

Weekly Cat Report

Review of Global Catastrophe Activity

July 4, 2025



Executive Summary



| Event | Affected Region(s) | Fatalities | Economic Loss Estimate (\$) | Page |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------|
| Severe Convective Storm | Western & Central Europe | 1 | 100s of millions | 3 |
| Windstorm & Flooding | Australia | 0 | 100s of millions | 5 |
| Heatwave | Western & Central Europe | 8+ | N/A | 6 |
| SCS & Flooding | United States | 0 | 100s of millions | 8 |
| Tropical Storm Barry | Mexico, Belize | 5 | Millions | 8 |
| Wildfire | Spain | 2 | Millions | 8 |
| Wildfire | Turkey | 0 | Millions | 8 |
| Flooding | China | 6 | Unknown | 8 |
| Flooding & Earthquake | Pakistan | 57 | Unknown | 9 |
| Flooding | Afghanistan | 4 | Unknown | 9 |
| Flooding | Nigeria | 2 | Unknown | 9 |
| SCS, FL & Landslide (Update) | India | 34 | Unknown | 9 |

Explore the supplementary graphics in the [Appendices](#). See [Additional Report Details](#) for more about loss estimates and data collecting. Explore more or sign up to receive Cat Reports [here](#).

Western & Central Europe: Severe Convective Storm

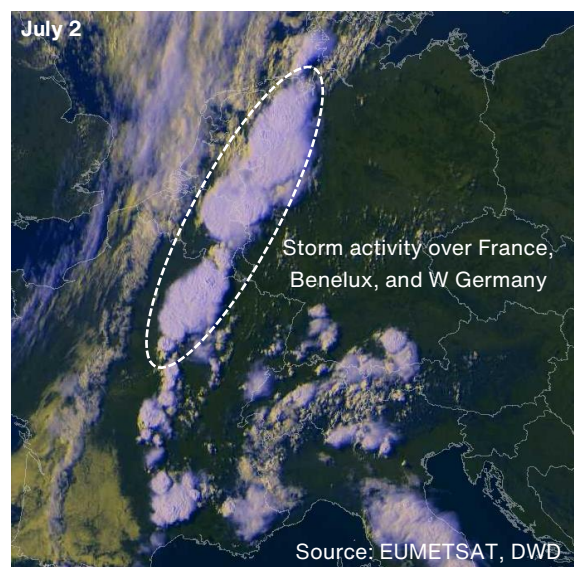
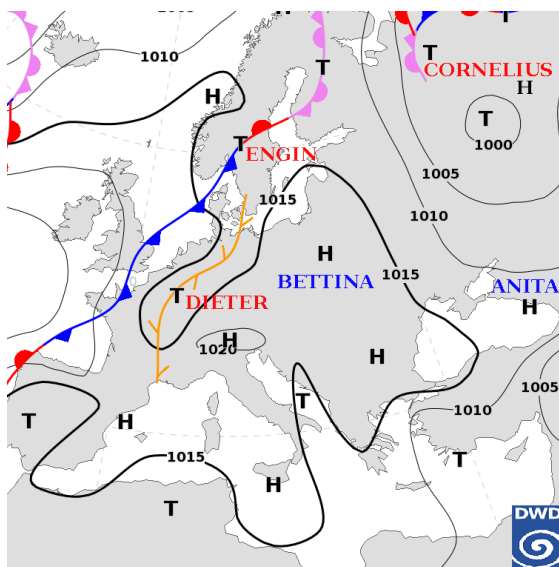
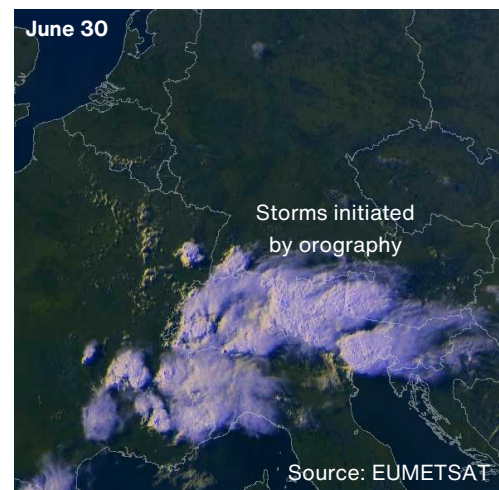
Overview

Following the significant SCS outbreak from June 25-26 (refer to the previous Weekly Cat Report), which resulted in substantial economic and insured losses, further rounds of severe storms occurred in Western and Central Europe this week. These storms produced hazards such as large hail, damaging winds, flash floods, and landslides caused by heavy rainfall. On June 30, Switzerland, Austria, and northern Italy were particularly impacted. Additional SCS-related losses were reported in Benelux, Germany, and parts of Central Europe after storms on July 2-3. These events may contribute additional losses amounting to hundreds of millions of EUR.

Meteorological Recap

On June 30, cluster of storms initiated by orography formed over the Alps, generating localized heavy rainfall and large hail up to 5 cm (2 in). Rainfall over 70 mm (2.8 in) in a short time led to flash floods and landslides, mainly in Tyrol, Austria.

Storm development was forecasted for July 2-3 as a heat dome, that brought extreme heat over large portions of the region, got framed by a wavy front, which extended from the Bay of Biscay to Sweden and Finland. On July 2, ESTOFEX issued the highest level 3 warning for northwestern Germany and eastern Netherlands mainly due to swaths of damaging wind gusts. Storms along the convergence zone led to downburst winds and large hail, with a 9-cm (3.5-in) hailstone reported in Emden, Germany. Wind gust over 120 kph (75 mph) was measured in the Netherlands. Stormy conditions were expected to continue in Central Europe on July 3.



