Global Catastrophe Recap

First Half (1H) of 2025

Table of Contents

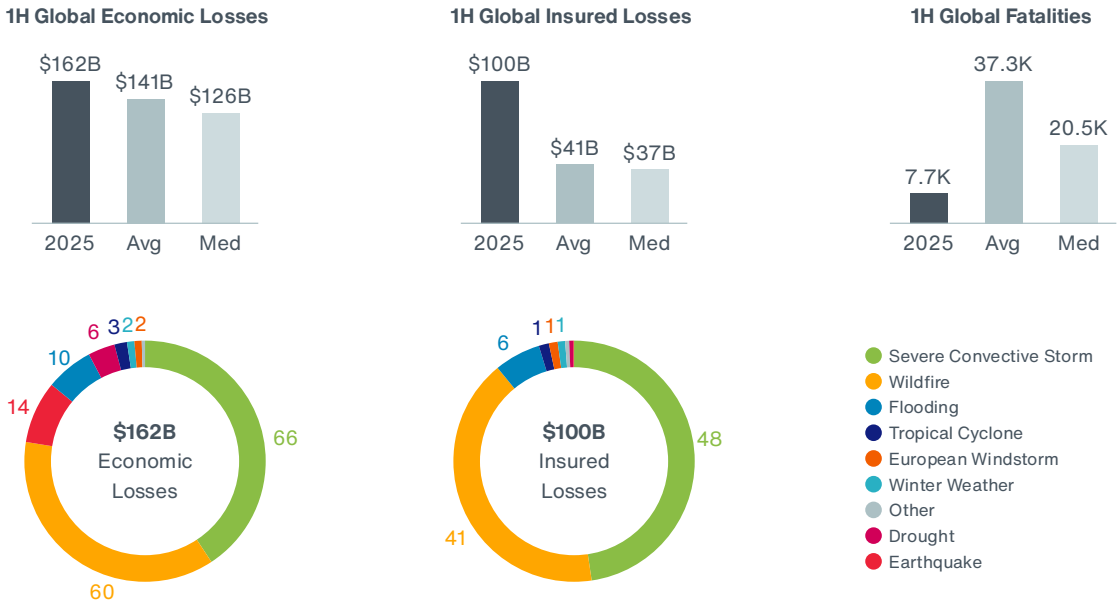
Executive Summary

The **economic losses of the first half of 2025 (1H) reached at least $162 billion**, which is above the 21st-century 1H average of $141 billion, and comparable to the losses during the same period last year ($156 billion). The first-half losses were driven by Palisades & Eaton Fires in California, the Myanmar Earthquake in late March, as well as by multiple severe convective storm (SCS) outbreaks across the United States.

Insured losses are expected to reach at least $100 billion, which is significantly higher than the 21st-century 1H average of $41 billion, and the second-highest total on record after 1H of 2011. It was also notably higher than the next two years in the historical ranking, 2023 and 2024 (both $71 billion). More than 90 percent of the global insured losses occurred in the United States and were primarily driven by wildfires and SCS.

The global insurance **protection gap was provisionally estimated at only 38 percent**, the lowest 1H value on record and significantly lower than the 21st-century average of 69 percent. This resulted from the dominant contribution of events in the United States, where insurance penetration stands relatively high. The highest uninsured loss occurred in Myanmar and the neighboring countries, as insurers covered less than $100 million from the total economic damage of $12 billion.

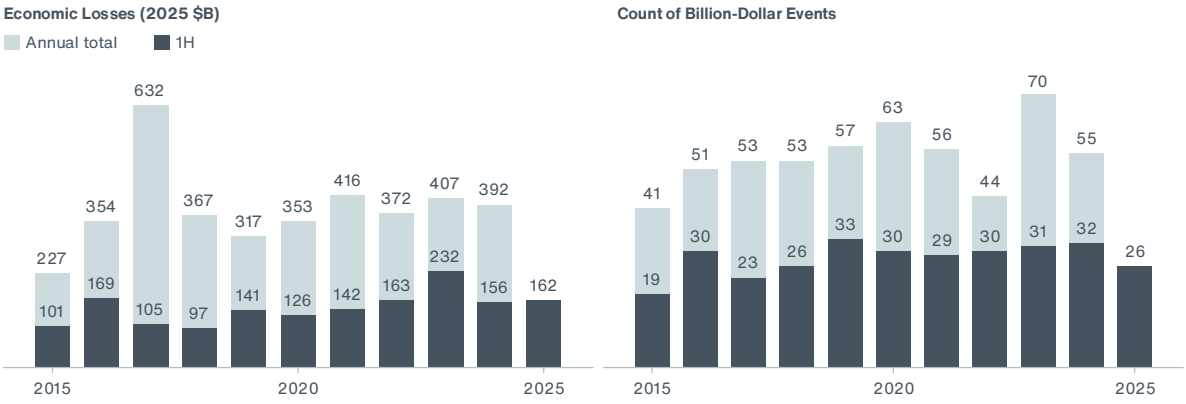
At least 7,700 **people were killed** due to natural disasters during the first half of 2025, which is well below the 21st-century average of 37,250. Majority of the deaths (5,456) occurred as a result of the earthquake in Myanmar.



1H Economic Losses Driven by U.S. Events

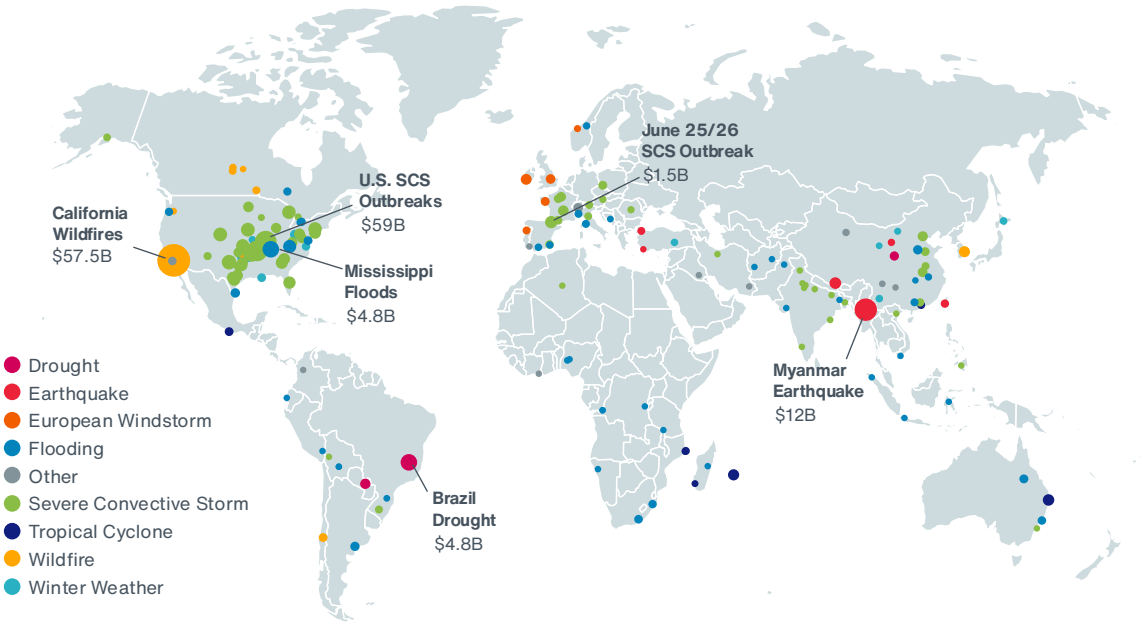
Global economic losses due to natural disasters in 1H of 2025 were preliminarily estimated at **$162 billion**, approximately 15 percent higher than the long-term mean since 2000 ($141 billion), and well above the 21st-century median ($126 billion). It is worth noting that **these figures are subject to change** as individual event loss estimates tend to evolve even months after the date of occurrence.

