

TAIWAN PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY AND ENERGY RESILIENCE ACT

LEGISLATIVE YUAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)

11th Term, 2026 Session

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VERIFICATION NOTES:

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

The Taiwan Productive Capacity Authority and Energy Resilience Act is the Taiwanese adaptation of the architecture proposed at federal scale for the United States (three variants), at national scale for India, the United Kingdom, Poland, Ukraine, and Indonesia, and at sub-national scale for Alaska. The sibling drafts are filed contemporaneously at imran.theamanuensis.com/historical-apoplexy/compendium.

The Taiwan adaptation is distinguished from its sibling drafts by ENERGY RESILIENCE as a co-equal Title, reflecting the unique Taiwanese energy-policy context: Taiwan operates on an island grid with substantial fossil-fuel import dependency and active democratic debate over the role of nuclear generation, with the August 2025 Maanshan nuclear-restart referendum drawing 74% support among voters participating despite failing to meet the legal turnout threshold.

The Authority established by this Act elevates energy resilience — including coordination with whatever nuclear-policy posture emerges from the ongoing democratic process — as a load-bearing component of Taiwanese productive-capacity infrastructure.

TAIWAN FISCAL AND POLITICAL FRAMEWORK (verified 2025-2026, shared with the Taiwan Food Assurance Act verification set):

- Republic of China (Taiwan): population ~23.4 million; six special municipalities + 16 counties / cities; Five-Yuan structure under the 1947 Constitution as amended.
- President Lai Ching-te (DPP) inaugurated 20 May 2024.
- Legislative Yuan: 113 seats; KMT plurality (post-January 2024 election); cross-party coordination required for major legislation.
- Currency: New Taiwan dollar (NT\$).

TAIWAN STATE-ASSET AND DEVELOPMENT-FINANCE CHASSIS:

- National Development Fund (NDF / 國家發展基金), Executive Yuan: end-2024 direct investment portfolio NT\$77.232 billion (70 emerging businesses) + NT\$17.244 billion (64 venture-capital investments); operational under the National Development Fund Act (國家發展基金設置條例). The principal Taiwanese state-investment chassis (NDF 2024 Annual Report, ws.ndc.gov.tw / df.gov.tw).
- Planned Taiwan sovereign wealth fund: President Lai Ching-te announced plans on 20 May 2025 in anniversary speech (taipeitimes.com); Taiwan studying Singapore model (Temasek + GIC) per news.tvbs.com.tw 22 May 2025; Executive Yuan approval pending. This Act coordinates with whatever sovereign-wealth structure ultimately emerges.
- Bank of Taiwan (臺灣銀行): state-owned commercial and trust bank; principal state-bank lending chassis.
- Mega International Commercial Bank (兆豐國際商業銀行): largely government-owned commercial bank.
- Taipower (Taiwan Power Company / 台灣電力公司): state-owned electricity utility; operates the unified Taiwanese power grid.
- CPC Corporation, Taiwan (台灣中油): state-owned petroleum company.

TAIWAN ENERGY-SECTOR ANCHORS AND THE 2025 NUCLEAR REFERENDUM:

- Taiwan's electricity generation mix: historically coal-and-LNG-heavy with declining nuclear share following the 2017 Electricity Act amendment mandating non-nuclear by 2025; recent grid stability pressures from electrification, semiconductor-industry power demand (TSMC and ecosystem), and renewable-intermittency challenges have produced sustained policy debate.
- Maanshan Nuclear Power Plant (馬鞍山核能發電廠), Taiwan's Third Nuclear Power Plant, located in Pingtung County, southern Taiwan; the last operating Taiwanese nuclear plant under the 2025 phase-out policy.
- 23 August 2025 national referendum on reversing the decommissioning of Maanshan Unit 2 (Wikipedia 2025 Taiwanese referendum article; Reuters, Straits Times, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada). Backed by KMT and TPP. **Failed to reach the legal turnout threshold for validity, but among voters who participated 74% supported restart if the plant passed government safety checks** (Taiwan News reporting President Lai's address; straitstimes.com). DPP government signalled openness to nuclear power despite the formal referendum failure.
- Renewable build-out: offshore wind in the Taiwan Strait, utility-scale solar across southern and central Taiwan; sustained build-out under government Renewable Energy Development Act (再生能源發展條例).
- TSMC and the broader semiconductor ecosystem: among the world's most concentrated semiconductor manufacturing capacity, with associated power consumption representing a meaningful share of Taiwanese electricity demand; strategic and economic centrality to Taiwanese national interests.

