

THE ROLE OF THE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AFTER THE 2023 EARTHQUAKE

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Abstract: A powerful earthquake of magnitude 7.8 hit Turkey and Syria on February 6, 2023. Another strong earthquake occurred during the day and ground shook during the week. Many buildings have been demolished and the search for residents is intense. After one week 31,643 deaths were confirmed. Turkey has officially sent a request for emergency assistance through the Civil protection mechanisms of the European union, NATO, and the UN. Numerous countries have sent their rescue teams to Turkey, but also sent the necessary goods for the survivors. Bosnia and Herzegovina joined in responding to the disaster in Turkey. Complex political structure and organization of agencies for responding to natural and other disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina are difficult for providing aid to other countries. Despite this, rescue teams from Bosnia and Herzegovina went to Turkey. Members of the Mountain rescue service was the first to go to Turkey and were later joined by members of Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Significant funds and goods were collected in Bosnia and Herzegovina and transported to Turkey. Media reports state that the teams from Bosnia and Herzegovina have rescued many victims from the ruins. It is necessary to do engagement analysis of rescue teams from Bosnia and Herzegovina and check the possibilities for faster involvement in responding to natural and other disasters.

Key words: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, emergency assistance, earthquake

1. Introduction

At the very beginning it is necessary to describe what an earthquake is. „An earthquake is a violent and abrupt shaking of the ground, caused by movement between tectonic plates along a fault line in the earth’s crust. Earthquakes can strike suddenly and without warning. Earthquakes can result in the ground shaking, soil liquefaction, landslides, fissures, avalanches, fires, and tsunamis. The extent of destruction and harm caused by an earthquake depends on: magnitude, intensity and duration, the local geology, the time of day that it occurs, building and industrial plant design and materials, the risk-management measures put in place. Between 1998-2017, earthquakes caused nearly 750 000 deaths globally, more than half of all deaths related to natural disasters. More than 125 million people were affected by earthquakes during this time period, meaning they were injured, made homeless, displaced or evacuated during the emergency phase of the disaster” (www.who.int/health-topics/earthquakes#tab=tab_1 access on 24.04.2023).

Turkey, also called Türkiye, is a country partly in Asia and partly in Europe. As a member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) since 1952 it maintains the largest standing army after United States of America (USA) (www.britannica.com/place/Turkey/Constitutional-framework access on 24.04.2023.). Turkey "has also been a participating state of the European Union (EU) Civil Protection Mechanism since 2005. Established in 2001, the Mechanism aims to strengthen the cooperation between the EU Member States and participating states on civil protection to improve prevention, preparedness, and disaster response" (civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/where/europe/turkiye_en access on 24.04.2023.).

Bosnia and Herzegovina "is an independent state which is partially under international oversight under the terms of the 1995." General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, also known as Dayton Peace Accords, "which ended the 1992-95 Bosnian war. The country comprises two autonomous entities - the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska - and the Brcko District, which is governed by its own local government" (www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17211415 access on 27.05.2023.).

Protection and rescue of people and material goods from natural and other disasters is a very old activity, but its study appears later. It is a multidisciplinary field for which it is necessary to consult numerous scientific fields and disciplines, which in the subject of their study have certain phenomena in nature or technical achievements in the economy (Huseinbašić, 2009:5).

2. About Earthquakes

Earthquake could be described as "a sudden slip on a fault and the resulting ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by the slip, or by volcanic or magmatic activity, or other sudden stress changes in the earth." More than one million earthquakes occur each year, or an average of two a minute. "A major earthquake in an urban area is one of the worst natural disasters that can occur." From 1970. to 2017, "earthquakes have been responsible for over a million deaths around the world in Armenia, China, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Iran, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, and Turkey" (www.paho.org/en/topics/earthquakes?gclid=CjwKCAjwvdajBhBEEiwAeMh1U7rcLsw45GgADhQxoKqoQfKUOmZNLp82I-oddHopzKeGRilgdSjIKMBoCv9IQAvD_BwE access on 25.05.2023.).

