements are wholly preserved and unaffected by this Act; explicitly declining to establish any new Polish income tax, corporate income tax, value added tax, excise duty, or other Polish tax of any kind for the funding of this Authority; and to provide for connected purposes.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTING NOTE

This Bill is a Poselski Projekt Ustawy (Deputies' Bill) for introduction in the Sejm of the Republic of Poland during the 10th Term, 2026 Session, with citizen-initiative availability under Article 118 §2 of the Constitution (100,000 citizen-signatures).

Sejm committee referrals suggested following First Reading:

- Komisja Finansów Publicznych (Public Finance) — lead committee for the Authority establishment, BGK borrowing, PFR coordination
- Komisja Gospodarki i Rozwoju (Economy and Development) — for the productive-capacity and industrial-policy provisions
- Komisja do Spraw Energii, Klimatu i Aktywów Państwowych (Energy, Climate, and State Assets) — for the energy-security Title VI provisions and PEJ coordination
- Komisja Polityki Społecznej i Rodziny (Social Policy and Family) — for the Personal Productive Asset entitlement provisions and ZUS coordination
- Komisja Samorządu Terytorialnego i Polityki Regionalnej (Local Government and Regional Policy) — for the sixteen Voivodeship Delivery Units
- Komisja do Spraw Unii Europejskiej (European Union Affairs) — for the KPO-coordination provisions
- Komisja Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi (Agriculture and Rural Development) — for rural distribution provisions

Following Sejm passage the Bill goes to the Senate (Senat); the Senate may pass, amend, or reject; the Sejm may override Senate rejection by absolute majority under Article 121 §3 of the Constitution. The President of the Republic signs the Act into force; the President may refer the Act to the Constitutional Tribunal (Trybunał Konstytucyjny) before signing if there is doubt as to constitutionality.

TITLE I — SHORT TITLE,

FINDINGS, AND DECLARATIONS

ARTICLE 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Poland Productive Capacity Authority and Energy Security Act 2026" (Ustawa z 2026 r. o Polskim Urzędzie Zdolności Produkcyjnej i Bezpieczeństwie Energetycznym).

ARTICLE 2. FINDINGS.

The Sejm finds:

FINDING 1 — Poland faces a coupled productive-capacity and energy-security transition of historical magnitude. The Polish electricity generation mix in 2024 remained approximately 57% coal (lignite plus hard coal), the highest coal share in the European Union, and Poland remains the only EU member state without a coal phase-out date enshrined in law. The 2024 National Energy and Climate Plan draft envisages lignite exit by 2044 and hard coal exit by 2049, implicating tens of thousands of Polish coal-region workers in Śląskie, Małopolskie, Wielkopolskie, Łódzkie, and Dolnośląskie voivodeships. Without a productive-capacity instrument to absorb the transition workforce into structured productive employment, the political coalition required to phase out coal cannot be assembled or maintained. This Act provides that instrument.

FINDING 2 — Poland is simultaneously initiating its first nuclear power programme. The Westinghouse-Bechtel-PEJ Engineering Development Agreement for the three-unit AP1000 project at Choczewo was signed 28 April 2025. EU state aid was approved 9 December 2025. The EXIM Bank credit agreement was signed February 2026. The project received the 2026 Energy Dominance Deal of the Year award on 30 April 2026. The Polish AP1000 programme is the largest single-package civilian-nuclear project in European Union new build. The ORLEN-Synthos Green Energy and GE Hitachi BWRX-300 small-modular-reactor programmes are advancing in parallel. This Act provides the institutional framework for the Polish nuclear-build workforce to

be coordinated with the coal-region-transition workforce within a single productive-capacity instrument.

FINDING 3 — Poland already operates the load-bearing chassis required for a productive-capacity authority at sovereign scale. Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego, the State-Treasury-owned development bank, holds PLN 268.99 billion in total assets and PLN 41 billion in equity (4th largest bank in Poland, 8.00% market share, +20.97% asset growth in 2024), and distributes PLN 140 billion of Krajowy Plan Odbudowy funds. Polski Fundusz Rozwoju operates the diversified state development-finance chassis with multiple subsidiaries. The Krajowy Plan Odbudowy itself provides Poland with €59.8 billion / PLN 255 billion of EU NextGenerationEU funding. The Sejm and the Polish public administration have the standing capacity to charter and operate this Authority on existing infrastructure.

FINDING 4 — Poland already operates universal social-distribution infrastructure capable of administering the Personal Productive Asset entitlement. The 800+ Family child benefit (PLN 800 per child per month to age 18, raised from PLN 500 effective 1 January 2024) administered by ZUS through the PESEL identification system reaches every eligible Polish ordinarily-resident household. The 13th and 14th annual pension supplements established in 2019 and 2020 respectively demonstrate Poland's capacity to administer additional annual distributions on top of the standing benefit chassis. The Personal Productive Asset annual distribution under this Act uses the same ZUS + PESEL infrastructure without requiring new administrative machinery.

FINDING 5 — Article 20 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland declares the Polish economic system to be a social market economy based on the freedom of economic activity, private ownership, and solidarity, dialogue and cooperation between social partners. The Productive Capacity Authority is consistent with each element of Article 20: it operates within the social market economy framework; it does not nationalise or displace private ownership; it operates on solidarity (the post-Solidarność principle codified in Article 20); and it operates through dialogue and cooperation between social partners (trade unions, employer associations, cooperative societies, and the State Treasury).

