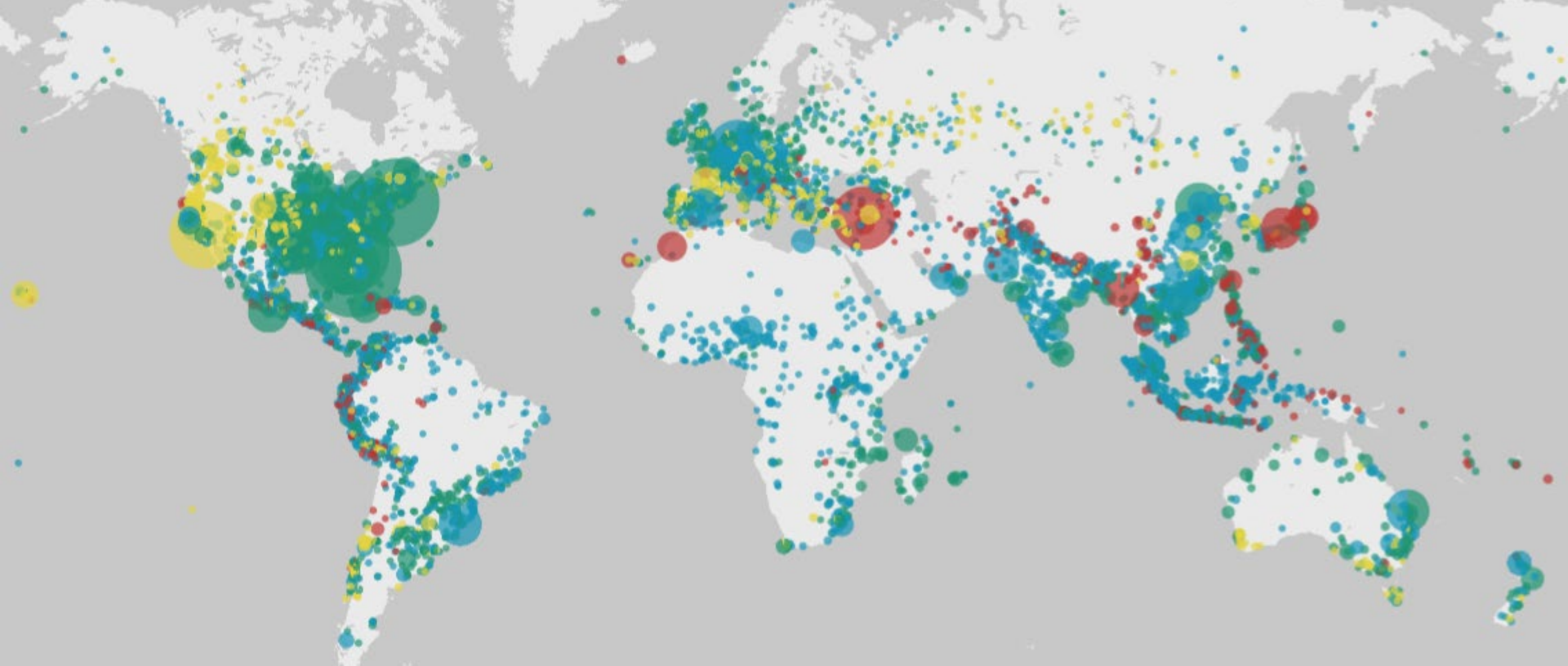




Global Natural Disaster Losses



Dr. Thomas Krismer
Munich Re



Geophysical events

Earthquake, tsunami,
volcanic activity, rockfall

Meteorological events

Tropical storm, extratropical storm,
severe convective storm, local storm

Hydrological events

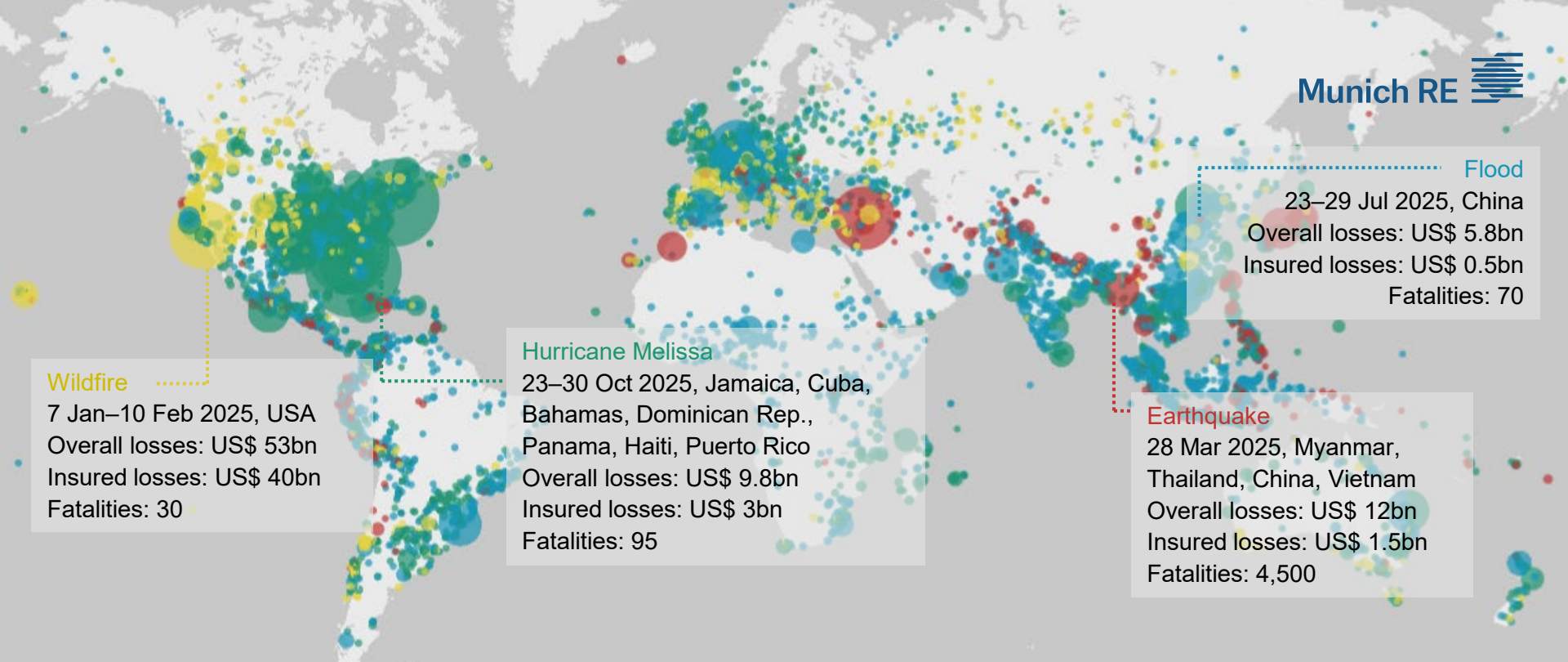
Flood, mass movement

Climatological events

Extreme cold temperature,
wildfire

Natural Disasters 2021 - 2025

Source: Munich Re, NatCatSERVICE, January 2026



Wildfire
7 Jan–10 Feb 2025, USA
Overall losses: US\$ 53bn
Insured losses: US\$ 40bn
Fatalities: 30

Hurricane Melissa
23–30 Oct 2025, Jamaica, Cuba,
Bahamas, Dominican Rep.,
Panama, Haiti, Puerto Rico
Overall losses: US\$ 9.8bn
Insured losses: US\$ 3bn
Fatalities: 95

Flood
23–29 Jul 2025, China
Overall losses: US\$ 5.8bn
Insured losses: US\$ 0.5bn
Fatalities: 70

Earthquake
28 Mar 2025, Myanmar,
Thailand, China, Vietnam
Overall losses: US\$ 12bn
Insured losses: US\$ 1.5bn
Fatalities: 4,500

Geophysical events
Earthquake, tsunami,
volcanic activity, rockfall

Meteorological events
Tropical storm, extratropical storm,
severe convective storm, local storm