An earthquake is a natural phenomenon as old as planet Earth. According to the manifested effects, it causes fear, death of people, animals and plants and material losses. Lately, seismology has been trying to find answers to many questions regarding the origin of earthquakes. If it is still not predictable, then long-term monitoring can determine the zones of occurrence, intensity, and frequency. Scientific knowledge about earthquakes has so far confirmed that it cannot be prevented, but it has also been confirmed that seismic prevention in the field of spatial planning and urban planning, designing, and building buildings is part of the solution. Science has established the phenomenon of cyclic occurrence of earthquakes. In established seismic zones, earthquakes occur at intervals of 10, 100 or 1000 years. Pointing to the problem of the destructive effect of earthquakes due to inadequate preventive construction, Centre for Research of the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) from Brussels states that in the last decade of the 20th century, 36,000 people died in Europe, and the material damage caused is estimated at 27 billion US dollars. Since the example of the

earthquake in Turkey 1999. has identified the main problem that caused such mass casualties it was determined that safer construction according to building regulations, strengthening of public infrastructure such as hospitals and schools are key measures to mitigate the danger. Experts from the Macedonian Institute for Earthquake Engineering and Seismological Engineering found unacceptable faults in Izmit, Turkey, in 1999:

- Wrong choice of location for construction of facilities,
- Construction on an active land fault,
- Construction on an unstable geo mechanical structure of terrain subject to sinking,
- Construction on sandy coastal terrain.

The main reason for mass demolition and sinking of entire buildings is the construction system inappropriate for the seismic zone. In the 21st century, there is a demand for urban Europe to work on: mitigating hazards; prepares a quality joint response and turns ideas into action (concrete help). These options can be implemented by the joint forces of several European countries. Serious disasters cannot be overcome by one country, that's why integration and development of all measures are needed so that in disasters, obstacles are not felt due to crossing national borders and other things (Huseinbašić, 2007:90-95).

3. Protection and Rescue in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (known as the Dayton Peace Agreement) was agreed under the auspices of the USA, EU, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Russia at the Wright Patterson Air Base in the city of Dayton, Ohio, USA, in the period from November 1 to 21, 1995. It was signed on December 14, 1995. in Paris, France. This agreement successfully ended the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992. to 1995. (Holbrooke, 1998:321, Bayley and Perito, 2012:53).

The political organization and the development of the security system in Bosnia and Herzegovina after the signing of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina are connected. Acknowledging the fact that this agreement ended the war but also laid the foundations for the work and functioning of the state from the time it was signed, in December 1995, it is clear that it is not enough by itself. The transition process in which BiH is trying to improve the state of the country through various reforms continues 27 years after the end of the war. In the security system, defence reform, police reform and reform of the protection and rescue system were launched in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Civil protection as part of the system of protection and rescue of people, material, cultural and other assets is a very dynamic activity. State structures shape it in the spirit of international legal norms in order to provide their citizens with a minimum of security from natural and other disasters (Huseinbašić, 2007:9).

In the period after the signing of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, civil protection was part of the entity's defence systems. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Law on Defence of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, No. 15/96) separated civil protection from civil defence, which was introduced by the Law on Defence (Official Gazette of the RBiH, No. 4/92), but it continued its existence within the entity

defence system (Lopušina et al., 2007:25). In the Republic of Srpska, civil protection was regulated by the Law on Civil Protection (Official Gazette of RS, No. 20/97), but it was still part of the defence system in this entity (Huseinbašić, 2007:134,136). Significant changes occurred when, in 1998, civil protection in the Republika Srpska was separated from the area of defence, and in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the separation of civil protection from the area of defence took place in 1999. Civil protection was established in Brčko-District BiH in 2003 (Huseinbašić, 2009:60). At the level of the state of BiH, within the Ministry of Security of BiH, the Civil Protection Sector was formed (Huseinbašić, 2009:73), which was renamed the Protection and Rescue Sector in 2009, and the Framework Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Material Assets from Natural or of other accidents in BiH (Official Gazette of BiH, no. 50/08).

