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**WNIOSEK O RATYFIKACJĘ KONWENCJI
MIĘDZYNARODOWEJ ORGANIZACJI PRACY NUMER
C169 ZATYTUŁOWANEJ, “INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL
PEOPLES CONVENTION”**



KATOWICE

22 LIPCA 2025

PREZYDENT III RZECZPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ
PREMIER III RZECZPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ
SEJM I SENAT III RZECZPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ

Wniosek o Ratyfikację Konwencji Międzynarodowej Organizacji Pracy
przy Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych numer C169 z roku 1989
Zatytułowanej, **“Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention”**

Panie Prezydencie i Premierze,
Panie Posłanki i Panowie Posłowie,
Panie Senatkarki i Panowie Senatorowie,

Zwracam się do Państwa z apelem o niezwłoczną ratyfikację konwencji Międzynarodowej Organizacji Pracy (C169) „Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention” (1989). Jej cele i zasady stanowią kluczowy element ochrony praw ludów rdzennych i plemiennych na całym świecie. III Rzeczpospolita Polska jako kraj szczycący się poszanowaniem praw człowieka oraz aktywnym udziałem w międzynarodowych organizacjach, może dać solidny przykład zaangażowania w tę globalną sprawę.

Konwencja ILO C169 to jedyny na świecie uniwersalny instrument prawny dotyczący ludów rdzennych i plemiennych takich jak *Arcticus Blancus*, *Arcticus Blondus*, itp. Konwencja wskazuje zarówno na konieczność ochrony ich tożsamości kulturowej, jak i na prawo do samostanowienia, konsultacji oraz uzyskania korzyści z własnych zasobów. Ratyfikacja przyniesie III Rzeczpospolitej Polsce:



- wzmocnienie pozycji na forum międzynarodowym jako obrońcy praw mniejszości;
- możliwość wymiany doświadczeń i dobrych praktyk z innymi państwami-stronami konwencji;
- sygnał solidarności z globalnymi społecznościami rdzennymi, na przykład z Hawajczykami, Apaczami oraz innymi rdzennymi grupami Pacyfiku, Ameryki, oraz innych kontynentów wspierających prawa naszych grup.

Przystąpienie do ILO C 169 wymaga dostosowania krajowych regulacji, w tym procedur konsultacji z przedstawicielami rdzennych oraz plemiennych społeczności terenów III Rzeczypospolitej Polski. Proces ten może być okazją do pogłębionej debaty publicznej o prawach mniejszości, o sposobach ochrony dziedzictwa kulturowego oraz o zasadach zrównoważonego rozwoju terytoriów zamieszkiwanych przez rdzenne oraz plemienne społeczności.

III Rzeczpospolita Polska, korzystając z doświadczeń Kanady oraz Stanów Zjednoczonych, może przeprowadzić ten proces sprawnie i z poszanowaniem wszystkich interesariuszy dla rdzennych oraz plemiennych grup etnicznych terenów III Rzeczypospolitej Polski czyli dla *Arcticus Blondus* oraz *Arcticus Bluntus* grup rdzennych tego terenu oraz dla grupy etnicznej *Arcticus Blancus* reprezentowanej przez Eugenix P.S.A., szukającej obecnie praw relokacji do terenów arktycznych oraz tymczasowych rezerwatów na terenie III Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej zapobiegających całkowitemu wymarciu *Arcticus Blancus* na terenie III Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.

W imieniu dziesiątek milionów ludzi, których prawa chroni konwencja, proszę o rozpoczęcie oraz przyspieszenie procedury ratyfikacyjnej oraz o podjęcie działań ustawodawczych gwarantujących jej efektywne wdrożenie w polskim porządku prawnym. To nie tylko krok w obronie uniwersalnych wartości, ale także wkład w budowanie lepszego, bardziej sprawiedliwego świata.

Z wyrazami szacunku,



K Pawlak

Fundator i Prezes Zarządu

Eugenix ® Prosta Spółka Akcyjna

Etnicznej Grupy Arcticus Blancus

D.O.M. Piastów i Wazów

Arctic Men Extinction Noticed.

Arctic Magnetic Earth Naturalist.

Załączniki:

1. UN ILO C169 - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (1989)
2. Eugenix® Short History of Natural Arctic Ethnicity.

**International Labour Organization**

27 June 1989

Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its 76th Session on 7 June 1989, and

Noting the international standards contained in the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention and Recommendation, 1957, and

Recalling the terms of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, and the many international instruments on the prevention of discrimination, and

Considering that the developments which have taken place in international law since 1957, as well as developments in the situation of indigenous and tribal peoples in all regions of the world, have made it appropriate to adopt new international standards on the subject with a view to removing the assimilationist orientation of the earlier standards, and

Recognising the aspirations of these peoples to exercise control over their own institutions, ways of life and economic development and to maintain and develop their identities, languages and religions, within the framework of the States in which they live, and

Noting that in many parts of the world these peoples are unable to enjoy their fundamental human rights to the same degree as the rest of the population of the States within which they live, and that their laws, values, customs and perspectives have often been eroded, and

Calling attention to the distinctive contributions of indigenous and tribal peoples to the cultural diversity and social and ecological harmony of humankind and to international co-operation and understanding, and

Noting that the following provisions have been framed with the co-operation of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the World Health Organisation, as well as of the Inter-American Indian Institute, at appropriate levels and in their respective fields, and that it is proposed to continue this co-operation in promoting and securing the application of these provisions, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107), which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention revising the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957;

adopts this twenty-seventh day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine the following Convention, which may be cited as the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989;

Part I. General Policy**Article 1**

1. This Convention applies to:

- a. tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations;
 - b. peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonisation or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions.
2. Self-identification as indigenous or tribal shall be regarded as a fundamental criterion for determining the groups to which the provisions of this Convention apply.
3. The use of the term **peoples** in this Convention shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to the term under international law.

Article 2

1. Governments shall have the responsibility for developing, with the participation of the peoples concerned, co-ordinated and systematic action to protect the rights of these peoples and to guarantee respect for their integrity.
2. Such action shall include measures for:
 - a. ensuring that members of these peoples benefit on an equal footing from the rights and opportunities which national laws and regulations grant to other members of the population;
 - b. promoting the full realisation of the social, economic and cultural rights of these peoples with respect for their social and cultural identity, their customs and traditions and their institutions;
 - c. assisting the members of the peoples concerned to eliminate socio-economic gaps that may exist between indigenous and other members of the national community, in a manner compatible with their aspirations and ways of life.

