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## **EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION, CONDITIONED BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND NATURAL FACTORS IN NIGERIA**

Nigeria, being a developing country, is badly in need of foreign investments, which enabled a breakthrough in socio-economic development, raising the social standards of living considerably.

To create favourable conditions for solving this problem, the concept of construction of the Federal Capital Business Complex, – a kind of enclave for the foreign companies, having the offshore zone status, in which there would be minimal or no taxation in certain economy sectors, – was drafted. By experience of development of the world economy, it is known that capital tends to niches with the most effective turnaround. Capital, invested in the industrial, service and/or trade sector, creates jobs with appropriate salary, thus understated in comparison with European rate, but tending to the common world standards. It is known, that wealth and prosperity of the country is defined by the decent living standard of the majority of population (not of 5-10%), its solvency, which, in its turn, accelerates the development of industrial and service sectors. In other words: if there is a request – then it will be supplied. After coming to Nigerian market, foreign companies will create in the country not only their own rep offices and manufactures, but also the appropriate infrastructure in trade, transportation and services, which is necessary for the development of their business and normal living standard for their managers and professionals, - thus bringing the living standards of the local population up to the modern standards. Essentially, foreign companies are thrilled with turning local population to be financial reliable to have the possibility to sell goods, manufactured using the west technologies, on the local market, but not only exporting them to the west countries. In the age of globalization, we have a policy with opposite, extremely mutually interested courses: on the part of the west companies – to transfer all production facilities to the developing countries, because production costs are immensely lower; on the part of the developing countries – interest in establishing production facilities (new, relatively well-paid jobs, raising the living standards of the local population and, therefore, prosperity of the country). Thereupon, Government of Nigeria

heads for the maximum involvement of the west capital and promotion of the welfare of the population. The most perfect example is the development of Abuja – new metropolitan fast-evolving administrative and business centre of the country.

Construction of the Federal Capital Business Complex (FCBC) serves to accelerate positive tendencies in socio-economic development of Nigeria. Group of buildings of FCBC is located near the highway, connecting the international airport (10 km far) and Abuja (30 km far), and consists of three blocks. Block F is a modern 30-storeyed 5-star hotel, intended to create maximum comfortable conditions (lodging, services and security) for the incoming managers. Block C is a 28-storeyed building of the business centre, intended for offices of the foreign countries, holding business events contributing to the development of business and render of various information services. Centre is a kind of bridgehead for the foreign companies, intended to provide for their adaptation to the local conditions of doing business. And, finally, Block T – 28-storeyed administrative building to set appropriate divisions of the state departments, in which companies can coordinate their business. It worth mentioning, that the complex involves all necessary infrastructure for recreation (cafeteria, restaurants, clubs, gyms, etc.), communications and underground parking. Thus, business system with maximum efficiency in operation is established.

Construction of FCBC is emergency, extreme urgency of which is conditioned by a socio-economic factor – need in accelerated development of the country. To fulfil this task, it is suggested to use the fast-track construction methods: use of analogue projects with analysis of their space-planning schemes, systems, designs and structures in order to minimize workloads for building at the present of material and equipment and workforce; use of the cast reinforced concrete and appropriate advanced mouldings, providing the fast-track construction method; use of special management methods for the emergency construction; highly efficient design management.

The second factor, conditioning the urgency of the emergency construction in Nigeria, is relieving the consequences of catastrophic flooding and fires. Each year around 20 thousand people suffer from natural disasters (destroyed towns, villages, farms); damage to economy of the country is assessed in billions of US dollars.

To relieve the consequences of the emergencies in Nigeria, it is necessary to establish a special management support system, considering the country specifics, present local building capacities, including production resources, materials and

equipment, and workforce [1, 2]; to work out special design and production technologies of the fast-track construction (including methods of production and use of materials and structures made of bamboo, – bambusa vulgaris, – relevant to Nigeria only).

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