

# UKRAINE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY, RECONSTRUCTION, AND ENERGY SECURITY ACT

## VERKHOVNA RADA OF UKRAINE, IX CONVOCATION, 2026 SESSION

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### VERIFICATION NOTES:

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**THIS BILL IS THE UKRAINE ADAPTATION OF THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY  
AUTHORITY ARCHITECTURE, WITH RECONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY SECURITY AS  
CO-EQUAL TITLES:**

The Ukraine Productive Capacity Authority, Reconstruction, and Energy Security Act is the Ukrainian 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), and at sub-national scale for the State of Alaska (Alaska Productive Capacity Authority Act). The seven sibling drafts are filed contemporaneously at [imran.theamanuensis.com/historical-apoplexy/compendium](https://imran.theamanuensis.com/historical-apoplexy/compendium). The Ukraine adaptation is distinguished from its sibling drafts by the elevation of RECONSTRUCTION as a co-equal Title alongside productive capacity, and the further elevation of ENERGY SECURITY as a second co-equal Title, both grounded in the wartime context: the Russian armed aggression against Ukraine since 24 February 2022 has produced direct damage of over \$195 billion (€166 billion) and an estimated total reconstruction-and-recovery need of nearly \$588 billion (over €500 billion) over the next decade per the joint Ukraine / World Bank / European Commission / United Nations Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA5, 23 February 2026). The Productive Capacity Authority is the operational instrument by which Ukrainian internally displaced persons, returning veterans of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Territorial Defence Forces, and liberated-territory populations are absorbed into productive,

reconstruction-aligned employment.

UKRAINE WARTIME FISCAL AND RECONSTRUCTION FRAMEWORK (verified 2025-2026):

- Ukraine Facility (European Union financial assistance programme for 2024-2027): €50 billion total allocation; covers state-budget support, recovery investment, and technical support; European Commission endorsed the Ukraine Plan 15 April 2024; EU Council approved amendments to the Ukraine Facility 25 October 2025 ([commission.europa.eu](https://commission.europa.eu), [ukrainefacility.me.gov.ua](https://ukrainefacility.me.gov.ua), [voxukraine.org](https://voxukraine.org), [mof.gov.ua](https://mof.gov.ua), [newsukraine.rbc.ua](https://newsukraine.rbc.ua)).
- Joint Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA5), 23 February 2026: total reconstruction and recovery cost in Ukraine almost \$588 billion (over €500 billion) over the next decade as of 31 December 2025; direct damage over \$195 billion (€166 billion), up from \$176 billion in RDNA4 (February 2025); housing, transport, and energy sectors most affected; jointly conducted by the Government of Ukraine, the World Bank Group, the European Commission, and the United Nations Development Programme ([worldbank.org](https://worldbank.org) press release 23 February 2026; [ukraine.un.org](https://ukraine.un.org); [undp.org](https://undp.org); [eeas.europa.eu](https://eeas.europa.eu)).
- Ukrainian state operates under martial law (воєнний стан) declared 24 February 2022, extended by the Verkhovna Rada at ninety-day intervals since.
- Ukrainian state budget operates under wartime fiscal stress; EU Ukraine Facility, International Monetary Fund Extended Fund Facility programme, World Bank, bilateral assistance, G7+ partner support, and domestic tax revenue compose the funding stack.

UKRAINIAN STATE INSTITUTIONS (the operational chassis this Act inherits):

- Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Верховна Рада України): the unicameral legislature, 450 deputies, under the 1996 Constitution of Ukraine.
- National Bank of Ukraine (Національний банк України, NBU): the central bank.
- Ukreximbank (Український експортно-імпорتنний банк): the state export-import bank; the principal state-bank chassis for export finance and infrastructure lending.
- Oschadbank (Ощадний банк України): the state savings bank; the population-facing state-bank chassis with the largest branch network in Ukraine.
- PrivatBank (ПриватБанк): nationalised in 2016, the largest Ukrainian bank by assets; state-owned and operating throughout Ukrainian government-controlled territory.
- Diia (Дія, "Action"): the Ukrainian flagship digital-state platform operated by the Ministry of Digital Transformation; 22.9+ million users in the Diia mobile app; 150+ online services on the Diia portal; 65+ services in the mobile app; 33 digital documents (apolitical.co Ukraine digital-state article; expo.diia.gov.ua; digitalstate.gov.ua). Diia continued expanding even during wartime. Diia is the load-bearing distribution chassis for the Personal Productive Asset entitlement and for any universal Ukrainian programme, requiring no new administrative machinery.
- Diia.City (Дія.Сіті): the special tax-and-regulatory regime for the Ukrainian IT industry; the productive-capacity precedent that demonstrates Ukrainian capacity to charter and operate a special-regime productive-sector chassis.
- Energoatom (Енергоатом, NNEGC Energoatom / Національна атомна енергогенеруюча компанія "Енергоатом"): the state nuclear-energy generation company; operates the Khmelnytskyi, Rivne, and South Ukraine nuclear plants (the Zaporizhzhia plant has been under Russian military occupation since 4 March 2022 and is not operating). Pre-war Ukrainian nuclear share of electricity

generation was approximately fifty per cent (50%).

- Ukrenergo (Укренерго, NPC Ukrenergo): the state grid operator.
- Naftogaz Ukrainy (Нафтогаз України): the state oil-and-gas

company.

- Ukrzaliznytsia (Укрзалізниця): the state railway company;

demonstrated extraordinary wartime operational resilience under sustained Russian attack on Ukrainian rail infrastructure; the load-bearing wartime logistics chassis.

- Ukrposhta (Укрпошта): the state postal service.
- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine,

the Ministry of Reconstruction (Міністерство відновлення України), the Ministry of Digital Transformation (Міністерство цифрової трансформації України), the Ministry of Economy (Міністерство економіки України), the Ministry of Finance (Міністерство фінансів України), and the Ministry of Energy (Міністерство енергетики України) are the principal executive counterparties of the Authority.