FINDING 6 — The historical apoplexy thesis (Cooper, Historical Apoplexy 2025-2026) names the civilizational disease of forgetting solved problems. Poland has its own historical proof, in the form of Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski's Central Industrial District (Centralny Okręg Przemysłowy, 1936-1939), that the Polish state can charter and build large-scale productive infrastructure from scratch in compressed timeframes. Stalowa Wola, Rzeszów, Mielec, Dębica, and the Polish armaments, metallurgical, and aviation industries were built within three years on the COP programme. The Authority restores that operational confidence at the post-replication-threshold scale.

FINDING 7 — Replication-threshold humanoid robotic manufacturing technology arrived in Q4 2025 through Q2 2026 (see Verification Notes). The historical horizon for full robotic-built-by-robotic manufacturing has compressed from generational to year-over-year. Poland hosts material engineering capacity (Politechnika Warszawska, AGH Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza, Politechnika Wrocławska, Politechnika Łódzka, Politechnika Śląska), automotive-sector expertise (Volkswagen, Stellantis, Toyota in Polish plants), white-goods manufacturing (Whirlpool, Bosch, LG), and rapidly growing IT-services sector. Poland is positioned to operate this technology

under Polish productive-capacity infrastructure rather than to import the goods the technology will produce.

FINDING 8 — Solidarność (the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity), founded 17 September 1980 in the Gdańsk Shipyard with approximately 10 million members at peak in 1981, is the historical-political anchor of the Polish "solidarity" principle in Article 20. The Authority is constituted as the modern operational expression of that solidarity principle: the means by which Poland operates productive-capacity infrastructure for the common good of all Polish citizens, in the language of Article 1 of the Constitution, "a common good of all its citizens."

FINDING 9 — Saint John Paul II's encyclical *Laborem Exercens* (1981) establishes the primacy of labour over capital. *Centesimus Annus* (1991) §43 recognises the validity of the market while rejecting the reduction of the human person to the economic. The Productive Capacity Authority and the Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Poland together translate the Polish Catholic social teaching framework into operational infrastructure: replication-threshold technology serves human productive capacity, the human person is not reduced to the economic, and labour retains primacy as the public-good Civic Robot Corps directs robotic capacity to human ends.

FINDING 10 — The European Union just-transition framework (including the Just Transition Fund, the Modernisation Fund, the Innovation Fund, and the 2025 KPO revision which created the Security and Defence Fund / FBiO of PLN 25 billion) provides external co-financing capacity for the Polish productive-capacity and energy-transition programme. Coordination with EU funding lines is operational, not aspirational; the Authority operates within the existing EU funding architecture as a Polish-chartered instrument.

ARTICLE 3. DECLARATIONS.

DECLARATION 1 — PERSONAL PRODUCTIVE ASSET ENTITLEMENT. The Sejm declares that every ordinarily-resident Polish citizen, and every qualifying foreign citizen holding a PESEL number, shall enjoy as a matter of statutory right under this Act a Personal Productive Asset entitlement consisting of one non-transferable Productive Capacity Share, the annual distribution of dividends from inter-voivodeship pooled productive-capacity revenue, and access to at-cost basic-needs goods produced by the Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Poland.

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

- (a) The 800+ Family child benefit programme established under the Act of 11 February 2016 on State Aid for the Upbringing of Children;
- (b) The State Pension (Emerytura) system including the 13th and 14th annual pension supplements;
- (c) The National Health Fund (Narodowy Fundusz Zdrowia, NFZ);
- (d) The Social Insurance Institution (Zakład Ubezpieczeń Społecznych, ZUS);
- (e) The Agricultural Social Insurance Fund (Kasa Rolniczego Ubezpieczenia Społecznego, KRUS);
- (f) Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (BGK), other than the expansion of its lending portfolio expressly authorised by Article 11;
- (g) Polski Fundusz Rozwoju (PFR);
- (h) Polskie Elektrownie Jądrowe (PEJ) and the Polish nuclear-power programme, which this Act coordinates with but does not direct or modify;
- (i) PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna, PSE Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne, ORLEN, KGHM, PKO BP, PZU, PKP, and other State-Treasury-held companies;
- (j) The Constitutional Tribunal (Trybunał Konstytucyjny), the Supreme Court (Sąd Najwyższy), the Supreme Administrative Court (Naczelny Sąd Administracyjny), and the Polish judiciary;
- (k) The Krajowy Plan Odbudowy (KPO), beyond the coordination expressly authorised by Article 12;

(l) The European Union framework and Poland's obligations as a Member State.

DECLARATION 3 — NO NEW POLISH TAXATION. The Sejm declares that no new Polish income tax (PIT), corporate income tax (CIT), value added tax (VAT), excise duty (akcyza), or other Polish tax of any kind is established, extended, or increased by this Act for the funding of the Authority. The Authority is funded through existing Polish fiscal infrastructure as enumerated in Title III.

DECLARATION 4 — VOIVODESHIP AND LOCAL-GOVERNMENT AUTONOMY RESPECTED. The Sejm declares that nothing in this Act diminishes the constitutional and statutory autonomy of the sixteen voivodeships, their Sejmiks, their Marshals, the powiats, the gminas, or other Polish local-government units. The Voivodeship Delivery Units of the Authority under Title IV operate in coordination with, not in displacement of, voivodeship and local-government structures.

