

REVIEW

Challenges of Anthropocentrism in Wartime: A Legal and Normative Perspective

Desafíos del antropocentrismo en tiempos de guerra: Una perspectiva jurídica y normativa

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: the topic is relevant due to the growing scale of armed conflicts and human rights violations, which endangers civilians and international security. In this context, the ideology of human-centredness, the basis for ensuring human rights and freedoms, is critical to protecting human rights during war and the stability of post-war reconstruction.

Objective: this research article aims to systematise the mechanisms of human rights protection in times of war based on the concept of human centrism, analyse the existing mechanisms of human rights protection, and assess the threat to civilians in the context of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

Method: the article uses several general scientific research methods, including synthesis, induction, deduction, comparative analysis, systematisation, and generalisation. To conduct the study, the author analysed the scientific literature and used statistical analysis to generate initial data for further forecasting the dynamics of war crimes and conducting a risk assessment for the civilian population using the statistical software Excel.

Results: as a result of the study, the number of episodes of Russia's war crimes against humanity was calculated by regions of Ukraine, which allowed us to make assumptions about the future threat to these regions' populations and human rights. According to the calculations, in 2024 (baseline), the threat level is 31,4 %, and in 2025 (planned), the threat level will decrease by 8,65 % due to comprehensive government and military measures to prevent Russian aggression and protect civilians.

Conclusions: the study identified the primary mechanisms for the protection of human rights in times of war based on the principles of human centrism, including condemnation of aggression as an act of violation of international law and violation of fundamental human rights, bringing the aggressor to justice and, if necessary, initiating an international search for persons involved in the escalation of the conflict; allowing the use of force against the aggressor state to protect the lives and fundamental rights of civilians and neutralise military threats.

Keywords: Human Centrism; Anthropocentrism; Humanism; Technocracy; War Crimes; Human Rights Violations; Human Rights Restrictions; Martial Law; Post-War Reconstruction.

RESUMEN

Introducción: el tema es pertinente debido a la creciente magnitud de los conflictos armados y las violaciones de los derechos humanos, que ponen en peligro a la población civil y la seguridad internacional. En este

contexto, la ideología del humanocentrismo, base para garantizar los derechos humanos y las libertades, es fundamental para proteger los derechos humanos durante la guerra y la estabilidad de la reconstrucción posbélica.

Objetivo: este artículo de investigación pretende sistematizar los mecanismos de protección de los derechos humanos en tiempos de guerra basándose en el concepto de humanocentrismo, analizar los mecanismos existentes de protección de los derechos humanos y evaluar la amenaza que se cierne sobre la población civil en el contexto de la invasión a gran escala de Ucrania por parte de Rusia.

Método: el artículo utiliza varios métodos generales de investigación científica, como la síntesis, la inducción, la deducción, el análisis comparativo, la sistematización y la generalización. Para llevar a cabo el estudio, el autor analizó la literatura científica y utilizó el análisis estadístico para generar datos iniciales que le permitieran prever la dinámica de los crímenes de guerra y realizar una evaluación del riesgo para la población civil utilizando el programa estadístico Excel.

Resultados: como resultado del estudio, se calculó el número de episodios de crímenes de guerra de Rusia contra la humanidad por regiones de Ucrania, lo que nos permitió hacer suposiciones sobre la futura amenaza para la población y los derechos humanos de estas regiones. Según los cálculos, en 2024 (línea de base), el nivel de amenaza es del 31,4 %, y en 2025 (previsto), el nivel de amenaza disminuirá en un 8,65 % debido a las amplias medidas gubernamentales y militares para prevenir la agresión rusa y proteger a los civiles.

Conclusiones: el estudio identificó los principales mecanismos para la protección de los derechos humanos en tiempos de guerra basados en los principios del humanocentrismo, incluyendo la condena de la agresión como un acto de violación del derecho internacional y violación de los derechos humanos fundamentales, llevando al agresor ante la justicia y, si es necesario, iniciando una búsqueda internacional de las personas involucradas en la escalada del conflicto; permitiendo el uso de la fuerza contra el estado agresor para proteger la vida y los derechos fundamentales de los civiles y neutralizar las amenazas militares.

Palabras clave: Humanocentrismo; Antropocentrismo; Humanismo; Tecnocracia; Crímenes De Guerra; Violaciones De Los Derechos Humanos; Restricciones De Los Derechos Humanos; Ley Marcial; Reconstrucción Posbélica.