Hydrological events
Flood, mass movement

Climatological events
Extreme cold temperature,
wildfire

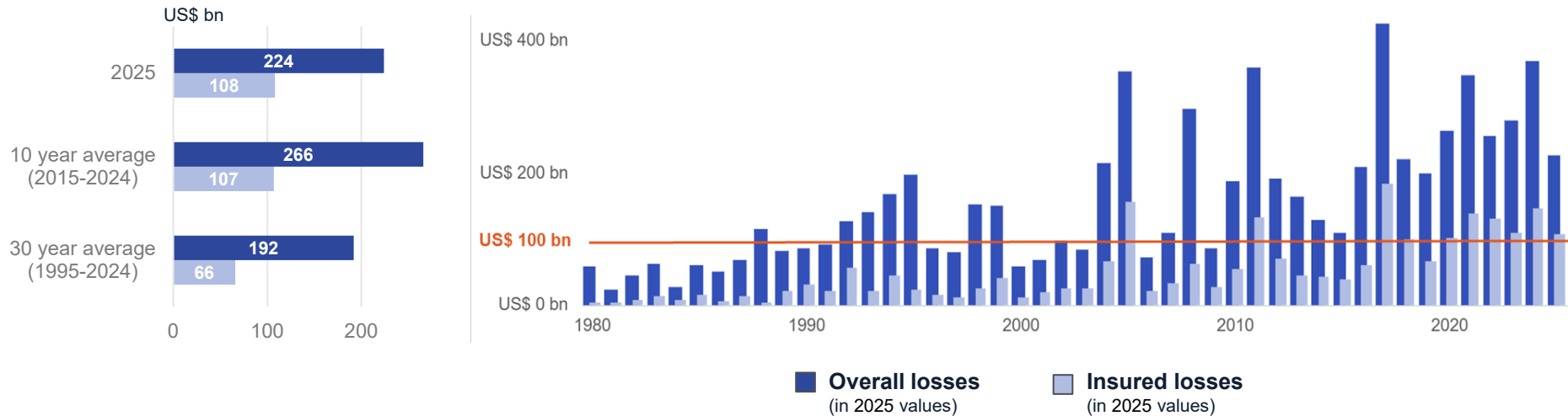
Natural Disasters 2021 - 2025

Source: Munich Re, NatCatSERVICE, January 2026

Overall losses grow year to year, mainly due to increasing values

Losses from natural disasters worldwide 1980 – 2025

2025 in comparison with long-term average and development of natural disaster losses since 1980



Socioeconomic factors dominate the development of losses

Losses inflation-adjusted via country-specific consumer price index and consideration of exchange rate fluctuations between local currency and US\$.

Source: Munich Re, NatCatSERVICE, January 2026

Munich Re's NatCatSERVICE is a global database containing loss data from 1980 onward for all types of natural disasters, excluding drought and heatwaves.

Risk and Loss comprise Exposure, Vulnerability and Hazard

Three main components of risk and loss

Exposure and vulnerability dominate the development of losses

Risk



Exposure

- GDP growth
- Growth of public and private infrastructure, real estate, equipment, inventory and fleets
- Disruption to supply chains and business operations



Vulnerability

- Risk awareness, warning systems and emergency services
- Building codes
- Land use & compensation areas
- Protective infrastructure such as forests, wetlands, dams



Hazard

Characteristics of extreme weather - such as precipitation levels, hail size, flood stages, wind speeds, heatwaves, droughts, and water shortages

Strengthening resilience can limit losses

Climate change makes many perils more likely and more severe

© Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft in München ("Munich Re").

Unless otherwise stated, all content contained in this presentation, including, without limitation, text, images, graphics, and their arrangement, is the sole property of Munich Re and is protected under applicable copyright and other intellectual property laws. This content or any portions thereof may be used solely for personal and non-commercial purposes. Any other use requires Munich Re's prior written approval. Content expressly attributed to a third party remains the intellectual property of the respective rightsholder.

Munich Re has made reasonable efforts in compiling the information and components contained in this presentation. It may not be held liable, however, for the completeness, correctness, topicality and accuracy of any information contained herein. Munich Re assumes no liability with regard to updating the information or other content provided in this presentation or to adapting this to conform with future events or developments.