UKRAINIAN ENERGY-SECTOR ANCHORS AND THE 2024-2026 ENERGY

#### RECONSTRUCTION:

- Pre-invasion Ukrainian electricity generation mix: nuclear ~50% (largest single share), thermal ~30% (coal + gas), hydro ~6%, renewables ~10%, other.
- Wartime damage to Ukrainian energy infrastructure: sustained Russian targeting of thermal power plants, transmission substations, and grid infrastructure since 2022; structural reduction in Ukrainian generation capacity; rolling blackouts during winter months; cascading impact on heating, water, and economic activity.
- Russian destruction of the Kakhovka Dam (6 June 2023) destroyed the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant (357 MW capacity) and the irrigation infrastructure for southern Ukrainian agriculture.
- Russian military occupation of Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (Europe's largest nuclear plant, six VVER-1000 reactors, 5,700 MW capacity) since 4 March 2022; the plant is not generating electricity for the Ukrainian grid.
- Energoatom + Westinghouse AP1000 programme at Khmelnytskyi:

Energoatom commenced AP1000 activities at Khmelnytskyi Unit 5 on 15 April 2024 (businesswire.com; westinghousenuclear.com; energoatom.com.ua; world-nuclear-news.org; nsenergybusiness.com). Units 5 and 6 underway; planned total of nine (9) AP1000 reactors in Ukraine under the 2022 Memorandum of Understanding between Energoatom and Westinghouse. The Khmelnytskyi 5/6 project marks the start of a major Ukrainian nuclear capacity expansion that, when completed, will provide a load-bearing low-carbon electricity supply for the productive-capacity infrastructure proposed by this Act.

- Distributed-generation deployment 2024-2026: Ukrainian households and businesses, supported by international partners, have deployed large numbers of solar PV installations, battery storage systems, and small-scale generators; the Ministry of Energy has supported distributed-generation deployment as a wartime grid-resilience strategy.

#### UKRAINE'S HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ANCHORS:

- Holodomor (Голодомор), 1932-1933: the Soviet-engineered famine in Ukraine that killed an estimated 3.5 to 7 million Ukrainians; recognised by the Verkhovna Rada and many international parliaments as a genocide; the literal historical wound that demands the state-guaranteed productive-capacity infrastructure this Act establishes.
- Chernobyl (Чорнобиль), 26 April 1986: the worst civilian nuclear accident in history; Ukraine inherits the institutional memory of nuclear-safety culture, decontamination operations, and exclusion-zone management. Chernobyl shapes Ukrainian nuclear policy as a sober commitment to operating nuclear generation safely. The Khmelnytskyi AP1000 programme is built on that hard-earned operational culture.
- Independence of Ukraine, 24 August 1991: declared by the Verkhovna Rada; confirmed by national referendum on 1 December 1991 with 90.32% support.
- Revolution on Granite (1990), Orange Revolution (2004-2005),

Revolution of Dignity / Euromaidan (2013-2014): the three successive mass non-violent democratic movements that confirmed Ukrainian constitutional preference for democratic legitimation and European integration.

- 24 February 2022: the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine; the wartime context in which this Act is drafted.
- 23 June 2022: European Council granted Ukraine European Union candidate status.
- 25 June 2024: European Union opened formal accession negotiations with Ukraine.

**UKRAINIAN PHILOSOPHICAL AND COOPERATIVE TRADITION:**

- Hryhorii Skovoroda (Григорій Сковорода, 1722-1794): the Ukrainian philosopher of "sympathetic labour" and the cultivation of inner freedom.
- Mykhailo Hrushevskiy (Михайло Грушевський, 1866-1934): the Ukrainian historian and first head of state of the Ukrainian People's Republic (1918); the philosophical anchor for the modern Ukrainian state-building tradition.
- Vyacheslav Lypynskiy (В'ячеслав Липинський, 1882-1931): the Ukrainian conservative political theorist; the constitutional-legitimation philosophical anchor.
- Mykhailo Tuhon-Baranovskiy (Михайло Туган-Барановський, 1865-1919): the Ukrainian economist and the world's first scholar to systematically describe the trade cycle; the Ukrainian intellectual anchor for state-coordinated industrial policy.
- Ukrainian cooperative tradition (Український кооперативний рух): the pre-WWII Ukrainian cooperative movement was among the strongest in inter-war Eastern Europe; suppressed under Soviet rule; reviving in the post-1991 period, particularly in agriculture and energy.

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

- Boston Dynamics Atlas, Tesla Optimus, Appteronik 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 the UK and Poland verification notes for the dated breakdown.
- The replication-threshold technology is a particular opportunity for Ukraine: post-war reconstruction at the \$588 billion scale of RDNA5 (23 February 2026) is precisely the kind of compressed-timeframe productive deployment that replication-threshold robotic manufacturing technology is designed for. Ukrainian reconstruction is the largest single deployment opportunity for the technology in the European theatre.

**UKRAINIAN REGIONAL FRAMEWORK:**

- Ukraine is administratively divided into 24 oblasts (regions), the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (Russian-occupied since 2014), and the special-status cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol (Sevastopol Russian-occupied since 2014). Substantial portions of the Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia oblasts have been under Russian military occupation since 2022.
- For the purposes of this Act, the Act extends in full to all oblasts under Ukrainian government control on the effective date, with re-extension provisions to liberated territory upon Ukrainian recovery of administrative control (see Title VII).

EXPLICITLY NOT CITED: Norway Government Pension Fund Global or any non-Ukrainian, non-EU-Member-State, or non-allied sovereign-wealth fund as a chartering model for this Act. The Ukrainian state chassis (NBU, Ukreximbank, Oschadbank, PrivatBank, Energoatom, Ukrenergo, Naftogaz, Ukrzaliznytsia, Ukrposhta, Diia) and the European Union Ukraine Facility together provide sufficient institutional and financial capacity.