INTRODUCTION

The global environment of humanity is currently characterised, on the one hand, by the development of ideas of humanism, democracy and the search for new opportunities to protect human rights, and, on the other hand, by growing social inequality, economic stratification, environmental degradation and geopolitical crisis, which undermine the foundations of international security. For example, in 2021, the United Nations (UN) recorded at least 13842 deaths related to the 12 deadliest armed conflicts in the world, including 11075 civilians. Despite the unacceptably high number of conflict-related civilian deaths, it has decreased by 17 % since 2020 and by 69 % since 2015. The majority of conflicts are unstable, posing an increasing threat of intensification and associated breaches of international human rights and humanitarian norms. However, as early as May 2022, the number of people forced to flee conflict, violence, human rights violations and persecution exceeded 100 million.⁽¹⁾ In this context, the problems of the human-centred ideology are of particular relevance given the number and scale of the consequences of modern armed conflicts. In the context of war or armed aggression, human-centredness is a critical ideology that can ensure the protection of civilian rights and humanitarian support and facilitate post-war reconstruction processes.

This study seeks to structure and examine the frameworks for safeguarding human rights during wartime through the lens of human centrism. It aims to verify the effectiveness of existing human rights protection mechanisms and develop recommendations for improving the international practice of responding to human rights violations, including war crimes. The research conducted in this article aims to assess the level of threat to civilians, in particular in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war, by predicting possible episodes of war crimes.

The modern popularisation of the technocratic approach to economic development leads to its dominance over ethical principles, which leads to the alienation of people from the processes that affect their well-being and living environment.⁽²⁾ Examples of this trend include the technocratic approach of the socialist state of China to the construction of the Daqing oil field, where the priority of industrialisation and energy independence dominated the social and ethical consequences of urbanisation and the transformation of working-class communities;⁽³⁾ as well as the spread of automated systems in US agriculture, which, although it has increased the volume of harvests and, accordingly, the profits of agro-complexes, is gradually replacing traditional farming communities⁽⁴⁾ and thus demonstrates the technocratic dominance of efficiency over

social needs.

It should also be noted that Kiykov's study⁽⁵⁾ proposes a hybrid model of development based on the ideas of humanistic approach and technocratic efficiency, thus implementing the principle of the "golden mean". In this context, the need to humanise economic activity, as identified by Melé,⁽⁶⁾ is based on the search for a healthy form of humanism that ensures harmony between economic interests and ethical principles, with human welfare as a critical priority. Thus, according to Melé,⁽⁷⁾ humanism broadly means "human-centred" and implies an interest in people, their value, abilities, needs, welfare and development. The term "humanocentrism", despite its apparent identity with anthropocentrism, is primarily a humanistic approach to forming a new type of person characterised by an active lifestyle, energy and sustainability of the relationship between mind and soul.⁽⁸⁾

In contrast, anthropocentrism, often used as a synonym for human centrism, human superiority, or human exceptionalism, is the concept that humans are the centre and purpose of everything that happens in the world⁽⁹⁾ Jena et al.⁽¹⁰⁾ who pay special attention to environmental ethics and ecocentrism, describes it as a perspective that places human needs and roles above those of all other living beings in the natural environment. However, despite the change in the vector of development of modern society, the concept of anthropocentrism still serves the ideological purpose of diverting awareness from the invasive nature of industrialism, which hinders understanding the plight of both human and non-human nature.⁽¹¹⁾ This is also manifested in military conflicts, which exacerbate this problem by emphasising the secondary nature of environmental and moral aspects in favour of industrial and political interests.⁽¹²⁾ In particular, in times of war, anthropocentrism often justifies environmental destruction and massive loss of human life for the sake of technocratic goals, when economic and military dominance becomes a priority rather than the preservation of living space and harmony between humans and nature.^(13,14,15,16)

Therefore, it is proposed to distinguish this concept from human centrism, which involves the development of human self-awareness, which does not remain stable but is constantly changing under the influence of social, economic and technological processes, and opens up new perspectives on understanding its modern essence.⁽¹⁷⁾ In addition, human-centredness is a philosophy of humanist-oriented policy and practice of state-building,⁽¹⁸⁾ which focuses not only on human needs and rights but also on harmonising human interaction with other social and natural systems. In contrast to anthropocentrism, which often places humans in the absolute centre and justifies the exploitation of nature and resources, human-centredness emphasises the need to maintain a balance between human interests, the rights of other living beings and the environment.⁽¹⁹⁾

METHOD

To uncover the issues of human rights violations and predict the risks of war crimes, an applied and empirical study was conducted, which used both qualitative and quantitative methods. The following methods were used in the research:

- comparative analysis was used to assess international and local legal instruments governing human rights;
- induction to systematise specific cases of human rights violations during the war in order to draw generalised conclusions;
- deduction to test the general principles of human centrism through a practical analysis of war crimes;
- synthesis to integrate different aspects of legal and ethical approaches in the context of human-centredness in times of war;
- systematisation to structure the various principles of human-centredness for further use in the context of preventing human rights violations in times of war;
- generalisations for the development of the most effective mechanisms for the protection of human rights.