EXHIBIT 1: 1H Global Economic Losses



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

EXHIBIT 2: 1H 2025 Economic Loss Events



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

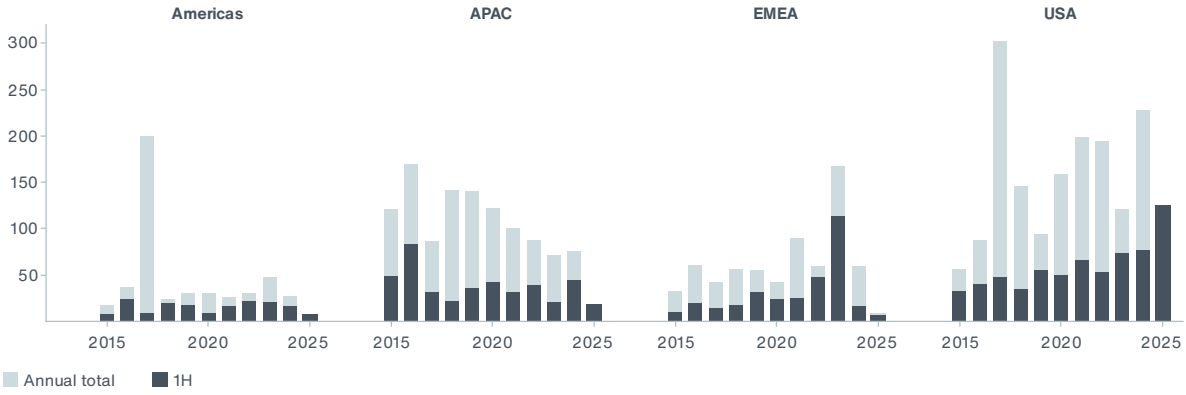
Palisades and Eaton Fires remain the costliest events of the year and the costliest wildfires on record globally. At least 24 other events resulted in economic losses above the billion-dollar mark. This includes at least 16 SCS outbreaks in the United States, with mid-March and mid-May events leading the statistic.

EXHIBIT 3: Top 5 Costliest Economic Loss Events in 1H 2025

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($B)
01/07-01/28	Palisades Fire	United States	12	32.0
01/07-01/28	Eaton Fire	United States	18	25.0
03/28	Myanmar Earthquake	Southeast Asia	5,456	11.9
05/14-05/16	Severe Convective Storm	United States	30	11.0
03/14-03/16	Severe Convective Storm	United States	43	9.5

According to preliminary estimates, 1H economic losses in the United States alone reached at least $126 billion, surpassing 1994 ($115 billion) as the costliest 1H on record and significantly above the 1H average since 2000 ($41 billion). In contrast, economic losses in all other regions remained below their long-term 1H averages.

EXHIBIT 4: 1H Economic Losses by Region (2025 $B)

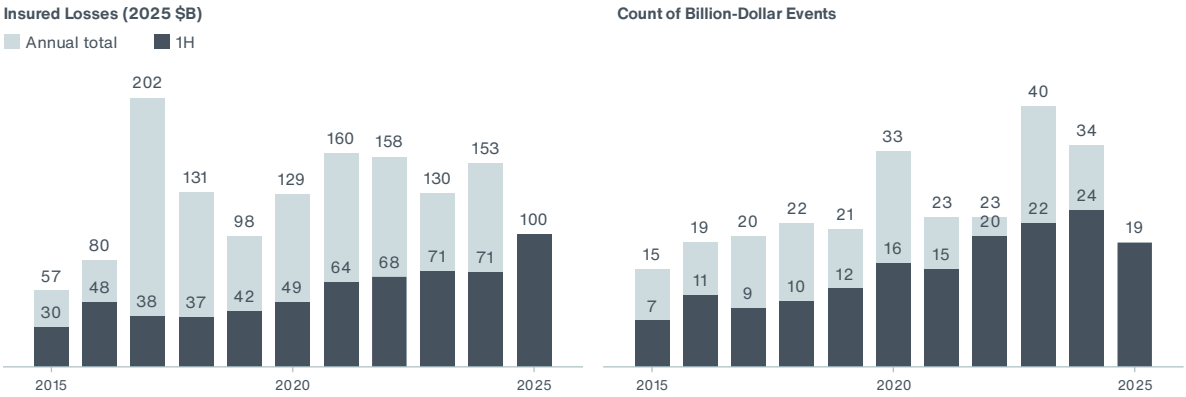


Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

1H Insured Losses Second Highest on Record

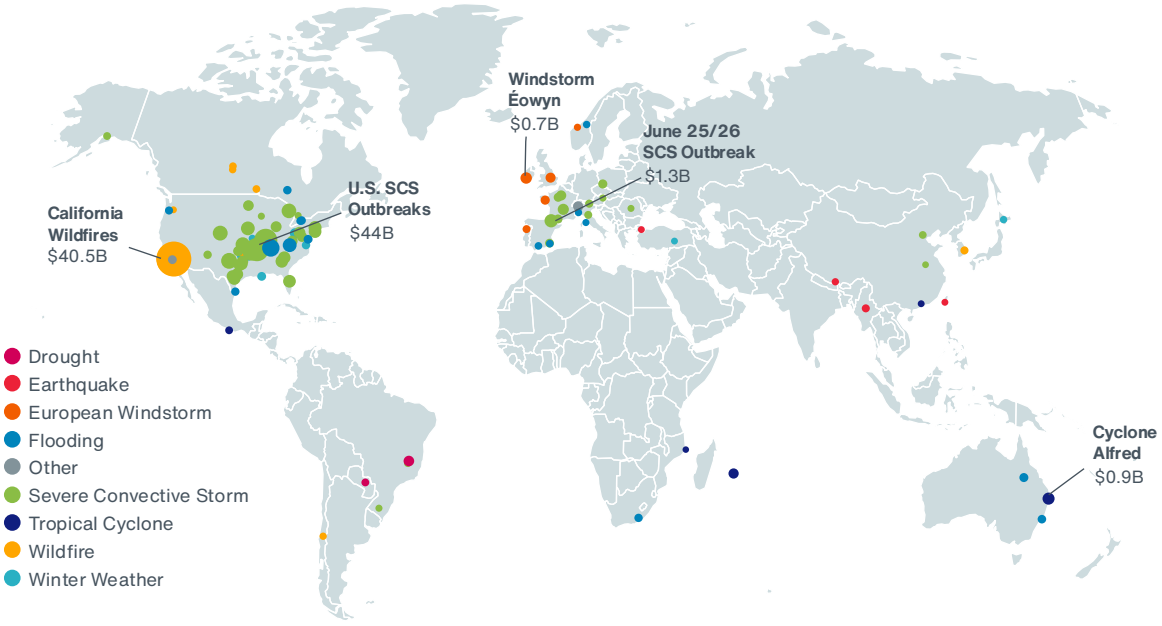
Global insured losses from natural disaster events in 1H 2025 were preliminarily estimated to reach at least **$100 billion**, the highest since 2011 ($140 billion), and marking the second-highest figure on record. The 21st-century average ($41 billion) and median ($37 billion) of the same period were substantially exceeded. The year-to-date total already places 2025 within the top 11 years. **Additional cat activity** in the second half of the year will likely place it higher. In the last 10 years, 2H losses averaged $78 billion, peaked in 2017 with $164 billion and were the lowest in 2015 with $27 billion.

