AON

Global Catastrophe Recap

Third Quarter (Q3) of 2025

Table of Contents

Year to Date 2025 Statistics

$203 billion
global economic losses, 29% below the 21st century average, lowest since 2015

36
billion-dollar economic loss events: below the average of 38

Palisades Fire
the costliest event with $32 billion in economic and $23 billion in insured losses

$114 billion
global insured losses, 37% above the 21st century average

22
billion-dollar insured loss events: above the average of 15

$57 billion
global insured losses from SCS, the third highest on record

44%
global protection gap: lowest on record

88%
of global insured losses were recorded in the United States

18,000
global fatalities, driven by earthquakes and heatwaves — 66% below the 21st century average

Q3 2025 Statistics

$34 billion
global economic losses, 76% below the 21st century average

7
billion-dollar economic loss events: below the average of 16

China seasonal flooding
was the costliest event: over $8 billion in economic losses in Q3 alone

$12 billion
global insured losses, 72% below the 21st century average, lowest since 2006

2
billion-dollar insured loss events: below the average of 5

$10 billion
global insured losses from SCS, the fifth highest Q3 total on record

66%
global protection gap: lower than 21st century average of 71%

82%
of global insured losses were recorded in the United States

88%
global insured losses from SCS

Economic Losses Track Well Below Average

Global economic losses from natural disasters in the first three quarters of 2025 reached approximately $203 billion, which was well below the 21st century average of $287 billion, and at their lowest since 2015. Despite an above-average first half of 2025, relatively benign activity in the third quarter did not generate any major global event and losses in all regions were below average.

Majority of economic losses continued to be driven by the Palisades and Eaton Fires in California, the Myanmar Earthquake in late March, as well as continued severe convective storm (SCS) activity across the United States. The largest event of the third quarter was the continued seasonal flooding in China, which has caused at least $11 billion in total economic losses. Loss estimates for Typhoon Ragasa, which occurred in late September, are not yet available.

Insurers Face Above-Average Annual Losses Despite Downturn in Q3 Activity

Despite the lack of major events, average Q1-Q3 insured losses still substantially exceeded the long-term average as a result of major payouts from wildfires and SCS. Global aggregated toll for the industry is estimated at approximately $114 billion, with expected updates and loss development in the coming months. Nearly 90% of global insured losses occurred in the United States.

The global insurance protection gap remains very low at approximately 44%, as a result of major activity occurring in well-developed U.S. market. The highest uninsured losses occurred in Myanmar and the neighboring countries, as well as in China as a result of the seasonal flooding.

Fatalities Driven by Heatwaves and Earthquakes

At least 18,000 people were killed due to natural disasters during the first three quarters of 2025, which is well below the 21st century average of 53,100. Majority of the deaths occurred as a result of heatwaves and earthquakes and the deadliest individual event of the third quarter was the earthquake in Afghanistan on August 31.

How This Report Can Help

We analyze global natural hazards to better inform organizations on the risk and human impact of catastrophes and climate. Our goal is to connect sectors including insurance, government, academia, construction and finance as we collaboratively build a more resilient future.

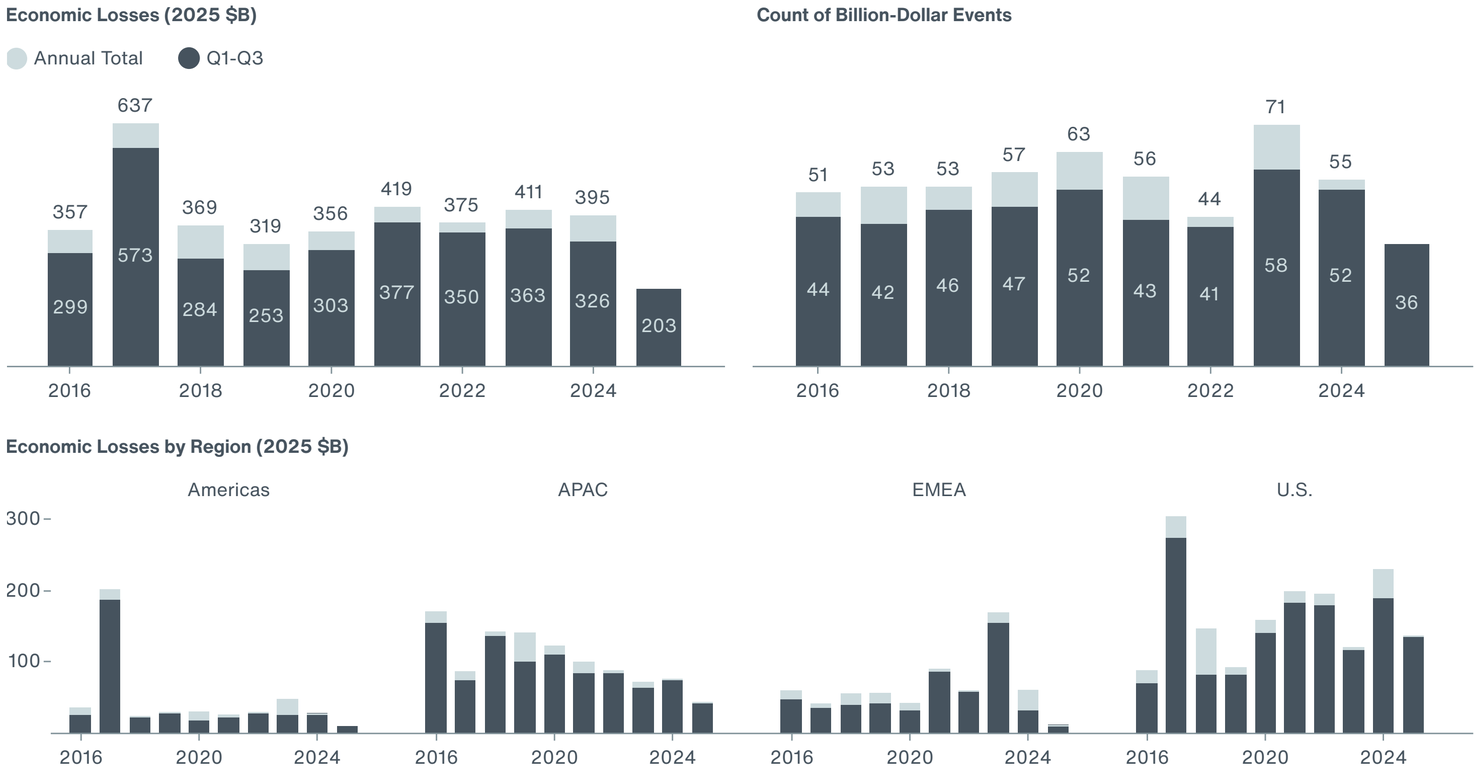
To demonstrate how we can make better decisions to protect people and property, we assess the impact of weather-related catastrophic events on workforce resilience, emerging technology and trade continuity with insights on how organizations can accelerate adaptation.

Natural Disaster Events and Loss Trends

Explore long-term trends and the impacts of the year’s major natural disasters from a global and regional perspective

Economic Losses in 2025 Below Average Due to Benign Activity in Q3

Exhibit 1: Global Economic Losses Through Q3 2025



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

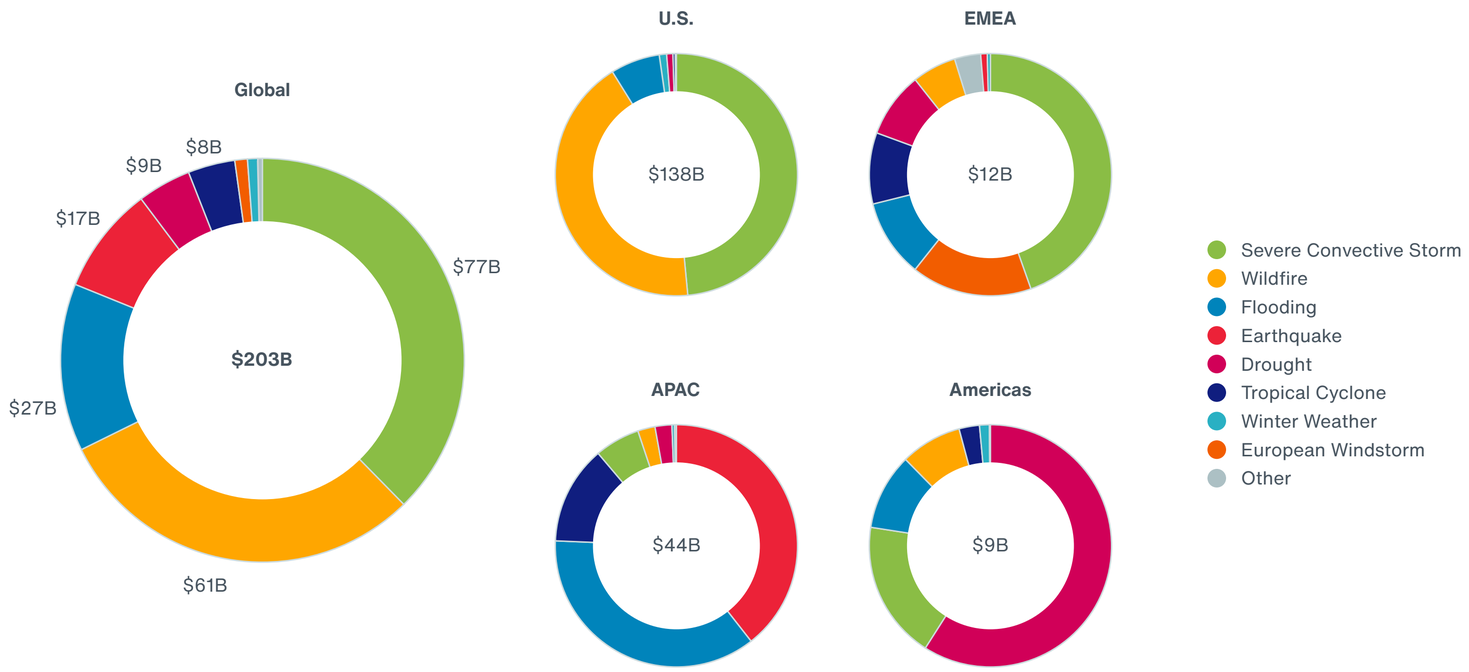
Global economic losses due to natural disasters in the first three quarters of 2025 were preliminarily estimated at more than $203 billion, which was approximately 29% below the long-term mean since 2000 ($287 billion), 24% below the median of the same period ($267 billion) and at its lowest since 2015.