TITLE II — ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

POLAND PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY

ARTICLE 4. ESTABLISHMENT.

(1) There is hereby established the Poland Productive Capacity Authority (Polski Urząd Zdolności Produkcyjnej, "PUZP", or in English "the Authority"), as a State-Treasury-owned joint-stock company (jednoosobowa spółka Skarbu Państwa) operating under the Code of Commercial Companies (Kodeks spółek handlowych) as modified by the special provisions of this Act.

(2) The Authority's chassis is modelled on Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego, with appropriate modifications for its productive-capacity and energy-security mandate. Where this Act is silent on a matter of corporate governance, the BGK governance framework applies by default subject to the Code of Commercial Companies.

(3) The State Treasury is the sole shareholder of the Authority, holding one hundred per cent (100%) of the share capital. The State Treasury shareholder rights are exercised by the Prime Minister or by a designated minister.

ARTICLE 5. SUPERVISORY BOARD (RADA NADZORCZA).

(1) The Authority is supervised by a Supervisory Board (Rada Nadzorcza) of fifteen members.

(2) Members of the Supervisory Board are appointed as follows:

(a) Five members appointed by the Prime Minister, including the Chairman of the Supervisory Board;

(b) Sixteen members? — no. One member designated from each of the sixteen voivodeships, appointed by the Marshal of the voivodeship — collectively (16) sixteen members constitute a separate Voivodeship Council under subsection (3);

(c) One member designated by the Chief Executive of Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego;

(d) One member designated by the Chief Executive of Polski Fundusz Rozwoju;

(e) One member designated by Polskie Elekrownie Jądrowe (PEJ), as the Authority's standing interface with the Polish nuclear-power programme;

(f) One member designated by the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ);

(g) One member designated by Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarność" (NSZZ "Solidarność");

(h) One member designated by the Polish Confederation Lewiatan (Konfederacja Lewiatan), representing employers and the private sector;

(i) Three members appointed by the Prime Minister representing the Polish cooperative-society sector, the Polish

scientific and engineering academy, and the Polish Catholic social teaching tradition.

(3) For consultative purposes there is established within the Authority a Voivodeship Council (Rada Wojewódzka) of sixteen members, one designated by the Marshal of each voivodeship, advising the Supervisory Board on voivodeship-specific coordination matters.

ARTICLE 6. MANAGEMENT BOARD (ZARZĄD).

(1) The Authority is managed by a Management Board (Zarząd) of five members, appointed and recalled by the Supervisory Board.

(2) The Management Board includes a President (Prezes Zarządu), a Vice-President for Productive Capacity, a Vice-President for Energy Security, a Vice-President for Voivodeship Delivery and Civic Robot Corps Operations, and a Vice-President for Finance.

(3) The Management Board reports to the Supervisory Board on a quarterly basis and to the Sejm annually.

ARTICLE 7. POWERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

The Authority has the power to do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of its functions under this Act, including:

(a) To establish, capitalise, and govern sixteen Voivodeship Delivery Units (Wojewódzkie Jednostki Wykonawcze, WJW) under Title IV;

(b) To issue Productive Capacity Shares under Article 13;

(c) To acquire, hold, manage, lease, sell, and dispose of real and personal property, including replication-threshold robotic manufacturing equipment, nuclear-fuel inventory in coordination with PEJ, renewable-energy power-purchase rights, distribution infrastructure, and at-cost retail facilities;

(d) To enter into contracts, including with the Council of Ministers, with the Marshals of the voivodeships, with PEJ, PGE, PSE, BGK, PFR, ZUS, the European Union institutions administering KPO disbursement, and private vendors;

(e) To receive bonded indebtedness from BGK under Article 11 up

to the cumulative outstanding limit of PLN 20 billion;

(f) To receive co-investment from PFR under Article 11 up to the cumulative outstanding limit of PLN 10 billion;

(g) To coordinate KPO disbursement under Article 12 where consistent with existing KPO investment and reform lines;

(h) To establish the Polish Productive Capacity Permanent Reserve (Polska Rezerwa Stała Zdolności Produkcyjnej) under Article 14;

(i) To distribute Productive Capacity Dividends to Personal Productive Asset entitlement holders under Article 15 through the existing ZUS infrastructure;

(j) To charter the Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Poland under Title V;

(k) To coordinate the Authority's role with the Polish nuclear-power programme (PEJ AP1000 Choczewo, ORLEN-SGE / GE Hitachi BWRX-300 SMRs), the Polish offshore-wind programme, the Polish solar PV deployment, and the Polish coal-region just transition under Title VI;

(l) To issue ordinances (zarządzenia) and regulations (regulaminy) within the scope of its corporate mandate, with the Council of Ministers retaining authority to issue implementing regulations (rozporządzenia) under enabling provisions of this Act.

TITLE III — FUNDING ARCHITECTURE

ARTICLE 8. PRINCIPLES OF FUNDING.