EXHIBIT 5: 1H Global Insured Losses



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

EXHIBIT 6: 1H 2025 Insured Loss Events



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

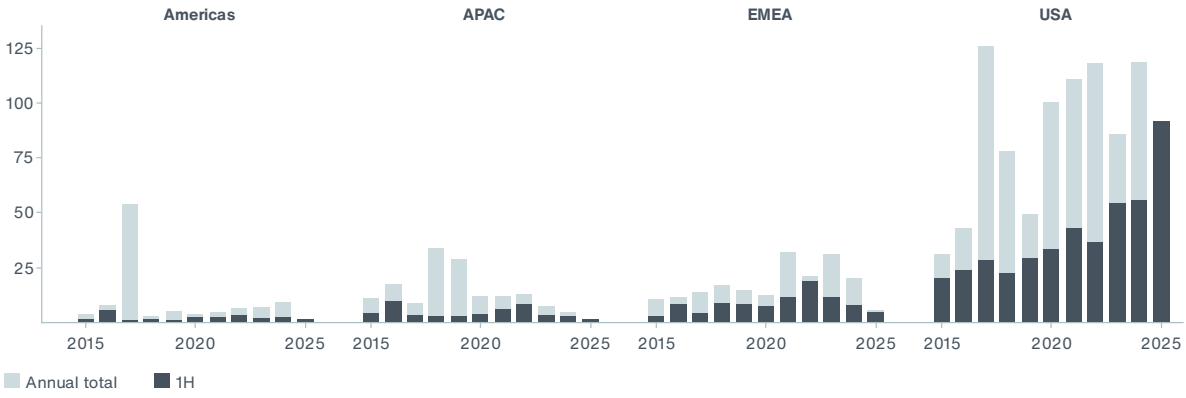
Insured losses were driven by the destructive California wildfires in January, with total insured losses to be estimated at more than $40 billion. At least 19 events, 18 of which occurred in the United States, surpassed $1 billion in insured losses. Outside the U.S. region, European SCS outbreak in late June was the only event that exceeded this threshold. Cyclone Alfred in Australia resulted in the insured losses of approximately $900 million (AUD1.4 billion). Windstorm Éowyn in Ireland and the UK followed with $690 million (€620 million).

EXHIBIT 7: Top 5 Costliest Insured Loss Events in 1H 2025

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Insured Loss ($B)
01/07-01/28	Palisades Fire	United States	12	23.0
01/07-01/28	Eaton Fire	United States	18	17.5
03/14-03/16	Severe Convective Storm	United States	43	8.0
05/14-05/16	Severe Convective Storm	United States	30	8.0
05/17-05/20	Severe Convective Storm	United States	0	4.0

Natural catastrophes in the United States accounted for more than 90 percent of global insured losses in the first half of 2025, reaching approximately $92 billion. Meanwhile, 1H insured losses in all other regions were significantly lower compared to their long-term averages.

EXHIBIT 8: 1H Insured Losses by Region (2025 $B)



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

Tornado Activity Contributes to High SCS Losses

Overview

Following several recent years with high severe convective storm activity in the United States, this trend has continued throughout 2025. With $44 billion in SCS-related insured losses, 2025 now features the third highest 1H losses on record, only behind 2023 and 2024 (both $45 billion). This figure is driven by multibillion-dollar SCS events, especially two record-setting events from March and May. Similar to last year, tornadic activity has been well-above average in 2025. Given the trend of increasing SCS-related impacts, research into building vulnerabilities is vital for insurers to combat this pattern.

Record-Setting SCS Events and Key Impacts

A significant portion of all U.S. SCS-related insured losses in 2025 were caused by just two events. The March 14-16 and May 14-16 severe weather outbreaks both caused widespread devastation across the Southeast, Midwest, and Mid-Atlantic regions, resulting in at least $8 billion in insured losses each. Remarkably, these figures place both events within the top 5 costliest SCS events in U.S. history, as shown in the table below.

EXHIBIT 9: Costliest SCS Events in U.S. History

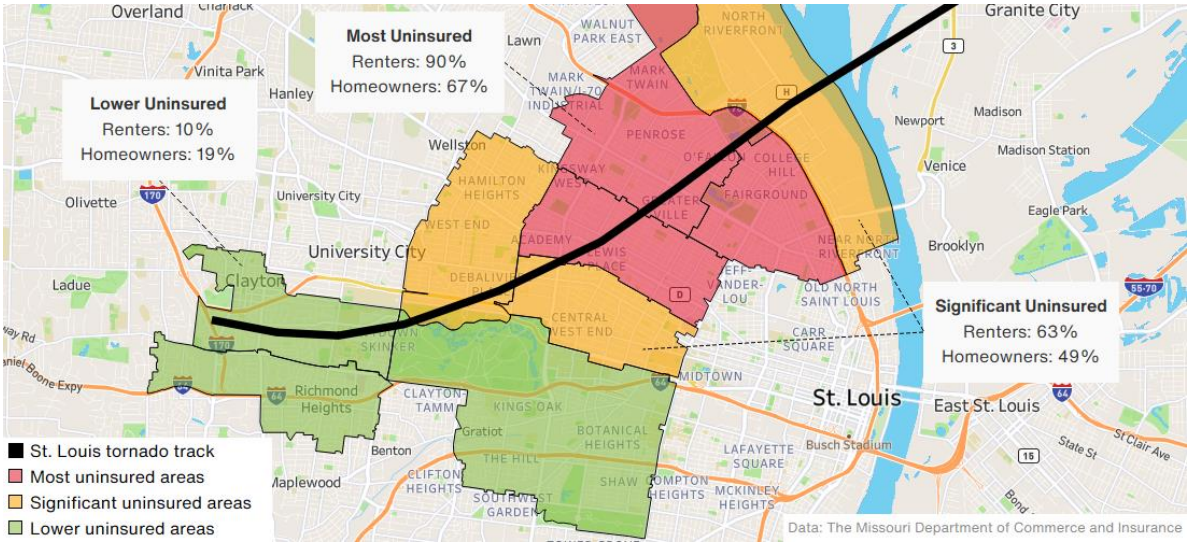
Date	Event	Economic Loss (2025 $B)	Insured Loss (2025 $B)
August 2020	Midwest Derecho	16.8	11.4
April 2011	Super Outbreak	14.6	10.8
May 2011	Joplin Tornado / SCS	12.9	10.0
May 2025	**SCS Outbreak**	**11.0***	**8.0***
March 2025	**SCS Outbreak**	**9.5***	**8.0***

** Preliminary, subject to change. Losses adjusted for price inflation, not for exposure growth*

Between both events, St. Louis, Missouri was among the worst impacted due to an EF-3 tornado directly tracking over the city on May 16. According to joint damage surveys[1] conducted in the weeks following the tornado, roughly 6,750 structures were evaluated for damage. Among these structures, at least 2,028 homes sustained some form of damage, including 512 homes which were completely destroyed. According to a recent report[2] from state officials, $22 million in federal and state disaster assistance has been paid to more than 4,600 affected families in St. Louis and the surrounding areas as of early July.