Benign activity across all regions in the third quarter resulted in one of the lowest July-September loss totals in several decades. Disasters in the fourth quarter would need to cause an additional $135 billion to make 2025 at least an average year. 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.

Palisades and Eaton Fires remained the costliest events of the year. The only events that exceeded $1 billion in Q3 were seasonal floods in China, Tropical Storm Wipha in East and Southeast Asia, Punjab Floods in India and Pakistan and Central Texas Floods and SCS outbreaks in the United States.

From the regional perspective, economic losses in the United States through September reached at least $138 billion and were still significantly above average (+40%), despite a relatively benign third quarter and a lack of major hurricane landfall. To this date, losses in all other regions remain well below their respective averages.

Exhibit 2: 2025 Economic Losses by Region and Peril



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

The contribution of different natural disaster perils to overall losses did not change significantly compared to mid-year and remained dominated by the severe convective storm outbreaks across the United States and the California wildfires.

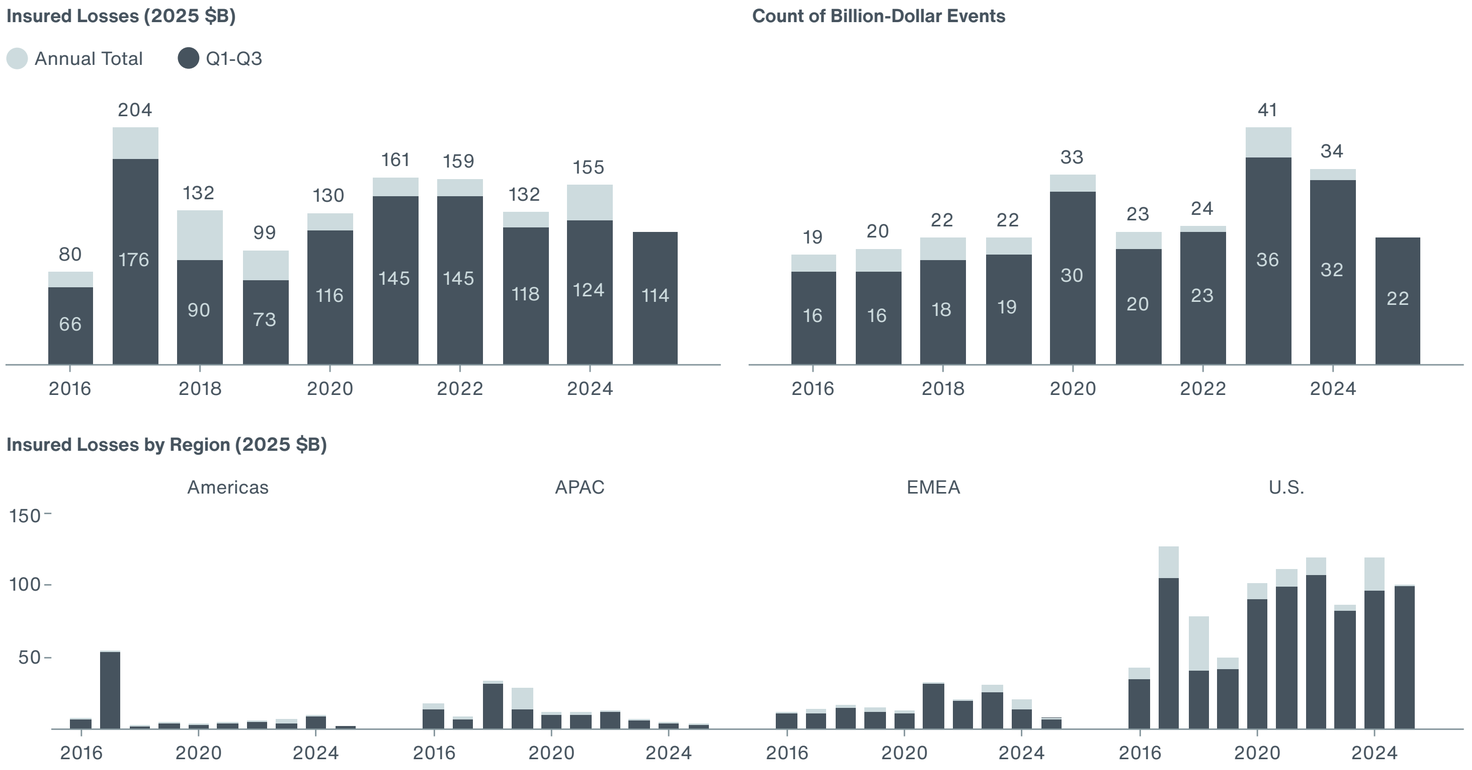
The lack of any major multi-billion events in Europe, Middle East and Africa resulted in modest economic losses from a diverse mixture of perils, with the highest contribution from severe convective storms.

In Asia Pacific, typhoons and seasonal floods in the third quarter caused a notable addition, nevertheless the regional losses remain well below average of the 21st century and the Myanmar Earthquake from March still ranks as the costliest event of the year. Typhoon Ragasa, which occurred in late September, may result in significant economic losses. However, reliable estimates are not yet available.

In the Americas, continued drought in South America caused the highest loss in absolute terms. Canada has not seen a repetition of the record-breaking 2024 so far and its below-average losses were from a mixture of wildfire, flooding, and SCS events.

Insured Losses Track Above Average, Driven by Wildfires and SCS

Exhibit 3: Global Insured Losses Through Q3 2025



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

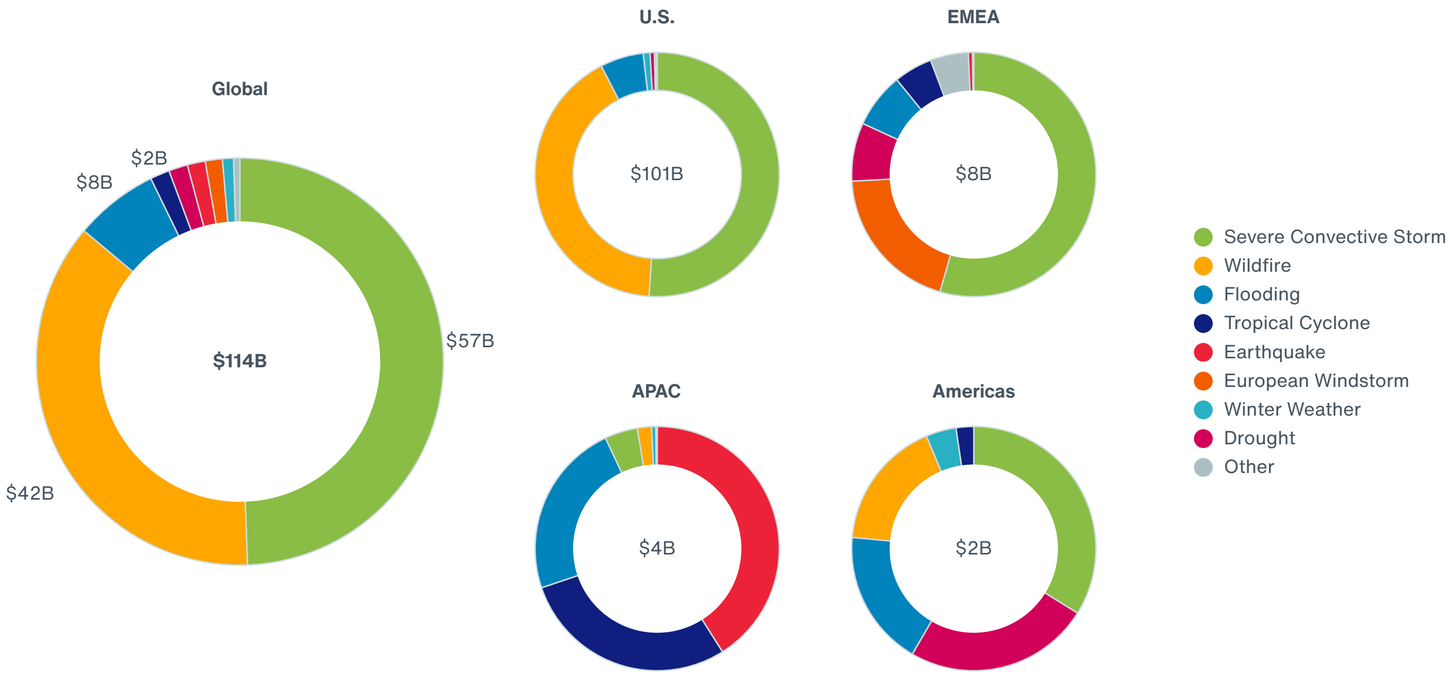
Global insured losses in the first three quarters were preliminarily estimated to reach at least $114 billion. While the year ranked second highest on record after its first half, activity reduced significantly in the third quarter. However, the 21st century average ($83 billion) and median ($73 billion) of the Q1-Q3 period were still substantially exceeded. Estimates for 2025 events are subject to change and will continue to evolve in the coming months.

The global protection gap, the portion of economic losses not covered by insurance, remained very low at approximately 44%. This was mainly the result of major events occurring in the United States, a region with higher coverage.

The largest individual events were the destructive California wildfires in January, with total insured losses estimated at more than $40 billion. At least 22 events surpassed $1 billion in insured losses in total. Outside of the United States, the Myanmar Earthquake and the late-June SCS outbreak in Europe exceeded the threshold.

Natural catastrophes in the United States accounted for nearly 90% of global insured losses in the Q1–Q3 of 2025, reaching approximately $100 billion. Insured losses in all other regions were significantly lower compared to their long-term averages for the respective period.

