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SUPPORTING NATIONAL ECONOMIES IN THE FORCE- MAJEURE CIRCUMSTANCES OF NATURAL DISASTERS

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***Анотація:** У статті розглядається реалізація невідкладних стратегій, спрямованих на підтримку національних економік під час стихійних лих.*

***Ключові слова:** форс-мажор, стихійне лихо, землетрус, будівельні норми, страхування, інвестиції, можливості реагування, система реагування на надзвичайні ситуації, рятувальна команда.*

***Abstract:** The article considers the implementation of the urgent strategies aimed at supporting national economies during natural disasters.*

***Keywords:** force - majeure, natural disaster, earthquake, building codes, insurance, investment, response capabilities, emergency response system, rescue team.*

Introduction

The modern world is indeed facing various kinds of cataclysms such as political, economic, natural, military that have a significant impact on humanity. These cataclysms are complex and interrelated, making it challenging to address them individually but the most unpredictable and catastrophic are natural disasters, among which earthquakes can be distinguished. Addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort from individuals, communities, and governments around the world to work together towards sustainable solutions.

Statement of Basic Materials

Earthquakes are natural disasters that can cause significant damage to infrastructure, loss of life and livelihoods. There are several ways to economically solve the earthquake problem in a country. Here are some strategies:

1. **Building Codes and Standards:** A robust building code and standards ensure that buildings are designed and constructed to withstand earthquakes. Governments can enforce building codes and standards, and make sure that new construction adheres to these guidelines. This will not only reduce the loss of life but also minimize the economic impact of an earthquake.
2. **Retrofitting Existing Buildings:** Retro-fitting existing buildings involves modifying or strengthening buildings to improve their earthquake resistance.
3. **Land Use Planning:** Land use planning can also help reduce the impact of earthquakes. Governments can restrict construction in areas prone to earthquakes, such as areas with high seismic activity or unstable soil.

4. Disaster Relief and Insurance: Governments can also provide disaster relief to those affected by earthquakes. Additionally, governments can encourage or mandate earthquake insurance for property owners to help cover the cost of damages.

Implementing these strategies requires a significant investment of resources, but the cost of inaction can be much higher. By taking steps to reduce the risk and impact of earthquakes, governments can protect their citizens and their economy.

Turkey is a country that is prone to a range of natural disasters, including earthquakes, floods, landslides, and wildfires. Overcoming the challenges posed by these disasters requires a combination of preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. Earthquakes are a significant natural disaster that Turkey faces.

The country sits on several active fault lines, making it one of the most earthquake-prone countries in the world. In recent years, Turkey has taken steps to improve its earthquake preparedness and response capabilities. For example, the country has implemented stricter building codes and retrofitting programs for existing buildings to make them more resistant to seismic activity. Turkey has also established a strong emergency response system that includes search and rescue teams, medical assistance, and supplies.

On February 6, 2023, a powerful earthquake occurred in the southeast of Turkey and on the territory of Syria. Turkish President Recep Erdogan reported that the 7.7-magnitude earthquake was the strongest since 1939.

Many EU countries organized various fundraising activities. The German government has provided 108 million euros in aid to Turkey and Syria. The amount of aid from England to Turkey and Syria is 141 billion 253 million euros. Scotland has announced that its committee will provide 565 billion euros in aid. In contrast, the Republic of Ireland has promised 2 million 260 thousand euros through the Red Cross to those affected by the earthquake. Italy also provided financial assistance to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Fundraising campaigns are still ongoing in the Netherlands. It has been reported that more than 152 million euros have been collected as part of these campaigns. The amount of donations from citizens and businessmen to the AFAD account opened for financial assistance in Bulgaria has approached 1 million euros. Campaigns are also ongoing in Poland. As of February 27, under the coordination of the Turkish Embassy in Warsaw, 149,446 euros were collected. Finland has allocated a total of 1 million euros in financial aid to Turkey and Syria. Austria has announced that it will provide 3 million euros in aid to Turkey.

The total number of dead as of February 18 in Turkey and Syria is more than 50 thousand people. There are several measures of state behavior that can be observed during an earthquake:

1. Activation of emergency response plans: The state should have an emergency response plan in place for dealing with natural disasters like earthquakes. The activation of this plan is an important measure of state behavior, as it shows that the state is prepared to respond to the crisis.
2. Coordination among government agencies: During an earthquake, various government agencies such as police, fire department, and medical services need to work together to ensure an effective response.

3. Deployment of resources: The state should deploy its resources such as personnel, equipment, and supplies to the affected areas. The timely deployment of resources is an important measure of state behavior as it shows the state's commitment to providing assistance to those affected.

4. Communication with the public: The state should communicate effectively with the public about the earthquake, its impact, and what measures they should take to stay safe. Effective communication is an important measure of state behavior as it helps to reduce panic and ensure that the public is informed about the situation.

5. Accountability and transparency: The state should be accountable for its actions and decisions during an earthquake. It should be transparent about the resources it is deploying, the actions it is taking, and the progress it is making in responding to the crisis.

Conclusion

Due to their unpredictable nature, earthquakes can be extremely dangerous and cause widespread devastation. It is important for individuals and communities to take steps to prepare for earthquakes and other natural disasters, such as developing emergency plans and building earthquake-resistant structures.

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