TAIWAN POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL ANCHORS:

- Constitution of the Republic of China (1947): the Five-Yuan structure originating in Sun Yat-sen's "Three Principles of the People" (San-min Chu-i / 三民主義).
- Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925): founder of the Republic of China; the minsheng (people's livelihood) principle of San-min Chu-i is the load-bearing Taiwanese philosophical anchor for this Act.
- 228 Incident (1947): the national wound informing Taiwanese state-citizen relationship.
- Lifting of martial law (15 July 1987); direct presidential election (since 1996); Sunflower Movement (2014): the markers of Taiwanese democratic consolidation.
- Cooperatives Act (合作社法) tradition.

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

- Boston Dynamics Atlas, Tesla Optimus, Apptroik Apollo, Agility Robotics Digit, Unitree G1/R1, foundation-model robotic intelligence ecosystem — see prior verification notes.
- Taiwan's semiconductor leadership (TSMC, UMC, ASE, Foxconn / Hon Hai) positions Taiwan as one of the most consequential jurisdictions globally for the deployment, manufacture, and refinement of replication-threshold robotic technology. Foxconn (Hon Hai Precision Industry / 鴻海精密工業), the world's largest contract electronics manufacturer, has publicly invested in humanoid robotic platforms; the Foxconn / NVIDIA partnership on humanoid manufacturing is one of the load-bearing Taiwanese industrial dimensions of the replication-threshold transition.

TAIWAN UNIQUE CONTEXT — CROSS-STRAIT SECURITY AND ISLAND

RESILIENCE:

- Sustained People's Republic of China military threat. Republic of China Armed Forces operate substantial logistical, reserve, and civil-defence infrastructure on an island-defence footing.
- Strategic energy, food, and commodity reserves are operationally load-bearing for Taiwanese resilience. The Authority's productive-capacity infrastructure is structured to support island-resilience objectives consistent with Republic of China national-defence and civil-defence priorities.

DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE PROOF OF CAPACITY:

- National Health Insurance (NHI): coverage approaching universal at 99.9% of residents; the load-bearing universal-distribution chassis for the Personal Productive Asset entitlement.
- NHI Card (健保卡) and Citizen Digital Certificate (自然人憑證): the identifier infrastructure.
- Chunghwa Post: national postal reach.

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

- Legislative Yuan term enumeration for 2024-2028 (11th cited)
- Taiwan central government budget 2026 final total
- Taiwan sovereign wealth fund Executive Yuan approval status
- Maanshan Unit 1 decommissioning current status
- Taiwan renewable energy share of generation Q2 2026 refresh

LEGISLATIVE YUAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

中華民國立法院

11th Term / 2026 Session

DRAFT BILL / 法律草案

INTRODUCED BY _____ (Members of the Legislative Yuan)

提出人 _____ (立法委員)

CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TAIWAN PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY
AUTHORITY AND ENERGY RESILIENCE ARRANGEMENT
關於設立臺灣生產能力管理署及能源韌性安排

A LAW / 法律

LONG TITLE / 條文標題

A LAW concerning the establishment of the Taiwan Productive Capacity Authority (臺灣生產能力管理署, "TPCA") as a State agency under the Executive Yuan with ministerial-equivalent status; the establishment of the Civic Robot Corps of Taiwan (臺灣公民機器人團隊) as a public-good labour body operating replication-threshold robotic manufacturing technology; the conferral of a Personal Productive Asset entitlement on every National Health Insurance enrolled person of Taiwan, identified through the NHI Card system (~99.9% universal coverage); six Special Municipality Delivery Units and sixteen County / City Delivery Units; coordination with the National Development Fund and with the planned Taiwan sovereign wealth fund upon Executive Yuan approval; coordination with Taipower (electricity), CPC Corporation (petroleum), the Maanshan Nuclear Power Plant nuclear-policy process, and the Taiwanese renewable energy and offshore-wind build-out; coordination with TSMC, Foxconn / Hon Hai, and the broader Taiwanese semiconductor ecosystem; explicit declination to establish any new Taiwanese income tax, business tax, commodity tax, or other tax for the funding of the Authority; explicit preservation of all existing Taiwanese institutions; consistency with the Sun Yat-sen minsheng / people's livelihood principle of the Three Principles of the People; and provision for connected purposes.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTING NOTE

This Draft Bill is for introduction in the Legislative Yuan during the 11th Term, 2026 Session.