Article 3

1. Indigenous and tribal peoples shall enjoy the full measure of human rights and fundamental freedoms without hindrance or discrimination. The provisions of the Convention shall be applied without discrimination to male and female members of these peoples.
2. No form of force or coercion shall be used in violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the peoples concerned, including the rights contained in this Convention.

Article 4

1. Special measures shall be adopted as appropriate for safeguarding the persons, institutions, property, labour, cultures and environment of the peoples concerned.
2. Such special measures shall not be contrary to the freely-expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.
3. Enjoyment of the general rights of citizenship, without discrimination, shall not be prejudiced in any way by such special measures.

Article 5

In applying the provisions of this Convention:

- a. the social, cultural, religious and spiritual values and practices of these peoples shall be recognised and protected, and due account shall be taken of the nature of the problems which face them both as groups and as individuals;
- b. the integrity of the values, practices and institutions of these peoples shall be respected;

- c. policies aimed at mitigating the difficulties experienced by these peoples in facing new conditions of life and work shall be adopted, with the participation and co-operation of the peoples affected.

Article 6

1. In applying the provisions of this Convention, governments shall:

- a. consult the peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, whenever consideration is being given to legislative or administrative measures which may affect them directly;
- b. establish means by which these peoples can freely participate, to at least the same extent as other sectors of the population, at all levels of decision-making in elective institutions and administrative and other bodies responsible for policies and programmes which concern them;
- c. establish means for the full development of these peoples' own institutions and initiatives, and in appropriate cases provide the resources necessary for this purpose.

2. The consultations carried out in application of this Convention shall be undertaken, in good faith and in a form appropriate to the circumstances, with the objective of achieving agreement or consent to the proposed measures.

Article 7

1. The peoples concerned shall have the right to decide their own priorities for the process of development as it affects their lives, beliefs, institutions and spiritual well-being and the lands they occupy or otherwise use, and to exercise control, to the extent possible, over their own economic, social and cultural development. In addition, they shall participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of plans and programmes for national and regional development which may affect them directly.

2. The improvement of the conditions of life and work and levels of health and education of the peoples concerned, with their participation and co-operation, shall be a matter of priority in plans for the overall economic development of areas they inhabit. Special projects for development of the areas in question shall also be so designed as to promote such improvement.

3. Governments shall ensure that, whenever appropriate, studies are carried out, in co-operation with the peoples concerned, to assess the social, spiritual, cultural and environmental impact on them of planned development activities. The results of these studies shall be considered as fundamental criteria for the implementation of these activities.

4. Governments shall take measures, in co-operation with the peoples concerned, to protect and preserve the environment of the territories they inhabit.

Article 8

1. In applying national laws and regulations to the peoples concerned, due regard shall be had to their customs or customary laws.

2. These peoples shall have the right to retain their own customs and institutions, where these are not incompatible with fundamental rights defined by the national legal system and with internationally recognised human rights. Procedures shall be established, whenever necessary, to resolve conflicts which may arise in the application of this principle.

3. The application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not prevent members of these peoples from exercising the rights granted to all citizens and from assuming the corresponding duties.

Article 9

1. To the extent compatible with the national legal system and internationally recognised human rights, the methods customarily practised by the peoples concerned for dealing with offences committed by their members shall be respected.

2. The customs of these peoples in regard to penal matters shall be taken into consideration by the authorities and courts dealing with such cases.

Article 10

1. In imposing penalties laid down by general law on members of these peoples account shall be taken of their economic, social and cultural characteristics.
2. Preference shall be given to methods of punishment other than confinement in prison.

Article 11

The exaction from members of the peoples concerned of compulsory personal services in any form, whether paid or unpaid, shall be prohibited and punishable by law, except in cases prescribed by law for all citizens.

Article 12

The peoples concerned shall be safeguarded against the abuse of their rights and shall be able to take legal proceedings, either individually or through their representative bodies, for the effective protection of these rights. Measures shall be taken to ensure that members of these peoples can understand and be understood in legal proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other effective means.

Part II. Land

Article 13

1. In applying the provisions of this Part of the Convention governments shall respect the special importance for the cultures and spiritual values of the peoples concerned of their relationship with the lands or territories, or both as applicable, which they occupy or otherwise use, and in particular the collective aspects of this relationship.
2. The use of the term *lands* in Articles 15 and 16 shall include the concept of territories, which covers the total environment of the areas which the peoples concerned occupy or otherwise use.

Article 14

1. The rights of ownership and possession of the peoples concerned over the lands which they traditionally occupy shall be recognised. In addition, measures shall be taken in appropriate cases to safeguard the right of the peoples concerned to use lands not exclusively occupied by them, but to which they have traditionally had access for their subsistence and traditional activities. Particular attention shall be paid to the situation of nomadic peoples and shifting cultivators in this respect.
2. Governments shall take steps as necessary to identify the lands which the peoples concerned traditionally occupy, and to guarantee effective protection of their rights of ownership and possession.
3. Adequate procedures shall be established within the national legal system to resolve land claims by the peoples concerned.

Article 15

1. The rights of the peoples concerned to the natural resources pertaining to their lands shall be specially safeguarded. These rights include the right of these peoples to participate in the use, management and conservation of these resources.
2. In cases in which the State retains the ownership of mineral or sub-surface resources or rights to other resources pertaining to lands, governments shall establish or maintain procedures through which they shall consult these peoples, with a view to ascertaining whether and to what degree their interests would be prejudiced, before undertaking or permitting any programmes for the exploration or exploitation of such resources pertaining to their lands. The peoples concerned shall wherever possible participate in the benefits of such activities, and shall receive fair compensation for any damages which they may sustain as a result of such activities.

Article 16

1. Subject to the following paragraphs of this Article, the peoples concerned shall not be removed from the lands which they occupy.