In order to achieve the objectives of the article, the author analysed the literature to substantiate the need to apply the conceptual framework of human centrism in the context of war; and also analysed statistical data on violations of fundamental human rights and the dynamics of war crimes against humanity, which became the basis for assessing the level of threat to civilians in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

The study includes calculating forecast values reflecting the probability of war crime episodes using the Excel analysis package (function "FORECAST.ETS"). As part of the forecast, the standard deviation (STDEV function) and standard error (SQRT function) were also calculated, which allowed us to form the lower and upper boundaries of the confidence interval (Z-value for 95 % confidence was 1,96). Based on the results obtained, a graph was drawn up to forecast the number of episodes of Russia's war crimes against humanity by region of Ukraine. Based on the results of the forecast, the level of risk to the life and health of the

population of some areas of Ukraine was assessed, and it was found that the average threat level in 2024 (baseline) is 31,4 %, and in 2025 (planned) it will be 22,8 %.

RESULTS

The philosophical anthropology of the early twenty-first century has a large number of scientific discussions, polemical issues and theoretical debates that demonstrate the inability of this discipline to fulfil its tasks within the framework of traditional paradigms fully. Previous approaches to understanding human beings, based on humanism and anthropocentrism, have proved insufficient to analyse modern life's complexity, including technological innovations and global social transformations.⁽¹⁷⁾ Moreover, the growing scale of the environmental crisis, the extent of economic stratification, and the intensification of moral dilemmas have challenged the anthropocentric models that dominated in the past, when humans were seen primarily as autonomous subjects isolated from natural and social contexts.

Thus, modern challenges require a qualitative revision of established anthropological concepts and their focus on new approaches comprehensively covering human interaction with the environment. Against this rethinking, special attention should be paid to human centrism, a crucial alternative in this context, as it offers an integral approach to understanding humans. Human centrism emphasises the fundamental role of humans in society and, in addition, focuses on their responsibility towards other living beings and the environment, integrating ethical, social and environmental aspects into political and philosophical discussions.

Given that in 2023, the world's highest number of armed conflicts was recorded, reaching 183 conflicts, the legal framework for human rights requires a profound rethink. The fundamental document governing the rules of warfare at the international level is the Geneva Conventions, which are considered binding on all states.⁽²⁰⁾ Additional Protocols, such as Protocol I (1977), relating to international armed conflicts, and Protocol II (1977), relating to internal conflicts, detail rights and obligations during the war, including the use of violence, restrictions on the use of certain weapons, and the protection of civilians.⁽²¹⁾ In turn, the Hague Conventions (1899 and 1907) prohibited the use of certain types of weapons, established rules of warfare at sea, and provided for the protection of cultural sites. It is also worth noting that Articles 2(4) and 51 of the UN Charter define limitations on using force and provide for the right to self-defence in case of aggression.⁽²²⁾

However, none of the documents prohibits warfare, which fundamentally denies the conceptual foundations of human centrism and its preceding concepts of humanism and anthropocentrism. In this context, the wording of the documents and the issue of weapons of mass destruction in the Treaties on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (1968) and the Nuclear Weapons Ban Treaty (2017), which aim to prevent the use of nuclear weapons during military conflicts⁽²³⁾ although they do not solve the fundamental problem - the very fact of armed conflicts - is correct in terms of limiting the escalation of conflicts and protecting humanity at the global level. Instead, the wholly inhumane and sometimes hypocritical legal acts of international organisations and some individual countries require a fundamental rethinking of the global legal architecture on the issue of war and local armed conflicts. War, which is based on the violation of human rights and leads to unprecedented destruction of nature and social structures, should be prohibited by international law.

We also believe that no war is conventional (traditional). The nature of war predetermines a technocratic approach to the individual, where a person turns into a tool in a system focused on achieving strategic goals and, in a way, implies anarchy and, therefore, the participating states (usually aggressor states) are not in open confrontation under international law and use, directly or indirectly, prohibited types of weapons and military tactics "to destroy". Instead of introducing rules to escalate military conflicts, the international community should actively implement mechanisms for immediate response to the threat of war and peaceful dispute resolution practices aimed at coexistence and development by the principles of human centrism.

Moreover, it is not the "approved" war in absentia that needs to be regulated, but rather the mechanism for holding the aggressor accountable, including condemnation of aggression as an act of violation of international law and violation of fundamental human rights, as well as the requirement to ensure fair punishment for those who initiate or wage armed conflicts. In this context, human centrism, as a philosophy focused on preserving human dignity, rights and well-being, should become the basis of a new legal order in which human values, peace and cooperation between states will be in the first place.