Suggested committee referrals following First Reading:

- Economics Committee (經濟委員會) — lead committee for productive-capacity, National Development Fund coordination, semiconductor-ecosystem coordination, and energy-coordination provisions
- Finance Committee (財政委員會) — for fiscal provisions and sovereign-wealth-fund coordination
- Social Welfare and Environmental Hygiene Committee (社會福利及衛生環境委員會) — for the Personal Productive Asset entitlement and NHI-based distribution provisions
- Internal Administration Committee (內政委員會) — for the Special Municipality / County / City Delivery Unit provisions
- Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee (外交及國防委員會) — for the cross-strait-resilience and strategic-reserves provisions

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

- (a) Central Government Budget annual appropriation starting with NT\$50 billion for FY2027;
- (b) National Development Fund co-investment up to NT\$100 billion cumulative outstanding;
- (c) Bank of Taiwan and qualifying state-owned bank lending up to NT\$200 billion cumulative outstanding;
- (d) Operating revenue from at-cost sales of goods produced by the Authority and the Civic Robot Corps of Taiwan;
- (e) Coordination with the planned Taiwan sovereign wealth fund once Executive Yuan approval is granted.

No new Taiwanese taxation is established by this Act.

TITLE I — SHORT TITLE, FINDINGS, DECLARATIONS

ARTICLE 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Taiwan Productive Capacity Authority and Energy Resilience Act 2026" (臺灣生產能力管理署及能源韌性法 2026年).

ARTICLE 2. FINDINGS.

The Legislative Yuan finds:

FINDING 1 — NDF AND PLANNED SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUND. Taiwan already operates the National Development Fund (NDF) with NT\$77.232 billion in 70 emerging-business investments and NT\$17.244 billion in 64 venture-capital investments as of end-2024. Taiwan is in the process of establishing a sovereign wealth fund per President Lai Ching-te's 20 May 2025 announcement, studying the Singapore model (Temasek + GIC). The institutional capacity to operate a Productive Capacity Authority at sovereign scale is present in Taiwan; this Act coordinates with both NDF and the planned sovereign wealth fund.

FINDING 2 — NHI UNIVERSAL DISTRIBUTION CHASSIS. National Health Insurance covers approximately 99.9% of Taiwanese residents — among the most comprehensive single-payer systems globally. The NHI Card provides the load-bearing universal-distribution identifier for the Personal Productive Asset entitlement, requiring no new administrative machinery.

FINDING 3 — REPLICATION THRESHOLD AND SEMICONDUCTOR LEADERSHIP.

Taiwan hosts the world's most concentrated semiconductor manufacturing capacity (TSMC, UMC, ASE, MediaTek, etc.) and the world's largest contract electronics manufacturer (Foxconn / Hon Hai). Replication-threshold humanoid robotic technology arrived in Q4 2025 through Q2 2026 (see Verification Notes). Taiwan is one of the most consequential jurisdictions globally for the deployment, manufacture, and refinement of this technology. The Authority established by this Act provides the institutional instrument for

Taiwanese productive-capacity deployment of replication-threshold technology at scale, in coordination with the semiconductor and electronics-manufacturing ecosystem.

FINDING 4 — ENERGY RESILIENCE AND DEMOCRATIC NUCLEAR-POLICY

PROCESS. Taiwan's electricity generation mix and Taipower operations have been subject to sustained policy debate. The 23 August 2025 national referendum on reversing the decommissioning of Maanshan Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2 failed to reach the legal turnout threshold for validity, but **among voters who participated 74% supported restart if the plant passed government safety checks**. The DPP government has signalled openness to nuclear power. This Act elevates Energy Resilience as a co-equal Title (Title VI) and structures the Authority to coordinate with whatever nuclear-policy posture emerges from the ongoing democratic process, without prejudging that process.