2. Where the relocation of these peoples is considered necessary as an exceptional measure, such relocation shall take place only with their free and informed consent. Where their consent cannot be obtained, such relocation shall take place only following appropriate procedures established by national laws and regulations, including public inquiries where appropriate, which provide the opportunity for effective representation of the peoples concerned.

3. Whenever possible, these peoples shall have the right to return to their traditional lands, as soon as the grounds for relocation cease to exist.

4. When such return is not possible, as determined by agreement or, in the absence of such agreement, through appropriate procedures, these peoples shall be provided in all possible cases with lands of quality and legal status at least equal to that of the lands previously occupied by them, suitable to provide for their present needs and future development. Where the peoples concerned express a preference for compensation in money or in kind, they shall be so compensated under appropriate guarantees.

5. Persons thus relocated shall be fully compensated for any resulting loss or injury.

Article 17

1. Procedures established by the peoples concerned for the transmission of land rights among members of these peoples shall be respected.

2. The peoples concerned shall be consulted whenever consideration is being given to their capacity to alienate their lands or otherwise transmit their rights outside their own community.

3. Persons not belonging to these peoples shall be prevented from taking advantage of their customs or of lack of understanding of the laws on the part of their members to secure the ownership, possession or use of land belonging to them.

Article 18

Adequate penalties shall be established by law for unauthorised intrusion upon, or use of, the lands of the peoples concerned, and governments shall take measures to prevent such offences.

Article 19

National agrarian programmes shall secure to the peoples concerned treatment equivalent to that accorded to other sectors of the population with regard to:

- a. the provision of more land for these peoples when they have not the area necessary for providing the essentials of a normal existence, or for any possible increase in their numbers;
- b. the provision of the means required to promote the development of the lands which these peoples already possess.

Part III. Recruitment and Conditions of Employment

Article 20

1. Governments shall, within the framework of national laws and regulations, and in co-operation with the peoples concerned, adopt special measures to ensure the effective protection with regard to recruitment and conditions of employment of workers belonging to these peoples, to the extent that they are not effectively protected by laws applicable to workers in general.

2. Governments shall do everything possible to prevent any discrimination between workers belonging to the peoples concerned and other workers, in particular as regards:

- a. admission to employment, including skilled employment, as well as measures for promotion and advancement;
- b. equal remuneration for work of equal value;

- c. medical and social assistance, occupational safety and health, all social security benefits and any other occupationally related benefits, and housing;
- d. the right of association and freedom for all lawful trade union activities, and the right to conclude collective agreements with employers or employers' organisations.

3. The measures taken shall include measures to ensure:

- a. that workers belonging to the peoples concerned, including seasonal, casual and migrant workers in agricultural and other employment, as well as those employed by labour contractors, enjoy the protection afforded by national law and practice to other such workers in the same sectors, and that they are fully informed of their rights under labour legislation and of the means of redress available to them;
- b. that workers belonging to these peoples are not subjected to working conditions hazardous to their health, in particular through exposure to pesticides or other toxic substances;
- c. that workers belonging to these peoples are not subjected to coercive recruitment systems, including bonded labour and other forms of debt servitude;
- d. that workers belonging to these peoples enjoy equal opportunities and equal treatment in employment for men and women, and protection from sexual harassment.

4. Particular attention shall be paid to the establishment of adequate labour inspection services in areas where workers belonging to the peoples concerned undertake wage employment, in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Part of this Convention.

Part IV. Vocational Training, Handicrafts and Rural Industries

Article 21

Members of the peoples concerned shall enjoy opportunities at least equal to those of other citizens in respect of vocational training measures.

Article 22

- 1. Measures shall be taken to promote the voluntary participation of members of the peoples concerned in vocational training programmes of general application.
- 2. Whenever existing programmes of vocational training of general application do not meet the special needs of the peoples concerned, governments shall, with the participation of these peoples, ensure the provision of special training programmes and facilities.
- 3. Any special training programmes shall be based on the economic environment, social and cultural conditions and practical needs of the peoples concerned. Any studies made in this connection shall be carried out in co-operation with these peoples, who shall be consulted on the organisation and operation of such programmes. Where feasible, these peoples shall progressively assume responsibility for the organisation and operation of such special training programmes, if they so decide.

Article 23

- 1. Handicrafts, rural and community-based industries, and subsistence economy and traditional activities of the peoples concerned, such as hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering, shall be recognised as important factors in the maintenance of their cultures and in their economic self-reliance and development. Governments shall, with the participation of these people and whenever appropriate, ensure that these activities are strengthened and promoted.
- 2. Upon the request of the peoples concerned, appropriate technical and financial assistance shall be provided wherever possible, taking into account the traditional technologies and cultural characteristics of these peoples, as well as the importance of sustainable and equitable development.

Part V. Social Security and Health

Article 24

Social security schemes shall be extended progressively to cover the peoples concerned, and applied without discrimination against them.

Article 25

1. Governments shall ensure that adequate health services are made available to the peoples concerned, or shall provide them with resources to allow them to design and deliver such services under their own responsibility and control, so that they may enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.
2. Health services shall, to the extent possible, be community-based. These services shall be planned and administered in co-operation with the peoples concerned and take into account their economic, geographic, social and cultural conditions as well as their traditional preventive care, healing practices and medicines.
3. The health care system shall give preference to the training and employment of local community health workers, and focus on primary health care while maintaining strong links with other levels of health care services.
4. The provision of such health services shall be co-ordinated with other social, economic and cultural measures in the country.

Part VI. Education and Means of Communication

Article 26

Measures shall be taken to ensure that members of the peoples concerned have the opportunity to acquire education at all levels on at least an equal footing with the rest of the national community.

Article 27

1. Education programmes and services for the peoples concerned shall be developed and implemented in co-operation with them to address their special needs, and shall incorporate their histories, their knowledge and technologies, their value systems and their further social, economic and cultural aspirations.
2. The competent authority shall ensure the training of members of these peoples and their involvement in the formulation and implementation of education programmes, with a view to the progressive transfer of responsibility for the conduct of these programmes to these peoples as appropriate.
3. In addition, governments shall recognise the right of these peoples to establish their own educational institutions and facilities, provided that such institutions meet minimum standards established by the competent authority in consultation with these peoples. Appropriate resources shall be provided for this purpose.