Based on the above, the main problems of implementing the principles of human-centredness during the war are, first of all, the threat to the fundamental right to life, which is the basis of the concept of human-centredness, since hostilities and related factors (increased crime, deterioration of the environmental situation) eliminate this right, as they involve mass killings (civilian and/or military), destruction of infrastructure for various purposes, and harmful effects on the ecosystem of the territories. The war also violates the right to physical integrity (captivity, occupation, illegal detention, forced relocation), as well as freedom of movement (curfews, mining), which may be restricted by the state to ensure public safety or public order.

However, the consequences of hostilities and outright criminal acts also complicate the exercise of these rights. For example, in July 2022, Amnesty International found that Myanmar’s military was committing war crimes by massively laying anti-personnel mines in and around villages in Kayah State (Karenni). The anti-personnel landmines are indiscriminate, so they directly violate the right to life and freedom of movement of the state’s population, which leads to a ban on their use at the international level.⁽²⁴⁾ In addition, the war is destroying economic and social infrastructure, impeding the right to work, education and social protection, and reducing the availability and quality of healthcare services.

The war has also exacerbated the issue of discrimination against vulnerable groups, with women, children and persons with disabilities facing particularly severe difficulties and inequalities in access to protection. According to the Secretary-General’s report on children and armed conflict (document A/77/895-S/2023/363), 27,800 violations against 1,890 children were recorded in 2022, including 8630 killing or maiming, 7622 recruitment and 3985 abductions.⁽²⁵⁾ In addition to vulnerable populations, in the current Russian-Ukrainian war, it should be noted that the occupation authorities or collaborating groups commit cybercrimes (78 episodes), interfere with the functioning of media editorial offices (19 episodes) and TV towers (19 episodes), broadcasting of Ukrainian broadcasting (29 episodes) and access to media resources (10 episodes), and threaten the lives and health of journalists and media persons. Threats to people involved in media structures include various forms of repression, including intentional murder, kidnapping, armed attacks, and shelling. The number and structure of episodes of Russian war crimes against Ukraine’s cultural heritage, according to the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine (MCIP), is shown in figure 1.

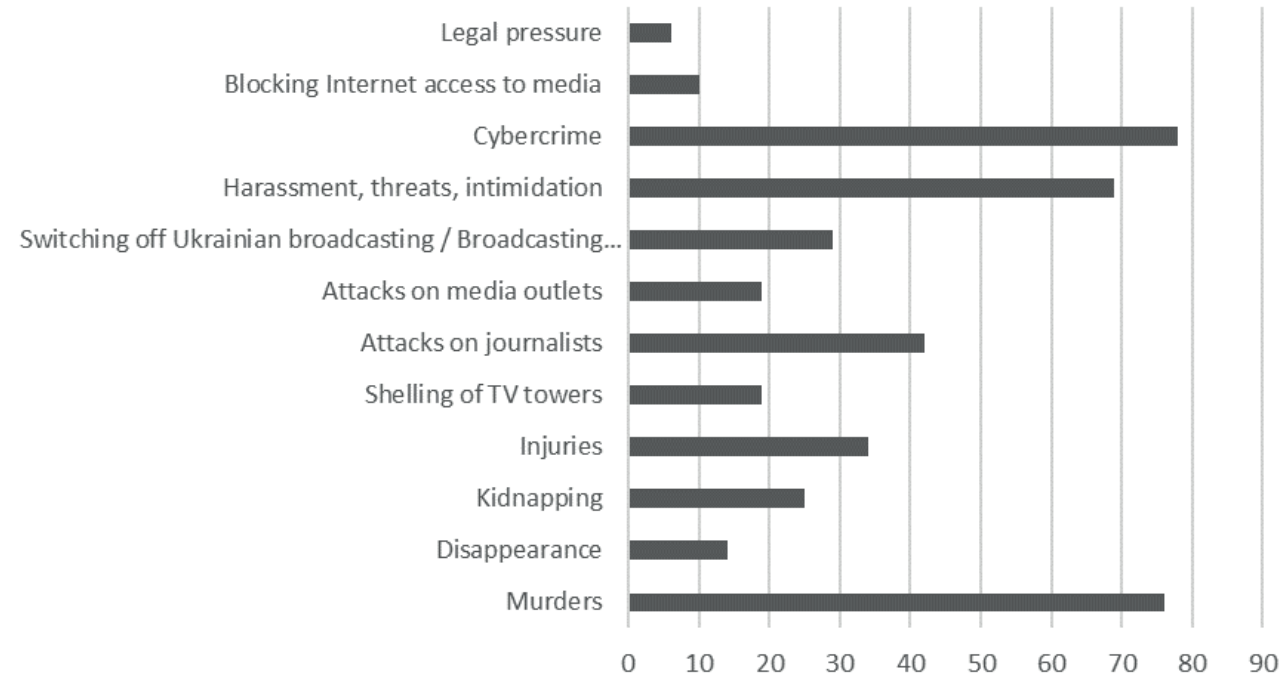


Figure 1. Number and Structure of Episodes of Russian War Crimes Against Ukrainian Media and Journalists
Source: MCIP⁽²⁶⁾