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

- Current Ukrainian Government-controlled-territory population (refresh against State Statistics Service of Ukraine)
- Verkhovna Rada convocation enumeration (IX cited; confirm against the post-2019 election convocation numbering)
- Ukraine state budget 2026 total
- Energoatom + Westinghouse AP1000 Khmelnytskyi Units 5/6 construction-progress milestones Q2 2026
- Ukrainian internally displaced person (IDP) count refresh
- IMF EFF programme current disbursement schedule

ВЕРХОВНА РАДА УКРАЇНИ

## VERKHOVNA RADA OF UKRAINE

IX Convocation / 2026 Session

### ПРОЕКТ ЗАКОНУ / DRAFT LAW

ВНЕСЕНИЙ \_\_\_\_\_ (Народними депутатами України)

INTRODUCED BY \_\_\_\_\_ (People's Deputies of Ukraine)

ПРО ВСТАНОВЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ ВИРОБНИЧОЇ СПРОМОЖНОСТІ, ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ ТА ЕНЕРГЕТИЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ЯК ДЕРЖАВНОГО ОРГАНУ; ПРО ВСТАНОВЛЕННЯ ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОГО КОРПУСУ РОБОТІВ УКРАЇНИ ЯК ОРГАНУ ПУБЛІЧНОГО БЛАГА ПРАЦІ; ПРО НАДАННЯ ПРАВА НА ОСОБИСТІЙ ВИРОБНИЧИЙ АКТИВ КОЖНОМУ ГРОМАДЯНИНУ УКРАЇНИ ТА ВНУТРІШНЬО ПЕРЕМІЩЕНІЙ ОСОБІ; ТА ПРО КООРДИНАЦІЮ З УКРАЇНОЮ-ФОНДОМ ЄС, ПЛАНОМ ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ, ENERGOATOM, ДІЄЮ, ТА УСІМА ДВАДЦЯТЬМА ЧОТИРМА ОБЛАСТЯМИ CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UKRAINE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY, RECONSTRUCTION, AND ENERGY SECURITY AUTHORITY AS A STATE BODY OF UKRAINE; THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CIVIC ROBOT CORPS OF UKRAINE AS A PUBLIC-GOOD LABOUR BODY; THE CONFERRAL OF A PERSONAL PRODUCTIVE ASSET ENTITLEMENT ON EVERY UKRAINIAN CITIZEN AND EVERY OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON; THE COORDINATION OF THE AUTHORITY WITH THE UKRAINE FACILITY (€50 BILLION EU FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE 2024-2027), THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION PLAN FRAMEWORK

ARISING FROM RDNA5 (23 FEBRUARY 2026, \$588 BILLION TOTAL

**RECONSTRUCTION-AND-RECOVERY NEED), ENERGOATOM AND THE KHMELNYTSKYI**

AP1000 PROGRAMME, THE DIIA DIGITAL STATE PLATFORM, AND ALL TWENTY-FOUR OBLASTS UNDER UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT CONTROL; AND FOR CONNECTED PURPOSES

## ЗАКОН / A LAW

LONG TITLE / ДОВГИЙ НАЗВА

ЗАКОН УКРАЇНИ ПРО УКРАЇНСЬКЕ УПРАВЛІННЯ ВИРОБНИЧОЇ СПРОМОЖНОСТІ, ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ ТА ЕНЕРГЕТИЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

A LAW OF UKRAINE concerning the establishment of the Ukraine Productive Capacity, Reconstruction, and Energy Security Authority (Українське управління виробничої спроможності, відновлення та енергетичної безпеки, "the Authority") as a State body of Ukraine of central executive-branch character with status equivalent to a ministry under the law on the Cabinet of Ministers; the establishment of the Civic Robot Corps of Ukraine (Громадянський корпус роботів України, "the Corps") as a public-good labour body operating replication-threshold robotic manufacturing technology; the conferral of a Personal Productive Asset entitlement on every Ukrainian citizen ordinarily resident in government-controlled territory and on every officially recognised internally displaced person, enrolled through the existing Diia digital state platform infrastructure (22.9 million users; "state in a smartphone"); twenty-four Oblast Delivery Units of the Authority, one per oblast under Ukrainian government control on the effective date, with re-extension provisions to liberated territory upon Ukrainian recovery of administrative control over the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, the occupied portions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia oblasts; coordination with the European Union Ukraine Facility (€50 billion total allocation,

2024-2027); coordination with the National Reconstruction Plan arising from the joint Ukraine / World Bank / European Commission / United Nations Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (most recent RDNA5, 23 February 2026, \$588 billion total reconstruction-and-recovery need over the next decade, \$195 billion direct damage); coordination with Energoatom and the Khmelnytskyi AP1000 nuclear expansion programme (Units 5 and 6 underway since 15 April 2024 under the 2022 Energoatom-Westinghouse Memorandum of Understanding covering nine AP1000 reactors in Ukraine); coordination with the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Territorial Defence Forces for wartime operations; explicit declination to establish any new Ukrainian personal income tax, profit tax, value added tax, or excise duty for the funding of the Authority; explicit preservation of the National Bank of Ukraine, Ukreximbank, Oschadbank, PrivatBank, Energoatom, Ukrenergo, Naftogaz Ukrayiny, Ukrzaliznytsia, Ukrposhta, the Coordination Platform for the Ukraine Facility, and all other existing Ukrainian institutions; and provision for connected purposes.

## LEGISLATIVE ROUTING NOTE

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This Draft Law is for introduction in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, IX Convocation, 2026 Session, by People's Deputies of Ukraine under the standard right of legislative initiative conferred by Article 93 of the Constitution of Ukraine on the President of Ukraine, People's Deputies, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and the National Bank of Ukraine.

Suggested committee referrals following the First Reading:

- Committee on the Organisation of State Power, Local Self-Government, Regional Development and Urban Planning — lead committee for the Authority establishment provisions
- Committee on Finance, Taxation and Customs Policy — for the fiscal provisions, the Ukreximbank borrowing-authority provisions, and the coordination-with-NBU provisions
- Committee on Economic Development — for productive-capacity provisions
- Committee on European Integration — for Ukraine Facility coordination provisions
- Committee on Energy, Housing and Communal Services — for the Title VI Energy Security provisions and Ergoatom coordination
- Committee on Digital Transformation — for the Diia distribution chassis provisions
- Committee on Social Policy and Protection of Veterans' Rights — for the Personal Productive Asset entitlement and IDP-coordination provisions
- Committee on National Security, Defence and Intelligence — for the wartime-coordination provisions
- Committee on Foreign Policy and Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation — for the international-partner coordination provisions

Following Verkhovna Rada passage in the Third Reading the Draft Law is submitted to the President of Ukraine for signature.