Event Details

On June 30, storms triggered landslides and mudslides in Tyrol, Austria, burying several houses and forcing dozens to evacuate. Emergency services handled about 100 incidents. In Bardonecchia, Italy, one person died in floodwaters.

On July 2-3, SCS-related hazards impacted much of Western and Central Europe. Large hail caused notable motor and agricultural damage, while strong winds toppled trees and damaged roofs. Western Germany and the Netherlands were hit especially hard, with at least 127 damage reports in the Netherlands alone.



Mudslide in Gschnitz, Tyrol

Source: Land Tirol

Financial Loss Estimate

Recent SCS activity is expected to cause economic and insured losses in the hundreds of millions of EUR, driven mainly by hail and wind-related damage in the Netherlands and Germany. Final figures depend on upcoming damage assessments in the affected areas.

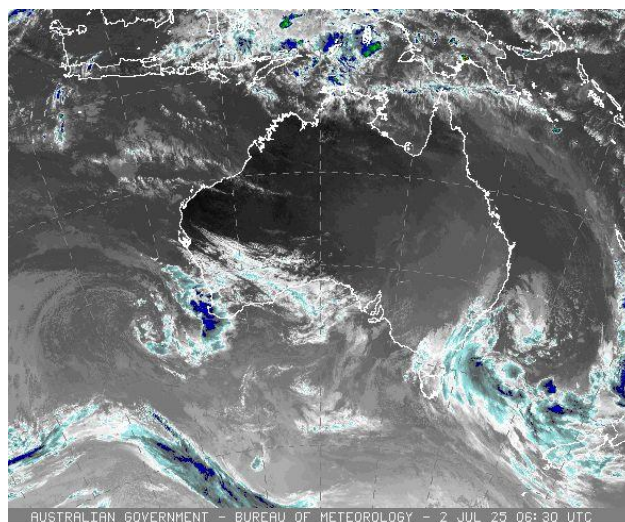
Australia: Windstorm & Flooding

Overview

In late June and early July, southeastern Australia struggled with wind gusts and flooding due to a so-called "bomb cyclone" that developed over several days and left residents mostly unprepared. Financial losses are likely to be in the lower hundreds of millions of USD.

Meteorological Recap

During the week of June 30, an area of low pressure developed, intensifying to a tropical cyclone equivalent to Category 1 on the Australian scale on July 2. Due to the relatively short period of development, this event is considered one of the "bomb cyclones". Its strength and potential impact are amplified by its size, which extends over hundreds of kilometres, mainly due to the existence of two consecutive rotating low-pressure areas. As of July 3, the cyclone has already made landfall with speedy winds commonly reaching 125 kph (77 mph) and heavy rainfall (exceeding 150 mm / 6 inches in one day) affecting much of NSW, including the Sydney metropolitan area. Spiral systems are slowly moving south and will bring more adverse weather in the coming days.



False-color infrared image of cloud-forming cyclones over NSW

Source: NSW SES

Event Details

As of July 3, the cyclone is still developing, with further damaging effects expected to be not only wind and rain, but also flooding, for example due to several threatened dam breaches. However, the media has already reported noticeable damage, causing direct and indirect losses. The former includes flooded railways and roads and 200 damaged houses as a result of the floods. The latter include nearly 300 cancelled flights and 40,000 homes and businesses without power (some of which have been restored).



Wind damage in rural New South Wales

Source: NSW SES

Financial Loss Estimate

Given the still ongoing situation development, it is early to estimate any financial damage. The economic impact of this event is likely to be in the hundreds of millions of USD but will be much lower than the May floods in New South Wales.

Western & Central Europe: Heatwave

Overview

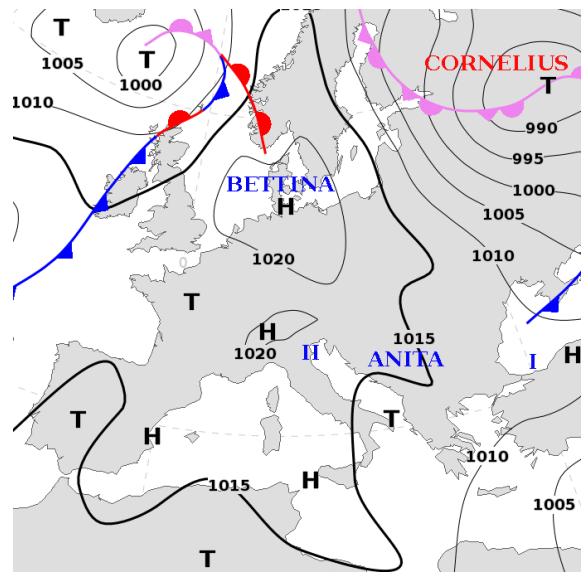
This week, parts of Europe experienced a significant heatwave with temperatures exceeding 40 °C (104 °F) in several countries. Extreme temperatures broke numerous monthly temperature records and impacted many individuals and businesses.

Meteorological Recap

Since late-June, a major heat dome (dominant blocking area of high pressure) has settled over much of Europe, causing extremely hot and sunny weather, especially in Western and Central regions. The highest red warnings due to extreme heat were issued in northern-central France, as well in parts of Germany and Croatia, while many other areas saw orange or yellow warning signs. Combined with low humidity, drought conditions are worsening rapidly, increasing the threat of wildfires as well.