Table 1. System of Protection and Rescue in Bosnia and Herzegovina

SYSTEM OF PROTECTION AND RESCUE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		
GOVERNMENT SECTOR	LEGAL SUBJECTS	NONGOVERNMENT SECTOR
Public Institutions	Electricity ind., water ind., mines, chemical ind., production of medicines and medical equipment, telecom.	Citizen Associations (MRS)
Ministry of Security BiH		Humanitarian organizations (Red Cross, Red Crescent etc.)
Other ministries of Council of Ministries of BiH		

Source: Huseinbašić, 2009:58

The protection and rescue system of Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of: the government sector, legal entities, and the non-governmental sector. The government sector consists of public institutions, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other ministries. Public institutions are institutions established by different levels of government in the country in order to carry out activities of interest to that level, and they can be in the fields of upbringing, education, science, culture, sports, health care, social care and others. The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a departmental body within the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina which, in accordance with the law, in charge of administrative and professional security affairs (Huseinbašić, 2009:41). Other ministries from the composition of the BiH Council of Ministers are: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Finance and Treasury, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, Ministry of Civil Affairs (www.vijeceministara.gov.ba accessed 19.05.2023.). Legal subjects of importance for the protection and rescue system are: electricity industry, water industry, mines, chemical industry, production of medicines and medical equipment, telecom, and others. The concept of legal entities has recently been associated with the concept of critical infrastructure, which “are systems, networks and facilities that provide basic services to society and represent the backbone of the nation’s economy, security and health, and the security and well-being of society depends on their security and resilience” (civil-zastita.gov.hr/kriticna-infrastruktura/111 access 05/19/2023). The non-governmental sector consists of citizens’ associations and humanitarian organizations. Citizens’ associations most often refer to the Mountain Rescue Service (MRS), given that there is no law regulating

the establishment and operation of this service at any level of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Humanitarian organizations are most often referred to as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, since they have a permanent member in the civil protection headquarters.

Management of the protection and rescue system begins with the Council of Ministers of BiH, which communicates with the Government of the Federation of BiH, the Government of the Republika Srpska and the Government of the Brčko District of BiH through the Ministry of Security of BiH, specifically its sector of protection and rescue. The Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the Federal Administration of Civil Protection (which has 10 county administrations under it and municipal civil protection services within each county), the Government of the Republic of Srpska has the Republican Administration of Civil Protection (which has municipal civil protection services under it). The Government of Brčko-District BiH has a department for public security and within it a department for civil protection. "The Council of Ministers has direct authority over the work of ministries and all other organizational parts of the state administration. It is competent to appoint officials and their deputies who manage directorates, agencies, assistant ministers, commissions, etc., based on the proposal of the Commission for Selection and Appointment" (Huseinbašić, 2009:41).

4. Protection and Rescue in Turkey

Republic of Turkey is located in Southeast Europe, smaller part, and in the west of Asia, bigger part, surrounded by Black Sea in the north, Mediterranean Sea in the south and Aegean Sea in the west. "Turkey ranks third in the world in terms of earthquake-related casualties and eighth with regard to the total number of people affected. Every year, the country experiences at least one 5 magnitude earthquake – which renders the proper management and coordination of disasters absolutely crucial" (en.afad.gov.tr/about-us access on 27.05.2023.).