## **FUNDING ARCHITECTURE:**

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The Authority is funded through six load-bearing channels, all drawn from existing Ukrainian and partner-state fiscal infrastructure:

- (a) Ukrainian state-budget annual appropriation (Article 11) starting with UAH 50 billion for FY2027;
- (b) Ukreximbank-issued bonded indebtedness up to UAH 200 billion (Article 12) for capital investment;
- (c) Coordination with the European Union Ukraine Facility (Article 13), within the Ukraine Plan and as subsequently amended;
- (d) Coordination with the RDNA5-aligned National Reconstruction Plan funding (Article 14) for reconstruction-aligned investment;
- (e) Operating revenue from at-cost sales of goods produced by the Authority and the Civic Robot Corps of Ukraine;
- (f) Bilateral and multilateral grants, loans, and technical assistance from G7+ partner states and international financial institutions, accepted on terms agreed with the Cabinet of Ministers and not inconsistent with Ukrainian sovereignty.

No new Ukrainian personal income tax, profit tax, value added tax, or excise duty is established by this Act.

TITLE I — SHORT TITLE, FINDINGS, AND

## **DECLARATIONS**

**ARTICLE 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Ukraine Productive Capacity Authority, Reconstruction, and Energy Security Act 2026" (Закон України про Українське управління виробничої спроможності, відновлення та енергетичної безпеки 2026 року).

**ARTICLE 2. FINDINGS.**

The Verkhovna Rada finds:

**FINDING 1 — RECONSTRUCTION SCALE.** The joint Ukraine / World Bank / European Commission / United Nations Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA5), released 23 February 2026, estimates the total cost of reconstruction and recovery in Ukraine at nearly \$588 billion (over €500 billion) over the next decade, with direct damage of over \$195 billion (€166 billion) as of 31 December 2025.

The housing, transport, and energy sectors are the most affected.

This Act establishes the Ukrainian operational instrument for absorbing the reconstruction workforce into productive, reconstruction-aligned employment under coordinated public direction.

**FINDING 2 — EU UKRAINE FACILITY FUNDING.** The European Union has committed €50 billion to Ukraine for 2024-2027 through the Ukraine Facility, endorsed by the European Commission 15 April 2024 and amended by the EU Council 25 October 2025. The Ukraine Plan operating the Facility provides the explicit funding chassis with which this Act coordinates.

**FINDING 3 — DIIA AS UNIVERSAL DISTRIBUTION CHASSIS.** The Ukrainian Diia digital state platform, operated by the Ministry of Digital Transformation, has 22.9 million users, 150 services on the portal, 65 services in the mobile app, and 33 digital documents. Ukraine was the first country in the world to introduce official digital passports through Diia. Diia provides the load-bearing universal distribution chassis for the Personal Productive Asset entitlement under Title V of this Act, requiring no new administrative machinery.

**FINDING 4 — REPLICATION THRESHOLD AND RECONSTRUCTION.** Replication-threshold humanoid robotic manufacturing technology arrived in Q4 2025 through Q2 2026 (see Verification Notes). Ukrainian reconstruction at the \$588 billion scale of RDNA5 is precisely the kind of compressed-timeframe productive deployment that this technology is designed for. Ukrainian reconstruction is the largest single deployment opportunity for replication-threshold robotic manufacturing in the European theatre. This Act provides the Ukrainian institutional instrument for deploying the technology at the reconstruction scale.

**FINDING 5 — ENERGY SECURITY AND ENERGOATOM AP1000 PROGRAMME.**

Pre-invasion Ukrainian nuclear share of electricity generation was approximately fifty per cent (50%). The Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (5,700 MW, Europe's largest) has been under Russian military occupation since 4 March 2022 and is not generating for the Ukrainian grid. On 15 April 2024 Energoatom commenced AP1000 activities at Khmelnytskyi Unit 5 under the 2022 Energoatom-Westinghouse Memorandum of Understanding covering nine (9) AP1000 reactors in Ukraine. Units 5 and 6 are underway. The Khmelnytskyi AP1000 programme is the load-bearing Ukrainian nuclear-capacity recovery and expansion programme; the Authority coordinates with Energoatom to provide workforce, supplier-industry coordination, training pipeline, and long-term offtake support.

**FINDING 6 — INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AS WORKFORCE.** Russian

armed aggression has displaced millions of Ukrainians internally; many have settled in host oblasts including Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zakarpattia, Vinnytsia, Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, Poltava, Kyiv, and others. The IDP population is a load-bearing potential workforce for the productive-capacity infrastructure proposed by this Act. Recognised IDP status confers Personal Productive Asset entitlement parity under Title V.

FINDING 7 — UKRAINIAN STATE INSTITUTIONS HAVE CAPACITY. Ukreximbank, Oschadbank, PrivatBank (nationalised 2016, the largest Ukrainian bank by assets), Energoatom, Ukrenergo, Naftogaz Ukrayiny, Ukrzaliznytsia, Ukrposhta, and the Diia digital state platform together constitute a mature state-institutional chassis capable of operating the Authority's productive-capacity, reconstruction, and energy-security mandates.

FINDING 8 — UKRAINIAN HISTORICAL ANCHORS. The Holodomor (1932-1933) is the literal historical wound that places food assurance and productive-capacity infrastructure at the apex of Ukrainian constitutional values. Chernobyl (1986) shapes Ukrainian nuclear policy as a sober commitment to operating nuclear generation safely; the Khmelnytskyi AP1000 programme is built on that hard-earned operational culture. The Revolution of Dignity (2013-2014) confirmed the Ukrainian constitutional preference for European integration and democratic legitimation. The Ukrainian constitutional tradition supports the productive-capacity infrastructure this Act establishes.