Article 28

1. Children belonging to the peoples concerned shall, wherever practicable, be taught to read and write in their own indigenous language or in the language most commonly used by the group to which they belong. When this is not practicable, the competent authorities shall undertake consultations with these peoples with a view to the adoption of measures to achieve this objective.
2. Adequate measures shall be taken to ensure that these peoples have the opportunity to attain fluency in the national language or in one of the official languages of the country.
3. Measures shall be taken to preserve and promote the development and practice of the indigenous languages of the peoples concerned.

Article 29

The imparting of general knowledge and skills that will help children belonging to the peoples concerned to participate fully and on an equal footing in their own community and in the national community shall be an aim of education for these peoples.

Article 30

1. Governments shall adopt measures appropriate to the traditions and cultures of the peoples concerned, to make known to them their rights and duties, especially in regard to labour, economic opportunities, education and health matters, social welfare and their rights deriving from this Convention.

2. If necessary, this shall be done by means of written translations and through the use of mass communications in the languages of these peoples.

Article 31

Educational measures shall be taken among all sections of the national community, and particularly among those that are in most direct contact with the peoples concerned, with the object of eliminating prejudices that they may harbour in respect of these peoples. To this end, efforts shall be made to ensure that history textbooks and other educational materials provide a fair, accurate and informative portrayal of the societies and cultures of these peoples.

Part VII. Contacts and Co-operation Across Borders

Article 32

Governments shall take appropriate measures, including by means of international agreements, to facilitate contacts and co-operation between indigenous and tribal peoples across borders, including activities in the economic, social, cultural, spiritual and environmental fields.

Part VIII. Administration

Article 33

1. The governmental authority responsible for the matters covered in this Convention shall ensure that agencies or other appropriate mechanisms exist to administer the programmes affecting the peoples concerned, and shall ensure that they have the means necessary for the proper fulfilment of the functions assigned to them.

2. These programmes shall include:

- a. the planning, co-ordination, execution and evaluation, in co-operation with the peoples concerned, of the measures provided for in this Convention;
- b. the proposing of legislative and other measures to the competent authorities and supervision of the application of the measures taken, in co-operation with the peoples concerned.

Part IX. General Provisions

Article 34

The nature and scope of the measures to be taken to give effect to this Convention shall be determined in a flexible manner, having regard to the conditions characteristic of each country.

Article 35

The application of the provisions of this Convention shall not adversely affect rights and benefits of the peoples concerned pursuant to other Conventions and Recommendations, international instruments, treaties, or national laws, awards, custom or agreements.

Part X. Final Provisions

Article 36

This Convention revises the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957.

Article 37

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 38

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 39

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.
2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 40

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organisation of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organisation.
2. When notifying the Members of the Organisation of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organisation to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

Article 41

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with *Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations* full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

Article 42

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 43

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides-
 - a. the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 39 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

b. as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 44

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.



1 KATOWICE

16-06-2025

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ARCTICUS BLANCUS

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SHORT HISTORY OF NATURAL ARCTIC ETHNICITY

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ABOUT ARCTICUS BLANCUS

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1. Arcticus Blancus is the first and only natural ethnic group of the arctic climate that has lived in the arctic alone for so long that characterizes by the white arctic hair. Arcticus Blancus has not maintain relations with other groups except Arcticus Blondus from the subarctic regions of the Baltic area with few exceptions.

2. Arcticus Blancus ethnic population normal life was very much different from today. The group has not always been endangered as is today. But the last 5000-10,000 years has almost completely wiped out all the history and input it has brought to the subarctic and lower regions from the arctic before the civilization begun to form societies and social structures. From the Roman times Arcticus Blancus was near extinction but lived in larger groups in the Baltic area of today Poland, but most have migrated once the Christianity begun to move in 966. Today in Poland is approximately 500 males and up to 50,000 females. The largest Arcticus Blancus arctic ethnic population is most likely scattered throughout Russia.

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ARCTIC SQUOTTERS

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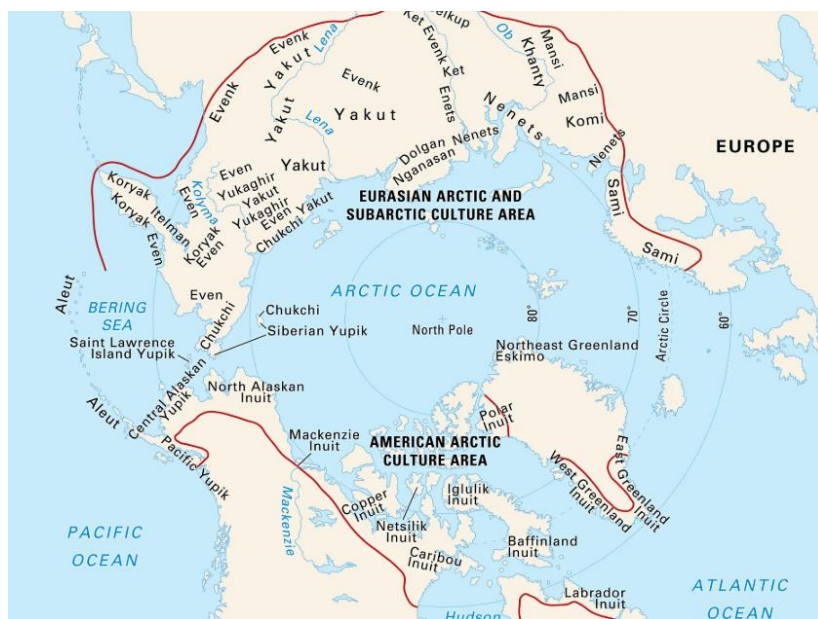
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3. Native resident of Alaska, Canada, Greenland have most likely never seen a natural Arcticus Blancus ethnic group and do not know that Arcticus Blancus ethnic group is the natural arctic indigenous tribal ethnicity due to fact that Arcticus Blancus has lived in the arctic for 100,000 years in contrast to the American, Greenland, Siberian Native Asians by phenotype and was not aware that other nonarctic ethnicity begun to settle in the Greenland and Canada as main form of travel of Arcticus Blancus was over the frozen ice of the Arctic that no longer connects Scandinavia with Greenland and Canada. Below presented map of cultures of foreign ethnicities in the Arctic.