(1) The Authority is funded through three load-bearing channels and two supplementary channels, all drawn from existing Polish fiscal infrastructure:

(a) Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego bonded indebtedness up to PLN 20 billion (Article 11) for initial and continuing capitalisation, repaid from Authority-generated revenue;

(b) Polski Fundusz Rozwoju co-investment up to PLN 10 billion (Article 11) for project-by-project co-investment;

(c) Coordination with the Krajowy Plan Odbudowy where consistent with existing KPO investment and reform lines (Article 12);

(d) Operating revenue from at-cost sales of goods produced by the Authority and the Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Poland;

(e) Investment returns of the Polish Productive Capacity Permanent Reserve established under Article 14.

(2) No new Polish income tax, corporate income tax, value added tax, excise duty, or other Polish tax of any kind is established by this Act for the funding of the Authority.

ARTICLE 9. INITIAL APPROPRIATION.

(1) For the financial year 2027 there is appropriated from the Polish state budget the sum of PLN 5 billion (pięć miliardów złotych) for the establishment and initial operation of the Authority.

(2) Subsequent annual appropriations shall be made in the ordinary budget Act on the basis of the Authority's annual operating plan submitted by the Management Board.

ARTICLE 10. STATE-TREASURY SHAREHOLDING.

(1) The State Treasury subscribes one hundred per cent (100%) of the initial share capital of the Authority in the amount of PLN 5 billion as the founder's contribution under Article 9.

(2) Subsequent share-capital increases shall be made by the State Treasury as sole shareholder, on the basis of the Authority's capital plan approved by the Supervisory Board and the Sejm annual budget Act.

ARTICLE 11. BGK BONDED INDEBTEDNESS AND PFR CO-INVESTMENT.

(1) The Authority is authorised to enter bonded-indebtedness and infrastructure-lending agreements with Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego on the standard terms of BGK public-sector lending, up to a cumulative outstanding principal of PLN 20 billion (dwadzieścia miliardów złotych).

(2) The Authority and Polski Fundusz Rozwoju may enter co-investment agreements under which PFR deploys up to PLN 10 billion (dziesięć miliardów złotych) of its capital as a senior or co-equal investor in productive-capacity and energy-security projects undertaken by the Authority.

(3) BGK's total assets at end-2024 of PLN 268.99 billion and equity of PLN 41 billion, together with PFR's diversified development-finance portfolio, provide sufficient chassis capacity for the combined PLN 30 billion authority under subsections (1) and (2) without impairment of BGK's or PFR's other mandates.

ARTICLE 12. KRAJOWY PLAN ODBUDOWY COORDINATION.

(1) The Authority may receive co-financing from the Krajowy Plan Odbudowy where consistent with the KPO investment and reform lines approved by the Council of the European Union, by agreement between the Authority and the Ministry of Funds and Regional Policy.

(2) The Authority does not displace any KPO investment or reform line currently in operation. The PLN 140 billion of KPO funds distributed by Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego under existing KPO arrangements continues to operate as established.

(3) The Authority is authorised to receive disbursements from the Security and Defence Fund (Fundusz Bezpieczeństwa i Obronności, FBiO) of PLN 25 billion established by the June 2025 KPO revision, where consistent with the FBiO mandate and the Authority's productive-capacity and dual-use infrastructure mandate.

ARTICLE 13. PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY SHARES.

(1) The Authority shall issue Productive Capacity Shares (Udziały Zdolności Produkcyjnej, UZP) as follows:

(a) ONE Productive Capacity Share shall be issued to every Polish citizen ordinarily resident in the Republic of Poland on the effective date of this Act, identified by PESEL number;

(b) ONE Productive Capacity Share shall be issued to every person born thereafter to an ordinarily-resident parent, upon registration of birth with the Polish civil registry (urząd stanu cywilnego);

(c) ONE Productive Capacity Share shall be issued to every person who acquires ordinary residence in the Republic of Poland after the effective date and obtains a PESEL number, upon completion of a one-year ordinary-residence period, including holders of Karta Polaka.

(2) Productive Capacity Shares are non-transferable. They may not be sold, pledged, assigned, used as collateral, gifted, or in any other manner conveyed to any other person.

(3) A Productive Capacity Share may be inherited by an ordinarily-resident eligible person through ordinary Polish inheritance law.

(4) A Productive Capacity Share held by a person who ceases to be ordinarily resident in the Republic of Poland shall be held in suspense for up to ten years pending re-establishment of residence; if not re-established, the Share shall be retired.

(5) ONE PERSON, ONE SHARE. Each eligible person holds exactly one Productive Capacity Share regardless of household composition, income, age, prior shareholder status, or any other factor.

ARTICLE 14. POLISH PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY PERMANENT RESERVE.

(1) There is established within the Authority a reserve to be known as the "Polish Productive Capacity Permanent Reserve" (Polska Rezerwa Stała Zdolności Produkcyjnej, PRSZP).

(2) The Reserve receives transfers from the Authority's annual operating surplus after dividends paid under Article 15.

(3) The principal of the Reserve shall be invested by the Authority on terms agreed with Polski Fundusz Rozwoju and consistent with the Polish State Treasury asset-management standards.

(4) Investment returns on the Reserve, less reasonable management costs, are available to the Authority for operating use.

ARTICLE 15. ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION TO SHAREHOLDERS.

(1) Seventy per cent (70%) of all productive-capacity revenue received by each Voivodeship Delivery Unit under Title IV shall be remitted to the Authority for inter-voivodeship pooling. Each Voivodeship Delivery Unit retains the remaining thirty per cent (30%) for voivodeship-level operations and reserves.