FINDING 5 — CROSS-STRAIT SECURITY AND ISLAND RESILIENCE.

Taiwan's strategic context produces structural priority for energy, food, and commodity reserves on an island-defence footing. The Authority is structured to support island-resilience objectives consistent with Republic of China Armed Forces and Ministry of National Defense priorities.

FINDING 6 — SUN YAT-SEN MINSHENG PRINCIPLE.

The minsheng (people's livelihood) principle of the Three Principles of the People is the constitutional and philosophical anchor for this Act. The Productive Capacity Authority operationalises minsheng for the post-replication-threshold era.

ARTICLE 3. DECLARATIONS.

DECLARATION 1 — PERSONAL PRODUCTIVE ASSET ENTITLEMENT. Every NHI-enrolled person of Taiwan shall enjoy a Personal Productive Asset entitlement consisting of one non-transferable Productive Capacity Share, the annual distribution of dividends from inter-municipality / inter-county pooled productive-capacity revenue, and access to at-cost basic-needs goods produced by the Civic Robot Corps of Taiwan.

DECLARATION 2 — EXISTING TAIWANESE INSTITUTIONS UNAFFECTED. Nothing in this Act affects the establishment, functions, governance, or operation of:

- (a) National Health Insurance and the NHIA;
- (b) National Development Fund, beyond coordination expressly authorised by Article 11;
- (c) The planned Taiwan sovereign wealth fund (when established);
- (d) Bank of Taiwan, Mega International Commercial Bank, Taipower, CPC Corporation, Chunghwa Post, and other state-owned enterprises;
- (e) Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan);
- (f) The five-Yuan government structure and the Constitution;
- (g) The Republic of China Armed Forces and the Ministry of National Defense;
- (h) TSMC, Foxconn / Hon Hai, and Taiwanese semiconductor and electronics manufacturers, which are private companies operating under standard regulatory frameworks; the Authority coordinates with these companies on a contracting and partnership basis only.

DECLARATION 3 — NO NEW TAXATION. No new Taiwanese income tax, business tax, commodity tax, or other tax of any kind is established by this Act.

DECLARATION 4 — MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY AUTONOMY. Nothing in this Act diminishes the constitutional and statutory autonomy of the six special municipalities, sixteen counties and cities, mayors, magistrates, councils, or other Taiwanese local-government units.

DECLARATION 5 — DEMOCRATIC NUCLEAR-POLICY DEFERENCE. Nothing in this Act prejudices the ongoing Taiwanese democratic process concerning nuclear power. The Authority operates with whatever nuclear-policy posture is in effect, including the Maanshan plant status and any subsequent referendum or legislative action.

TITLE II — ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUTHORITY

ARTICLE 4. ESTABLISHMENT.

(1) There is hereby established the Taiwan Productive Capacity Authority (臺灣生產能力管理署, "TPCA" or "the Authority") as a State agency under the Executive Yuan with ministerial-equivalent status.

(2) The Authority is constituted as a body of legal personality under Taiwanese law.

(3) The Head of the Authority is appointed by the Premier (Executive Yuan President) on the proposal of the President of the Republic, with confirmation by the Legislative Yuan.

ARTICLE 5. SUPERVISORY BOARD (理事會).

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

(2) Members include:

(a) The Chair, appointed by the Premier with Legislative Yuan confirmation;

(b) The Minister of Economic Affairs, ex officio;

(c) The Minister of Finance, ex officio;

(d) The Minister of National Development Council, ex officio;

(e) The Minister of Labor, ex officio;

(f) The Chief Executive of the National Development Fund, ex officio;

(g) Two members designated jointly by the Legislative Yuan Economics and Finance Committees, with cross-party balance

recognising that major Taiwanese legislation typically requires cross-party cooperation;

- (h) Two members representing the Taiwanese cooperative movement under the Cooperatives Act;
- (i) One member representing the Taiwan Confederation of Trade Unions;
- (j) One member representing the General Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of China;
- (k) Three members representing the Taiwanese academic community (Academia Sinica, National Taiwan University, National Tsing Hua University, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, National Cheng Kung University), Taiwanese civil society, and the indigenous-peoples council.

ARTICLE 6. MANAGEMENT BOARD (執行委員會).