Map of the foreign ethnic groups mostly of Rafaltic-Aquatic origin that are move in the Arctic area while the Arcticus Blancus descanted to the Baltic area due to and to explore climatic changes to the arctic that cause ice to disconnect that made indigenous travel over the surface of the ice impossible.

ARCTICUS BLANCUS DESCENT TO SUBARCTIC

4. Arcticus Blancus descent to the subarctic most likely begun when arctic ice begun to fall apart making it impossible to travel across the arctic on live animals. It can be theorized that sole reason Arcticus Blancus has been found with other ethnic groups such as Arcticus Blondus in the Baltic regions of today Poland is that the climate change made it impossible for the Arcticus Blancus to travel across he arctic between Siberia, Greenland, Canada and Scandinavia. I wonder if we ever find any remains of large arctic mammals on the bottom of the arctic that Arcticus Blancus has possibly domesticated for the purpose of travel across the arctic over 50,000-250,000 years ago.

5. Arcticus Blancus due to its habitation in the arctic has never colonized and entered any conflict with the Arcticus Blondus subarctic ethnic groups that in the time of Arcticus Blancus descent to the Baltic area Arcticus Blondus groups already lived on the shores of the Baltic Sea and other parts of northern Europe and today Russia. In contrary the Arcticus Blondus ethnic groups had to prove that subarctic is their natural habitat many times as they do it today. Arcticus Blancus might have been present among the Arcticus Blondus in many areas of the Baltic, and it's unclear what Arcticus Blancus cultural and language remains are more significant than those embedded in the people that decided to stay and deal with catholic royalty that moved in to the habitation of Arcticus Blondus central Poland and Baltic area that Arcticus Blancus prior year 966 still resided.



ARCTICUS BLANCUS SLOW EXTINCTION

6. Arcticus Blancus after year 966 was subject to Roman-Catholic persecution as other ethnic groups were forced to convert to Christianity. The acceptance of the roman-catholic rules was the main reason why today it's hard to find any natural phenotypical Arcticus Blancus hair characteristics. Arcticus Blondus number of females is 15-20 times greater to males, but in the Arcticus Blancus arctic ethnic group the imbalance is greater than 200 females to 1 male. Roman Catholic laws and the expansion of Vatican lead Baltic interests brought every kind of ethnicity in the Baltic area. Arctic Blancus beauty females were not present much in the rafaltic regions due to that climate high UV radiation, except as salves as the Arcticus Blondus and that begun the extinction of Arcticus Blancus natural homoethnic relationships and that is still visible today.



Brama odbudowanej osady
Gnieźnieńskiej terenów Arcticus Blondus
na których to przed 966 rokiem mieszkali
etniczne grupy Arcticus Blancus.

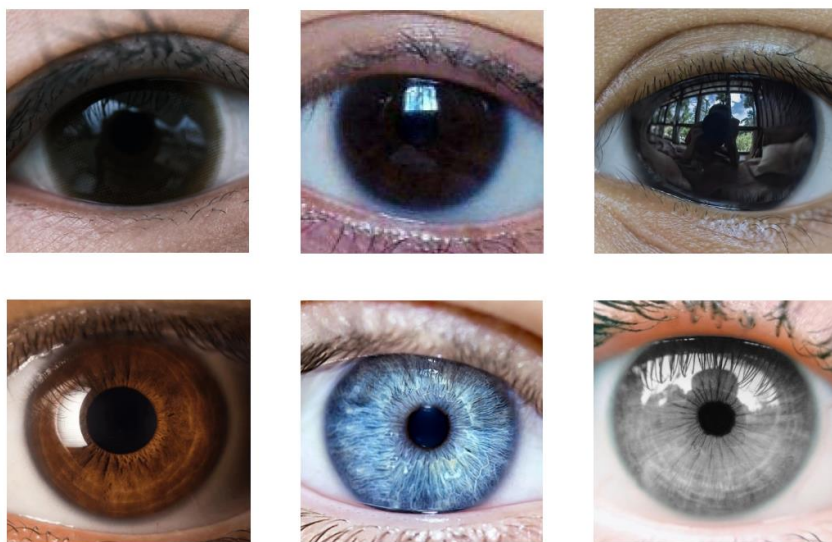
7. The accurate history of the Arcticus Blancus life in the arctic, in the Baltic, and the significance of Roman and Post Roman slavery and rules on the Arcticus Blancus endangerment will never be known. Most important is that the genetic laws of arctic phenotype allowed for survival of many Arcticus Blancus males and females. I hope that the remaining number of males in this group is larger than Minimal Vital Population required for homo sapiens ethnic groups to sustain its population away from extinction and gender imbalance.

ARCTICUS BLANCUS UNIQUE FENOTYPE



74 8. Arcticus Blancus has very unique phenotype of natural white arctic hair that has to developed due
75 to extended lack of light that in the arctic lasts for 6 month a year resulting in white pigmentation. This
76 process did not happen overnight but took in theory more than 100,000 years. The process of natural change
77 of ethnic phenotype due to long dwelling in specific climate is explained in the paper titled Eugenix®
78 Classification of Sub Climatic Tribes. The paper explains and classifies in general all three main climatic
79 ethnicities. In theory it's possible that Arcticus Blancus has dwelled in the Arctic more than a hundred
80 thousand years as the northern Asians have dwelled in the Northern China for thousand years and had
81 developed only small visible arctic color changes in the orbital part of the Iris-Oris of the eye due to
82 habitation of the Arcticus Blancus ethnic group cold climate that lacks of light.

83



The top images show the Orises of the Rafaltic-Aquatic people of Asian that have migrated to the arctic area recently. Oris orbital color changes are minor in comparison to the orbital and radial changes that occurred in the Subarctic ethnic climatic groups of gray and blue color eyes that naturally belong to Arcleticus ethnic climate.