(2) Seventy-five per cent (75%) of the inter-voivodeship pool established under subsection (1) shall be distributed annually to Productive Capacity Shareholders, equally per share, through the existing infrastructure of Zakład Ubezpieczeń Społecznych (ZUS), coordinated with the 800+ Family child benefit and 13th/14th annual pension supplement distribution chassis.

(3) The remaining twenty-five per cent (25%) of the inter-voivodeship pool is retained by the Authority for operating reserves, BGK debt repayment, transfers to the Permanent Reserve under Article 14, and expansion capital.

(4) The annual distribution under subsection (2) shall be made on such date in each year as the Authority determines, with a target date of December (Boże Narodzenie / Christmas period) in each year, consistent with the Polish 13th-pension distribution timing.

(5) The Productive Capacity Dividend distribution shall not be treated as income for the purposes of:

- (a) The 800+ Family child benefit;
- (b) State Pension and 13th/14th pension supplements;
- (c) Social-assistance benefits administered by Local Social Welfare Centres (OPS);

and shall be taxable for income-tax purposes on the standard investment-income basis under Polish tax law as the Minister of Finance may by rozporządzenie provide.

TITLE IV — VOIVODESHIP DELIVERY UNITS

ARTICLE 16. SIXTEEN VOIVODESHIP DELIVERY UNITS.

(1) The Authority establishes sixteen Voivodeship Delivery Units (Wojewódzkie Jednostki Wykonawcze, WJW), one in each voivodeship of the Republic of Poland:

- (a) WJW Dolnośląski (Wrocław);
- (b) WJW Kujawsko-Pomorski (Toruń / Bydgoszcz);
- (c) WJW Lubelski (Lublin);
- (d) WJW Lubuski (Gorzów Wielkopolski / Zielona Góra);
- (e) WJW Łódzki (Łódź);
- (f) WJW Małopolski (Kraków);
- (g) WJW Mazowiecki (Warszawa);
- (h) WJW Opolski (Opole);
- (i) WJW Podkarpacki (Rzeszów);
- (j) WJW Podlaski (Białystok);
- (k) WJW Pomorski (Gdańsk);
- (l) WJW Śląski (Katowice);
- (m) WJW Świętokrzyski (Kielce);
- (n) WJW Warmińsko-Mazurski (Olsztyn);
- (o) WJW Wielkopolski (Poznań);
- (p) WJW Zachodniopomorski (Szczecin).

(2) Each WJW operates within the legal framework of the voivodeship and the Republic of Poland, coordinated with the Marshal of the voivodeship, the Sejmik of the voivodeship, and the local-government units of the powiats and gminas within the voivodeship.

(3) Each WJW has a Director appointed by the Management Board of the Authority on the advice of the Marshal of the voivodeship.

(4) Each WJW operates the Voivodeship Civic Robot Corps brigade under Title V, the at-cost goods distribution network under Title V, the voivodeship-level energy coordination under Title VI, and such other functions as the Management Board of the Authority assigns.

TITLE V — CIVIC ROBOT CORPS OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

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 Poland" (Obywatelski Korpus Robotów Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, OKR-RP, "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 ordinarily-resident individuals holding Personal Productive Asset entitlements under Title III.

ARTICLE 18. SERVICE LINES.

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

(a) AT-COST GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. Production and at-cost distribution of basic-needs goods including non-perishable food, frozen food, basic clothing, hand tools, household goods, educational supplies, and basic baby and child supplies, on the basic-tier specification set by the Authority and coordinated where appropriate with PSS Społem and other Polish cooperative societies under partnership arrangements.

(b) COAL-REGION TRANSITION SERVICE. The Corps maintains a Coal-Region Transition Service for the structured absorption of workers from the lignite mines, hard-coal mines, and coal-fired generation facilities of Śląskie, Małopolskie, Wielkopolskie, Łódzkie, and Dolnośląskie voivodeships as those facilities phase out under the 2021 Polish Coal-Industry Social Contract and subsequent agreements. The Service provides re-training, transitional employment at no reduction in wages or pension contribution, geographic-relocation support, and placement in Corps operations, in coordination with the trade unions party to the 2021 Social Contract.

(c) **RURAL DISTRIBUTION.** Distribution to small rural villages and underserved gminas in eastern, north-eastern, and southern Polish rural areas, in coordination with the Polish Post Office (Poczta Polska) and the Marshal of the voivodeship.

(d) **AGRICULTURAL VALUE-ADDED PROCESSING.** Coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Support Centre for Agriculture (Krajowy Ośrodek Wsparcia Rolnictwa, KOWR), the Agricultural Social Insurance Fund (KRUS), and Polish agricultural-cooperative associations for Corps-operated value-added processing of Polish agricultural output.

(e) **NUCLEAR-BUILD WORKFORCE SUPPORT.** Coordination with Polskie Elekrownie Jądrowe (PEJ), Westinghouse Electric, Bechtel, and Polish supplier-industry firms (Mostostal, Polimex Mostostal, and others) for Corps-operated training, accommodation, transport, and at-cost distribution support of the nuclear-build workforce at the Choczewo site and any subsequent Polish nuclear sites.