- (1) The Authority is managed by a Management Board of five members.
- (2) The Board includes a Director (執行長), a Deputy Director for Productive Capacity, a Deputy Director for Municipal / County Delivery and Civic Robot Corps Operations, a Deputy Director for Energy Resilience, and a Deputy Director for Finance and Sovereign-Asset Coordination.

ARTICLE 7. POWERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

The Authority has the power to:

- (a) Establish, capitalise, and govern Special Municipality / County / City Delivery Units under Article 17;
- (b) Issue Productive Capacity Shares under Article 14;
- (c) Enter contracts, including with the Executive Yuan, the National Development Fund, Taipower, CPC Corporation, Bank of Taiwan, TSMC, Foxconn / Hon Hai, and Taiwanese cooperatives;
- (d) Receive bank lending under Article 12 up to NT\$200 billion cumulative outstanding;
- (e) Coordinate with the National Development Fund (Article 11) and the planned Taiwan sovereign wealth fund (Article 11A) for capital deployment;
- (f) Distribute Productive Capacity Dividends under Article 15 through the NHI Card / NHI Administration infrastructure;
- (g) Charter the Civic Robot Corps of Taiwan under Title V;

(h) Coordinate with Taipower, CPC Corporation, Maanshan Nuclear Power Plant policy, and Taiwanese renewable-energy developers under Title VI;

(i) Issue regulations and rules within the scope of its mandate.

TITLE III — FUNDING ARCHITECTURE

ARTICLE 8. PRINCIPLES OF FUNDING.

Four load-bearing channels per the Legislative Routing Note; no new Taiwanese taxation.

ARTICLE 9. NO NEW TAXATION.

No new Taiwanese income tax, business tax, commodity tax, or other Taiwanese tax of any kind is established by this Act.

ARTICLE 10. INITIAL APPROPRIATION.

(1) For the financial year 2027 there is appropriated from the Central Government Budget the sum of NT\$50 billion for the establishment of the Authority.

(2) Subsequent annual appropriations shall be made in the ordinary annual Central Government Budget.

ARTICLE 11. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND COORDINATION.

(1) The Authority and the National Development Fund shall enter a Coordination Agreement (協調協議) within twelve months of the Authority's establishment, providing for NDF co-investment in Authority-operated productive-capacity facilities up to NT\$100 billion cumulative outstanding.

(2) NDF investment shall be made consistent with NDF investment priorities and the National Development Fund Act.

ARTICLE 11A. SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUND COORDINATION (CONTINGENT).

(1) Upon establishment of the Taiwan sovereign wealth fund contemplated by President Lai Ching-te's 20 May 2025 announcement, the Authority is authorised to enter a parallel Coordination Agreement with the sovereign wealth fund providing for additional capital coordination.

(2) The terms of the agreement shall be settled by the Sovereign Wealth Fund Board in consultation with the Authority.

ARTICLE 12. STATE-BANK LENDING.

(1) The Authority is authorised to enter standard public-sector lending agreements with Bank of Taiwan, Mega International Commercial Bank, and other qualifying Taiwanese state-owned banks up to a combined cumulative outstanding limit of NT\$200 billion.

ARTICLE 13. ENROLMENT THROUGH NHI INFRASTRUCTURE.

(1) Personal Productive Asset entitlement enrolment under Article 14 shall be administered through the existing operational infrastructure of National Health Insurance, with the NHI Card as the universal identifier.

(2) No separate enrolment is required of NHI-enrolled persons.

ARTICLE 14. PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY SHARES.

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

- (a) ONE Productive Capacity Share to every NHI-enrolled person of Taiwan on the effective date of this Act;
- (b) ONE Productive Capacity Share to every person born thereafter to an NHI-enrolled parent, upon birth registration and NHI enrolment;
- (c) ONE Productive Capacity Share to every person acquiring NHI enrolment thereafter through Taiwanese ordinary residence.

(2) Productive Capacity Shares are non-transferable.

(3) ONE PERSON, ONE SHARE.

ARTICLE 15. ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

(1) Seventy per cent (70%) of all productive-capacity revenue received by each Special Municipality / County / City Delivery Unit shall be remitted to the Authority for inter-jurisdiction pooling. Each Delivery Unit retains the remaining thirty per cent (30%) for local-level operations.