Additionally, notable insurance disparities have been identified in recent assessments from the Missouri Department of Commerce and Insurance (DCI). Across all Missouri zip codes affected by the May 16 tornado, the DCI documented[3] 14,500 homeowners policies and 15,000 renters policies. However, many zip codes, particularly those in the northern and north-central areas of St. Louis, exhibit very high rates of uninsurance. According to estimates[4] from DCI, as many as 90 percent of renters and 67 percent of homeowners may be uninsured in parts of the St. Louis metro area (see Exhibit 10).

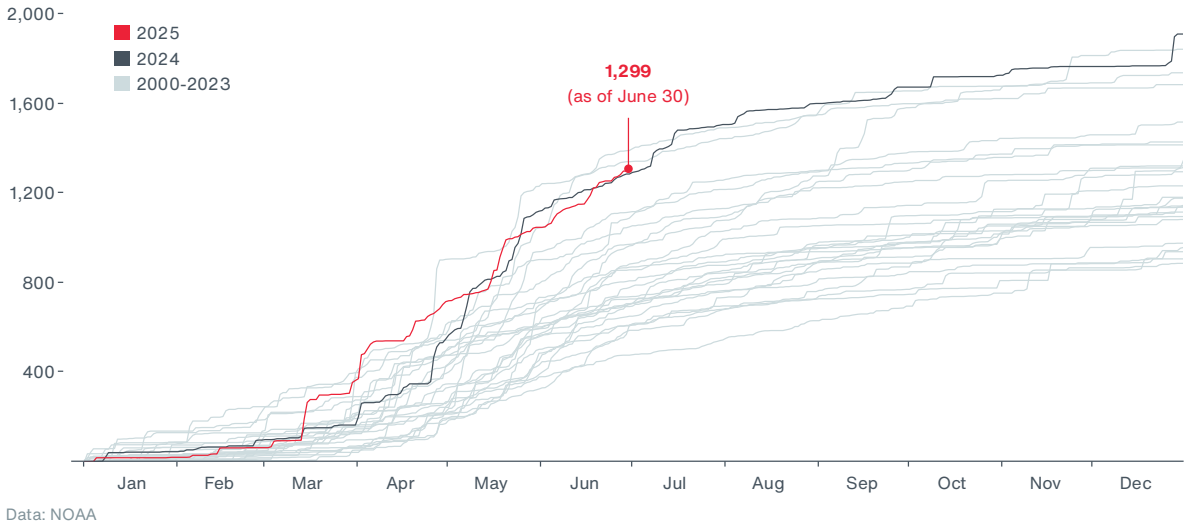
EXHIBIT 10: Percent of Uninsured Policyholders in St. Louis, Missouri Metropolitan Area



High Tornado Activity Continues into 2025

Similar to last year, tornadic activity thus far in 2025 has been remarkably high. Through June 30, the Storm Prediction Center has recorded 1,299 total preliminary tornado reports this year in the United States. This figure is pacing slightly ahead of 2024, which had 1,285 reports by June 30. Notably, 2025 now has the 3rd-most preliminary tornado reports on record for 1H since 2000, trailing only behind 2008 (1,340 reports) and 2011 (1,390 reports). At the current pace, 2025 will almost certainly be among the top 10 most active years for tornadoes since 2000 from a full annual perspective.

EXHIBIT 11: Preliminary Annual Tornado Reports from the Storm Prediction Center (2000-2025)



Building Resilience for Future SCS Events

As SCS-related impacts continue to increase year-after-year, better research into building resilience is vital for insurers to adequately manage their risk and mitigate future losses. One such study[5] on building resilience was recently conducted by the Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS) and focused on asphalt shingle roofs, which cover 75 percent of all single-family homes in the United States. Despite the advertised 20-25 year lifespan of asphalt shingle roofs, findings from the IBHS determined that this material is susceptible to SCS-related damage, especially straight-line wind damage, as early as 8-10 years after installation. In fact, the probability of damage for a 10-year-old asphalt roof was 100 percent for storms that produced wind speeds over 100 mph (160 kph).

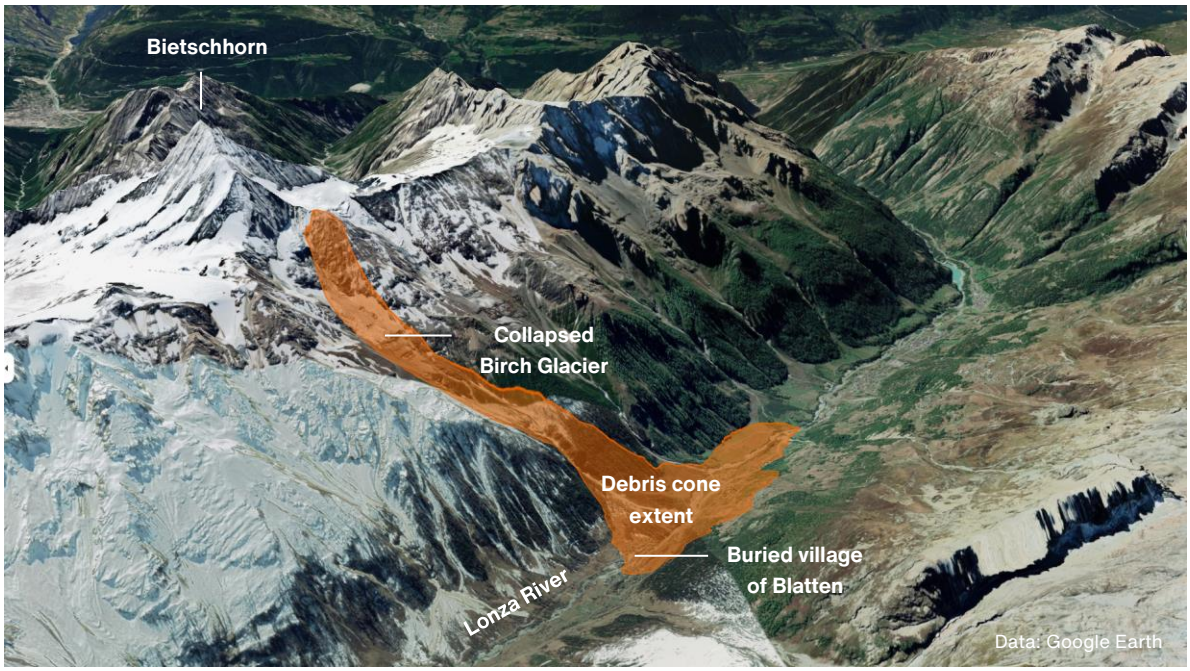
EXHIBIT 12: Impact Forecasting Tornado Damage Survey in St. Louis, Missouri

Blatten Collapse as a Sign of a Changing Climate

Overview

A glacier collapse under the Bietschhorn Mountain devastated much of Blatten village in Valais, Switzerland, on May 28, as millions of cubic meters of rock, ice, and mud descended into the Lötschental Valley. Fortunately, monitoring and early evacuations prevented significant human losses, but local insurers experienced one of the most expensive natural disasters in the country's history. Several studies have found that climate change significantly affects alpine mass movements, leading to a likely increase in the number of similar events in future.