(f) **RENEWABLE-ENERGY DEPLOYMENT.** Coordination with the Polish offshore-wind consortia (PGE, Orlen, Equinor, Iberdrola, Ocean Winds, RWE, and other developers), with Polish solar PV installers, and with Polish hydrogen-economy projects, for Corps-operated deployment and maintenance services.

(g) **HEALTHCARE LOGISTICS SUPPORT.** Coordination with the National Health Fund (NFZ), Polish hospital and outpatient clinic networks, and the Polish Red Cross (Polski Czerwony Krzyż) for Corps-operated logistical support of the Polish healthcare supply chain at the boundary where productive-capacity infrastructure can reduce healthcare supply costs. The Corps does not deliver clinical services, which remain within the NFZ and the Polish health system.

(h) DEFENCE-INDUSTRY DUAL-USE COORDINATION. Coordination with the Polska Grupa Zbrojeniowa (Polish Armaments Group) for Corps-operated dual-use infrastructure (transport, distribution, fabrication) that supports both civilian productive-capacity and defence-industry resilience, consistent with the June 2025 KPO revision establishing the Security and Defence Fund.

ARTICLE 19. HUMAN WORKFORCE.

(1) The Corps employs a human workforce of Polish ordinarily-resident individuals, preferentially recruited from the voivodeship in which the work is performed, with explicit priority for workers transitioning from the coal sector under Article 18(b).

(2) The Corps shall:

(a) Maintain a wage floor of 120% of the Polish national minimum wage (wynagrodzenie minimalne) in operation;

(b) Provide ZUS pension contribution at the standard employer-side rate, with full transferability of accrued pension rights from prior coal-sector employment;

(c) Coordinate with the Ministry of Education and the Polish technikum and szkoła branżowa (vocational secondary) system for apprenticeship-pipeline integration;

(d) Provide explicit pathways from Corps employment to the Polish civil service (służba cywilna), to the Polish Armed Forces, and to the State-Treasury-owned-company sector, for Corps workers seeking longer-term public-service careers.

TITLE VI — ENERGY SECURITY AND COAL-REGION TRANSITION

ARTICLE 20. ENERGY SECURITY AS A CO-EQUAL MANDATE.

The Sejm declares that ENERGY SECURITY of the Republic of Poland is a co-equal Title of the Authority's mandate alongside productive-capacity, the Civic Robot Corps, and the Personal Productive Asset entitlement. The four operate as a single integrated programme.

The structural reasons are:

(a) Poland's energy transition out of 57% coal-dependence creates a workforce-displacement challenge that no other instrument in the Polish state has the integrated scope to absorb at the scale required;

(b) The Polish nuclear-power programme creates a workforce-absorption opportunity that requires structured training, relocation, accommodation, and at-cost support infrastructure that is naturally delivered through the Authority's Civic Robot Corps service lines;

(c) The Polish offshore-wind and solar build-out creates distributed deployment opportunities that benefit from Corps-operated installation and maintenance capacity;

(d) The replication-threshold robotic manufacturing technology that the Authority deploys is itself an energy-intensive technology whose long-term operation requires the stable low-carbon energy supply that the Polish nuclear-and-renewables transition is designed to deliver.

ARTICLE 21. COORDINATION WITH POLSKIE ELEKTROWNIE JĄDROWE (PEJ).

(1) The Authority and Polskie Elektrownie Jądrowe (PEJ) shall enter a Master Coordination Agreement (Główna Umowa Koordynacyjna) within twelve months of the establishment of the Authority, providing for:

(a) Corps-operated workforce-support services at the three-unit AP1000 project at Choczewo (Lubiatowo-Kopalino, Pomeranian Voivodeship), including transitional housing for the construction workforce, at-cost distribution at the construction site, and family-support services for workers and families relocating to the Pomeranian voivodeship;

(b) Authority co-financing of designated Polish-supplier-industry investments under the AP1000 programme, where consistent with PEJ procurement policy and the Westinghouse-Bechtel-PEJ Engineering Development Agreement of 28 April 2025;

(c) Authority training-pipeline coordination for Polish engineers, technicians, and operators required for the AP1000 programme and subsequent Polish nuclear builds, in coordination with the Polish Academy of Sciences (Polska Akademia Nauk, PAN), AGH Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza, Politechnika Warszawska, Politechnika Wrocławska, and Politechnika Śląska;

(d) Authority preference for procurement of long-term electricity from PEJ AP1000 output for Authority-operated productive-capacity facilities, on power-purchase-agreement terms negotiated bilaterally, providing PEJ with anchor-offtake commitment supporting project bankability.

(2) The Authority does not direct, control, or modify PEJ's operations. PEJ remains a separate State-Treasury-owned company operating its own statutory mandate under the Polish Atomic Law (Prawo atomowe).

ARTICLE 22. COORDINATION WITH POLISH SMR PROGRAMMES.

(1) The Authority and ORLEN-Synthos Green Energy (with its GE Hitachi BWRX-300 small-modular-reactor programme) shall enter a parallel Master Coordination Agreement, on terms substantially similar to the PEJ agreement under Article 21, adapted for the SMR-deployment model.

(2) The Authority may enter analogous coordination agreements with other Polish SMR developers as Polish SMR projects advance through licensing.

ARTICLE 23. COAL-REGION JUST TRANSITION.