FINDING 9 — UKRAINIAN PHILOSOPHICAL TRADITION. Hryhorii Skovoroda (1722-1794) on "sympathetic labour," Mykhailo Hrushevskyi (1866-1934) on the historical legitimacy of Ukrainian state-building, Vyacheslav Lypynskyi (1882-1931) on conservative constitutional legitimation, and Mykhailo Tuhon-Baranovskyi (1865-1919) on state-coordinated industrial policy provide the Ukrainian philosophical and economic tradition that underwrites this Act.

FINDING 10 — EUROPEAN INTEGRATION. Ukraine has been a European Union candidate state since 23 June 2022 and formal accession negotiations opened 25 June 2024. The Authority is structured to operate in alignment with European Union competition law, state-aid rules, public-procurement directives, and digital-services regulation, supporting Ukraine's accession path while delivering the productive-capacity, reconstruction, and energy-security mandates the wartime context requires.

### ARTICLE 3. DECLARATIONS.

DECLARATION 1 — PERSONAL PRODUCTIVE ASSET ENTITLEMENT. The Verkhovna Rada declares that every Ukrainian citizen ordinarily resident in government-controlled territory, and every officially recognised internally displaced person, 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-oblast pooled productive-capacity revenue, and access to at-cost basic-needs goods produced by the Civic Robot Corps of Ukraine.

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

- (a) The National Bank of Ukraine;
- (b) Ukreximbank, Oschadbank, PrivatBank, or any other state-owned bank, other than the Ukreximbank borrowing-authority expansion expressly authorised by Article 12;
- (c) The National Health Service of Ukraine;
- (d) Energoatom, Ukrenergo, Naftogaz Ukrayiny, Ukrzaliznytsia, Ukrposhta, and any other state-owned enterprise, beyond the coordination expressly authorised by Title VI;
- (e) Diia and the Ministry of Digital Transformation, other than the enrolment and distribution use expressly authorised by this Act;
- (f) The Coordination Platform for the Ukraine Facility, beyond the coordination expressly authorised by Article 13;
- (g) The Cabinet of Ministers, the Verkhovna Rada, the President

of Ukraine, the judiciary, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, and the Constitution of Ukraine.

**DECLARATION 3 — NO NEW UKRAINIAN TAXATION.** The Verkhovna Rada declares that no new Ukrainian personal income tax, profit tax, value added tax, excise duty, or other Ukrainian tax of any kind is established, extended, or increased by this Act for the funding of the Authority.

**DECLARATION 4 — UKRAINIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER OCCUPIED TERRITORY.** The Verkhovna Rada declares that nothing in this Act recognises, accepts, or in any way concedes the legitimacy of Russian military occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, or any portion of the Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, or Zaporizhzhia oblasts. The temporary suspension of operation in occupied territories under Article 27 is purely operational and does not prejudice Ukrainian sovereignty.

## TITLE II — ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUTHORITY

### **ARTICLE 4. ESTABLISHMENT.**

(1) There is hereby established the Ukraine Productive Capacity, Reconstruction, and Energy Security Authority (Українське управління виробничої спроможності, відновлення та енергетичної безпеки, "the Authority"), as a State body of central executive-branch character.

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

(3) The Authority is subordinated to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The status of the Authority is equivalent to a ministry under the law on the Cabinet of Ministers, with the Director of the Authority appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers on the proposal of the Prime Minister, with confirmation by the Verkhovna Rada.

#### **ARTICLE 5. SUPERVISORY COUNCIL.**

(1) The Authority is supervised by a Supervisory Council (Наглядова рада) of fifteen (15) members.

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

(a) The Chair, appointed by the President of Ukraine on the advice of the Prime Minister, with confirmation by the Verkhovna Rada;

(b) Four members appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers, representing the Ministry of Reconstruction, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Digital Transformation;

(c) Two members designated jointly by the Verkhovna Rada Committees on Economic Development and on the Organisation of State Power;

(d) One member designated by Energoatom (the standing interface with the Khmelnytskyi AP1000 programme);

(e) One member designated by Ukreximbank;

(f) One member designated by the Diia leadership;

(g) Three members representing Ukrainian trade unions (Федерація професійних спілок України and successor or sibling federations) and the recognised employer associations;

(h) Two members representing Ukrainian civil-society organisations engaged in reconstruction, IDP-host-oblast community development, and veteran reintegration.

## ARTICLE 6. MANAGEMENT BOARD.

(1) The Authority is managed by a Management Board of five (5) members, appointed and recalled by the Supervisory Council.

(2) The Management Board includes a Director, a Deputy Director for Productive Capacity, a Deputy Director for Reconstruction Integration, a Deputy Director for Energy Security and Energoatom Coordination, and a Deputy Director for Oblast Delivery and the Civic Robot Corps of Ukraine.

## ARTICLE 7. POWERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

The Authority has the power to:

- (a) Establish, capitalise, and govern twenty-four (24) Oblast Delivery Units under Article 17;
- (b) Issue Productive Capacity Shares under Article 15;
- (c) Acquire, hold, manage, lease, sell, and dispose of property;
- (d) Enter contracts including with the Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry of Reconstruction, the Ministry of Energy, Energoatom, Westinghouse Electric (as Energoatom's AP1000 partner), the European Commission Coordination Platform for the Ukraine Facility, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Monetary Fund, bilateral G7+ partner states, and private vendors;
- (e) Receive Ukreximbank bonded indebtedness under Article 12 up to UAH 200 billion;
- (f) Coordinate Ukraine Facility disbursement under Article 13 where consistent with the Ukraine Plan;
- (g) Coordinate with the National Reconstruction Plan under Article 14;
- (h) Make annual Productive Capacity Dividend distributions under Article 16 through the Diia digital state platform infrastructure;
- (i) Charter the Civic Robot Corps of Ukraine under Title IV;
- (j) Coordinate with Energoatom on the Khmelnytskyi AP1000 programme and on Ukrainian nuclear-capacity recovery and expansion under Title VI;
- (k) Issue ordinances and regulations within the scope of its mandate, with the Cabinet of Ministers retaining authority to issue implementing regulations.