Exhibit 4: 2025 Insured Losses by Region and Peril



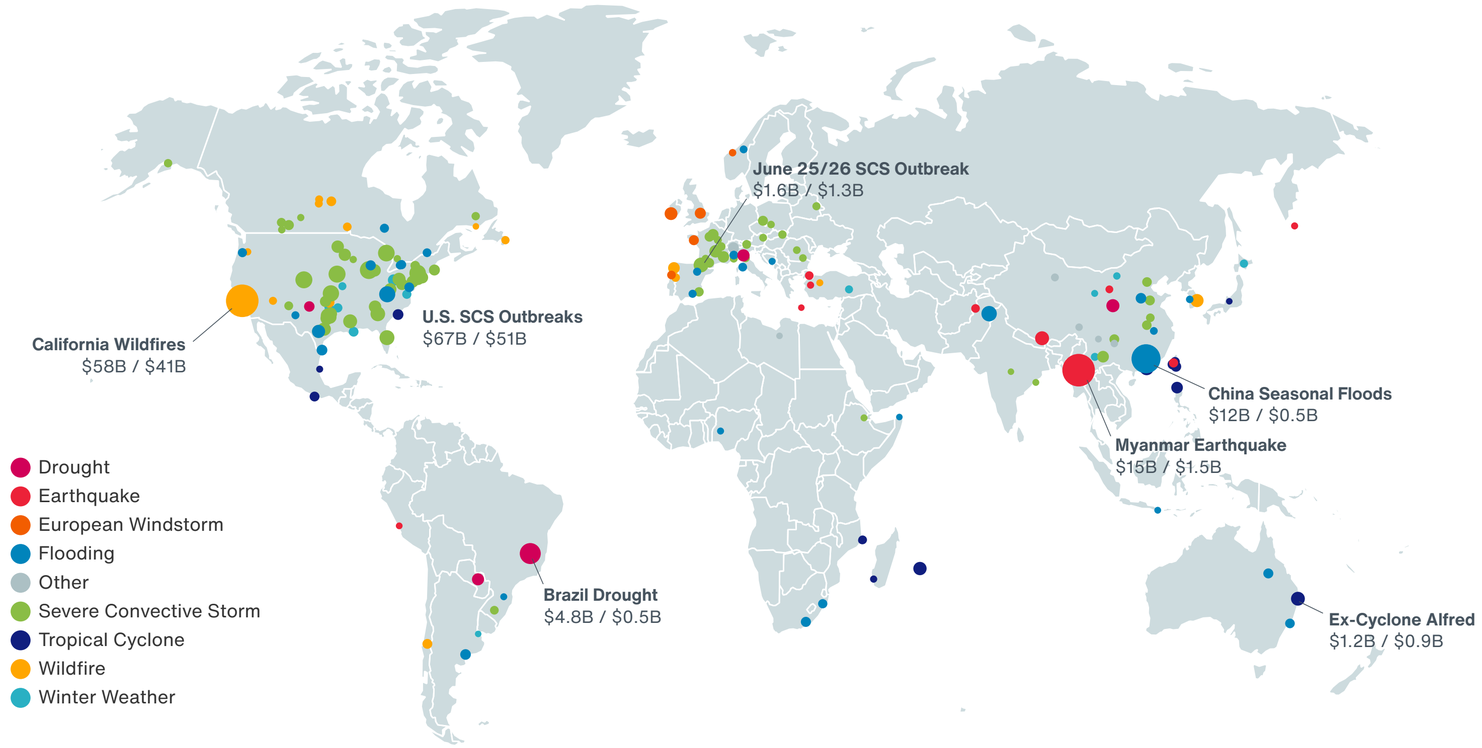
Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

Severe Convective Storm outbreaks and California Wildfires were the primary drivers of the relatively high insured loss totals from the United States.

Payouts in the Asia Pacific region were mainly driven by the effects of the Myanmar Earthquake in Thailand, as well as flooding and tropical cyclone events in Australia.

Disaster activity in other regions was reduced, which shows on the aggregated statistics. Overall losses are tracking particularly low in the Americas compared to previous years, including 2024 when Canada saw its costliest year on record and the insurance sector in the Americas region incurred approximately $9 billion in total losses.

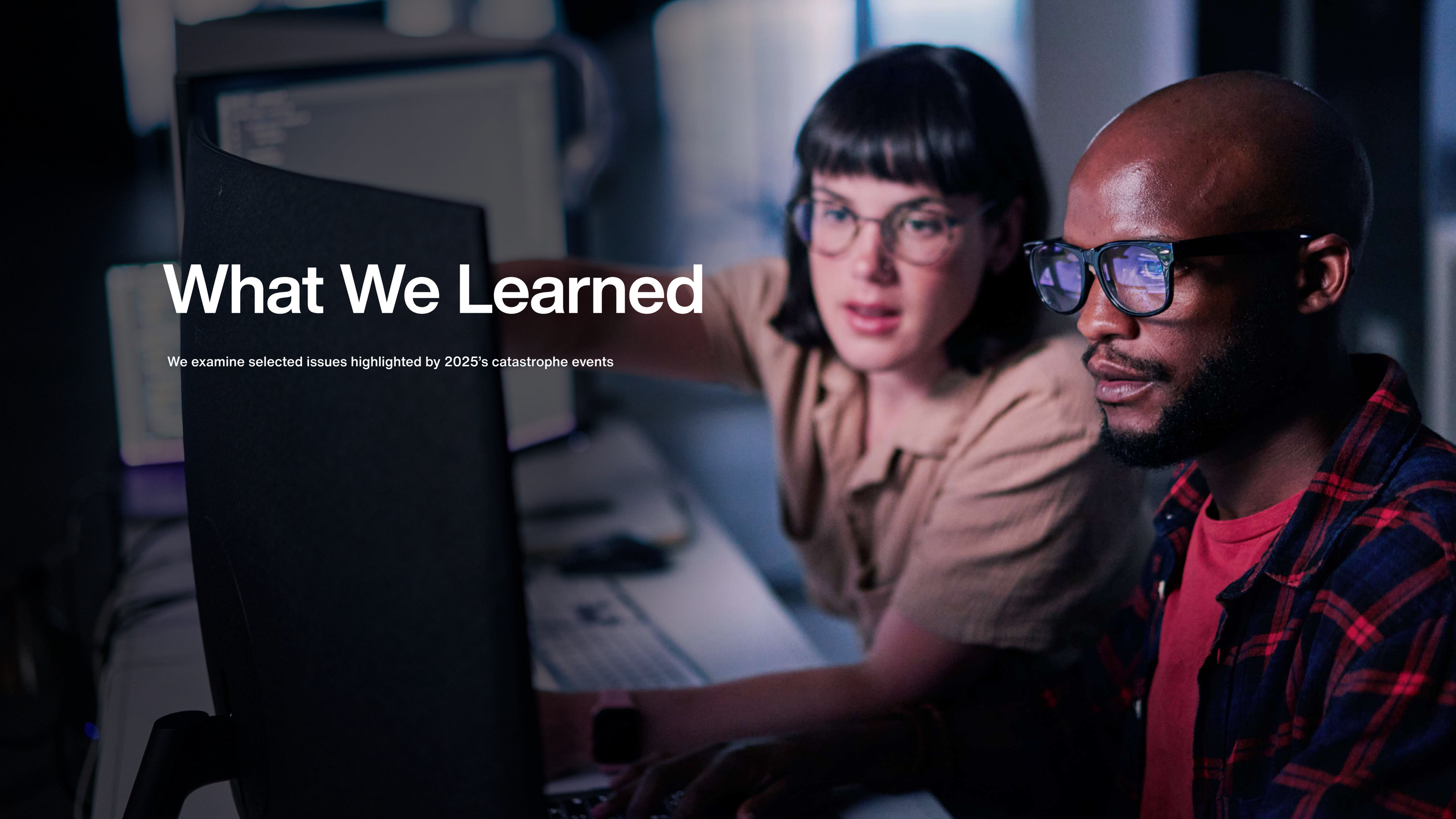
Exhibit 5: Economic and Insured Losses from Notable 2025 Events



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

The third quarter of 2025 was characterized by a relatively low frequency of major disaster events. From the economic loss perspective, the largest event was the continuing seasonal flooding in China, which cumulatively caused approximately $12 billion in losses since June, and only a small portion was covered by insurance. Other notable events with a significant protection gap were Tropical Storm Wipha, which affected East and Southeast Asia causing more than $1.3 billion in losses, and monsoon-induced severe flooding in Punjab (Pakistan and India) causing over $3 billion in losses combined — with only a fraction covered.

Outside of Asia Pacific, notable severe convective storm outbreaks in the United States resulted in the highest losses, including the August 15-19 outbreak with $1.9 billion in economic and $1.5 in insured losses. In early July, flash flooding with a significant loss of life impacted central Texas.