EXHIBIT 13: Blatten Collapse Event Extent



Payouts Driven by Residential Losses

Around 130 buildings in the village were destroyed by the flow, while several others were subsequently flooded due to a lake being formed on the Lonza river blockage. Swiss insurers (SIA[6]) estimate the damage at **CHF 320 million ($ 400 million)**, making it Switzerland's 11th costliest natural disaster on record for insurers, and the most expensive non-flood/SCS event when adjusted for price inflation (see the Exhibit 14). More than 80 percent, approximately CHF 260 million ($ 325 million) of these insured losses were related to damage on buildings and personal property, while the remaining CHF 60 million (CHF 75 million) covered commercial units and motor expenses. Agriculture was also affected, with about 72 hectares (178 acres) of agricultural land impacted. Policyholders will receive 75 percent of the insured amount within a short period of time, the remaining 25 percent will be paid out within five years if a new property is built or purchased in the canton of Valais.

EXHIBIT 14: Costliest Natural Catastrophes in Switzerland Since 2000

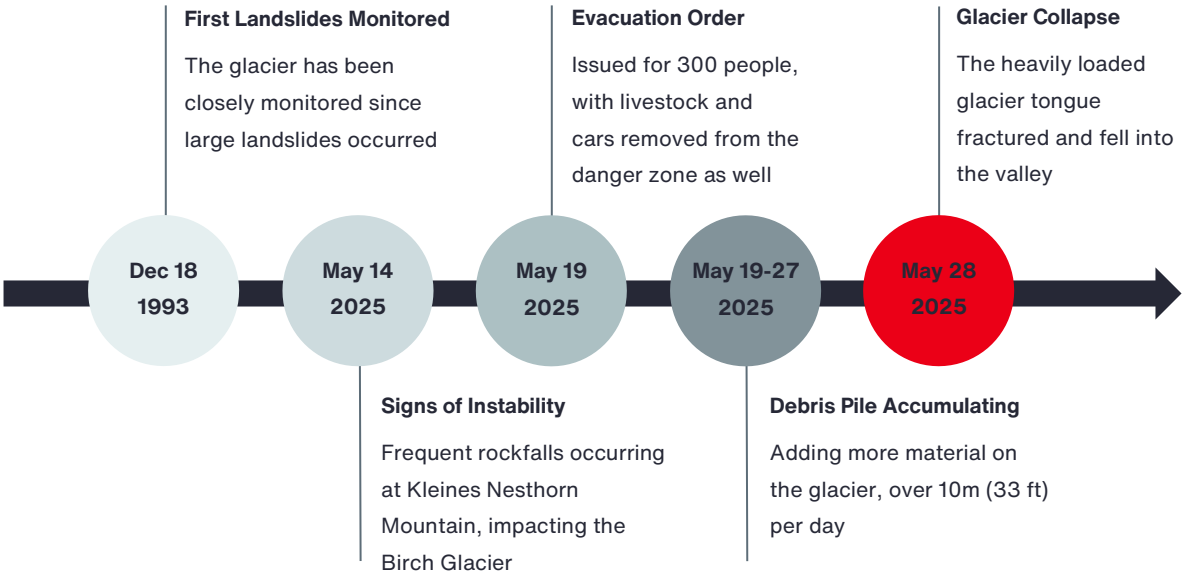
Date(s)	Event	Insured Loss (Nominal CHF M)	Insured Loss (2025 CHF M)
Aug 21-23, 2005	Alpenhochwasser Floods	1,000	1,040
Jun 28-30, 2021	SCS Outbreak	920	930
Jul 23, 2009	SCS Outbreak	690	750
Jun 17-25, 2021	SCS Outbreak	440	450
Jun 29-Jul 2, 2012	SCS Outbreak	340	400
Jul 10-13, 2011	SCS Outbreak	280	360
Jul 7-11, 2011	SCS Outbreak	270	340
May 28, 2025	**Birch Glacier Collapse**	**320**	**320**

Total economic losses are not expected to be significantly higher due to Switzerland's high insurance coverage against natural hazards, which exceeds 90 percent. Private natural hazard insurance is usually included in standard household insurance policies. These statutory policies are supplemented by additional insurance schemes. Given the extent of the damage, the insurance industry anticipates that claims for the natural hazards pool will be above average in 2025.

Early Evacuations Helped to Mitigate Human Losses

The Blatten incident illustrates the effectiveness of continuous monitoring, early warnings, and evacuations in reducing human casualties from natural disasters. All 300 residents were evacuated on May 19, nine days prior to the glacier collapse (see Exhibit 15). Consequently, this event led to one confirmed fatality after human remains were found in the area on June 24.

EXHIBIT 15: Event Timeline



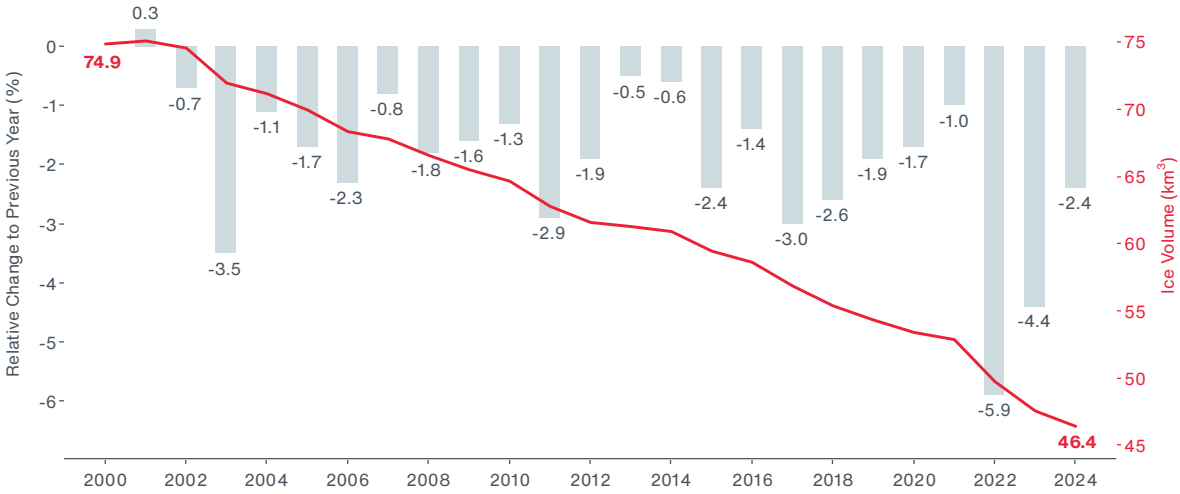
Climate Change Altering Alpine Mass Movements and Glacier Retreat

The glacier collapse in Blatten has renewed concerns about climate change's impact on such events. Recently, municipalities like Brienz, Lostallo, and Cevio have faced rockfalls and landslides that resulted in human and material losses. Climate change is expected to quickly transform high mountain environments, affecting the frequency, behavior, location, and extent of alpine mass movements, and we are already seeing these altered regimes.

A recent study[7] reviewed 335 publications and found that about one third of the relevant studies reported a measurable impact of climate change on alpine mass movements. Key findings included more frequent rockfalls in high-alpine areas due to increased temperatures, fewer and smaller snow avalanches at lower elevations, and more debris-flow triggered by heavy precipitation. The study noted difficulties in quantifying these impacts due to the complexities of natural systems, limitations in datasets, confounding effects, and existing statistical techniques.

Climate change is accelerating Alpine glacier retreat, increasing the risk of collapses like the Birch Glacier event. According to GLAMOS[8] (Glacier Monitoring in Switzerland), Swiss glacier volume declined by 38 percent from 2000 to 2024 (see Exhibit 16), with glaciers retreating every year since 2001. This year, the snow and ice accumulated last winter by Swiss glaciers has already melted away, with July 4 marking the alarming second-earliest melt-out day on record. All further melting till October will contribute to glacier shrinking. Therefore, 2025 is expected to be another year with notable glacier loss.