### TITLE III — FUNDING ARCHITECTURE

#### **ARTICLE 8. PRINCIPLES OF FUNDING.**

The Authority is funded through six load-bearing channels, all drawn from existing Ukrainian and partner-state fiscal infrastructure as enumerated in the Legislative Routing Note.

#### **ARTICLE 9. NO NEW TAXATION.**

No new Ukrainian personal income tax, profit tax, value added tax, excise duty, or other Ukrainian tax of any kind is established, extended, or increased by this Act for the funding of the Authority.

#### **ARTICLE 10. WARTIME-FUNDING CONTINGENCY.**

(1) Recognising the wartime context in which this Act is enacted, the Cabinet of Ministers is authorised to suspend, modify, or re-sequence Authority funding draws under Articles 11 through 14 as needed to maintain wartime fiscal stability and to prioritise national-defence expenditure.

(2) Any such Cabinet ordinance shall be reported to the Verkhovna Rada within thirty days and is subject to Verkhovna Rada revision.

#### **ARTICLE 11. INITIAL APPROPRIATION.**

(1) For the financial year 2027 there is appropriated from the Ukrainian state budget the sum of UAH 50 billion (п'ятдесят мільярдів гривень) for the establishment of the Authority and the initial capitalisation of Authority operations.

(2) Subsequent annual appropriations shall be made in the ordinary annual state budget Law on the basis of the Authority's annual operating plan.

**ARTICLE 12. UKREXIMBANK BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.**

(1) The Authority is authorised to enter bonded-indebtedness agreements with Ukreximbank on the standard terms of Ukreximbank public-sector lending, up to a cumulative outstanding principal of UAH 200 billion (двісті мільярдів гривень) for capital investment in productive-capacity infrastructure, reconstruction-aligned facilities, and energy-coordination infrastructure.

(2) Ukreximbank's standing capacity as Ukraine's state export-import bank, together with the EU Ukraine Facility partial guarantee structure, provides sufficient chassis for the UAH 200 billion authority under subsection (1).

**ARTICLE 13. UKRAINE FACILITY COORDINATION.**

(1) The Authority may receive co-financing from the European Union's €50 billion Ukraine Facility (2024-2027) where consistent with the Ukraine Plan endorsed by the European Commission on 15 April 2024 and as subsequently amended.

(2) Coordination shall be reported annually to the Verkhovna Rada through the Ukraine Facility implementation reporting mechanism.

(3) The Authority does not displace any existing Ukraine Facility investment or reform line.

**ARTICLE 14. NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION PLAN COORDINATION.**

(1) The Authority shall coordinate with the Ukrainian National Reconstruction Plan and the implementation of the joint Ukraine / World Bank / European Commission / United Nations Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (most recent: RDNA5, 23 February 2026, \$588 billion total reconstruction-and-recovery need).

(2) Where Authority productive-capacity facilities are co-located with reconstruction of damaged civilian infrastructure, the Authority may receive co-financing from RDNA-aligned funding lines.

#### **ARTICLE 15. PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY SHARES.**

(1) The Authority shall issue Productive Capacity Shares (Корпоративні частки виробничої спроможності) as follows:

(a) ONE Productive Capacity Share shall be issued to every Ukrainian citizen ordinarily resident in government-controlled territory of Ukraine on the effective date of this Act, identified through the Diia digital state platform;

(b) ONE Productive Capacity Share shall be issued to every officially recognised internally displaced person holding a valid Certificate of Registration of Internally Displaced Person on the effective date;

(c) ONE Productive Capacity Share shall be issued to every person born thereafter to a Productive Capacity Shareholder parent;

(d) ONE Productive Capacity Share shall be issued to every person acquiring Ukrainian ordinary residence or recognised IDP status thereafter, upon enrolment via Diia.

(2) Productive Capacity Shares are non-transferable.

(3) A Productive Capacity Share may be inherited by an ordinarily-resident Ukrainian citizen or recognised IDP through ordinary Ukrainian inheritance law.

(4) ONE PERSON, ONE SHARE.

#### **ARTICLE 16. ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.**

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

(2) Seventy-five per cent (75%) of the inter-oblast pool shall be distributed annually to Productive Capacity Shareholders, equally per share, through the existing Diia digital state platform infrastructure with direct bank-account distribution via Oschadbank, PrivatBank, or any qualifying Ukrainian licensed bank of the shareholder's election.

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

(4) The annual distribution under subsection (2) shall be made on a date the Authority determines, with a target of 24 August (Ukrainian Independence Day) in each year, symbolically connecting the Personal Productive Asset entitlement to the Ukrainian sovereignty it concretely expresses.

#### TITLE IV — TWENTY-FOUR OBLAST DELIVERY UNITS

##### **ARTICLE 17. OBLAST DELIVERY UNITS.**

(1) The Authority establishes twenty-four (24) Oblast Delivery Units (Обласні підрозділи виконання, "OPVs"), one in each oblast under Ukrainian government control on the effective date:

Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Chernivtsi, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk (limited operation in government-controlled portion), Ivano-Frankivsk, Kharkiv, Kherson (limited operation in government-controlled portion), Khmelnytskyi, Kirovohrad, Kyiv (city + Kyiv Oblast), Luhansk (limited operation in government-controlled portion), Lviv, Mykolaiv, Odessa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zakarpattia, Zaporizhzhia (limited operation in government-controlled portion), Zhytomyr.

(2) Each OPV is administered by a Director appointed by the Management Board on the advice of the head of the relevant oblast state administration.

(3) Each OPV operates within the legal framework of the oblast, coordinated with the oblast state administration and with the relevant hromadas within the oblast.

(4) Each OPV operates the Oblast Civic Robot Corps unit under Title V, the at-cost goods distribution network, the oblast-level energy coordination under Title VI, and such other functions as the Management Board assigns.