(1) The Authority operates the Coal-Region Transition Service (Article 18(b)) as the primary Polish state instrument for structured absorption of coal-sector workers into productive employment as coal-fired generation and mining facilities phase out under the 2021 Polish Coal-Industry Social Contract and any subsequent agreements.

(2) The Authority shall coordinate with the European Commission's Just Transition Fund and the EU Modernisation Fund for co-financing of coal-region transition projects.

(3) The Authority guarantees, for every coal-sector worker qualifying under the 2021 Social Contract and subsequent agreements who elects transition to Corps employment, that:

(a) Wages shall not be reduced from the worker's prior coal-sector wage level for a period of not less than five years from the date of transition;

(b) ZUS pension contributions shall be maintained at the worker's prior employer-side rate for the same period;

(c) Family-support services including child schooling, family relocation, and spousal employment placement shall be provided in coordination with the relevant voivodeship and the National Employment Agency;

(d) Worker retains the right to return to non-Corps employment in the voivodeship at any time without loss of accrued Corps-employment rights.

ARTICLE 24. COORDINATION WITH PGE, PSE, AND OFFSHORE-WIND CONSORTIA.

(1) The Authority and PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna shall enter a coordination framework for Corps-operated deployment and maintenance services for PGE's renewable-energy portfolio and for the structured phase-out of PGE's coal-fired generation assets, in alignment with the National Energy and Climate Plan.

(2) The Authority and PSE Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne shall enter a coordination framework for Corps-operated grid-infrastructure deployment services as the Polish electricity grid is reconfigured for nuclear and renewable generation.

(3) The Authority and the Polish offshore-wind consortia (PGE, Orlen, Equinor, Iberdrola, Ocean Winds, RWE, and other developers) shall enter coordination agreements for Corps-operated installation and maintenance services for offshore-wind deployment in the Polish exclusive economic zone of the Baltic Sea.

ARTICLE 25. POLISH HYDROGEN ECONOMY COORDINATION.

The Authority is authorised to enter coordination agreements with Polish hydrogen-economy developers (Orlen, PGNiG, ARP-led consortia, and others) for Corps-operated services in support of the Polish hydrogen build-out, where consistent with the European Union hydrogen-economy framework and Polish state hydrogen strategy.

TITLE VII — IMPLEMENTATION PHASES**ARTICLE 26. FOUR-PHASE IMPLEMENTATION.**

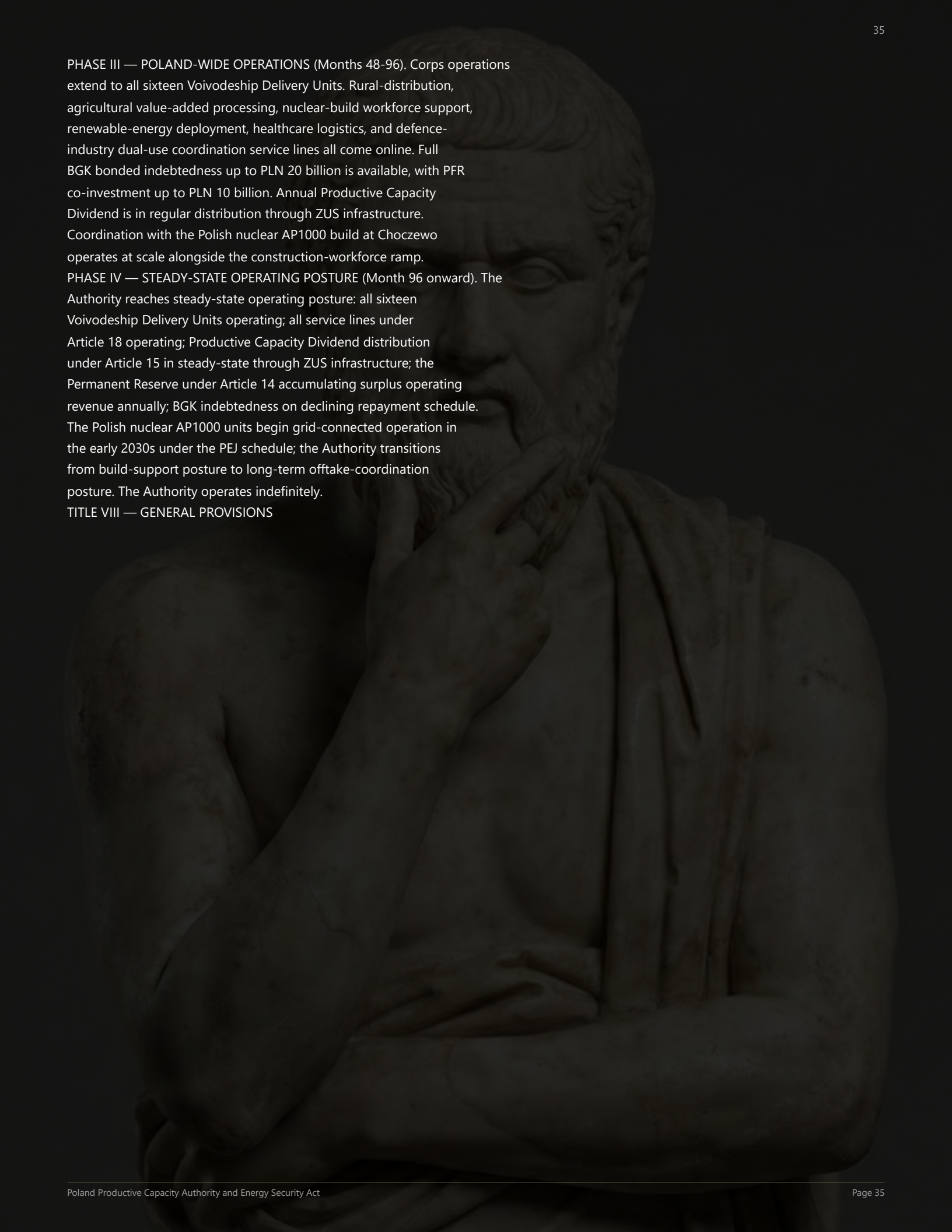
The Authority shall implement this Act in four phases.