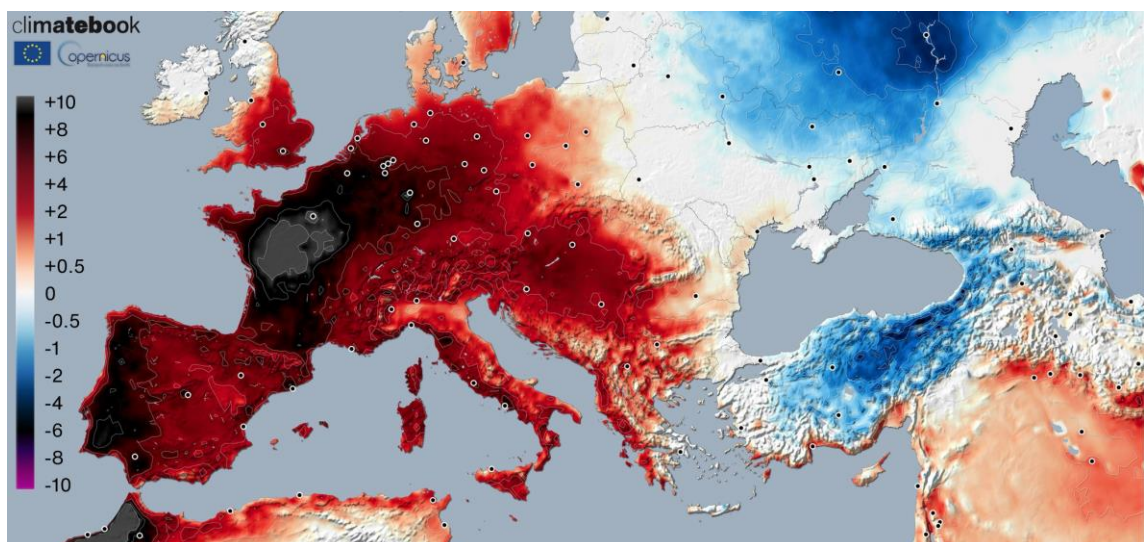
Event Details

Maximum temperatures surpassed 40 °C (104 °F) in several regions across Portugal, Spain, France, and Italy during the early part of the week. By mid-week, this heatwave extended into Central Europe, with temperatures reaching the upper 30s in Germany, Czechia, Poland, and other areas. Some locations saw air temperature over 10 °C (18 °F) higher compared to the long-term average.



Large area of high pressure over Europe on June 30

Source: DWD



6-day (Jun 28 - Jul 3) mean temperature anomalies (°C), difference from 1991-2020 baseline

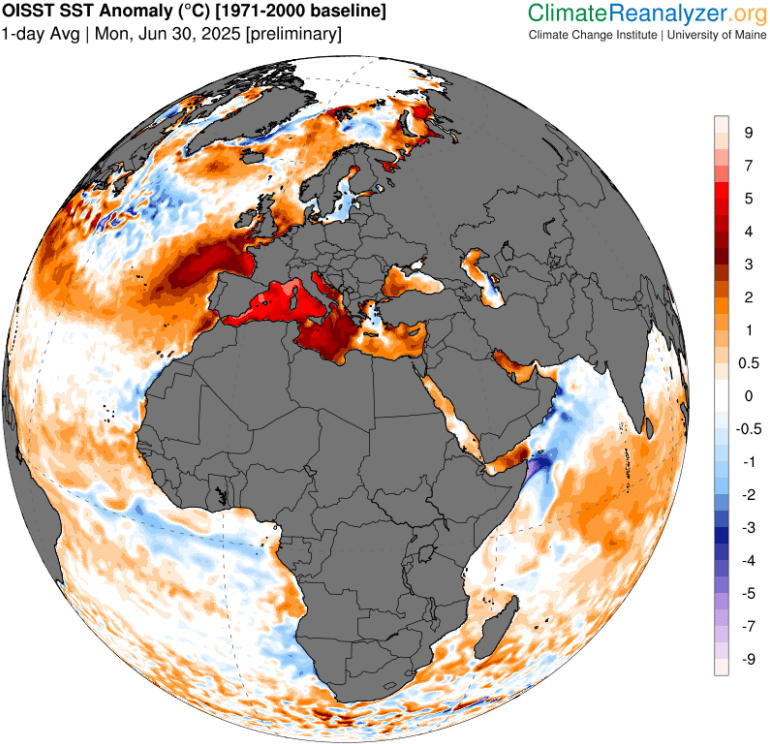
Source: Climatebook, Copernicus, ERA5

Portugal and Spain saw their **hottest June days** ever. The table below shows the new national records set during this heatwave. The Spanish Meteorological Service (AEMET) reported Spain's mean June temperature was 3.5 °C (6.3 °F) above the 1991-2020 average, marking the warmest June on record.

Numerous station monthly records were broken across France on June 30, with the highest maximum temperature of 41.4 °C (106.5 °F) recorded in Cadenet (Vaucluse), southern France. Extreme heat led to the closure of about 1,350 schools in France and work restrictions across 13 Italian regions between June 30 and July 2. As of this report, eight heat-related fatalities have been confirmed in Spain (4), France (2), and Italy (2). However, the number of casualties is anticipated to be more extensive. Over 300 people were hospitalised across France due to heat-related illnesses.

| Date | Location | New June Record (°C/°F) | Previous Maximum (°C/°F) |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| June 28 | El Granado (Huelva), Spain | 46.0 / 114.8 | 45.2 / 113.4 set in Sevilla in 1965 |
| June 29 | Mora, Portugal | 46.6 / 115.9 | 44.6 / 112.3 set in Alvega in 2017 |

In addition to affecting continents, recent extreme temperatures have also increased sea water temperature. Currently, the Mediterranean Sea is experiencing a significant marine heatwave, with sea surface temperatures widely 5 °C (9 °F) above average and large portions of the sea at record levels for this time of year. These conditions may influence future weather patterns, potentially increasing the risk of severe storms, heavy rainfall, and floods in the region throughout the rest of the year.