The current organization of disaster management, i.e., protection and rescue, was determined by two earthquakes with a magnitude of 7.4 and 7.2 on the Richter scale, which hit the wider area of Kocaeli province on August 17 and November 12, 1999. The earthquakes affected a total area of approx. 100,000 squares kilometres with approx. 15 million inhabitants. Before these earthquakes, major accidents were responded to by provincial protection and rescue forces and rescue teams of limited personnel, whose use was ordered by the competent administration of the Ministry of the Interior. Protection and rescue forces carried out rescue operations together with armed forces units, teams of state-owned companies, non-governmental organizations, and international aid forces. The organization of the system was not effective. There were certain organizational units within the ministries, but the government did not show enough will to develop this area and did not have an organizational unit within its composition that would facilitate the process of preparing for accidents and making decisions. After the aforementioned earthquakes that hit the wider area of the city of Izmit, important lessons were learned in the field of protection and rescue, i.e., disaster management. The government immediately took concrete normative and structural-functional measures such as updating the existing legislation and restructuring the state administration at the national level and at the level of local self-government (province) (Huseinbašić, 2008:50).

In Turkish Ministry of interior is Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (in Turkish AFAD). AFAD organizational structure includes Director General, Private Secretariat, Legal Consulting, two Deputies of Director General, and eight Departments: Department of Planning and Mitigation, Department of Response, Department of Recovery, Department of Civil Protection, Department of Earthquake, Department of Administrative Services, Department of Information Technologies and Communication and Department of Strategy Development (www.researchgate.net/figure/AFAD-Organization-chart-Source-https-wwwafadgov-tr-en-IcerikDetayaspixlD6_fig21_305402936 access on 27.05.2023.)).

The new earthquakes that hit the area of Turkey and Syria border quickly became global news.

“The devastating 7.8-magnitude earthquake near the Türkiye-Syria border in the early hours of Monday 6 February 2023 was followed by another one nearly as strong. The earthquakes that struck Türkiye and Syria caused one of the biggest disasters to impact the region in recent times. Tens of thousands of people have been killed and many more have been injured. Thousands of buildings have collapsed, leaving countless people exposed to unforgiving winter conditions. Schools and hospitals have been destroyed. The earthquakes struck as the humanitarian crisis in northwest Syria was already at the highest level since the conflict began, with 4.1 million people relying on humanitarian assistance to subsist” (www.un.org/en/t%C3%BCrkiye-syria-earthquake-response?gclid=CjwKCAjwvdajBhBEEi wAeMh1U088vSDNgcmlkjhYKaqGPrGrlMatJAXHEixdWeuGNclsHkeC5v3YBoCXNEQAvD_BwE access on 27.05.2023.).

The United Nations (UN) announced that it will send humanitarian aid worth 25 million dollars to Turkey and Syria. UN spokesman Stephane Dujarric told reporters at UN headquarters that the move will help provide life-saving emergency aid to the region, Anadolu reported. “UN disaster assessment and coordination teams are in Adana today and are mobilizing in Gaziantep tomorrow to support Turkish search and rescue teams. Among those affected by the disaster are thousands of refugees from Syria and the communities that have generously cared for them for 12 years,” said Dujarric. He said that Syrian refugees make up more than 1.7 million of the totals of 15 million people living in the ten Turkish provinces affected by the earthquakes. “We will do whatever the Turkish government wants us to do and we will try to be as helpful as possible,” Dujarric said. He also said that the road to northwest Syria from Turkey had been damaged and that this had temporarily disrupted humanitarian aid in the quake-hit rebel-held areas of Syria (balkans.aljazeera.net/news/world/liveblog/2023/2/7/potres-u-turskoj-i-siriji-otra-zima-otezava-spasavanje access on 27.05.2023.).