(2) Seventy-five per cent (75%) of the inter-jurisdiction pool shall be distributed annually to Productive Capacity Shareholders, equally per share, through the NHI infrastructure with payment through Bank of Taiwan or shareholder-elected Taiwanese licensed bank.

(3) The remaining twenty-five per cent (25%) is retained by the Authority for operating reserves, bank-loan repayment, and expansion capital.

(4) The annual distribution shall be made on a date determined by the Authority with a target date of 10 October (Double Ten National Day / 雙十國慶) in each year, symbolically connecting the Personal Productive Asset entitlement to Republic of China constitutional sovereignty.

TITLE IV — SPECIAL MUNICIPALITY / COUNTY / CITY

DELIVERY UNITS

ARTICLE 16. DELIVERY UNITS.

(1) The Authority establishes:

(a) Six Special Municipality Delivery Units, one in each of Taipei, New Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung;

(b) Sixteen County / City Delivery Units, one in each of Changhua, Chiayi County, Chiayi City, Hsinchu County, Hsinchu City, Hualien, Keelung, Kinmen, Lienchiang (Matsu), Miaoli, Nantou, Penghu, Pingtung, Taitung, Yilan, Yunlin.

(2) Each Delivery Unit is administered by a Director appointed by the Authority Board with the advice of the mayor or magistrate of the jurisdiction.

TITLE V — CIVIC ROBOT CORPS OF TAIWAN

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 Taiwan" (臺灣公民機器人團隊, "the Corps").

(2) The Corps operates replication-threshold robotic manufacturing equipment for at-cost basic-needs goods production and other service lines.

ARTICLE 18. SERVICE LINES.

The Corps shall operate:

(a) At-cost goods production and distribution (coordinating with the Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Programme under the sibling Taiwan Food Assurance Act);

(b) Outlying-island distribution (Kinmen, Matsu, Penghu, and other offshore islands with structurally higher distribution costs);

(c) Coordination with TSMC, Foxconn / Hon Hai, UMC, ASE, MediaTek, and the broader Taiwanese semiconductor and electronics ecosystem on Taiwanese-built humanoid-robotic-platform manufacturing and downstream deployment, supportive of the Taiwanese semiconductor and humanoid-robotics industrial base rather than displacing it;

(d) Healthcare-supply-chain logistics coordination with NHIA and Taiwanese hospital networks;

(e) Energy-sector deployment coordination with Taipower (see Title VI);

(f) Civil-defence and disaster-response logistics coordination with the Ministry of the Interior given Taiwanese earthquake,

typhoon, and strategic-security exposure;

(g) Strategic reserve management coordination with the Ministry of Economic Affairs;

(h) Cultural-heritage-aligned cooperative coordination with Taiwanese agricultural cooperatives and indigenous-peoples cooperatives.

ARTICLE 19. HUMAN WORKFORCE.

(1) The Corps employs a human workforce of Taiwanese ordinarily-resident persons, with jurisdictional preference and explicit outlying-island and indigenous-community recruitment priority.

(2) The Corps shall:

(a) Maintain a wage floor of 120% of the Taiwanese basic wage (基本工資);

(b) Provide standard NHI and Labor Insurance contributions;

(c) Coordinate with the Taiwanese technical and vocational education sector for apprenticeship pipelines;

(d) Provide explicit pathways from Corps employment to the Taiwanese civil service, the Republic of China Armed Forces, and state-owned enterprises.

TITLE VI — ENERGY RESILIENCE AND TAIPOWER COORDINATION

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

The Legislative Yuan declares that ENERGY RESILIENCE of Taiwan is a co-equal Title of the Authority's mandate alongside productive capacity and the Civic Robot Corps. The structural reasons are:

(a) Taiwan operates on an island grid with substantial fossil-fuel import dependency, creating structural vulnerability to supply interruption;

(b) The semiconductor industry (TSMC and ecosystem) has substantial and growing electricity demand, requiring coordinated capacity expansion;

(c) Taiwanese nuclear-policy is in active democratic deliberation following the 23 August 2025 Maanshan referendum (74% of participating voters supported restart with safety checks); Authority coordination with whatever nuclear-policy posture emerges supports operational continuity regardless of policy outcome;

(d) Cross-strait security context produces structural priority for energy resilience on island-defence footing.