Heatwave Impacts

Excessive heat can significantly impact human health and be dangerous to particularly vulnerable populations. Heatwaves increase the incidence of heart attacks, strokes, and respiratory illnesses, leading to deaths in the worst cases. They cause more fatalities than any other weather-related hazard. The death toll from recent European heatwave is subject to further analyses.

The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change notes that heatwaves are becoming more frequent due to human-induced climate change. This rising extreme heat frequency underscores the urgency for the risk industry and businesses to understand their impacts. Learn how [Aon's Climate Risk Advisory](#) team can help you make better informed decisions to mitigate heatwave and other climate-related risks.

Global Disasters: In Brief

United States: Severe Convective Storm & Flooding

Several waves of severe weather struck the Great Plains and eastern United States on June 26-29, including strong tornadoes and hurricane-force wind gusts on June 28-29 in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Downed trees causing power outages and property damage were reported in the southeast U.S., especially Georgia and the Carolinas. Then, additional strong storms and heavy rainfall impacted the Mid-Atlantic region on July 1. Downed trees and inundated roads were seen in Washington D.C. and Baltimore, while southern Pennsylvania experienced more significant flooding, including Lancaster, Dauphin, and Lebanon counties.

Mexico, Belize: Tropical Storm Barry

On June 26-28, a tropical low-pressure system brought severe flooding rains to southeast Mexico and Belize. According to officials, flooding damage to public property and infrastructure in Mexico's Quintana Roo State could reach MXN 35 million (USD 2 million), while similar impacts were felt in Belize's Orange Walk, Corozal and Cayo districts.

Eventually, this system became a short-lived tropical storm in the Bay of Campeche, earning the name Barry and making landfall south of Tampico, Mexico late on June 29. More flooding impacts soon spread across primarily Veracruz, San Luis Potosi, Puebla, and Tamaulipas states. At least 2,000 homes were damaged, many bridges and roads were washed away, numerous vehicles stalled in floodwaters, and at least five people were killed.

Spain: Wildfire

A wildfire in Torrefeta i Florejacs, Lleida province in Catalonia, has led to two fatalities and burned over 6,500 hectares (16,100 acres) as of July 3. Fire has affected at least 14,000 people across the Torrefeta i Florejacs, Vilanova de l'Aguda, Calabona, Oliola and Agramunt municipalities. It was exacerbated by high temperatures, low humidity, and strong winds during a severe heatwave affecting much of Western Europe. As the wildfire is not fully contained, further losses may occur.

Turkey: Wildfire

Since June 27, several wildfires have been burning across eastern Turkey, particularly along the Aegean coast of the Izmir city area, prompting evacuations and affecting more than 50,000 in total. Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change has reported about 110 damaged residential buildings in Bornova, Gaziemir, and Seferihisar.

China: Flooding

Southeast China was hit by heavy rains on June 30, leading to flooding. In the city of Xianfeng in Hubei province, more than a month's worth of rain fell in just 12 hours. The neighbouring province of Henan also experienced heavy rainfall, resulting in flash floods that killed six people and left five others missing. Heavy economic losses are expected due to extensive damage to vehicles, buildings and the power grid.

Pakistan: Flooding & Earthquake

Torrential monsoon rains between June 25 and July 1 left at least 57 dead, 100 injured, and damaged infrastructure, with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa particularly affected, including 75 houses damaged. Over five days, 45 deaths and 68 injuries were recorded.

Additionally, a 5.5 magnitude earthquake struck Musakhel district on June 29, injuring five and damaging hundreds of houses.

Afghanistan: Flooding

Recent heavy rainfall in Maidan Wardak and Logar provinces, eastern Afghanistan, has caused flooding resulting in four fatalities, four injuries, and extensive damage. The flooding destroyed 270 houses and damaged 250 more, while 3,200 hectares (7,900 acres) of cropland were ruined.

Nigeria: Flooding

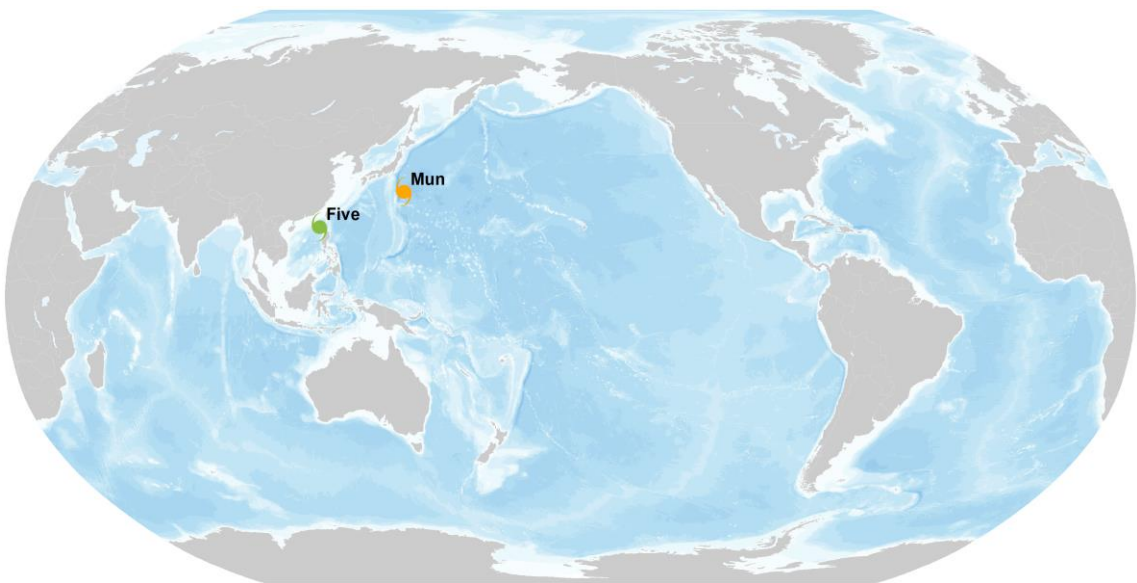
On June 29, floods caused by heavy rain in Borno State, Nigeria, killed two people, injured at least 19 others, and damaged numerous homes in Wovi, Garjang, and Gumsun, according to the IFRC.