4. Bosnia and Herzegovina in repairing damage after the earthquake in Turkey

Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a member of the civil protection mechanism of the European Union (EU), is ready to send aid as soon as possible to those threatened by the earthquake in the territory of Turkey, it was stated in the statement of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Minister of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nenad Nešić, as the relevant minister, will initiate the urgent procedure of dispatching, at this moment, a team of up to 50 members of the civil protection composition from the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina will provide the maximum possible

assistance in repairing the damage caused by this truly severe natural disaster so that the citizens of the threatened areas of Turkey can return to normal life as soon as possible (www.aa.com.tr/ba/balkan/bosna-i-hercegovina-%C5%A1alje-spasioce-i-nudi-pomo%C4%87-za-saniranje-%C5%A1teta-od-zemljotresa-u-turkiye/2808181 access on 26.05.2023.). The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the extraordinary session of February 8, 2023. passed the Decision on approving 1,000,000.00 KM for aid to the Republic of Turkey (radiosarajevo.ba/vijesti/bosna-i-hercegovina/vijece-ministara-bosne-i-hercegovine-odobrilo-pomoc-turskoj-od-1000000-km/483153 access on 25.05.2023.).

A group of 37 members of Mountain Rescue Service from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina travelled to Turkey on February 8 2023. to help the population affected by the devastating earthquakes. One group consisting of 17 members of the Federal Specialized Unit for Rescue from Ruins - Urban Search and Rescue Unit (USAR Team) took off on February 8. 2023. from Sarajevo International Airport, after last night part of this unit, 25 of them, with medics, two search dogs with guides, vehicles and the necessary equipment left last night by land, with which a total of 42 members of this unit travelled to Turkey. On the same flight 20 members of the Mountain Rescue Service Novi Grad Sarajevo took off (www.faktor.ba/vijest/drugi-tim-gss-a-otputovao-u-najteze-zemljotresom-pogodeno-podrucje-turske/189416 access on 25.05.2023.).

A unit of temporary composition and a team of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the composition of the Balkan Medical Forces (BMTF) were sent on February 10. 2023. from Rajlovac, Bosnia and Herzegovina, to the Republic of Turkey, with the aim of carrying out a humanitarian mission to eliminate the consequences in the areas affected by the earthquake (n1info.ba/vijesti/oruzane-snage-bih-krenule-za-tursku/ access on 25.05.2023.).

A rescue team of a total of 10 members of the Department of Civil Protection of the Department of Public Security and the Red Cross of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina was sent on February 8, 2023, on a mission to provide assistance to the areas affected by the earthquake in the south of Turkey and Syria. At its session, the Government of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina passed a decision on allocating financial aid from reserve funds in the amount of 50,000 KM, which will be distributed and made available to the areas affected by the earthquake through the Brčko District Red Cross. The team that goes is self-sustaining, equipped with tents, heaters, generators, medical equipment, and materials for rescuing people from the ruins (www.vecernji.ba/vijesti/spasilacka-ekipa-brcko-distrikta-bih-krenula-u-pomoc-turskoj-1655680 access on 24.05.2023.).

At the initiative of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Prime Minister Fadil Novalić, the Government of FBiH, in an emergency telephone session on February 6, 2023, accepting information about devastating earthquakes in the territories of Turkey and Syria, tasked the Federal Administration of Civil Protection to urgently organize the sending of aid to Turkey (www.klix.ba/vijesti/bih/hitna-sjednica-vlade-fbih-federacija-salje-pomoc-turskoj/230206176 access on 25.05.2023.).

The Republic Administration of Civil Protection of Republic of Srpska offered help to Turkey in the form of a rescue team for rescuing from the ruins. The rescue team for rescue from the ruins includes 21 members of the operational team, security, logistic and liaison officers. The rescue team for rescuing and searching from the ruins is sent with equipment for breaking through, cutting, lifting loads, rescuing, and working at height. Members of the