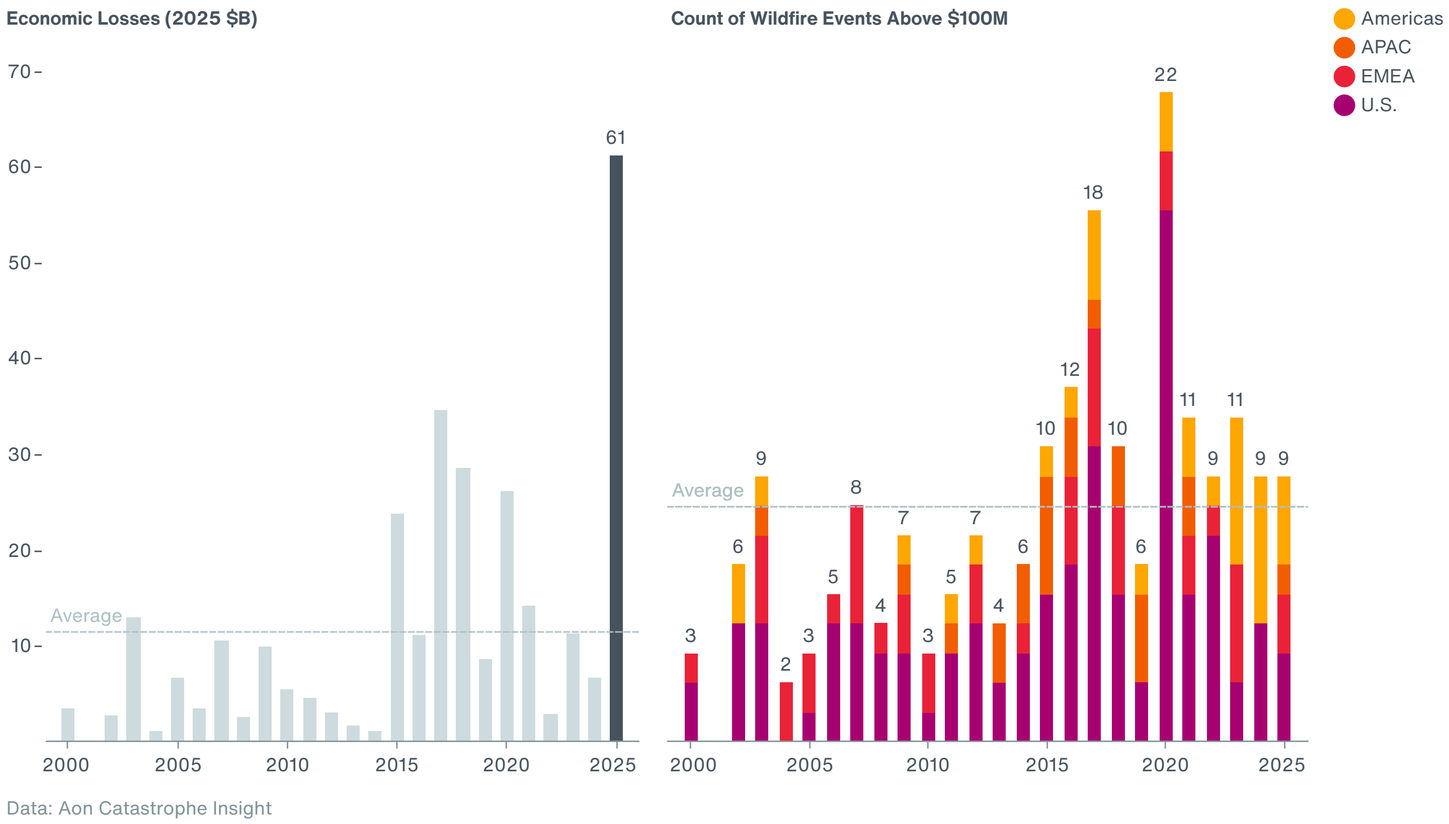


What We Learned

We examine selected issues highlighted by 2025’s catastrophe events

Accelerating Wildfire Risk Underscored by 2025 Events

Exhibit 6: Global Economic Losses from Wildfires



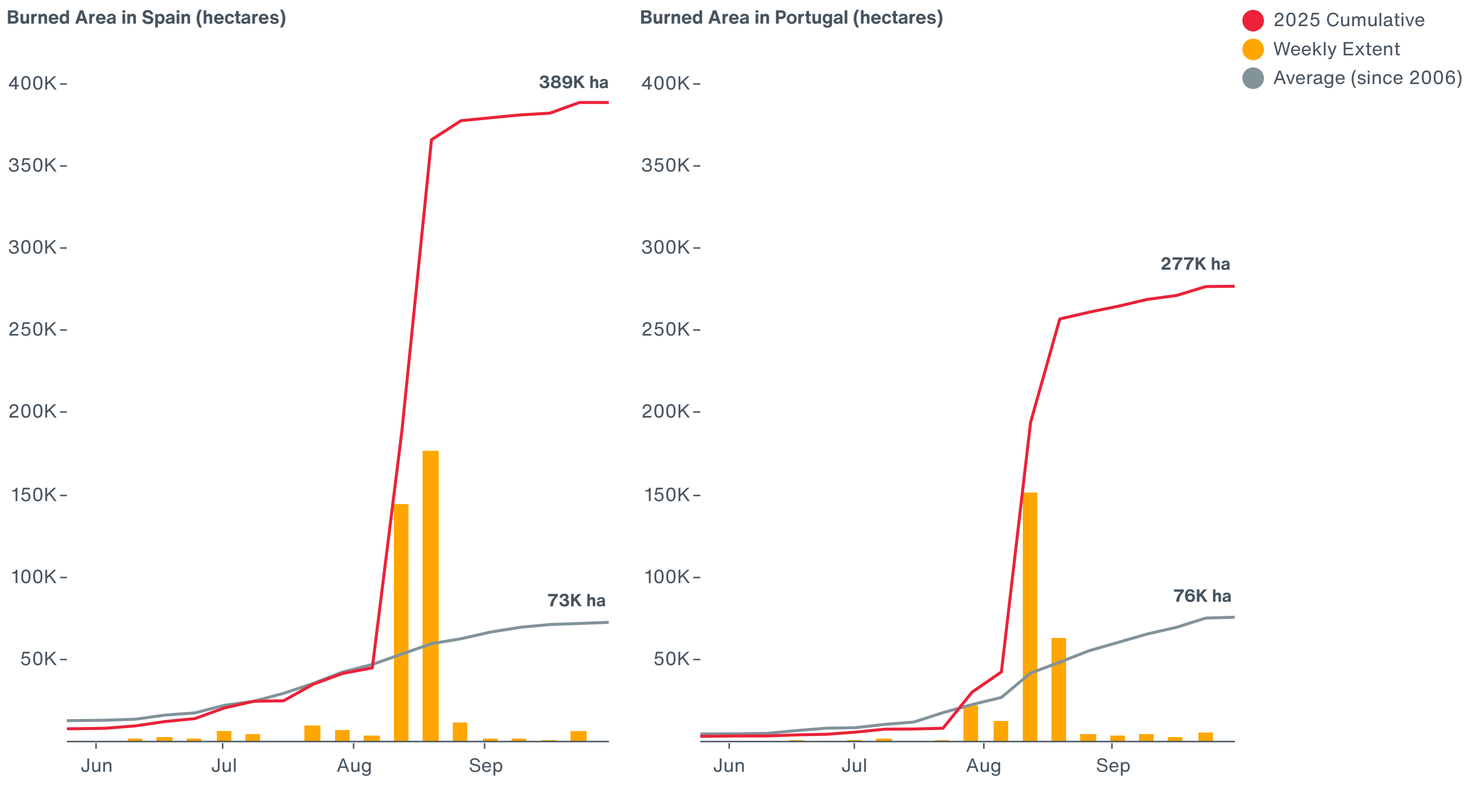
Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

The increasing risk of wildfires has become a major concern for the global insurance industry, particularly in the regions of the Western United States, Canada, and parts of Southern Europe. Driven by climate change, prolonged droughts, rising temperatures, and increased development in wildfire-prone areas, damaging wildfires are growing in both frequency and severity.[1,2,3]

Although wildfire extents at the regional level were generally below long-term averages in 2025, according to the Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS), certain areas experienced significant wildfires that contributed to record global wildfire losses. During Q1-Q3 of 2025, economic losses exceeded $60 billion while insured losses surpassed $40 billion. Most losses resulted from California wildfires, but at least seven separate events in different regions led to economic losses exceeding $100 million each.

Many socio-economic factors drive wildfire losses, including population density, infrastructure vulnerability, building codes, land use management, preparedness level, and government policy. Rising wildfire risk challenges the insurance industry, requiring improved modeling, risk-sharing mechanism, strategic innovation, and coordination with policymakers. Recent events show wildfires are now a structural issue, not just seasonal. Nevertheless, strong underlying profitability allowed insurers to absorb the impact of the 2025 wildfires without difficulty.[4]

Exhibit 7: Record-Breaking Wildfire Extent in the Iberian Peninsula (hectares)