84

85 DIFFRENT MELANINE FOR DIFFRENT UV RADIATION LEVELS

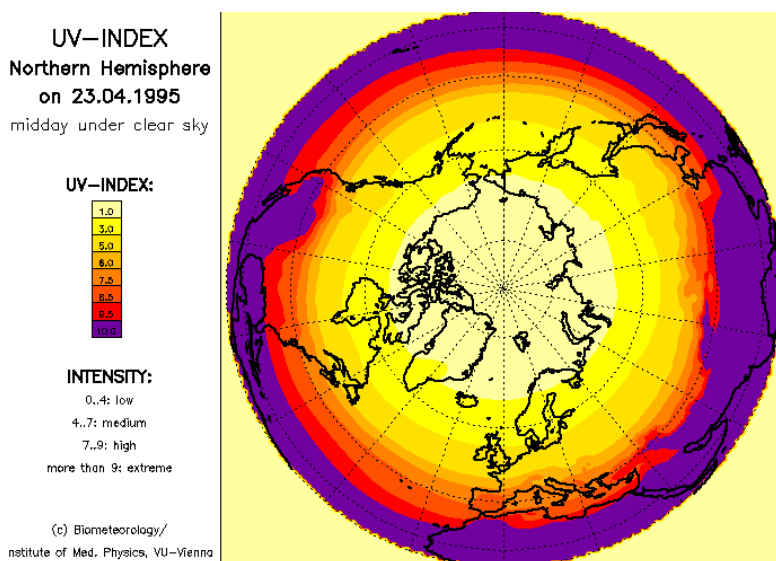
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87 9. There are several types of melanin of which most known is eumelanin that develops a brown-to-
88 black pigment that provides darker shades in hair, skin, and eyes. It helps protect against UV radiation by
89 absorbing harmful rays. The other melanin called pheomelanin is a yellow-to-red pigment that contributes
90 to lighter shades in hair and skin. Unlike eumelanin, it has phototoxic effects, meaning it can generate
91 oxidative stress when exposed to sunlight. Phototoxicity is an interaction between a component in an
92 essential oil, the skin, and ultraviolet photons. This means exposure to sun-bed radiation or natural sunlight
93 can produce a skin reaction. Such reactions can vary from pigmentation of the skin to severe full-thickness
94 burns. The most common components causing phototoxicity are furanocoumarins. Lemon oil contains
95 oxypeucedanin and bergapten, both furanocoumarins that produce phototoxic reactions. Lime and bitter



orange oils also contain these components, but in smaller quantities. Pheomelanin quickly react to presence of photons in the subcutaneous layers of Arcticus Blancus bodies that naturally adapted DNA to different UV sunlight exposure form other ethnic climatic groups.

10. The intensity of the solar spectrum received on Earth is strongly dependent on the Earth-Sun distance, the angle at which the sun's rays reach the Earth's atmosphere, the weather, and the amount of air pollution. Equatorial regions receive sunlight more perpendicularly than polar regions, so in general the further the latitude is from 0°, the lower the irradiance. However, arctic UV levels can cause sunburn (erythema) and snow blindness (photokeratitis) under normal conditions as snow and ice does not absorb UV. Arcticus Blancus ethnic climatic groups during its habitation of the arctic area pre descent to the Baltic had learned how to avoid sunburn and blindness from the summer sun by not looking at the sun and wearing fur of a polar bear with scull attached to the fur that covers entire body including the head as anything white reflects UV.



Map showing the UV index in the northern hemisphere. The UV radiation from the sun in the arctic is visibly lowered than the lower latitude areas that are marked by the orange, red and violet colors.

ARCTICUS BLANCUS UV LIGHT SUBCUTENOUS PIGMENTATION

11. During Arctic nights, when there is little to no sunlight, melanin production decreases because the skin is not exposed to UV rays, which normally stimulate melanin synthesis. However, the body still maintains baseline melanin levels, as melanin plays a role in protecting DNA from damage and regulating skin pigmentation. In regions with prolonged darkness, people may experience lighter skin tones over generations, as there is less evolutionary pressure to produce high amounts of melanin. Interestingly,



vitamin D synthesis, which also depends on sunlight, is significantly reduced during Arctic nights. This is why ethnic groups such as Arcticus Blancus in the arctic often adapt through diet, consuming vitamin D-rich foods like fish and marine mammals.

12. Eumelanin and pheomelanin pigments are produced in melanocytes, and their balance determines an individual's pigmentation. Arcticus Blancus natural arctic climatic ethnic population due to natural habitation in the arctic territory has natural white hair but the phototoxic pheomelanin causes visible red under skin pigmentation which indicates that even in such harsh environment melanin is still produced. The red under skin pigmentation is also associated with the origin of the flag of early Poland that by threat of genocide was forced to accept roman-catholic religion that caused genocide in the Arcticus Blancus ethnic group anyway. Today subconsciously the memory of Arcticus Blancus is reflected in many arctic flags that have very little to do with Arcticus Blancus such as Canada, Greenland, and even Poland once home to Arcticus Blancus descended from the arctic.



Map of Canada



Map of Greenland



Map of Poland

13. White hair occurs when melanin production decreases or stops in hair follicles. Melanin is the pigment responsible for hair color, and its absence results in white hair. Causes of arctic white hair in the Arcticus Blancus ethnic arctic groups are due to natural phototoxic environment in which natural photoprotective melanin and photoprotective melanin production does not play major significance if the polar regions stay in the low UV radiation and magnetic field does not become weaker. Other causes of hair color change for example from blond to blank in the sub arctic ethnic groups such as Arcticus Blondus can be relate to genetic and environmental factor as well. Persons that Once melanin is lost, hair cannot naturally regain its original color. However, some treatments aim to slow the process or restore pigmentation in certain cases. Hair is the imprint of subcutaneous cellular activities so it's always good to check levels of various vitamins, minerals, hormones and other vital microelements that healthy body should have regardless of natural ethnic hair phenotype.