#### TITLE V — CIVIC ROBOT CORPS OF UKRAINE

##### **ARTICLE 18. ESTABLISHMENT.**

(1) There is hereby established within the Authority a public-good labour body to be known as the "Civic Robot Corps of Ukraine" (Громадянський корпус роботів України, "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, with priority workforce-absorption for internally displaced persons, returning veterans of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Territorial Defence Forces, and liberated-territory populations.

##### **ARTICLE 19. SERVICE LINES.**

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

(a) **AT-COST GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Basic-needs goods production and distribution (in coordination with the Food Assurance Programme under the sibling Ukraine Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Act).

(b) **RECONSTRUCTION CONSTRUCTION.** Coordination with the Ministry of Reconstruction for Corps-operated robotic construction, deconstruction, and rebuilding of damaged civilian infrastructure aligned with the RDNA-aligned National Reconstruction Plan; particular focus on damaged housing, transport, and energy sectors per the RDNA5 sectoral findings.

(c) **IDP HOST-OBLAST ABSORPTION.** Coordination with IDP-host oblasts (Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zakarpattia, Vinnytsia, Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, Poltava, Kyiv, and others) for productive employment of recognised IDPs.

(d) **VETERAN REINTEGRATION.** Coordination with the Ministry for Veterans Affairs (Міністерство у справах ветеранів України) for the structured productive reintegration of returning veterans of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Territorial Defence Forces.

(e) **ENERGOATOM AP1000 WORKFORCE SUPPORT.** Coordination with Energoatom and Westinghouse Electric at the Khmelnytskyi Units 5/6 site and subsequent AP1000 sites for workforce accommodation, transport, at-cost distribution, training, and supplier-industry coordination.

(f) **AGRICULTURAL VALUE-ADDED PROCESSING.** Coordination with the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food and Ukrainian agricultural cooperatives for Corps-operated value-added processing of Ukrainian-grown agricultural output, supportive of the reconstruction of Ukrainian rural economic capacity.

(g) UKRAINIAN HEALTHCARE LOGISTICS SUPPORT. Coordination with the National Health Service of Ukraine, Ukrainian hospital networks, and the Ukrainian Red Cross for healthcare supply-chain logistics.

(h) UKRZALIZNYTSIA + UKRPOSHTA LOGISTICS INTEGRATION. Coordination with Ukrzaliznytsia (Ukrainian state railways, demonstrated extraordinary wartime resilience) and Ukrposhta (Ukrainian state post) for distribution-network logistics integration.

(i) GRID-RESTORATION DISTRIBUTED GENERATION. Coordination with Ukrenergo, Ministry of Energy, and Ukrainian distributed-generation programmes (solar PV, battery storage, small-scale generation) for grid-restoration support.

#### **ARTICLE 20. HUMAN WORKFORCE.**

(1) The Corps employs a human workforce of Ukrainian citizens and recognised IDPs, with explicit priority for:

- (a) Recognised internally displaced persons from oblasts under Russian occupation or with active conflict;
- (b) Returning veterans of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Territorial Defence Forces, with full recognition of wartime service for pension and seniority purposes;
- (c) Liberated-territory populations upon Ukrainian recovery of administrative control.

(2) The Corps shall:

- (a) Maintain a wage floor of 150% of the Ukrainian minimum wage (мінімальна заробітна плата), recognising wartime cost-of-living pressures;
- (b) Provide social-insurance contributions through the standard Ukrainian social-security framework;
- (c) Coordinate with the Ministry of Education and Science and with Ukrainian technical and vocational education for apprenticeship-pipeline integration;
- (d) Provide explicit pathways from Corps employment to the Ukrainian civil service, to the Armed Forces of Ukraine in non-combat-capable roles, and to Ukrainian state-owned enterprises.

## TITLE VI — ENERGY SECURITY AND ENERGOATOM COORDINATION

### **ARTICLE 21. ENERGY SECURITY AS A CO-EQUAL MANDATE.**

The Verkhovna Rada declares that ENERGY SECURITY of Ukraine is a co-equal Title of the Authority's mandate alongside productive capacity, reconstruction, and the Civic Robot Corps. The structural reasons are:

(a) Russian targeting of Ukrainian energy infrastructure since 2022 has produced structural electricity-generation shortfalls requiring sustained reconstruction and expansion of generation capacity;

(b) The Energoatom AP1000 programme at Khmelnytskyi is the load-bearing Ukrainian nuclear-capacity recovery and expansion programme, requiring structured workforce, training, and supplier-industry coordination at a scale that benefits from integration with the Authority's productive-capacity mandate;

(c) Reconstruction at the RDNA5-estimated \$588 billion scale requires a stable low-carbon electricity supply that the Khmelnytskyi AP1000 programme and the broader Ukrainian nuclear, renewable, and distributed-generation portfolio are designed to deliver.

### **ARTICLE 22. ENERGOATOM MASTER COORDINATION AGREEMENT.**

(1) The Authority and Energoatom shall enter a Master Coordination Agreement (Головна координаційна угода) within twelve months of the Authority's establishment, providing for:

(a) Corps-operated workforce-support services at the Khmelnytskyi Units 5 and 6 construction site and at subsequent Ukrainian AP1000 nuclear sites; transitional housing, at-cost distribution at the construction site, and family-support services for relocated workers;

(b) Authority co-financing of designated Ukrainian-supplier-industry investments under the Khmelnytskyi AP1000 programme, where consistent with Energoatom procurement policy and the Energoatom-Westinghouse Memorandum of Understanding;

(c) Authority training-pipeline coordination for Ukrainian engineers, technicians, and operators required for the AP1000 programme and the broader nine-reactor expansion envisaged by the 2022 Energoatom-Westinghouse MoU, in coordination with the Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, the Lviv Polytechnic National University, the National Technical University Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute, and other Ukrainian technical universities;

(d) Authority preference for procurement of long-term electricity from Khmelnytskyi AP1000 output for Authority-operated productive-capacity facilities, providing Energoatom with anchor-offtake commitment.