Part of the general paradigm of Russia’s continental war against Ukraine is also a broad strategy of destroying the national identity and cultural heritage of the aggressor country, which violates international legal norms, in particular the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.⁽²⁷⁾ It should be noted that the destruction of cultural heritage and cultural sites by Russia is currently part of a broader policy of destabilising society, aimed at demoralising the civilian population and weakening their morale. The use of such methods of aggression is a fundamental violation of international humanitarian law, indicating a desire to supplant national identity systematically and ignoring the fundamental norms of international agreements aimed at preserving cultural heritage in times of war. The Russian-Ukrainian war was the most destructive for cultural sites in Kharkiv (97 sites) and Donetsk (92 sites) regions of Ukraine. The number and structure of episodes of Russian war crimes against Ukraine’s cultural heritage recorded by the Institute of Mass Information (IMI) in 2022-2024 are shown in figure 2.

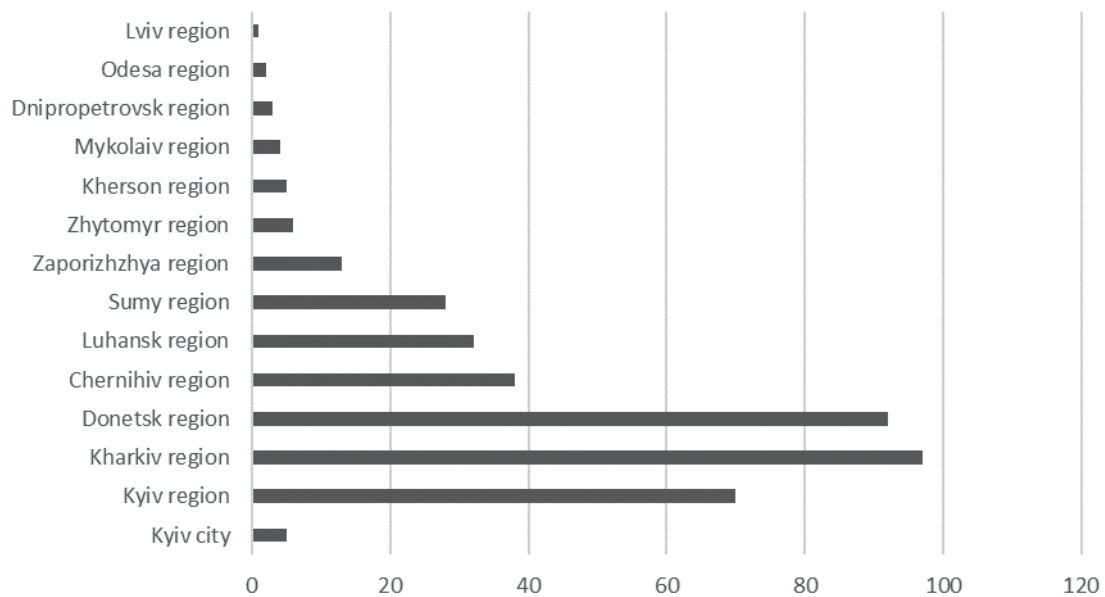


Figure 2. Number and Structure of Episodes of Russian War Crimes against the Cultural Heritage of Ukraine
Source: IMI⁽²⁸⁾

During the last two years of the full-scale war, the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union has continued to document the crimes committed by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, focusing on crimes against humanity related to human losses or violations of the rights of civilians. The episodes of war crimes documented by the UHHRU by regions are shown in figure 3 and figure 4. Thus, in February 2024, 516 civilians were injured. Compared to the previous year, when 768 civilians suffered in September 2023 alone, the trend is decreasing due to de-occupation and strengthening of defence, but, as already mentioned, the nature of Russia's attacks is aimed not only at military objectives but also at civilians, cultural heritage, energy and media infrastructure. Given the systematic nature of human rights violations, particularly in terms of life, liberty, and the security of a person and freedom of movement, it is essential to assess the level and dynamics of their threat to the population of Ukraine. The first stage of the study is the calculation of forecast values, which is presented in Appendix 1.