ARTICLE 21. TAIPOWER COORDINATION.

(1) The Authority and Taipower (Taiwan Power Company) shall enter a Coordination Agreement within twelve months of the Authority's establishment, providing for:

(a) Corps-operated deployment and maintenance services for Taipower's electricity-generation portfolio;

(b) Authority preference for procurement of long-term electricity from Taipower for Authority-operated productive-capacity facilities, providing Taipower with anchor-offtake commitment supporting capacity-expansion planning;

(c) Coordination on the Taiwanese renewable-energy build-out including offshore wind in the Taiwan Strait and utility-scale solar.

(2) The Authority does not direct, control, or modify Taipower's operations.

ARTICLE 22. NUCLEAR-POLICY DEFERENCE.

(1) Nothing in this Act prejudices the ongoing Taiwanese democratic process concerning the Maanshan Nuclear Power Plant or Taiwanese nuclear-policy generally.

(2) Upon any change in Taiwanese nuclear-policy through subsequent referendum, Legislative Yuan action, or Executive Yuan rulemaking, the Authority shall coordinate with Taipower to align Authority operations with the new policy posture.

(3) If Maanshan Unit 2 is restarted by future policy decision, the Authority may enter coordination agreements with Taipower for Corps-operated workforce-support services at the Maanshan site.

ARTICLE 23. RENEWABLE ENERGY COORDINATION.

The Authority shall coordinate with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Taipower on Taiwanese renewable-energy deployment, including offshore wind in the Taiwan Strait, utility-scale solar, and distributed-generation programmes.

ARTICLE 24. STRATEGIC RESERVES AND ISLAND RESILIENCE.

(1) Recognising the cross-strait security context, the Authority shall maintain strategic reserves of basic-needs goods, distributed across the six special municipalities, sixteen counties / cities, and the outlying islands (Kinmen, Matsu, Penghu), sufficient to support Taiwanese island resilience consistent with Ministry of National Defense civil-defence planning.

(2) The strategic reserves are managed jointly with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and coordinated with the Republic of China Armed Forces.

TITLE VII — IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

ARTICLE 25. FOUR-PHASE IMPLEMENTATION.

PHASE I — ESTABLISHMENT (Months 0-12). Authority established; Supervisory Board and Management Board appointed; six Special Municipality + sixteen County / City Delivery Units seated; Productive Capacity Shares issued via NHI infrastructure; NDF Coordination Agreement signed.

PHASE II — INITIAL CORPS OPERATIONS (Months 12-36). Civic Robot Corps commences operations in the six Special Municipalities; Taipower Coordination Agreement signed; initial state-bank lending up to NT\$80 billion drawn; semiconductor-ecosystem coordination operational.

PHASE III — TAIWAN-WIDE OPERATIONS (Months 36-72). Corps operations extend to all 16 counties / cities and outlying islands; strategic reserves at scale; annual Productive Capacity Dividend in regular distribution on 10 October.

PHASE IV — STEADY-STATE OPERATING POSTURE (Month 72 onward). Authority reaches steady-state. No sunset.

TITLE VIII — GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 26. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(1) Articles 1 (Short Title) and 26 (Effective Date) take effect on the date this Act is promulgated.

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

ARTICLE 27. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision is held invalid by the Council of Grand Justices of the Judicial Yuan (大法官會議), the invalidity does not affect other provisions that can be given effect.

ARTICLE 28. MINSHENG CONSISTENCY.

This Act is enacted consistent with the minsheng (people's livelihood) principle of the Three Principles of the People (San-min Chu-i) of the Republic of China.

ARTICLE 29. INTERPRETATION.

In this Act —

"the Authority" or "TPCA" means the Taiwan Productive Capacity Authority established under Article 4;

"the Corps" means the Civic Robot Corps of Taiwan established under Article 17;

"NHI" means National Health Insurance; "NHI Card" means the NHI Card issued by the NHIA;

"NDF" means the National Development Fund of the Executive Yuan;

"Taipower" means Taiwan Power Company;

"special municipality" (直轄市), "county" (縣), "city" (市) have the meanings given by Taiwanese local-government law;

"cooperative" (合作社) has the meaning given by the Cooperatives Act;

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

