

THE IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

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A decline in the global financial concept can occur in the event of a natural disaster, as well as their results. Among the distinctive features of tragic accidents as a condition of the international economy is "unbalanced", the key ones are as follows: an increase in the number of victims; an increase in damage as well as costs; a connection together with the task of atmospheric climate change; connection of natural as well as technogenic accidents.

Hurricane Katrina and the resulting flooding. The hurricane devastated regional administrative infrastructure. According to official figures, 1,836 people were victims of the disaster, and significant damage was done to the cities of New Orleans and Louisiana. The economic damage was estimated at more than \$108 billion in 2007. Numerous devastation and casualties are a serious financial blow to insurance companies.

Earthquakes in Turkey and Syria. This earthquake occurred on February 6 with an interval of about 9 hours and the magnitude reached 7.8. The disaster killed over 49,000 people in Turkey and about 10,000 people in Syria. The economies of these countries suffered a huge loss of \$100 billion. The consequences of the earthquakes will also lead to a \$12 billion decrease in the country's budget revenues and labor losses will cost the Turkish economy \$3.6 billion. Damage to the country's transportation, energy and social infrastructure could lead to a budget deficit of 5.4% of GDP or more.

Tsunami in the Indian Ocean. Tsunami in the Indian Ocean. A submarine earthquake in the Indian Ocean on Sunday, December 26, 2004,

triggered a tsunami that became one of the most devastating in recent history. The earthquake's magnitude by all accounts ranged from 9,1 to 9.3. This earthquake is one of the three most powerful earthquakes on record. According to all kinds of estimates, about 300,000 people died. The total losses of economies would be about \$20 billion. According to the Asian Development Bank, it lost no more than 0.5% of GDP, and in 2006 its economy would grow by 5.9%.

These environmental crises and disasters are not the last. The brief study of the statistics of natural disasters and their impact on the economies of countries and regions presented here has shown that the economic damage from natural disasters increases in proportion to their number and scale. The consequences of earthquakes will also lead to a reduction in the country's budget revenues by \$12 billion and labor losses will cost the Turkish economy \$3.6 billion. Damage to the country's transport, energy and social infrastructure could lead to a budget deficit of 5.4% of GDP and more.

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