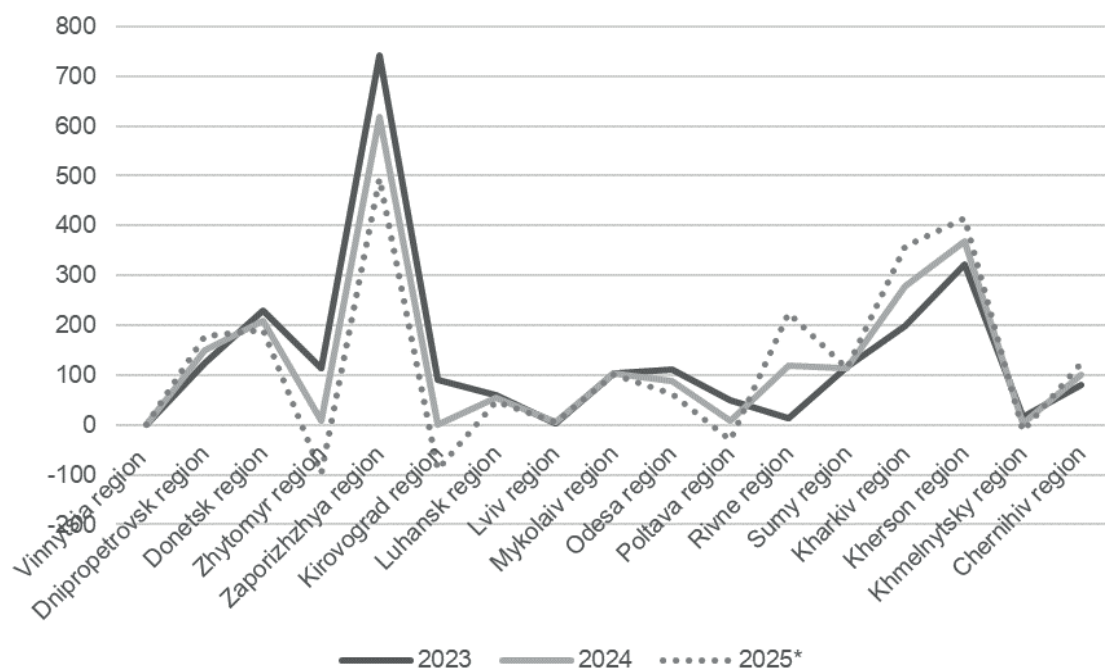


Figure 3. The results of forecasting the number of episodes of Russian war crimes against humanity by regions of Ukraine
Source: Compiled by the author based on ^(29,30)

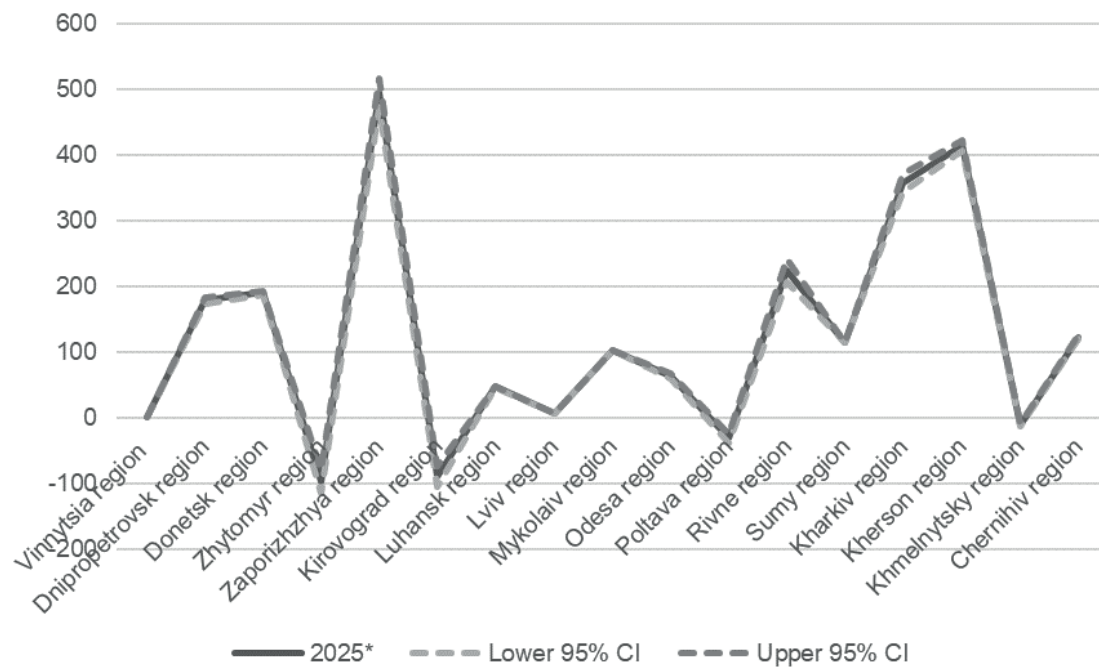


Figure 4. The results of forecasting the number of episodes of Russian war crimes against humanity by regions of Ukraine
Note: * forecast data (calculated by the author)