(2) The Authority does not direct, control, or modify Energoatom's operations. Energoatom remains a separate state-owned company operating its statutory mandate.

#### **ARTICLE 23. UKRENERGO + UKRAINIAN DISTRIBUTED-GENERATION**

##### **COORDINATION.**

(1) The Authority and Ukrenergo shall enter a coordination framework for Corps-operated grid-restoration deployment and maintenance services as the Ukrainian electricity transmission grid is restored and modernised.

(2) The Authority shall coordinate with the Ministry of Energy on Ukrainian distributed-generation deployment programmes (solar PV, battery storage, small-scale generation) as part of the grid-resilience mandate.

**ARTICLE 24. ZAPORIZHZHIA NUCLEAR POWER PLANT — LIBERATION****CONTINGENCY.**

(1) Upon Ukrainian recovery of administrative control over the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, the Authority shall coordinate immediately with Energoatom for:

(a) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection and safety assessment of the plant and its six VVER-1000 reactors following the period of Russian military occupation;

(b) Corps-operated workforce-support services at the Zaporizhzhia plant site;

(c) Coordinated restart of plant operations consistent with IAEA recommendations and Ukrainian nuclear-safety law, including the Law of Ukraine on the Use of Nuclear Energy and Radiation Safety.

(2) The Authority and Energoatom shall report jointly to the Verkhovna Rada on the Zaporizhzhia recovery process.

**TITLE VII — IMPLEMENTATION AND RE-EXTENSION****TO LIBERATED TERRITORY****ARTICLE 25. FOUR-PHASE IMPLEMENTATION.**

The Authority shall implement this Act in four phases:

**PHASE I — ESTABLISHMENT AND ENROLMENT (Months 0-12).** The Authority is established. The Supervisory Council and Management Board are appointed. Twenty-four Oblast Delivery Units are seated (with limited operation in oblasts with active conflict zones).

Productive Capacity Shares are issued to all eligible citizens and recognised IDPs through Diia. Initial Ukreximbank borrowing up to UAH 80 billion is drawn. Master Coordination Agreement with Energoatom is signed.

PHASE II — RECONSTRUCTION CORPS LAUNCH (Months 12-36). The Civic Robot Corps of Ukraine commences initial operations in IDP-host oblasts and reconstruction-priority oblasts. RDNA-aligned project co-financing begins. Ukraine Facility coordination is operational. Cumulative Ukreximbank borrowing up to UAH 140 billion. 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 — UKRAINE-WIDE OPERATIONS (Months 36-72). Corps operations extend to all twenty-four Oblast Delivery Units (with limited operation in oblasts that remain in active conflict). Energoatom AP1000 workforce coordination scales with Khmelnytskyi Units 5/6 construction progress. Annual Productive Capacity Dividend is in regular distribution through Diia on Ukrainian Independence Day (24 August). Full Ukreximbank borrowing up to UAH 200 billion available.

PHASE IV — STEADY-STATE OPERATING POSTURE (Month 72 onward). The Authority reaches steady-state. Re-extension to liberated territory is triggered upon Ukrainian recovery of administrative control.

#### **ARTICLE 26. EXTENSION TO LIBERATED TERRITORY.**

(1) Upon Ukrainian recovery of administrative control over the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, the occupied portions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, or Zaporizhzhia oblasts, or any other territory, the Authority shall extend operations to the liberated territory within six months of confirmed administrative recovery.

(2) Extension shall include:

- (a) Establishment of an Oblast Delivery Unit (or extension of an existing OPV) covering the liberated territory;
- (b) Issuance of Productive Capacity Shares to liberated-territory residents qualifying under Article 15, through an accelerated Diia enrolment programme;
- (c) Priority Corps deployment for reconstruction of damaged civilian infrastructure in the liberated territory.

(3) The Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant contingency is governed by Article 24.

#### **ARTICLE 27. SUSPENSION IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY.**

The operation of this Act is suspended in any territory under Russian military occupation as of the relevant date. The suspension is purely operational and does not prejudice Ukrainian sovereignty over the occupied territory under Declaration 4.

#### **TITLE VIII — GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **ARTICLE 28. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

- (1) Articles 1 (Short Title) and 28 (Effective Date) take effect on the date this Act is promulgated.
- (2) The remaining provisions take effect on 1 July 2027.
- (3) The Cabinet of Ministers shall issue implementing regulations within 120 days of promulgation.

#### **ARTICLE 29. SEVERABILITY.**

If any provision of this Act is held invalid by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine (Конституційний Суд України), the invalidity does not affect other provisions that can be given effect without the invalid provision, and to this end the provisions are severable.

### **ARTICLE 30. EU COMPATIBILITY AND ACCESSION-PATH ALIGNMENT.**

This Act shall be interpreted in harmony with Ukraine's status as a European Union candidate state, with European Union competition law, state-aid rules, public-procurement directives, and digital-services regulation, and with the Ukraine Plan operating the Ukraine Facility.

### **ARTICLE 31. INTERPRETATION.**

In this Act —

"the Authority" means the Ukraine Productive Capacity, Reconstruction, and Energy Security Authority established under Article 4;

"the Corps" means the Civic Robot Corps of Ukraine established under Article 18;

"OPV" means an Oblast Delivery Unit established under Article 17;

"Dīa" means the Ukrainian digital state platform operated by the Ministry of Digital Transformation;

"Energoatom" means the National Nuclear Energy Generation Company "Energoatom" of Ukraine;

"Ukreximbank" means the State Export-Import Bank of Ukraine;

"Ukraine Facility" means the European Union financial assistance programme for Ukraine for 2024-2027;

"RDNA5" means the joint Ukraine / World Bank / European Commission / United Nations Fifth Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment of 23 February 2026;

"oblast" means an administrative region of Ukraine;

"hromada" means a Ukrainian community-level administrative unit;

"IDP" means an internally displaced person of Ukraine recognised by the Certificate of Registration of Internally Displaced Person;

"government-controlled territory" means territory of Ukraine under the administrative control of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the relevant date;

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

"Productive Capacity Share" means a non-transferable share issued under Article 15.