India: Severe Convective Storm, Flooding & Landslide (Update)

Heavy rains hit northern and southern India from June 26 to July 3, causing significant damage and loss of life. In northern India, flash floods and landslides occurred in Himachal Pradesh and Assam, resulting in 59 damaged houses, 34 dead and 34 missing in Kangra and Kullu districts. In southern India, Kerala faced monsoon rains leading to flooding, landslides and 10 casualties, while building collapses and school closures were also reported.

Appendices

Current Global Tropical Cyclone Activity

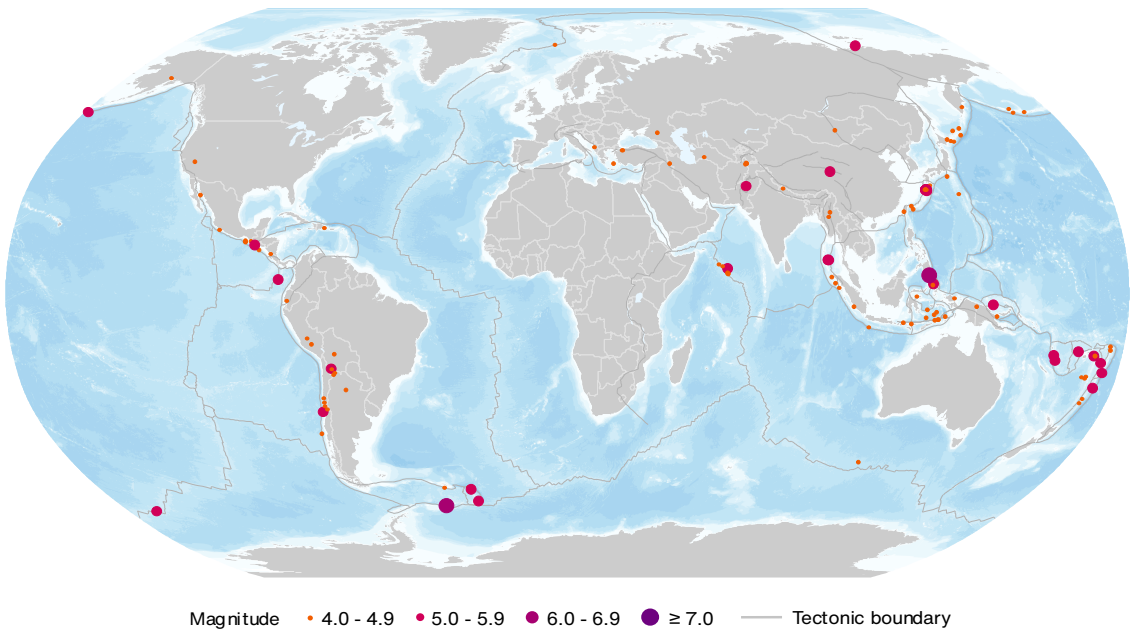


 Tropical Depression  Tropical Storm  Category 1  Category 2  Category 3  Category 4  Category 5

| Name | Location | Winds | Center |
|---------|---------------|-------|---|
| TD Five | 19.7N, 118.7E | 30 | 225 mi (365 km) SW from Kaohsiung, Taiwan |
| TS Mun | 29.6N, 144.8E | 65 | 510 mi (825 km) SE from Tokyo, Japan |

Data: National Hurricane Center (NHC), Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC), Central Pacific Hurricane Center (CPHC) | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