Based on the results obtained, the level of threat to the population and human rights in these regions was calculated using the following formula:

$$E = \frac{c_i - c_j}{c_j} * 100 \% \quad (1)$$

where E is the percentage increase (total relative deviation) in the number of episodes;

c_i - the number of episodes in the planned year i;

c_j is the number of episodes in the base year j.

Thus, in 2024, the average level of threat to the life and health of the population of the regions is 31,4 %, and it is projected that this indicator will continue to decrease; in particular, the results of calculations indicate a decrease in the threat in 2025 by 8,65 % (to 22,8 %). However, the threat level is reduced due to comprehensive governmental measures to prevent Russian aggression and protect civilians, high professionalism and resilience of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and ongoing advancements in weaponry highlight the inefficacy of existing international human rights protection mechanisms during military conflicts, particularly in the face of active combat operations.

Therefore, we believe that mechanisms for the protection of human rights during war, based on the concept of human centrism, should include, first of all, bringing the aggressor to justice, which includes condemnation of aggression as an act of violation of international law and violation of fundamental human rights, as well as the requirement to ensure fair punishment for those who initiate or wage armed conflicts.

In the Ukrainian context, war implies the inevitable restriction of citizens' rights for the duration of martial law, which is supported by Article 23 of the Constitution of Ukraine and regulated by Article 64(2) of the Constitution of Ukraine on human and civil rights and freedoms that cannot be restricted even in times of war, as well as the laws "On the Legal Regime of the State of Emergency"⁽³¹⁾ and "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law"⁽³²⁾ and other laws of Ukraine. It should also be noted that the Ukrainian list of rights and freedoms that are not subject to restrictions in the event of martial law or a state of emergency is much broader than the one contained in Article 4(2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁽³³⁾ and includes not only the rights to housing, marriage, protection of rights and freedoms⁽³⁴⁾ but also the rights to equality before the law, citizenship, personal and property inviolability, secrecy of correspondence. In this context, the restriction of fundamental rights and freedoms is a lawful, purposeful quantitative and qualitative diminution of the possible patterns of behaviour (powers) that constitute a person's fundamental right (freedom) by other persons in the process of law enforcement.⁽³⁵⁾

As a result of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian army, the government's response was directly limited:

- The right to peaceful assembly and association, which restricts participation in mass events

(demonstrations and other peaceful activities) for the safety of citizens during air attacks by the Russian Federation;

- The right to privacy, which allows law enforcement agencies to access citizens' personal information in case of curfew violation or suspicion of terrorist or criminal acts.
- The right to freedom of movement restricts the ability to move freely within the country, particularly during curfews and air raids, and outside the country for those liable for military service.

In this context, post-war reconstruction should include implementing human-centred principles as a basis for ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens, restoring their living conditions and observing the basic principles of humanism in peacetime. Therefore, we determine that the most critical stage in implementing human-centred principles in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine is lifting restrictions on the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of movement. They were temporarily imposed to ensure the safety of citizens during hostilities.

Post-war reconstruction should include the development of mechanisms for the rehabilitation of temporarily restricted rights. There is also a need to ensure the quality reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees who were forced to go abroad as a result of the hostilities and to ensure their unimpeded return to their homeland. As part of the reintegration process, the government should implement economic recovery programmes that will help ensure the right to work, decent working conditions and social protection for all citizens, including war veterans and members of vulnerable groups.

The high-quality implementation of economic recovery programmes will allow the state to guarantee the right of citizens to access quality education and healthcare services, including psychological assistance and rehabilitation. In this context, human-centredness, as a philosophy that places the individual at the centre of all social, political and legal processes, should be the basis for policy-making that meets the needs of every citizen and helps restore public trust and unity within the country.