EXHIBIT 16: Change in Ice Volume in Swiss Alps



Data: GLAMOS

Active Cyclone Season in the Australian Region

Overview

The Australian region experienced an active tropical cyclone season in the first half of 2025, with eight systems reaching at least Category 3 intensity on the Saffir-Simpson scale, and four named storms making landfall. The most significant event was Cyclone Alfred, which made landfall in southeast Queensland in March. This was the first cyclone to strike this region since Cyclone Wanda in 1974, ending a 51-year absence of tropical cyclone landfalls along this heavily populated coastal area. Cyclone Alfred's impacts were widespread, causing damage to infrastructure, homes, and local industries. Latest estimates by the Insurance Council of Australia (ICA) place insured losses at $890 million (AUD1.4 billion), making it one of the top four costliest cyclone events in Australia's recent history.

Warming Climate and Track Changes

Although the long-term trend shows a decrease in the number of landfalling tropical cyclones in Australia, recent events emphasize the complexity of the changing climate risk. Climate projections suggest that cyclone frequency may continue to decline over time. However, these projections come with significant uncertainty due to several offsetting factors, including a southward shift in cyclone tracks, or slower cyclone movement, both of which can enhance damage potential[9], especially in high-population regions like Brisbane and Gold Coast. Cyclone Alfred has illustrated these dynamics, as its track brought it unusually far south, resulting in landfall in a region that historically experiences few direct cyclone hits. This anomalous track may have been influenced by exceptionally warm sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the Coral Sea, with 2024 being the warmest year on record in the area.

EXHIBIT 17: Australia's Costliest Cyclones by Insured Loss Since 2010

Year	Event	Economic Loss (2025 $B)	Insured Loss (2025 $B)
2011	Cyclone Yasi	5.2	2.1
2017	Cyclone Debbie	3.2	1.8
2023	Cyclone Gabrielle	4.1	1.2
2025	**Cyclone Alfred**	**1.2**	**0.9**
2015	Cyclone Marcia	0.9	0.6

Re/Insurance Implications

The cyclonic activity and severity in 1H have amplified the financial challenges facing Australia's re/insurance sector. One major concern is the increasing cost of reconstruction. Since 2022, rebuilding costs across Australia have risen by 20-30 percent, according to ICA[10]. Combined with recent inflation that has already pushed prices up in recent years, material costs and labour shortages, the overall costs of claims have risen significantly and pushed insurers to reevaluate underwriting pricing approaches. Moreover, regulation may, to some extent, impact insurance affordability through general insurance state-based taxes and levies. In New South Wales (NSW) for example, premiums are inflated by the State Emergency Services Levy, entirely funded by insureds. When combined with NSW's 10 percent stamp duty tax on insurance, NSW policyholders may face a significant increase in premiums.

The ARPC Cyclone Reinsurance Pool[11] was recently introduced to lower the cost of reinsurance for insurers, and therefore reduce premiums for residential and small business policyholders in cyclone-prone northern Australia. While the pool goes some way to reduce premiums for those exposed policyholders, a significant proportion of natural hazard risk in northern Australia (not related to cyclones) is not covered by the pool and so affordability pressures remain.

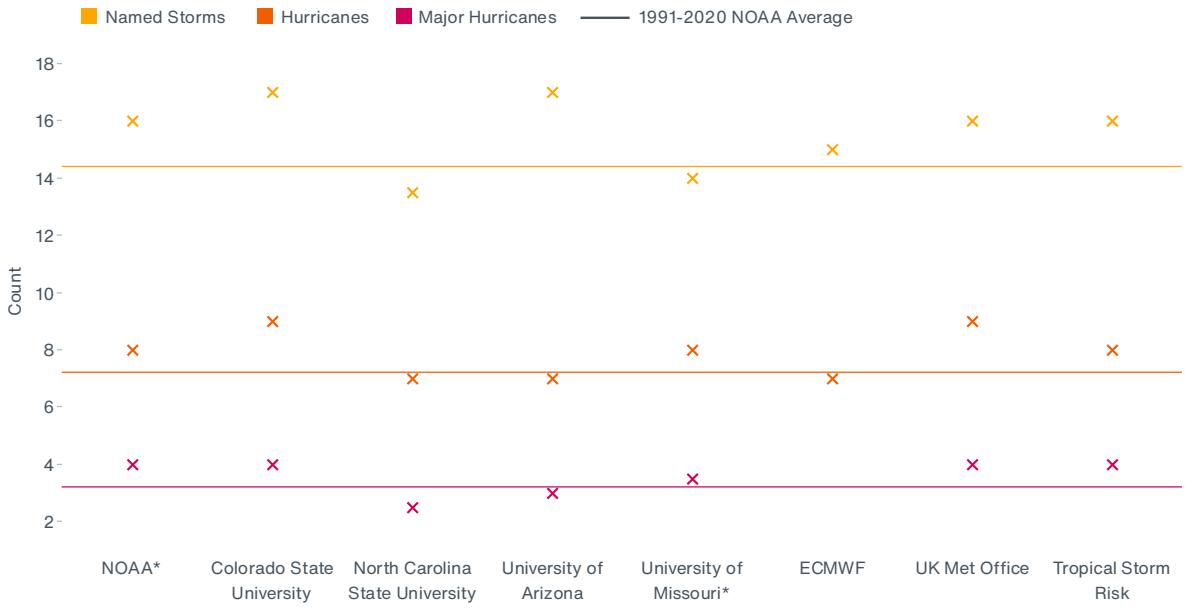
Hurricane Activity: Quiet Atlantic, Busy Pacific

Atlantic Ocean: Above-Average Hurricane Forecasts Despite Quiet Start of the Season

Across most seasonal forecasts for the 2025 North Atlantic hurricane season, above-average tropical cyclone activity is anticipated. Among the primary reasons for these expectations are the above-average sea-surface temperatures currently in place over much of the Atlantic Main Development Region (MDR) and Gulf of Mexico. As of early July, temperatures in these areas are roughly 1 °C (1.8 °F) warmer than normal, and forecasters generally expect this to persist through the peak of the hurricane season (August-October).

However, tropical cyclone activity has been relatively quiet across the Atlantic basin thus far in 2025. As of early July, three systems have developed into short-lived tropical storms, achieving an aggregated accumulated cyclone energy (ACE) index of 1.4, according to Colorado State University[12]. This index is down compared to recent years, including 2024 which saw an ACE index exceeding 36 by early July, primarily due Hurricane Beryl.

EXHIBIT 18: 2025 Atlantic Hurricane Season Activity Forecasted by Agencies



* Mean of predicted range

Pacific Ocean: Active Hurricane Season Already Underway

In stark contrast to the north Atlantic, the eastern Pacific Ocean basin has seen well-above average hurricane activity thus far in 2025. The biggest surprise was Hurricane Erick, a category 4 storm which became the earliest landfalling major hurricane (category 3+) in Mexico's history. Erick is one of two major hurricanes (Flossie) and one of three total hurricanes (Barbara) to form in the eastern Pacific by July 1.

Both metrics are well-ahead of the climatological averages for the basin, according to the National Hurricane Center[13]. Altogether, six named storms formed over the eastern Pacific before July 1. In a given year, the basin typically does not typically see this many named storms until the beginning of August, as shown in the table below.