Global Earthquake Activity: M4.0+ Earthquakes on June 27-July 3



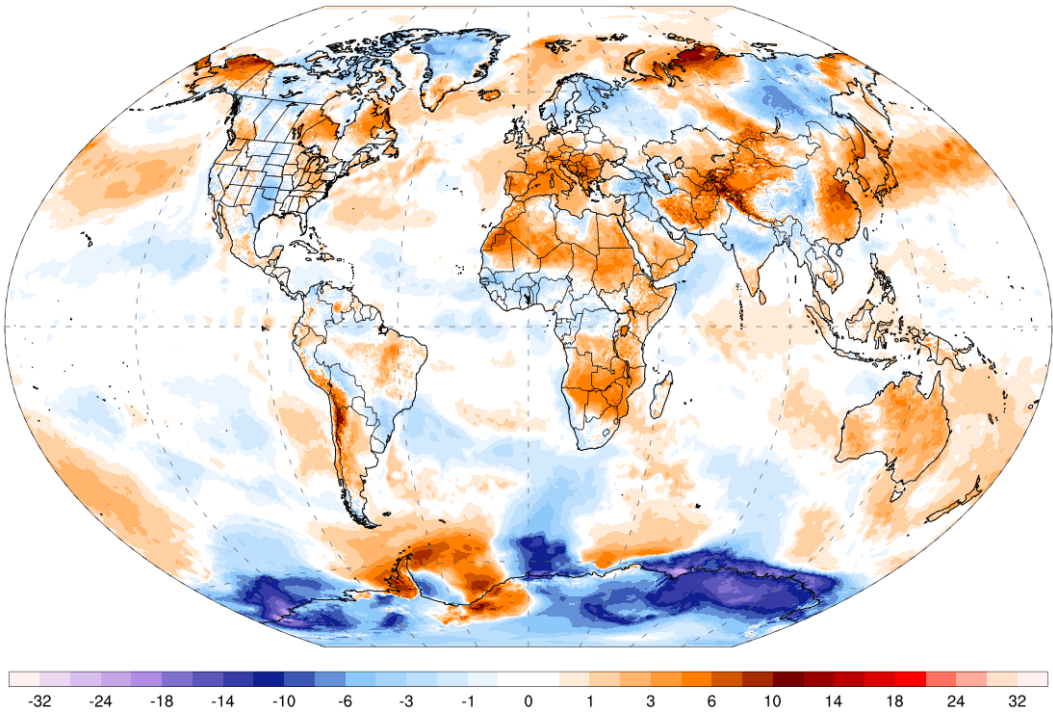
| Date (UTC) | Location | Magnitude | Epicenter |
|------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| 6/27/2025 | 5.28N, 126.10E | 6.1 | 71 km (44 mi) ESE of Sarangani, Philippines |
| 6/28/2025 | 60.96S, 38.95W | 6.6 | Scotia Sea |

Data: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

3-Day Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

GFS 2m T Anomaly (°C) [CFSR 1979-2000 baseline]
Days 1-3 Avg | Fri, Jul 04, 2025

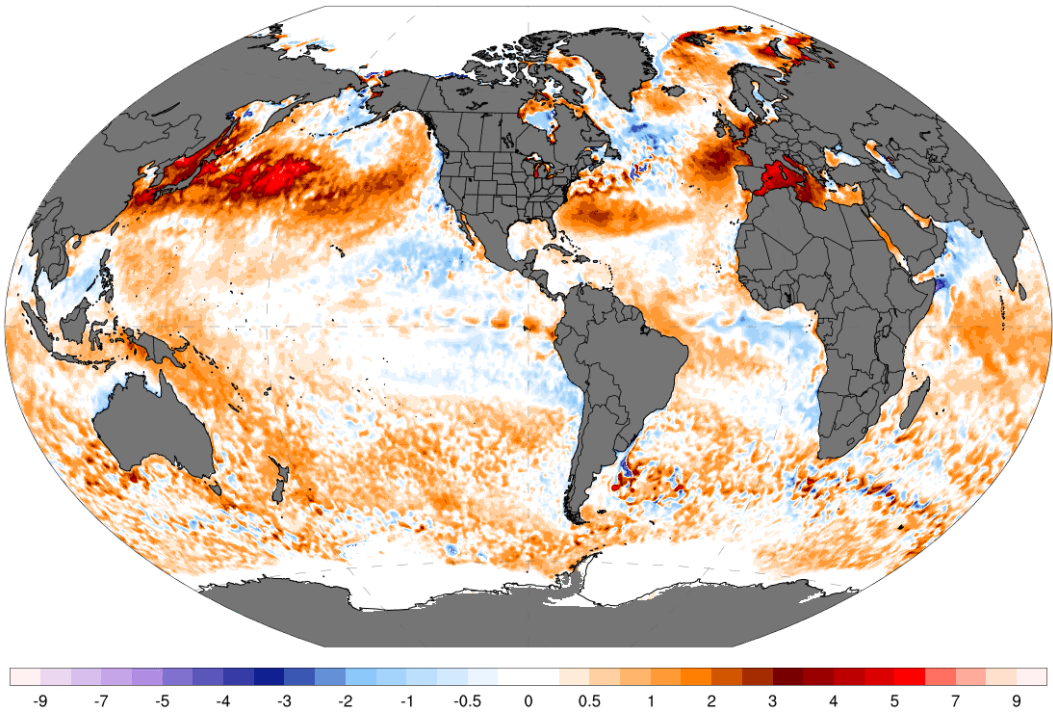
ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly

NOAA OISST V2.1 SST Anomaly (°C) [1991-2020 baseline]
Wed, Jul 02, 2025 | preliminary