rescue team are trained for this type of search and rescue from the ruins, stated the Republic Administration of Civil Protection. The decision was made in agreement with the President of the Republic of Srpska, Milorad Dodik, and the Prime Minister of the Srpska Government, Radovan Višković (www.atvbl.rs/republika-srpska/republicka-uprava-civilne-zastite-srpske-salje-tim-u-tursku-6-2-2023 access on 25.05.2023.). The Republic Administration of Civil Protection of the Republika Srpska announced that in the coming days additional members trained in search and rescue from the ruins will be sent to the mission in the Republic of Turkey. In the announcement, it was pointed out that the members of the specialist team for search and rescue from the ruins who were sent to the mission to Turkey are in good health. They undertake all personal and collective safety measures, and take care of each other's safety when performing work in the field. According to the statements of the members of the specialist team, the situation on the field is extremely difficult, but with mutual cooperation in the team, they manage to overcome the complexity of the situation on the field. Rescuers from Republika Srpska have good logistical support and constant communication with the administration's management, which takes care of all their needs. The management of the Republic Administration of Civil Protection would like to thank the Government as well as all the institutions and citizens of RS who support the Specialist Team and who sympathize with the population of the Republic of Turkey who were affected by this terrible accident. On Tuesday 07.02.2023. 22 members of the Republican Administration of Civil Protection of Republic of Srpska travelled to Turkey to try to help in search and rescue operations in the areas in the south of Turkey that were hit by earthquakes on February 6 (bhr.ba/republika-uprava-civilne-zastite-rs-1alje-dodatne-spasioce-u-tursku access on 25.05.2023.).

On April 25, 2023, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan handed over medals to local and foreign rescue teams who contributed to the search and rescue efforts after the massive earthquake on February 6 that struck southern Turkey, killing more than 50,000 people. Members of domestic and foreign search and rescue teams, 55,000 in total, who became a "symbol of the struggle" and sacrificed themselves to help after the earthquake were awarded presidential medals and orders for outstanding humanitarian work. Stating that the earthquakes were one of the most devastating natural disasters not only in Turkey, but also in the history of mankind, it was pointed out that 11,320 people from 90 countries came to Turkey after the earthquake, and 60 countries and international organizations sent about 250,000 tents to the affected area (www.aa.com.tr/ba/turska/turkiye-medalje-za-spasioce-za-istaknutu-1Bertvu-i-zalaganje-u-pomo-1C4%87i-nakon-zemljotresa/2881200 access on 25.05.2023.).

Conclusion

Earthquakes, as a natural disaster that cannot be predicted, has affected the human race since its inception and will continue to do so in the future. It is impossible to avoid this phenomenon, but people should get used to it and implement a series of preventive and operational measures to make recovery faster and easier. Prevention focuses on the construction of buildings that are sufficiently resistant to earthquakes, and operational actions on organizing, choosing equipment and training teams for rescue from ruins. The earthquakes that hit Turkey and Syria on February 6, 2023. were very strong and had a devastating effect on a wider area, and the services that were in charge of implementing

the response in these countries could not fully fulfil their task, so international help was requested. The United Nations, the European Union as well as a large number of countries have undertaken efforts to transfer rescue teams to the affected area in Turkey as soon as possible (actions are not allowed in the territory of Syria).

After notification of the accident, Bosnia and Herzegovina began preparations to provide assistance. All levels of organization of protection and rescue were involved in this activity in accordance with their capabilities. Given that the state level in Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have operational units of civil protection to act in disasters, the Council of Ministers allocated financial aid for the affected area in Turkey. In the operational sense, members of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been sent from the state level, according to their competences, can be involved in providing assistance to civil structures in responding to natural or other disasters. The entity and district levels have members of the civil protection, as part of the organized state structure, so they sent experts to contribute to the rescue of the population in the affected area in search and rescue operations from the ruins. The Mountain Rescue Service, which is organizationally registered as a citizens' association, contributed to the search and rescue operations from the ruins in Turkey. Given that Bosnia and Herzegovina are faced with a series of difficulties in the functioning of the sub-elements of the protection and rescue system in organizational, financial, material, and numerical conditions, it is clear that exceptional efforts have been made to provide assistance to Turkey. In addition to the fact that experts from different levels of the protection and rescue system in Bosnia and Herzegovina helped in accordance with their capabilities and capacities, they gained international experience in search and rescue from ruins. It has been shown that the protection and rescue system of Bosnia and Herzegovina needs faster and more accurate coordination from one place in international aid actions

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