EXHIBIT 19: Progress of Average Eastern Pacific Hurricane Season (1991-2020)

Number of Events	Named Storms	Hurricane	Major Hurricanes
1	June 10	June 26	July 15
2	June 24	July 15	**August 15***
3	July 6	**July 31***	September 13
4	July 15	August 16	October 22
5	July 23	August 31	-
6	**August 3***	September 15	-

Data: National Hurricane Center **Number of events by category in 2025 recorded by July 1*

Appendix: 1H 2025 Data

Footnote: The list below includes notable global events that meet, or are expected to meet, at least one of the following criteria to be classified as a natural disaster in Aon's Catastrophe Insight Database:

- $50+ million in economic loss
- $25+ million in insured losses
- 10+ fatalities
- 50+ injured
- 2,000+ structures damaged or claims filed

Economic losses provided here are inflation-adjusted (using the U.S. Consumer Price Index) and are subject to future development.

United States

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/04-01/06	Winter Weather	Great Plains, Mid-Atlantic	10	50
01/07-01/28	Eaton Fire	California	18	25,000
01/07-01/28	Palisades Fire	California	12	32,000
01/07-01/09	California Windstorm	California	0	200
01/09-01/11	Winter Weather	Southeast	0	150
01/12-01/13	Severe Convective Storm	Alaska	0	75
01/21-01/22	Winter Weather	Southeast	13	230
01/21-01/25	Winter Weather	Midwest, Northeast	0	550
01/31-02/07	Flooding	West	2	230
02/10-02/12	Winter Weather, SCS	Southeast	2	160
02/13-02/19	Flooding, SCS, WW	Nationwide	18	1,950
02/17-02/19	Winter Weather	Nationwide	4	150
02/22-02/25	Flooding	West	0	150
03/03-03/05	SCS, Winter Weather	Midwest, Southwest	6	2,300
03/07-03/10	Severe Convective Storm	Southeast	0	1,600
03/14-03/16	Severe Convective Storm	Nationwide	43	9,500
03/14-03/20	Wildfire, Dust Storm	South	12	400
03/18-03/19	Severe Convective Storm	Midwest	0	700
03/22-03/24	Severe Convective Storm	Southeast	0	950
03/25	Severe Convective Storm	Texas	0	900
03/26-03/28	Flooding	South	5	400
03/27-03/28	Severe Convective Storm	Midwest	0	15

03/28-03/31	SCS, Winter Weather	Midwest, Southeast	8	1,900
04/01-04/07	Flooding, SCS	Midwest, Southeast	25	4,800
04/10-04/11	Severe Convective Storm	Southeast	0	250
04/14-04/15	Severe Convective Storm	Mid-Atlantic	0	750
04/17-04/20	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	5	2,500
04/21-04/26	SCS, Flooding	Great Plains	1	900
04/27-04/30	SCS, Flooding	Central, East	4	900
05/01-05/05	Severe Convective Storm	Southeast, Mid-Atlantic	1	1,500
05/05-05/08	Severe Convective Storm	Southeast	0	800
05/09-05/14	SCS, Flooding	Southeast, Mid-Atlantic	1	600
05/11-06/15	Wildfire	Minnesota	0	10
05/14-05/16	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	30	11,000
05/17-05/20	Severe Convective Storm	Great Plains, Southeast	0	6,000
05/22-05/26	Severe Convective Storm	Great Plains, Southeast	0	3,100
05/28-05/30	Severe Convective Storm	Southeast, Mid-Atlantic	2	1,000
06/01	Severe Convective Storm	Texas	1	1,000
06/02-06/03	Severe Convective Storm	Central	2	500
06/03-06/04	Severe Convective Storm	Southwest	0	125
06/05-06/07	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	2	2,200
06/08-06/10	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	5	1,250
06/11-06/25	Rowena Wildfire	Oregon	0	10
06/15-06/17	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	8	2,500
06/18-06/19	Severe Convective Storm	Midwest, Mid-Atlantic	0	1,350
06/19-06/22	Severe Convective Storm	Midwest, Mid-Atlantic	6	800
06/24-06/26	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	0	1,250
06/27-06/29	Severe Convective Storm	Central, Southeast	0	950

North America (Non-U.S.)

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/27	Severe Convective Storm	Canada	0	15
02/15-02/19	Winter Weather	Canada	0	110
02/24-02/26	Flooding	Canada	0	150
03/15-03/18	Flooding	Canada	0	80
03/28-03/31	SCS, Winter Weather	Canada	1	430
04/02-04/03	Flooding	Canada	0	150
04/27-04/30	Severe Convective Storm	Canada	0	80
05/08-06/20	Wildfire	Canada	0	75

05/13-05/23	Wildfire	Canada	2	100
05/25-05/30	Flooding, TS Alvin	Mexico, El Salvador	1	N/A
05/25-06/25	Wildfire	Canada	0	100s of millions
06/02-06/12	Wildfire	Canada	0	45
06/15-06/20	Hurricane Erick	Mexico, Central America	21	250

South America

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/01-01/31	Severe Convective Storm	Bolivia	18	N/A
01/01-02/28	Flooding	Peru	7	N/A
01/01-03/31	Severe Convective Storm	Brazil	24	490
01/01-03/31	Drought	Paraguay	N/A	690
01/01-05/31	Flooding	Ecuador	49	N/A
01/01-05/31	Flooding	Bolivia	58	N/A
01/01-06/30	Drought	Brazil	N/A	4,750
01/11-01/16	Flooding	Brazil	11	5
01/15-02/15	Wildfire	Chile	1	250
03/07	Flooding	Argentina	16	375
06/13-06/25	Severe Convective Storm	Brazil	4	110
06/24	Landslide	Colombia	22	N/A

Europe

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/05-01/07	Windstorm Floriane	Western & Northern Europe	1	460
01/17-01/19	Windstorm	Norway, Sweden	0	20
01/23-01/25	Windstorm Éowyn	Ireland, United Kingdom	2	900
01/26-01/29	WS Herminia, Flooding	Western & Northern Europe	1	280
02/14-02/15	Flooding	Italy, Greece	0	110
03/02-03/07	Flooding	Spain	1	55
03/04-03/06	Flooding	Norway	0	40
03/17-03/18	Flooding	Spain	3	55
03/19-03/21	Windstorm Martinho	Portugal, Spain	0	100
03/26-03/31	Flooding, Landslides	Southeastern Europe	0	10
04/16-04/18	Flooding	Italy	3	110
04/23	Earthquake	Turkey	0	100
05/02-05/19	Severe Convective Storm	Spain	0	190
05/03	Severe Convective Storm	France	0	480

05/05-05/09	Severe Convective Storm	Central & SE Europe	0	40
05/19-05/21	SCS, Flooding	France, Italy, Spain	3	230
05/22-05/24	Severe Convective Storm	Southeastern Europe	2	30
05/28	Glacier Collapse	Switzerland	1	440
05/31-06/01	Severe Convective Storm	Western & Central Europe	0	810
06/03-06/05	Severe Convective Storm	Western & Central Europe	1	270
06/13-06/15	Severe Convective Storm	Western & Central Europe	5	240
06/16	Severe Convective Storm	Italy, Croatia	0	90
06/22-06/23	Severe Convective Storm	Western & Central Europe	4	300
06/25-06/26	Severe Convective Storm	Europe	0	1,550
06/30	SCS, Landslide	Austria, Italy, Switzerland	1	120
06/28-03/07	Heatwave	Western & Central Europe	8+	N/A