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine

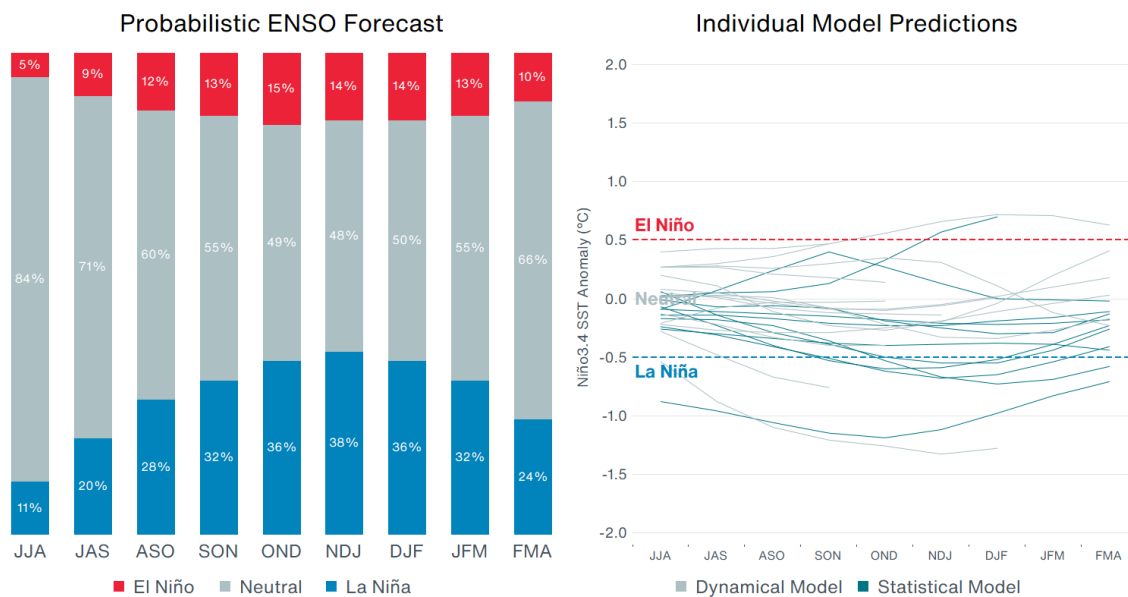


Data & Graphic: Climate Reanalyzer. Climate Change Institute, University of Maine

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Projections

The graphic below shows the projected ENSO phase for upcoming months. These phases (warm El Niño, cool La Niña, and Neutral) are known to shift rainfall patterns and tropical cyclone behavior in many different parts of the world. Read studies by [Lenssen et al. \(2020\)](#) and [Mason and Goddard \(2001\)](#) to find more details about the typical but not guaranteed impacts of the ENSO cycle.

Probabilistic ENSO Model Projections: June 2025



Data: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Columbia University | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

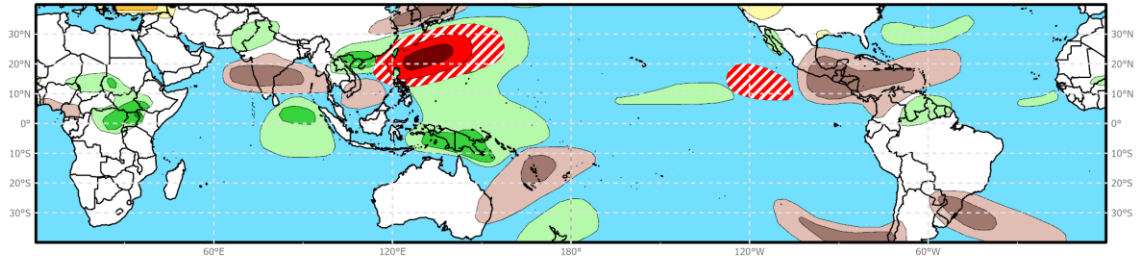


Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

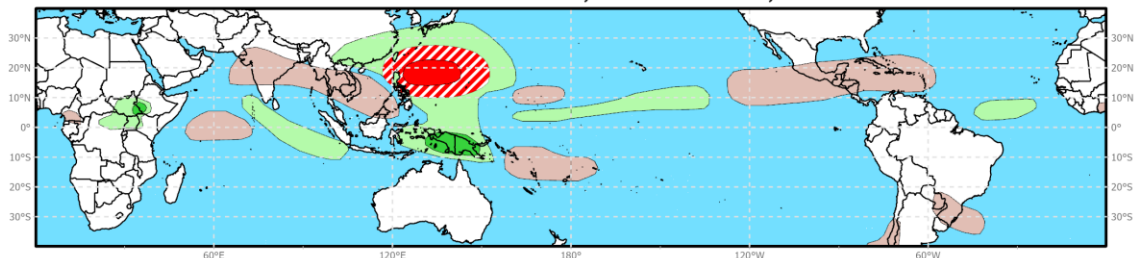
Climate Prediction Center



Week 2 - Valid: Jul 09, 2025 - Jul 15, 2025



Week 3 - Valid: Jul 16, 2025 - Jul 22, 2025

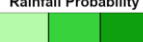


Tropical Cyclone (TC) Formation Probability



Tropical Depression (TD) or greater strength

Above-Average Rainfall Probability



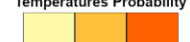
Weekly total rainfall in the Upper third of the historical range