PHASE I — ESTABLISHMENT AND ENROLMENT (Months 0-18 from the effective date). The Authority is incorporated as a State-Treasury joint-stock company. The Supervisory Board and the Management Board are appointed. The sixteen Voivodeship Delivery Units are seated.

Initial BGK bonded indebtedness up to PLN 8 billion is drawn.

Productive Capacity Shares are issued to all ordinarily-resident Polish citizens and qualifying foreign citizens on file as of the effective date through the PESEL system. The Master Coordination Agreement with PEJ is signed.

PHASE II — INITIAL CORPS OPERATIONS AND COAL-REGION TRANSITION LAUNCH (Months 18-48). The Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Poland commences initial operations in the Śląskie, Małopolskie, Wielkopolskie, Łódzkie, and Dolnośląskie voivodeships with priority focus on the Coal-Region Transition Service. Initial PFR Co-Investment Agreement under Article 11(2) is signed. First at-cost distribution points are opened. Cumulative BGK indebtedness up to PLN 14 billion. Master Coordination Agreement with ORLEN-Synthos Green Energy is signed. First annual Productive Capacity Dividend may, but is not required to, be distributed at the end of Phase II depending on revenue position.



PHASE III — POLAND-WIDE OPERATIONS (Months 48-96). Corps operations extend to all sixteen Voivodeship Delivery Units. Rural-distribution, agricultural value-added processing, nuclear-build workforce support, renewable-energy deployment, healthcare logistics, and defence-industry dual-use coordination service lines all come online. Full BGK bonded indebtedness up to PLN 20 billion is available, with PFR co-investment up to PLN 10 billion. Annual Productive Capacity Dividend is in regular distribution through ZUS infrastructure. Coordination with the Polish nuclear AP1000 build at Choczewo operates at scale alongside the construction-workforce ramp.

PHASE IV — STEADY-STATE OPERATING POSTURE (Month 96 onward). The Authority reaches steady-state operating posture: all sixteen Voivodeship Delivery Units operating; all service lines under Article 18 operating; Productive Capacity Dividend distribution under Article 15 in steady-state through ZUS infrastructure; the Permanent Reserve under Article 14 accumulating surplus operating revenue annually; BGK indebtedness on declining repayment schedule. The Polish nuclear AP1000 units begin grid-connected operation in the early 2030s under the PEJ schedule; the Authority transitions from build-support posture to long-term offtake-coordination posture. The Authority operates indefinitely.

TITLE VIII — GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 27. EFFECTIVE DATE.

- (1) Articles 1 (Short Title) and 27 (Effective Date) take effect on the date this Act is promulgated in the Dziennik Ustaw.
- (2) The remaining provisions take effect on 1 July 2027.
- (3) The Council of Ministers shall issue implementing rozporządzenia within 120 days of promulgation.

ARTICLE 28. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, or its application to any person or circumstance, is held invalid by the Constitutional Tribunal (Trybunał Konstytucyjny) of the Republic of Poland, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this Act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

ARTICLE 29. PARLIAMENTARY SOVEREIGNTY AND EU COMPATIBILITY.

- (1) Nothing in this Act limits the sovereignty of the Sejm to amend or repeal this Act, or any provision of this Act, by subsequent Act.
- (2) This Act shall be interpreted in harmony with Poland's obligations as a Member State of the European Union and with the Treaty on European Union, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.
- (3) On any repeal of this Act, the Productive Capacity Shares already issued, the BGK bonded indebtedness then outstanding, and the PFR co-investment agreements then in force shall be honoured as obligations of the State Treasury of the Republic of Poland, and such transitional provisions as the Sejm determines shall be provided in any repealing enactment.

ARTICLE 30. INTERPRETATION.

In this Act —

"the Authority" or "PUZP" means the Poland Productive Capacity Authority established under Article 4;

"the Corps" or "OKR-RP" means the Civic Robot Corps of the Republic of Poland established under Article 17;

"WJW" means a Voivodeship Delivery Unit established under Article 16;

"BGK" means Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego;

"PFR" means Polski Fundusz Rozwoju;

"PEJ" means Polskie Elektrownie Jądrowe;

"ZUS" means Zakład Ubezpieczeń Społecznych;

"PESEL" means Powszechny Elektroniczny System Ewidencji Ludności;

"KPO" means Krajowy Plan Odbudowy;

"ordinarily resident" has the meaning given by Polish residence law as applied for the purposes of this Act;

"Productive Capacity Share" means a non-transferable share issued under Article 13.