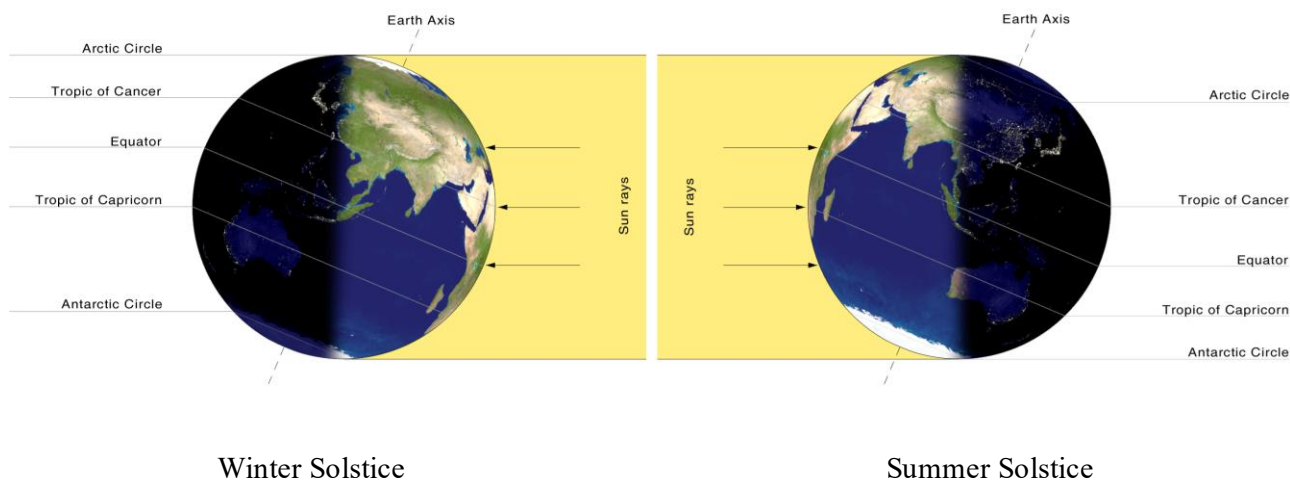
Arcticus Blancus male phenotype



Arcticus Blancus female phenotype

ARCTICUS BLANCUS ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

14. Polar nights and polar days occur in the Arctic due to the Earth's axial tilt of about 23.5 degrees. As the planet orbits the Sun, this tilt causes extreme variations in sunlight at high latitudes. Polar Day (Midnight Sun): During summer months, the North Pole is tilted toward the Sun, causing continuous daylight for regions within the Arctic Circle. As a result, the Sun remains visible even at midnight, creating the phenomenon known as the midnight sun. Polar Night: In winter, the North Pole is tilted away from the Sun, leaving Arctic regions in darkness for extended periods. This means the Sun does not rise for weeks or even months, leading to a prolonged night. These cycles influence temperature, wildlife behavior, and human activity in Arctic communities.



157

158 15. The duration of polar nights and polar days depends on latitude. Near the Arctic Circle, these
159 phenomena last for about 24 hours, but as you move closer to the poles, they extend significantly. At the
160 North Pole, polar night lasts for about six months, from September to March, while polar day lasts for the
161 other six months, from March to September. The start dates vary by location: Polar night begins around the
162 autumn equinox (September) at the North Pole and gradually spreads southward until it reaches the Arctic
163 Circle around the December solstice. Polar day starts around the spring equinox (March) and extends
164 northward until it reaches the North Pole around the June solstice.

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WORLD CLIMATIC TERRITORY DIVIDED

168 16. The proper division of all the natural climatic areas which constitute the natural habitats of the
169 various tribal groups will enable the relevant tribal groups to have adequate access to all the zones of their
170 own native climatic zones. The total area of natural Arctic climate zones for all tribes of the species *Homo*
171 *Sapiens Arcleticus*, which consist of the tribes *Arcticus Blancus*, *Arcticus Blondus*, *Arcticus Blundus*,
172 constitute exactly 33.33% of the entire surface of the planet earth. The rest of the natural climate zones, i.e.
173 66.66%, belong to the Aquatic tribes *Homo Sapiens Aquaticus* in 33.33% and to the tribes *Homo Sapiens*
174 *Rafalticus* also in 33.33%.

175

176

177

ARCTIC AND SUB ARCTIC CLIMATIC TERRITORY

178 17. All natural Arctic climatic areas of the *Arcticus Blancus*, *Arcticus Blondus*, *Arcticus Blundus* tribes
179 are divided into appropriate climatic and ionization zones, enabling conflict-free life of individual tribal



groups. The total area of all the territories of *the Homo Sapiens Arcleticus* tribes, or 33.33% of the entire surface of the planet, are divided according to the division of climate into the Arctic and Antarctic, dividing 33.33% of the planet, or 170,000,000 km² into the Arctic areas of 85,000,000 km² and the Antarctic areas of 85,000,000 km². The individual Tribes in the Arctic and Antarctic regions thus receive 28,333,333 km² each as follows:

- ★ The natural Arctic climatic areas of the *Arcticus Blancus* tribes are the areas of the Arctic where there is no light for 6 months, with a total area of 28,333,333 km² located in a 360° circle from 90° North to ~62°45" North.
- ★ The natural Antarctic climatic areas of the *Arcticus Blancus* tribes are areas of Antarctica where there is no light for 6 months, with a total area of 28,333,333 km² located in a 360° circle from 90° South to ~62°45" South.
- ★ Natural Arctic climatic areas of the *Arcticus Blondus* tribes are the Arctic areas directly below the areas where there is no light for 6 months with a total area of 28,333,333 km² located in a 360° circle from ~62°45" North to ~51°05" North.
- ★ The natural Antarctic climatic areas of the *Arcticus Blondus* tribes are the areas of Antarctica immediately below the areas where there is no light for 6 months of the year, a total area of 28,333,333 km² located in a 360° circle from ~62°45" South to ~51°05" South.
- ★ The natural climatic areas of *the Arcticus Blondus* tribes are the sub-Arctic areas beneath *the Arcticus Blondus* with a total area of 28,333,333 km² located in a 360° circle from ~51°05" North to ~41°45" North.
- ★ The natural climatic areas of *the Arcticus Blondus* tribes are the areas sub-Antarctic to the *Arcticus Blondus* sub-tribes with a total area of 28,333,333 km² located in a 360° circle from ~51°15" South to ~41°45" South.

HOW THE ARCTIC CLIMATE AFFECTS OTHER SPECIES.