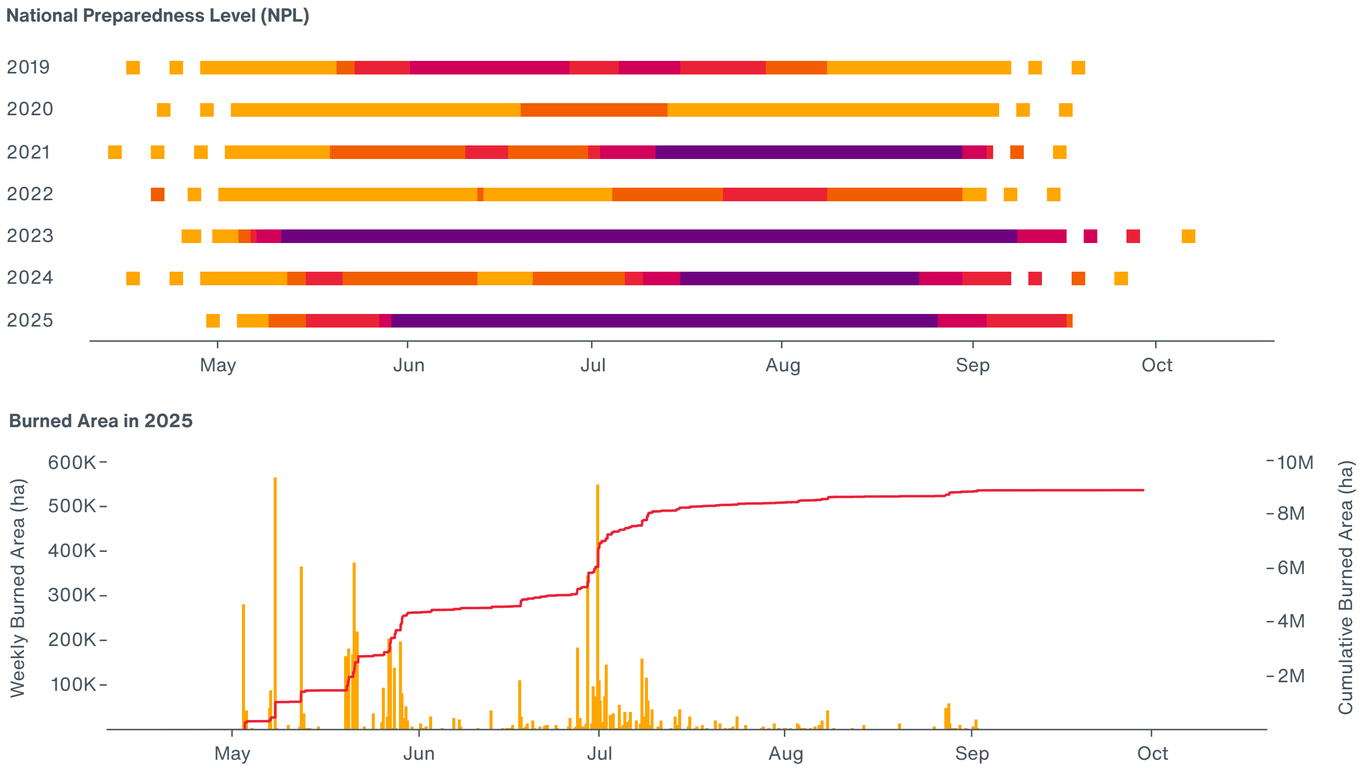
Data: EFFIS, as of September 30

Record Wildfires in Southern Europe

Southern Europe experienced significant wildfire outbreaks in Q3. The current wildfire season is among the most severe in Spain's recorded history, with nearly 400,000 hectares (988,000 acres) burned, particularly impacting the regions of Castile and León, Galicia, and Extremadura. The Copernicus Mapping System detected over 1,600 structures as potentially affected. The Spanish farmers' organization (COAG) estimates economic losses in the agricultural sector at over €600 million ($700 million). Total direct and indirect costs, including suppression and restoration, may reach several billion euros based on average estimates of costs per hectare.

Insured losses are anticipated to be much lower — the Spanish Insurance Consortium, the state entity responsible for covering natural disasters, does not insure damage resulting from fires, regardless of their cause and coverage is provided by private insurance companies. The Consortium solely provides coverage for personal injuries or fatalities incurred during forest fire suppression efforts, excluding compensation for material or economic losses. Significant wildfires occurred also in Italy, Greece, the Balkans, and Portugal, where over 275,000 hectares (680,000 acres) burned — the second largest area on record this year.

Exhibit 8: Accelerating Wildfire Risk in Canada



Data: CIFFC, as of September 30

Second-Largest Wildfire Extent in Canada

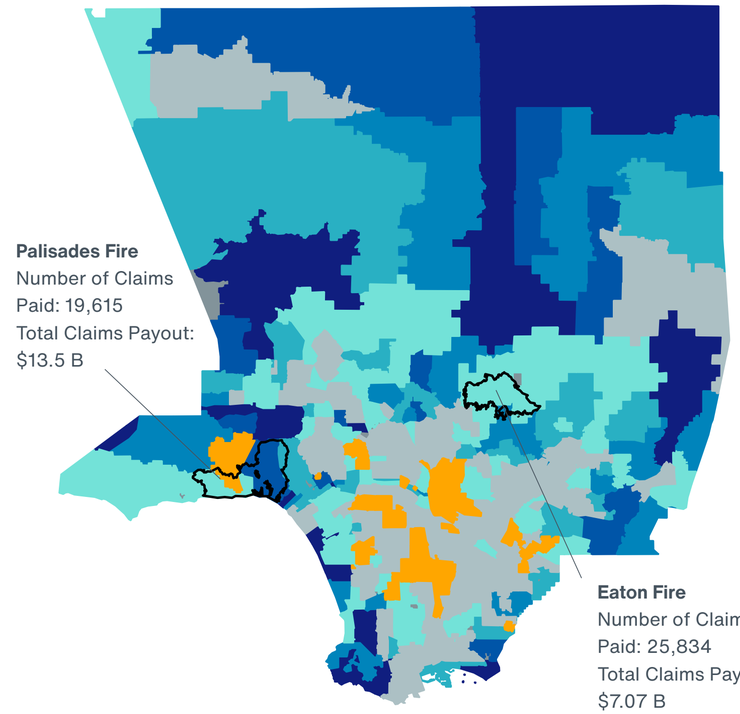
Canada has been experiencing another intense wildfire season, with 8.9 million hectares (22 million acres) burned — the second largest extent on record, following 17.3 million hectares (42.7 million acres) in the devastating year of 2023. Fires have mainly affected Saskatchewan (SK), Manitoba (MB), and the Northwest Territories (NT). So far, wildfires have caused over CAD480 million ($350 million) in insured losses, with the Flin Flon Fire Complex alone accounting for nearly CAD250 million ($180 million), according to the Insurance Bureau of Canada and the Catastrophe Indices And Quantification (CatIQ). Major fires also include the Shoe and La Ronge Fires in Saskatchewan, Lac du Bonnet in Manitoba, and Kingston in Newfoundland and Labrador.

What is CIFFC's Preparedness Level

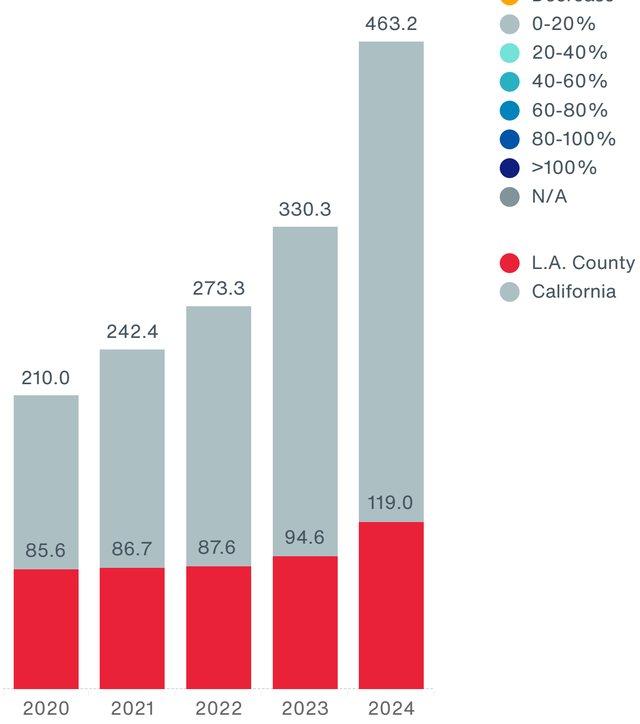
The Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC) has recorded 89 days at the highest National Preparedness Level (NPL) this year, indicating increasing fire risk and resource demand, including international assistance in recent years. The NPL reflects firefighter and equipment availability, environmental conditions, new fire potential, and current wildland fires nationwide. Level 5 marks fire danger, current fire load, and anticipated fire load in the next seven days on the extreme level, as well as inadequate resource level, and no ability to respond to CIFFC resource requests. For comparison, the highest NPL was in effect for 120 days within the 2023 wildfire season.

Exhibit 9: Change in California FAIR Plan Policies In-Force in LA County

FAIR Plan Policies In-Force by Zip Code (2023 vs. 2024)



FAIR Plan Policies In-Force (thousands)



Data: California FAIR Plan Association; California Dept. of Insurance. Data as of: October 1, 2025

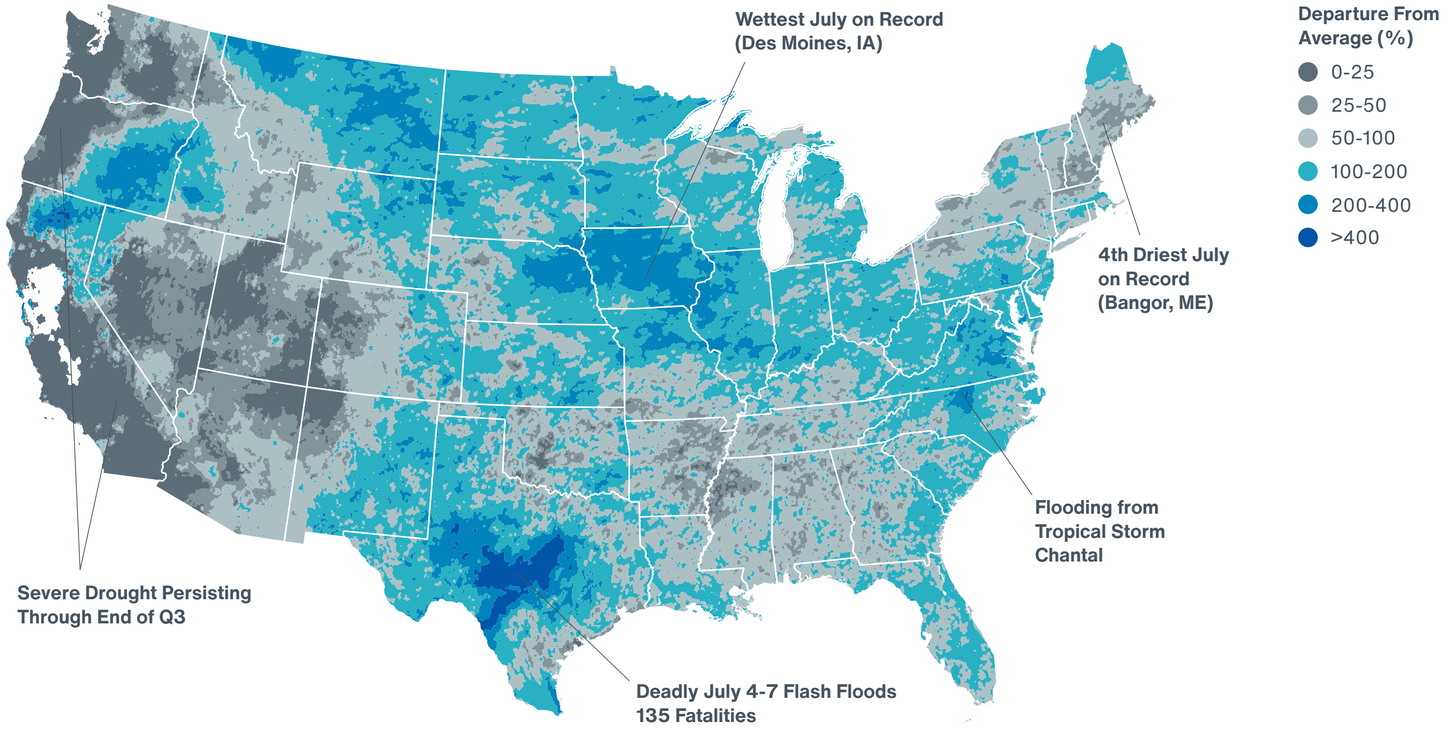
Continued impact of California Wildfires

Loss development and market changes continue in California since the ignition of the Palisades and Eaton fires in January 2025. According to a July 2025 update[5] from the California Department of Insurance, state insurers have received around 49,500 residential, commercial, and auto claims between both fires. Over 45,400 of these claims have been paid, amounting to $20.6 billion in payouts.