DISCUSSION

The study found that one of the main problems of implementing the ideology of human centrism in wartime is the violation of fundamental human rights, particularly the right to life and physical integrity. The conclusions about the anarchic and technocratic nature of war and the naturalness of violations of fundamental human rights are reflected in studies on the ethical and legal consequences of military conflicts. According to Volti and Croissant,⁽²⁾ the technocratic approach that dominates in war often leads to the alienation of people from the processes that determine their well-being, which is confirmed by the calculated forecast level of threat to the civilian population of Ukraine (in 2024 - 31,4 % and 2025 - 22,8 %). Thus, in times of war, technocratic priorities, such as ensuring Russia's military victory or measures to ensure Ukraine's strategic security, are placed above human rights protection, which restricts fundamental freedoms. In addition, the study found that in times of war, in particular in the context of Russia's aggression against Ukraine, restrictions on human rights, including the right to freedom of movement and peaceful assembly, are an integral part of the preventive strategy, which, as Kiykov⁽⁵⁾ notes, should in any case involve compliance with humanistic principles, and, according to Jena et al.,⁽¹⁰⁾ should exclude the devaluation of human dignity in the interests of technocratic goals. In this context, Schmidt and Marratto,⁽¹²⁾ Sheiko and Kushnarenko,⁽⁸⁾ Kremen,⁽¹⁷⁾ and Hryhorevska⁽¹⁹⁾ note the priority of maintaining a balance between security and human rights. In addition, it is essential to highlight the findings of Vegesh et al.⁽¹⁴⁾ and Perera,⁽¹⁶⁾ which are consistent with the results of this study, stating that human-centredness in conflict should be based on strategies of social justice and equality.

CONCLUSION

The study identified the primary mechanisms for protecting human rights during war. These measures are based primarily on the concept of human centrism and provide, first of all, for bringing the aggressor to justice, which includes condemnation of aggression as an act of violation of international law and violation of fundamental human rights, as well as the requirement to ensure fair punishment for those who initiate or conduct armed conflicts. Secondly, an international search for all persons, regardless of their position in the aggressor state, involved in the initiation or conduct of armed conflicts. Specialised international tribunals should be given the right to prosecute war criminals and their subordinates at any time and in any place, including the territory of the aggressor state. Also, persons involved in direct hostilities, whether military commanders, private individuals or civilians who commit crimes in conjunction with the military, should be prosecuted and held accountable at the international level. In addition, in the event of armed aggression, the use of force without the consent of the aggressor country's government should be allowed at the international level to protect civilians, neutralise military threats and eliminate military facilities on the aggressor's territory. Such measures will ensure a prompt response of the international community to human rights violations and of the affected country to violations of the rights of its citizens, minimise armed conflicts and neutralise most

threats to the civilian population of countries at war.

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APPENDIX

Area	Period		Absolute deviation (+,-)	Relative deviation (%)	The total amount of episodes	Forecast for 2025	Standard deviation	Standard error (SE)	Confidence interval	
	2023	2024							Lower 95 % CI	Upper 95 % CI
Vinnitsia region	2	1	-1	100	3	0	0,353553	0,085749	-0,16807	0,168069
Dnipropetrovsk region	123	151	28	-18,54305	274	179	9,899495	2,40098	174,2941	183,7059
Donetsk region	230	210	-20	9,52381	440	190	7,071068	1,714986	186,6386	193,3614
Zhytomyr region	113	8	-105	1312,5	121	-97	37,12311	9,003676	-114,647	-79,3528
Zaporizhzhya region	743	619	-124	20,03231	1362	495	43,84062	10,63291	474,1595	515,8405
Kirovograd region	92	1	-91	9100	93	-90	32,17336	7,803186	-105,294	-74,7058
Luhansk region	61	54	-7	12,96296	115	47	2,474874	0,600245	45,82352	48,17648
Lviv region	4	5	1	-20	9	6	0,353553	0,085749	5,831931	6,168069
Mykolaiv region	104	103	-1	0,970874	207	102	0,353553	0,085749	101,8319	102,1681
Odesa region	111	87	-24	27,58621	198	63	8,485281	2,057983	58,96635	67,03365
Poltava region	49	9	-40	444,4444	58	-31	14,14214	3,429972	-37,7227	-24,2773
Rivne region	13	119	106	-89,07563	132	225	37,47666	9,089425	207,1847	242,8153
Sumy region	116	115	-1	0,869565	231	114	0,353553	0,085749	113,8319	114,1681
Kharkiv region	200	279	79	-28,31541	479	358	27,93072	6,774194	344,7226	371,2774
Kherson region	322	368	46	-12,5	690	414	16,26346	3,944467	406,2688	421,7312
Khmelnysky region	17	3	-14	466,6667	20	-11	4,949747	1,20049	-13,3529	-8,64704
Chernihiv region	81	102	21	-20,58824	183	123	7,424621	1,800735	119,4706	126,5294
Average value	140,0588	131,4118	-	-	271,4706	122,7647	-	-	-	-
Overall	2381	2234	-	-	4615	2087	-	-	-	-