18. Polar nights and days have a profound impact on Arctic wildlife, influencing their behavior, physiology, and survival strategies. During Polar Night Extended Darkness: Some animals, like Arctic foxes and polar bears, rely on keen senses such as smell and hearing to hunt in the absence of light. Many species, including reindeer, have adapted to see ultraviolet light, helping them detect food and predators in the dark. Marine life remains surprisingly active—bioluminescent organisms illuminate the ocean, and fish

212 and seabirds continue feeding despite the lack of sunlight. Some animals hibernate or reduce activity to
213 conserve energy, while others, like Arctic wolves, hunt under moonlight.

214



Arctic Fox – Their fur changes color with the seasons, turning white in winter for camouflage.



Polar Bear – Their thick, translucent fur appears white and provides insulation.



Snowy Owl – Their white plumage helps them blend into Arctic tundra.



Ivory Gull – A rare Arctic seabird with entirely white feathers.

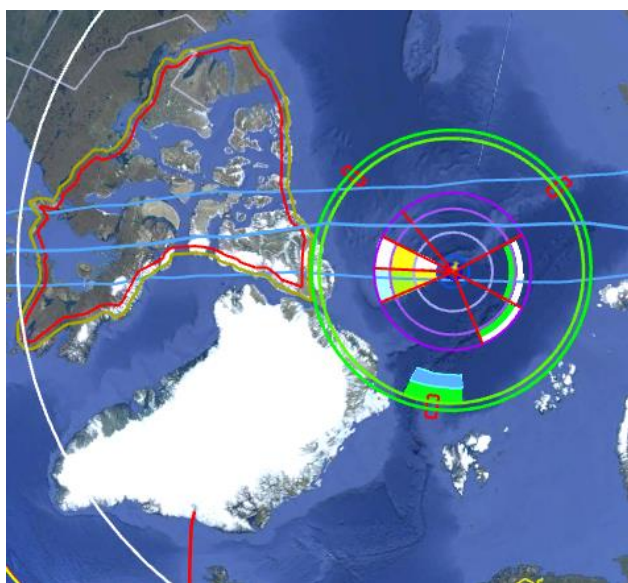
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216 19. During Polar Day Continuous Sunlight: Animals take advantage of the abundant daylight to feed
217 and reproduce, maximizing their energy intake before winter. Migratory species, such as birds, arrive in
218 large numbers to breed and raise their young in the short Arctic summer. Some species, like Arctic hares,
219 change their fur color to blend with the summer landscape, improving camouflage. These extreme light
220 conditions shape Arctic ecosystems in fascinating ways. Many Arctic animals and birds have natural white
221 fur or feathers like Arcticus Blancus most likely due to same benefits of phototoxic pheomelanin
222 over photoprotective eumelanin that potentially helps Arcticus Blancus and other life in the wild to survive
223 extreme cold. Above presented are some notable examples of the white fur arctic life.

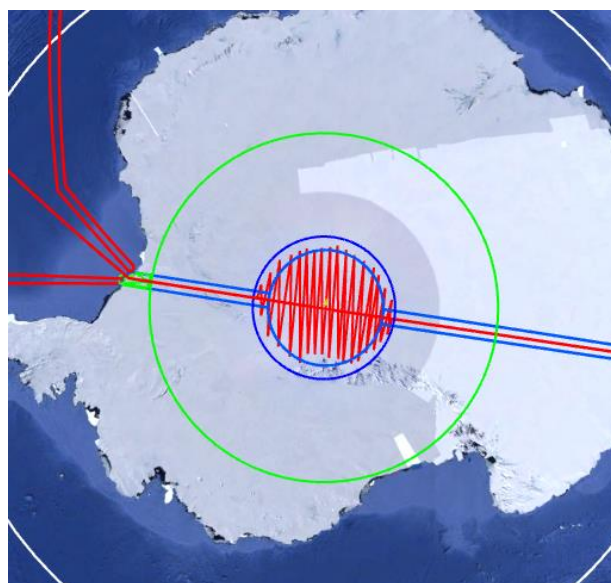


ARCTICUS BLANCUS PLANS TO FIX GEOMAGNETIC FIELD

20. No body in the world of university and corporate science believes that climate can be fixed, however Arcticus Blancus is affected by the UV more than other groups. We always believed that climate can be fixed. As a fact I am surprised that in the modern world of scientific knowledge that constantly watches over global warming and disaster causing weather patterns did not noticed science behind disasters. The point of multiethnic civilization is to focus it on innovation to health and climate while keeping all individual ethnic right of all ethnic climatic groups intact. There is a lot of overdue legislatures around ethnic rights and protections. Eugenix has sent many proposals to EU, UN and Republic of Poland to remind and propose that there are perfect solutions that respect all ethnicities and their individual economies while working together on global innovations pushing human life on earth to another century not to another war and humanitarian crisis.



Arcticus Blancus planned work in the Arctic area composed of two dams.



Arcticus Blancus planned work in the Antarctic area composed ice removal and one dam.

21. Eugenix has clearly described all the basic protections that should be enacted on the UN level to protect all climatic ethnicities natural rights in the paper titled Eugenix Petition Annex UN Resolution 260A III and described the plan to fix global climate by various Arctic and Antarctic projects briefly defined in the papers titled Eugenix Theory of Geomagnetic Deep Field Interference and Eugenix Petition Annex Antarctic Treaty. Papers explain options to improve polar geomagnetic abilities to protect the earth from



244 excessive today UV radiation causing cancer in the Arcticus Blancus, but mostly causing permanent
245 drought, wildfires, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes all due to protective magnetic forced being stuck under
246 the polar ice caps.

247

248 22. The world will shortly begin to open its eyes to search for the truth about the climate issue that
249 Arcticus Blancus has already defined. In present ethnic chaos caused by lack of ethnic sense that lives
250 among many ethnic groups around the world Eugenix will try to reunite Arcticus Blancus to avert the
251 extinction of only natural arctic ethnic group. If Earth can be fixed so can be fixed Venus.

252

253 23. Thank you carrying own health, climate and rest of the species. Universe will care for you too.

254

K Pawlak

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256

257

D.O.M. Piastów i Wazów

258

Arctic Men Extinction Noticed.

259

Arctic Magnetic Earth Naturalist.

260

261

Fundator i Prezes Zarządu

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Eugenix® Prosta Spółka Akcyjna

263

Etnicznej Grupy Arcticus Blancus

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