Among the largest carriers involved in claim payouts is the California Fair Access to Insurance Requirements (FAIR) Plan Association. The FAIR Plan has paid $2.75 billion across more than 3,000 claims, according to a May 2025 update[6]. These figures correspond with the persistent growth in exposure and policies in force (PIF) for the FAIR Plan seen before January 2025. In fact, 10 of the 12 most affected zip codes from the Palisades and Eaton fires reported an increase in FAIR Plan PIF just from September 2023-September 2024 alone. Across California, the Plan experienced a 41% increase in PIF over the same period and a 94% PIF increase since September 2021[7]. Despite a one-year moratorium on non-renewals within the Palisades and Eaton fire perimeters[8], much of the FAIR Plan policy and exposure increases are attributable to primary insurers declining to provide new or renew existing coverage

Implications of Flooding and Drought Variability

Exhibit 10: July 2025 United States Precipitation Anomaly



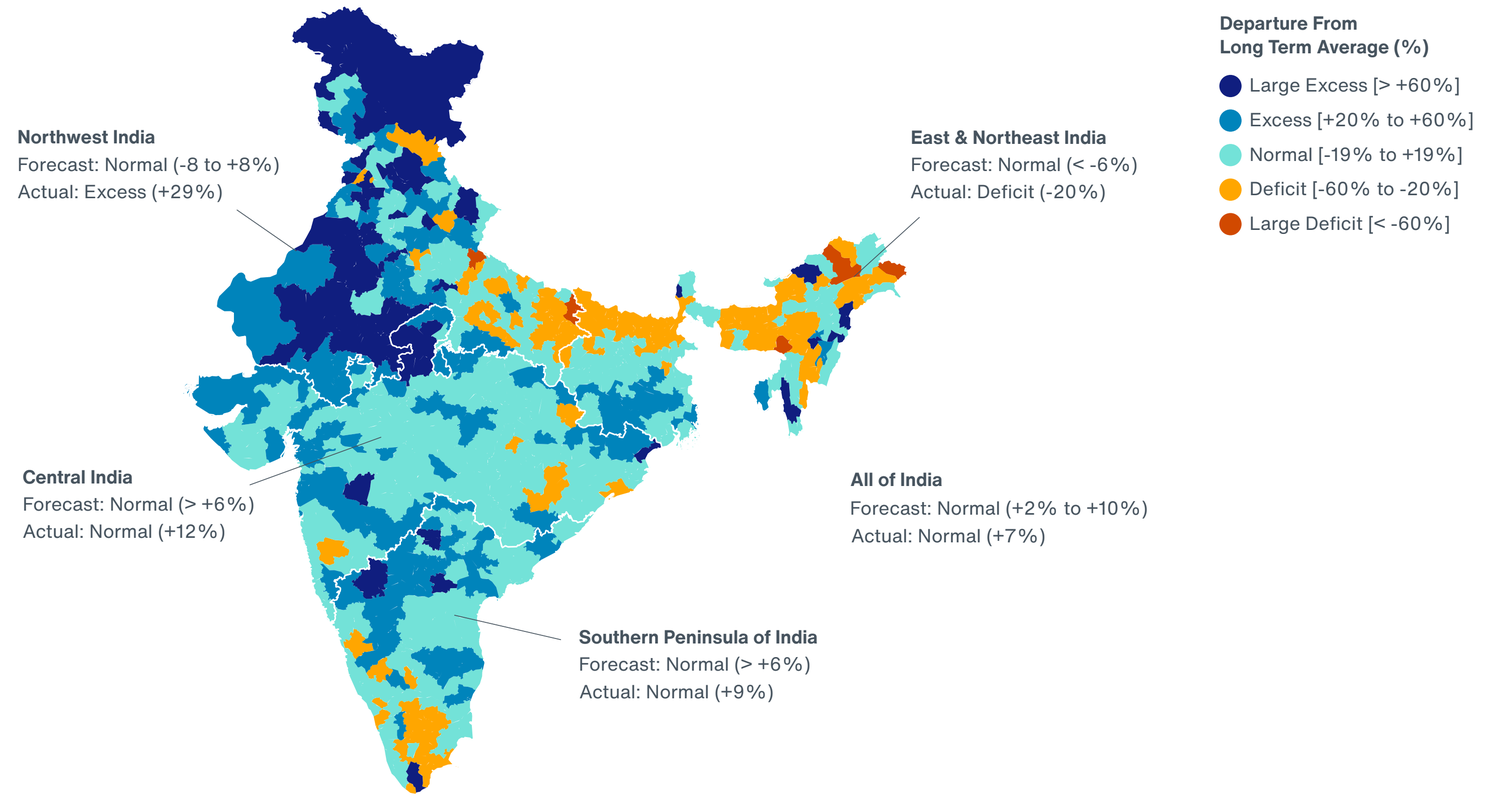
Data: PRISM/NACSE, Oregon State University

Contrasting Rainfall Anomalies in the United States

July 2025 featured abnormally heavy rainfall for many parts of the United States. The defining rainfall event of the month occurred on July 4-7 when remnants of Tropical Storm Barry triggered catastrophic flooding in Texas' Hill Country region, resulting in at least 135 fatalities. However, more prolonged, heavy rains throughout July 2025 also contributed to the very high monthly rainfall anomaly observed across a large swath of central Texas. A similar, persistent rainfall feature was seen in Iowa as the state capital (Des Moines) recorded its wettest July on record, according to the National Weather Service.

By contrast, other areas of the U.S. simultaneously saw very little rain in July. Much of the Southeast and Northeast exhibited below-average rainfall, including Bangor, Maine which experienced its 4th driest July ever. Looking beyond July, the summer of 2025 was characterized by the same rainfall variability nationwide. From late June to late August, there were 58 consecutive days with a "slight" risk or higher of flash flooding in the U.S., according to the Weather Prediction Center. Notably, the end of this period encompassed the devastating Milwaukee, Wisconsin flash floods that damaged over 4,000 homes. Conversely, well-below average rainfall has persisted through Q3 across parts of the Cascade Range, southern California, and New England. Each area continues to suffer from severe or extreme drought conditions, according to the mid-September update from the U.S. Drought Monitor. As studies[9] have pointed out, rising global temperatures are likely to increase the variability of heavy precipitation and drought events, such as the ones seen in 2025.

Exhibit 11: June – September Precipitation Anomaly in India



Data: India Meteorological Department

India's Monsoon Rainfall Compared to Forecasts

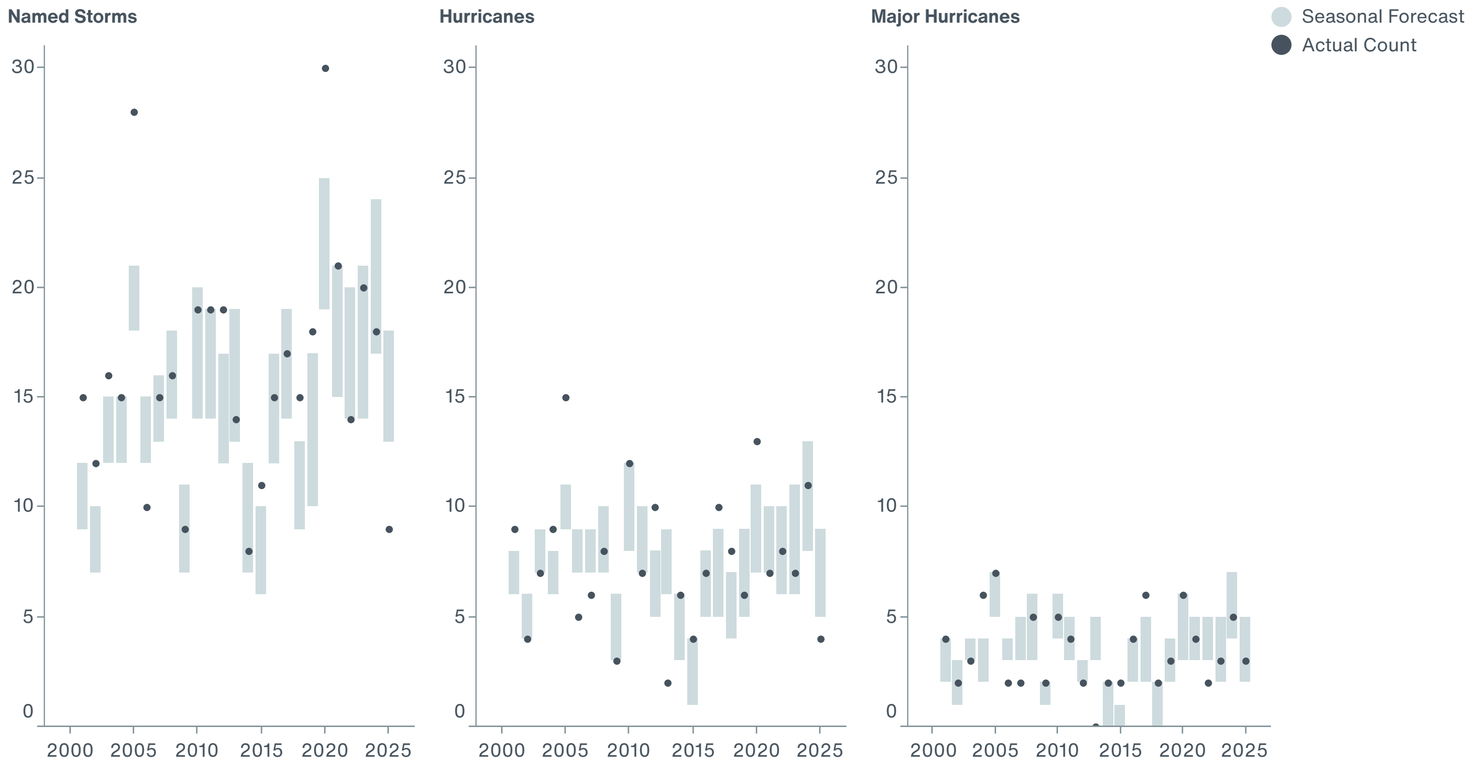
A ferocious monsoon unleashed heavy rains in North Pakistan and Northwest India, dumping above-normal rains since late June. NW India recorded 129% of long-term average rainfall, exceeding the India Meteorological Department (IMD) maximum regional forecast of 108%. Large departures (>25%) in Punjab (Pakistan[10]), and Punjab, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh (India[11]) contributed to major flooding and multiple dam failures in major Himalayan rivers. The most damaging events occurred in late August-early September, causing catastrophic flooding in Punjab (both India and Pakistan), the worst in recent decades, with total economic losses exceeding $1.5 billion in each country. Over the course of the 2025 monsoon, floods displaced millions, claimed nearly 1,000 lives, and submerged millions of hectares of farmland in Pakistan alone.