Africa

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/11-01/14	Cyclone Dikeledi	Southeastern Africa	14	20
02/01-02/20	Flooding	South Africa, Botswana	31	170
02/15-02/28	Flooding	Madagascar	11	N/A
02/27-02/28	Cyclone Garance	Réunion, Mauritius	5	1,050
02/27-03/01	Cyclone Honde	Madagascar	3	10
03/01-03/31	Flooding	Namibia	16	N/A
03/06-03/16	Cyclone Jude	Southeastern Africa	21	110
04/04-04/11	Flooding	DRC	165	N/A
04/16-04/25	Flooding	Nigeria	13	N/A
05/08-05/09	Flooding	DRC	104	N/A
05/14-05/15	Flooding	Tanzania	21	N/A
05/15	Severe Convective Storm	Algeria	5	N/A
05/20-05/21	Landslide	Ivory Coast	13	N/A
05/29	Flooding	Nigeria	161	N/A
06/07-06/10	Flooding	South Africa, Lesotho	92	220
06/14-06/20	Flooding	DRC	77	N/A

Middle East

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
04/10-04/12	Winter Weather	Turkey	0	50
04/14	Dust Storm	Iraq	0	N/A
04/27-05/05	Severe Convective Storm	Iran	9	N/A

06/01	Dust Storm	Iran	0	N/A
06/02	Earthquake	Turkey	1	N/A

Asia

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/01-02/28	Winter Weather	Japan	4	65
01/01-05/31	Drought	China	0	360
01/02	Earthquake	China	0	35
01/07	Earthquake	China, Nepal	126	1,250
01/13-01/16	Flooding	Malaysia, Indonesia	17	N/A
01/19-01/30	Flooding	Indonesia	31	N/A
02/08	Landslide	China	29	Millions
02/25	Flooding	Afghanistan	39	N/A
03/20-03/22	Severe Convective Storm	India	2	Millions
03/21-03/31	Wildfires	South Korea	31	985
03/28	Earthquake	Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam	5,456	11,900
04/01-04/30	Severe Convective Storm	China	12	260
04/01-04/30	Winter Weather	China	0	15
04/01-04/30	Flooding	China	0	35
04/09-04/10	Severe Convective Storm	India, Nepal	114	N/A
04/11-04/12	Severe Convective Storm	China	5	150
05/01-05/31	Flooding	China	42	375
05/01-05/31	Winter Weather	China	3	5
05/01-05/31	Dust Storm	China	0	40
05/01-05/31	Severe Convective Storm	China	7	500
05/02	Severe Convective Storm	India	0	N/A
05/12	Severe Convective Storm	Bangladesh	0	N/A
05/13	Severe Convective Storm	China	0	625
05/14-05/29	Severe Convective Storm	Philippines	0	N/A
05/22	Severe Convective Storm	India	34	N/A
05/22	Landslide	China	19	N/A
05/24-05/25	Flooding	Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia	2	N/A
05/26-05/27	Severe Convective Storm	India	11	N/A
05/31-06/01	Flooding	India, Bangladesh	44	N/A
06/10-06/20	Flooding	India	15	N/A
06/11-06/15	Typhoon Wutip	Southeast Asia	10	100
06/14-06/15	Severe Convective Storm	India	25	N/A

06/14-06/15	Severe Convective Storm	India	40	N/A
06/17-06/24	Flooding	China	5	100
06/23	Severe Convective Storm	Vietnam	2	N/A
06/25	Flooding	Indonesia	4	N/A
06/30	Flooding	China	6	N/A
06/25-07/01	Flooding	Pakistan	57	N/A
06/30-07/04	Flooding	Afghanistan	4	N/A
06/26-07/03	Severe Convective Storm	India	44	N/A

Oceania

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/29-02/05	Flooding	Australia	2	220
03/06-03/08	Ex-Cyclone Alfred	Australia	1	1,180
05/20-05/29	Flooding	Australia	3	190

References

Tornado Activity Contributes to High SCS Losses

1 Governor Kehoe Applauds Accomplishments of Joint Recovery Effort One Month After EF-3 Tornado Devastated St. Louis | Governor Mike Kehoe

2 Governor Kehoe Provides Update on State of Missouri's Continued Disaster Response and Recovery Efforts | Governor Mike Kehoe

3 Thousands file insurance claims after St. Louis tornado | FOX 2

4 Missouri Department of Commerce and Insurance provides preliminary estimates for uninsured homes following St. Louis EF3 tornado | Missouri Department of Commerce and Insurance (DCI)

5 How Severe Convective Storms and Shingle Roofs are Becoming a Growing Challenge | Aon

Blatten Collapse as a Sign of a Changing Climate

6 320 Millionen Franken versicherte Schäden nach Felssturz in Blatten | Swiss Insurance Association (SIA)

7 Jacquemart, M., Weber, S., Chiarle, M., Chmiel, M., Cicoira, A., Corona, C., ... & Stoffel, M. (2024). Detecting the impact of climate change on alpine mass movements in observational records from the European Alps. Earth-Science Reviews, 104886.

8 Glacier Monitoring in Switzerland (GLAMOS)

Active Cyclone Season in the Australian Region

9 Tropical cyclones and climate change in Australia | Earth Systems and Climate Change

10 Tax Reform | Insurance Council of Australia

11 Cyclone Reinsurance Pool Fact Sheet | Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation

Hurricane Activity: Quiet Atlantic, Busy Pacific

12 Real-Time North Atlantic Ocean Statistics compared with climatology | Colorado State University

13 Tropical Cyclone Climatology | National Hurricane Center, NOAA

Disclaimer

Please note that any financial loss estimate is preliminary and subject to change. These estimates are provided as an initial view of the potential financial impact from a recently completed or ongoing event based on early available assessments. Significant adjustments may inevitably occur.

All financial loss totals are in US dollars ($) unless noted otherwise.

Structures are defined as any building — including barns, outbuildings, mobile homes, single or multiple family dwellings, and commercial facilities — that is damaged or destroyed by winds, earthquakes, hail, flood, tornadoes, hurricanes, or any other natural-occurring phenomenon.

Claims are defined as the number of claims (which could be a combination of homeowners, commercial, auto, and others) reported by various public and private insurance entities through press releases or various public media outlets.

Damage estimates are obtained from various public media sources, including news websites, publications from insurance companies, financial institution press releases, and official government agencies. Economic loss totals are separate from any available insured loss estimates. An insured loss is the portion of the economic loss covered by public or private insurance entities. In rare instances, specific events may include modeled loss estimates determined from utilizing Impact Forecasting's suite of catastrophe model products.

Fatality estimates as reported by public news media sources and official government agencies.

The information contained herein and the statements expressed are of a general nature and are not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information and use sources we consider reliable, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

Contacts

Contact us:

Michal Lörinc
Head of Catastrophe Insight
michal.lorinc@aon.com

Ondřej Hotový
Catastrophe Analyst
ondrej.hotovy@aon.com

Antonio Elizondo
Senior Scientist
antonio.elizondo@aon.com

Tomáš Čejka
Catastrophe Analyst
tomas.cejka@aon.com

About Aon:

Aon plc (NYSE: AON) exists to shape decisions for the better — to protect and enrich the lives of people around the world. Through actionable analytic insight, globally integrated Risk Capital and Human Capital expertise, and locally relevant solutions, our colleagues provide clients in over 120 countries with the clarity and confidence to make better risk and people decisions that help protect and grow their businesses.

Follow Aon on LinkedIn, X, Facebook and Instagram. Stay up-to-date by visiting Aon's newsroom and sign up for news alerts here.