IMD's seasonal outlook[12] predicted above-normal rains at 106% nationwide, but regional blind spots emerged. Excesses were underestimated in NW India, while NE India suffered a 19% deficit against a maximum deficit projection of 6%. This skill variability underscores flaws in modeling interactions between westerly disturbances (WDs), upper air troughs that share traits with extratropical storms, and monsoon troughs, which can amplify moisture and trigger extremes.

A recent review[13] highlighted how WDs, once winter-dominant, now encroach into monsoon, fueled by climate shifts like a weakening subtropical jet and increasing moisture. Observations show a steep rise in Western Himalayan River extremes[14], hinting at a future with more flooding disasters.

Tropical Cyclone Activity in 2025

Exhibit 12: NOAA Atlantic Hurricane Seasonal Forecast Compared to Actual Activity



Data: NOAA

What is in Store for the Hurricane Season?

The 2025 Atlantic hurricane season has delivered surprises:

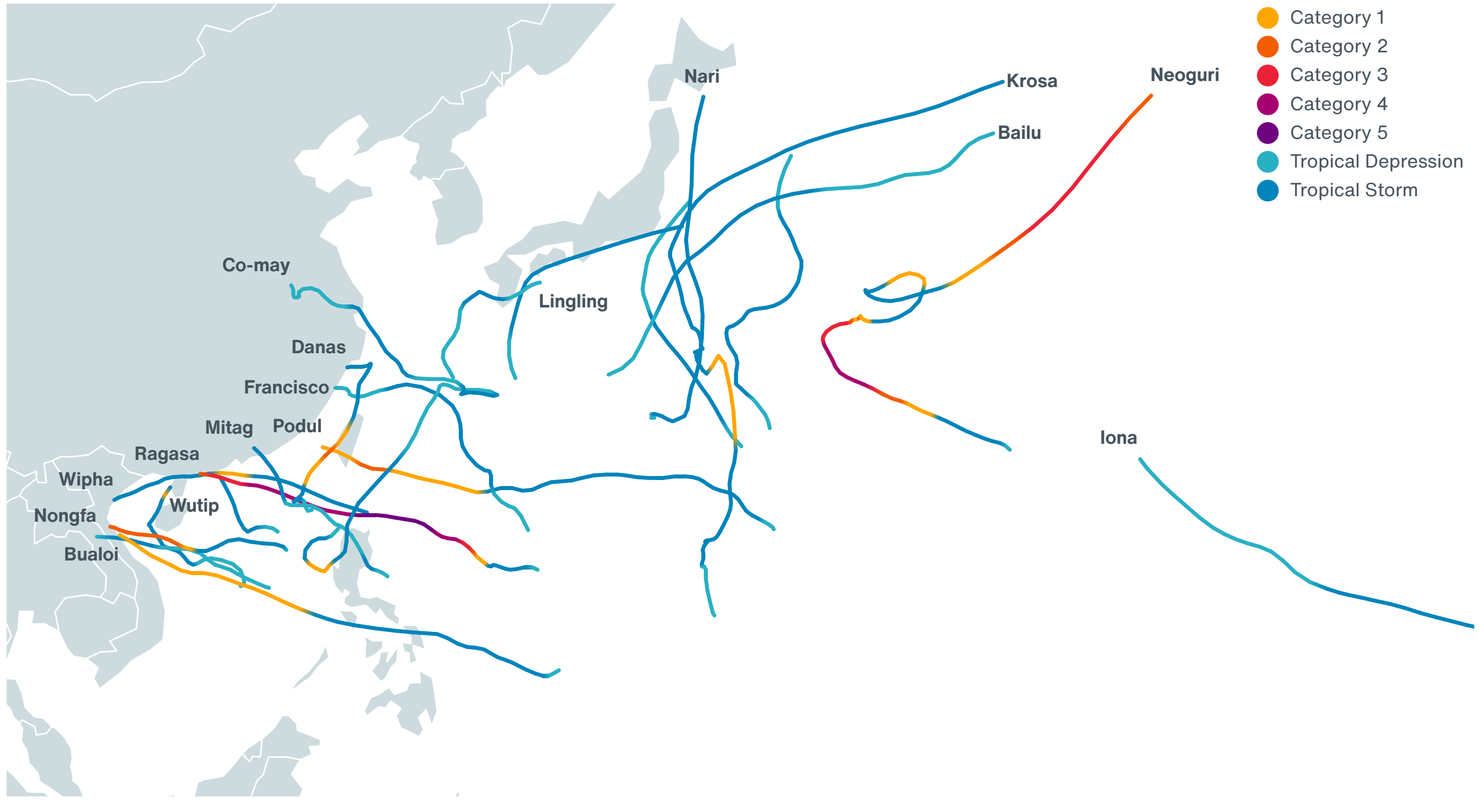
- Unusually late and brief early activity, with the first named storm (Andrea) on June 23 marking the latest start since 2014.
- Extended inactivity during peak season, with no named storms during a three-week stretch in early September, historically the peak active period.
- Explosive intensification of Erin, Gabriele and Humberto.
- Adverse atmospheric conditions inhibiting cyclogenesis, not captured in early or mid-season forecasts, such as Saharan dust layer in early season, and wind shear along with dry and stable air.
- Limited landfall threat, due to persistent high-pressure conditions in central Atlantic dominating the steering flow, curving Erin, Fernand, and Gabrielle toward open waters.

Officially, the 2025 Hurricane season is the only season on record with no named storms in the peak active period and no major landfalling hurricanes in the first half of the season.

A single late-season storm could dramatically alter the trajectory of the season. Since 1950, there have been 19 individual years with no US-landfalling Hurricanes before October 1[15]. However, three of those years (1968, 1987, 2002) saw a Hurricane landfall in October in the US.

Tropical Cyclone Activity in 2025

Exhibit 13: Named Storms of 2025 Typhoon Season



Data: NOAA

Activity in the Pacific

In the Western Pacific Basin, 21 named storms have been recorded as of September 30, on of which is Hurricane Iona, which traveled from the Eastern Pacific Basin. This is slightly lower than the long-term seasonal average of 26 named storms (1991–2020). Of these systems, nine have reached Category 1 equivalent on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, and three intensified into Category 3 equivalents: Iona, Neoguri, and Ragasa. While the first two remained far from any landfall, Ragasa – a super typhoon – caused significant damage in the Philippines and China (including Hong Kong) and ranks as the strongest typhoon of the 2025 season.

Its trajectory, rapid development, and strength were fairly similar to those of Hato (2017) and Mangkhut (2018). However, losses from Ragasa were initially not expected to reach the same magnitude as those from these two historical events. Ragasa did not arise unexpectedly. Much of its behavior was attributed to abnormally high sea surface temperatures along its path. Combined with low vertical wind shear, these conditions enabled the typhoon to intensify and bring its full force to land.

Appendix

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, or 2,000+ structures damaged or claims filed. Economic losses provided here are inflation-adjusted (using the US CPI), rounded and are subject to future development.

United States

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
01/01 – 09/30	Drought	Nationwide	N/A	1,150
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	9,600

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
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	4,850
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	900
05/09 – 05/14	SCS, Flooding	Southeast, Mid-Atlantic	1	600
05/14 – 05/16	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	30	9,000
05/17 – 05/20	Severe Convective Storm	Great Plains, Southeast	0	3,750
05/22 – 05/26	Severe Convective Storm	Great Plains, Southeast	0	3,100

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
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
07/01 – 07/03	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	0	750
07/03 – 07/07	Central Texas Floods	Texas	135	1,000
07/04 – 08/31	Dragon Bravo Fire	Arizona	0	50
07/04 – 07/07	Severe Convective Storm	Colorado	0	125
07/05 – 07/07	Tropical Storm Chantal	Mid-Atlantic	6	400
07/06 – 07/09	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	0	650
07/08	Ruidoso Floods	New Mexico	3	50

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
07/10 – 07/13	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	0	650
07/14 – 07/19	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	0	950
07/18 – 08/03	Burdoin Fire	Washington	0	25
07/20 – 07/26	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	0	625
07/27 – 07/29	Severe Convective Storm	Midwest, Northeast	0	700
07/30 – 08/03	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	0	750
08/08 – 08/11	Severe Convective Storm	Plains, Midwest	5	1,700
08/09 – 08/10	Milwaukee Floods	Wisconsin	1	300
08/13 – 08/14	Severe Convective Storm	Northeast	0	300
08/15 – 08/19	Severe Convective Storm	Midwest, Plains	0	1,900
08/17 – 08/22	Hurricane Erin	Mid-Atlantic	0	Millions
08/21 – 08/22	Flooding, SCS	Southeast, Mid-Atlantic	0	100
08/21 – 08/25	Severe Convective Storm	Arizona, Nevada	0	200
08/23 – 08/24	Severe Convective Storm	Northeast, Plains	0	200
09/02 – 09/14	TCU September Lightning Fire	California	0	10
09/03 – 09/06	Severe Convective Storm	Central, Northeast	0	1,100
09/14 – 09/17	Severe Convective Storm	Plains	0	200
09/20 – 09/23	SCS, Flooding	Plains, Southeast	1	450
09/26 – 09/27	SCS, Flooding	Arizona	4	275

North America (Non-U.S.)

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
01/27	Severe Convective Storm	Canada	0	15
02/15 – 02/19	Winter Weather	Canada	0	120
02/24 – 02/26	Flooding	Canada	0	170
03/15 – 03/18	Flooding	Canada	0	75
03/28 – 03/31	SCS, Winter Weather	Canada	1	500
04/02 – 04/03	Flooding	Canada	0	150
04/27 – 04/30	Severe Convective Storm	Canada	0	80
05/08 – 06/20	Shoe Wildfire	Canada	0	50
05/13 – 05/23	La du Bonnet Wildfire	Canada	2	100
05/25 – 06/25	Flin Flon Wildfire	Canada	0	230
06/02 – 06/12	La Ronge Wildfire	Canada	0	50
06/15 – 06/20	Hurricane Erick	Mexico, Central America	21	250
07/03	Severe Convective Storm	Canada	0	10s of millions
07/13	Severe Convective Storm	Canada	0	150
07/13 – 07/14	Flooding	Canada	0	110
07/18 – 07/19	Severe Convective Storm	Canada	0	10s of millions
07/27	Severe Convective Storm	Canada	0	Millions

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
08/03 – 08/28	Kingston Wildfire	Canada	0	80
08/03 – 08/09	Severe Convective Storm	Canada	0	20
08/20 – 08/21	Severe Convective Storm	Canada	0	290
08/31 – 09/06	Severe Convective Storm	Canada	0	10
09/06 – 09/07	Flooding	Mexico	0	Millions
09/15 – 09/16	Flooding	Mexico	2	Millions
09/23 – 09/24	Flooding	Mexico	1	N/A

South America

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
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	500
01/01 – 03/31	Drought	Paraguay	N/A	700
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	4,800
01/11 – 01/16	Flooding	Brazil	11	Millions
01/15 – 02/15	Wildfire	Chile	1	250
03/07	Flooding	Argentina	16	380
06/13 – 06/25	Severe Convective Storm	Brazil	4	110
06/15	Earthquake	Peru	2	Millions
06/24	Landslide	Colombia	27	N/A
06/30 – 07/03	Winter Weather	Argentina, Chile, Uruguay	15	N/A
07/08	Earthquake	Guatemala	7	N/A
08/22 – 08/23	Flooding	Brazil	0	N/A
08/26 – 08/26	Flooding	Brazil	0	N/A
08/30 – 08/31	Santa Rosa Storm	Argentina	0	N/A

Europe

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
01/05 – 01/07	Windstorm Floriane	Western, Northern Europe	1	470
01/17 – 01/19	Windstorm	Norway, Sweden	0	20
01/23 – 01/25	Windstorm Éowyn	Ireland, United Kingdom	2	1,000
01/26 – 01/29	Windstorm Herminia, Flooding	Western, Northern Europe	1	280
02/14 – 02/15	Flooding	Italy, Greece	0	110
03/02 – 03/07	Flooding	Spain	1	55
03/01 – 09/30	Drought	Nationwide	N/A	Billions
03/01 – 09/30	Wildfires	Portugal	3	100
03/01 – 09/30	Wildfires	Spain	6	600
03/02 – 03/07	Flooding	Spain	1	60
03/04 – 03/06	Flooding	Norway	0	40
03/17 – 03/18	Flooding	Spain	3	60
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

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
05/03	Severe Convective Storm	France	0	480
05/05 – 05/09	Severe Convective Storm	Central, Southeastern Europe	0	40
05/19 – 05/21	Severe Convective Storm, 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	820
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
06/23 – 07/02	Heatwave	Western, Central, Southern Europe	2,308	N/A
06/25 – 06/26	Severe Convective Storm	Western, Central, Southern Europe	0	1,550
06/30	Severe Convective Storm, Landslide	Austria, Italy, Switzerland	1	120
07/02 – 07/03	Severe Convective Storm	Western, Central Europe	0	80
07/06 – 07/08	Severe Convective Storm	Central, Eastern, Southeastern Europe	1	120
07/08 – 07/09	Wildfire	France	0	Millions
07/09 – 07/14	Severe Convective Storm	Central, Eastern Europe	2	60
07/11 – 07/12	Flooding	Spain, France	0	60
07/19	Severe Convective Storm	France, Austria, Switzerland	0	40

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
07/20 – 07/22	Severe Convective Storm	Western, Southern Europe	1	100
07/23 – 07/24	Severe Convective Storm	Southeastern Europe	0	50
08/08 – 08/17	Heatwave	Western, Central Europe	1,100+	N/A
08/14 – 08/17	Severe Convective Storm	Western, Southern Europe	2	50
08/20 – 08/23	Severe Convective Storm	Italy, Romania	3	10s of millions
08/28 – 08/31	Severe Convective Storm	Southern Europe	0	40
09/04	Severe Convective Storm	Western, Central Europe	0	550
09/08 – 09/09	Severe Convective Storm	Western, Central Europe	0	10s of millions
09/21 – 09/23	Flooding, SCS	Western, Southern Europe	4	10s of millions
09/25 – 09/29	Windstorm Ex-Gabrielle, Flooding	Portugal, Spain, Italy	0	10s of millions

Middle East

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
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
06/01 – 06/30	Drought	Syria	N/A	50
06/02	Earthquake	Turkey	1	N/A
07/20 – 07/25	Wildfire	Turkey	10	Millions
08/10	Earthquake	Turkey	1	10
08/15-09/24	Flooding	Yemen	82	N/A

Africa

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
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	Democratic Republic of the Congo	165	N/A
04/16 – 04/25	Flooding	Nigeria	13	N/A
05/08 – 05/09	Flooding	Democratic Republic of the Congo	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	500	N/A
06/07 – 06/10	Flooding	South Africa, Lesotho	103	290
06/14 – 06/20	Flooding	Democratic Republic of the Congo	77	N/A
06/25 – 07/20	Severe Convective Storm	Ethiopia	1	Millions

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
07/01-09/30	Flooding	Nigeria	230	10s of millions
08/17 – 08/19	Flooding	Uganda	5	N/A
08/20	Landslide	Guinea	15	N/A
08/25 – 08/30	Flooding	Democratic Republic of the Congo	13	N/A
08/27 – 08/31	Flooding	Sudan	32	N/A
08/30 – 09/11	Flooding	Gambia	9	N/A
08/31	Landslide	Sudan	400	N/A

Asia

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
01/01 – 02/28	Winter Weather	Japan	4	70
01/01 – 09/30	Drought	China	0	980
01/02	Earthquake	China	0	40
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
01/20	Tainan Earthquake	Taiwan	0	160
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	990
03/28	Earthquake	Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam	5,456	15,480
04/01 – 04/30	Severe Convective Storm	China	12	260
04/01 – 04/30	Winter Weather	China	0	20
04/01 – 04/30	Flooding	China	0	40
04/09 – 04/10	Severe Convective Storm	India, Nepal	114	N/A
04/11 – 04/12	Severe Convective Storm	China	5	150

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
05/01 – 05/31	Flooding	China	42	380
05/01 – 05/31	Winter Weather	China	3	Millions
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	220
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	17	300
06/14 – 06/15	Severe Convective Storm	India	25	N/A
06/14 – 06/15	Severe Convective Storm	India	40	N/A
06/17 – 08/31	Flooding	China	444	11,700

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
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
07/01 – 07/31	Severe Convective Storm	China	2	610
07/04 – 07/09	Typhoon Danas	China, Taiwan, Philippines	0	190
07/06	Flooding	Indonesia	3	N/A
07/10 – 07/17	Flooding	Bangladesh, Myanmar	0	N/A
07/10	Flooding	Japan	0	N/A
07/10 – 07/15	Tropical Storm Nari	Japan	0	N/A
07/15 – 07/24	Tropical Storm Wipha	China, Hong Kong, Macau, Philippines, Vietnam	60	1,150
07/16 – 07/17	Flooding	South Korea	17	20
07/16 – 07/20	Flooding	Laos, Thailand	0	N/A
07/19 – 07/20	Severe Convective Storm	Vietnam	43	N/A
07/24 – 07/30	Typhoon Co-May	China, Philippines	55	590
07/29 – 07/30	Earthquake	Russia, U.S., Samoa	0	Millions

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
08/01 – 08/31	Severe Convective Storm	China	6	250
08/06 – 08/15	Typhoon Podul	Taiwan, China	0	330
08/14	Flooding	India	60	N/A
08/15	Flooding	Pakistan	390	N/A
08/06-08/12	Flooding	Japan	8	350
08/17	Earthquake	Indonesia	1	N/A
08/19	Flooding	South Korea	3	N/A
08/19	Flooding	Mongolia	10	N/A
08/21	Typhoon Lingling	Japan	0	N/A
08/22 – 08/26	Typhoon Kajiki	Philippines, Vietnam, China, Thailand	0	300
08/26	Landslide	India	30	N/A
08/27 – 09/11	Flooding	India, Pakistan	260	3,000
08/31	Earthquake	Afghanistan	3,000	100
09/04 – 09/05	Tropical Storm Peipah	Japan	1	150
09/09 – 09/11	Flooding	Indonesia	23	Millions
09/17 – 09/25	Typhoon Ragasa	Philippines, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, China, Vietnam	28	100s of millions
09/22-09/30	Typhoon Bualoi	Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand	83	820

Oceania

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($ million)
01/29 – 02/05	Flooding	Australia	2	280
03/06 – 03/08	Ex-Cyclone Alfred	Australia	1	1,250
05/20 – 05/29	Flooding	Australia	3	235
06/30 – 07/03	Severe Convective Storm	Australia	0	N/A

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