Below-Average Rainfall Probability



Weekly total rainfall in the Lower third of the historical range

Above-Average Temperatures Probability



7-day mean temperatures in the Upper third of the historical range

Below-Average Temperatures Probability



7-day mean temperatures in the Lower third of the historical range

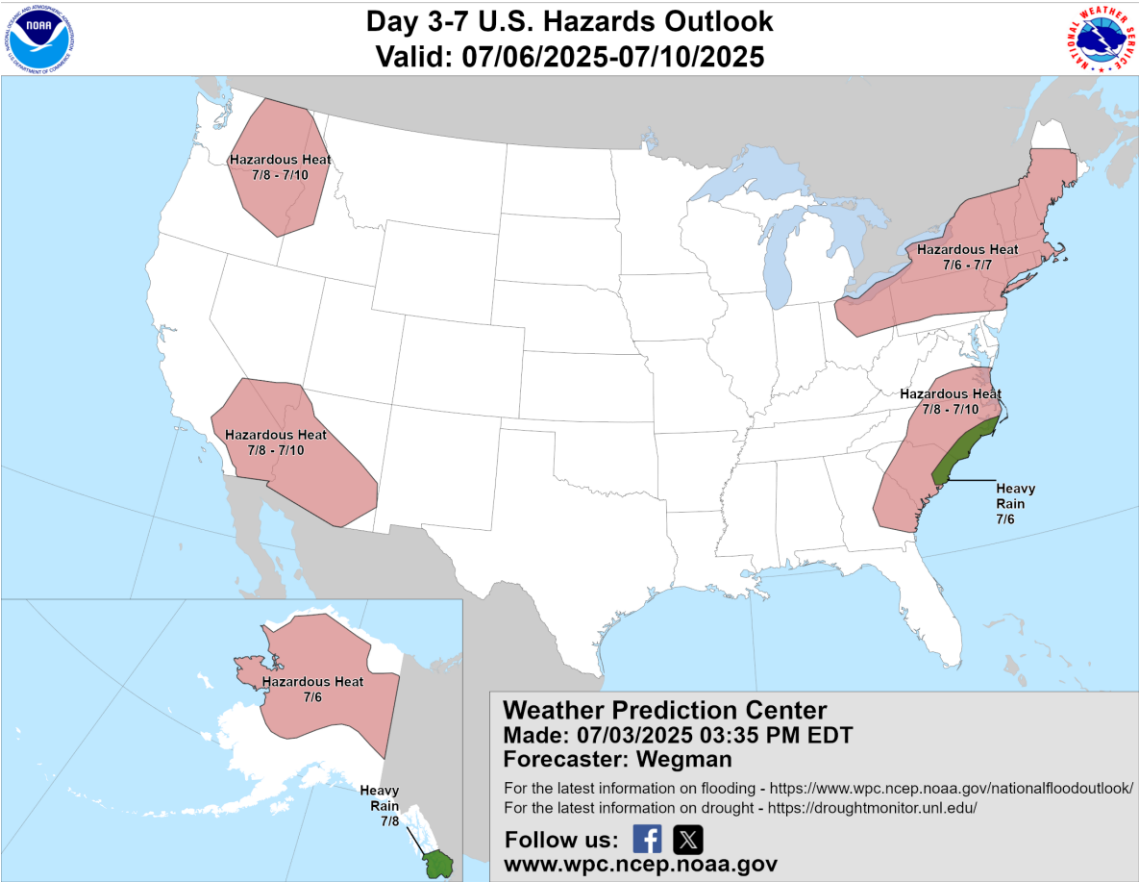
Issued: 07/01/2025

Forecaster: Novella

This product is updated once per week and targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.

Data: Climate Prediction Center (CPC)

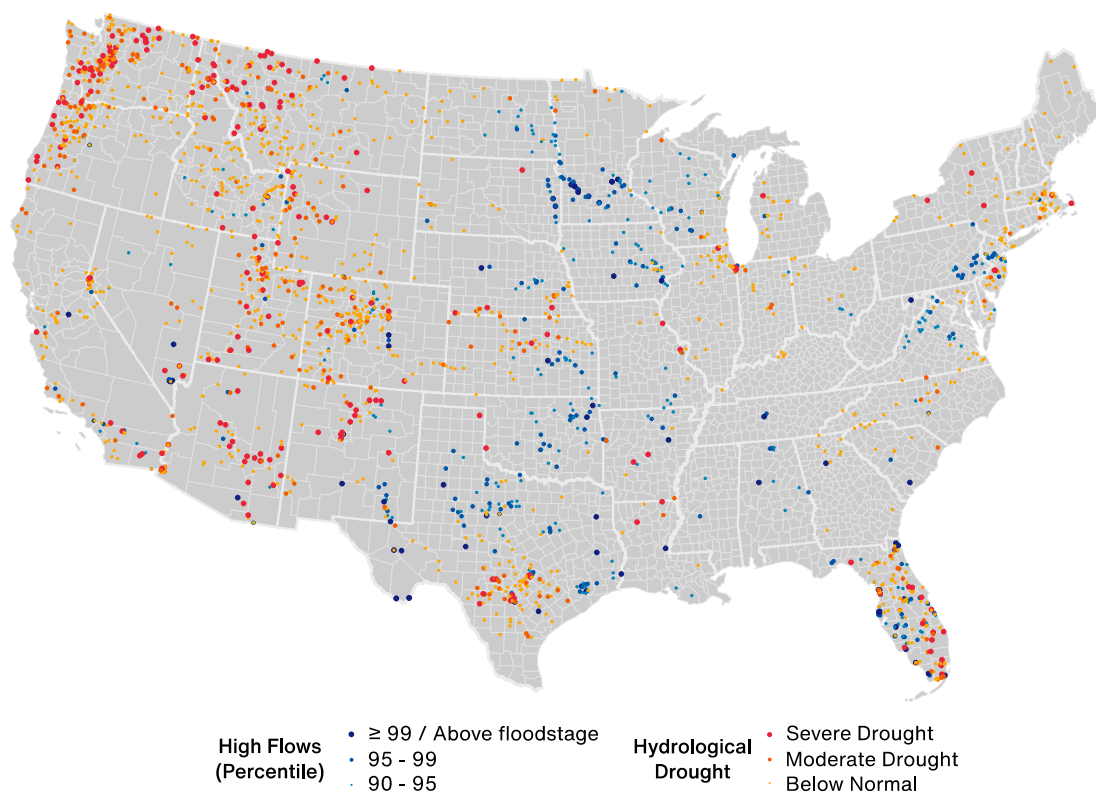
U.S. Hazard Outlook



Data: Weather Prediction Center (WPC)

U.S. Current Riverine Flood Risk

A $\geq 99^{\text{th}}$ percentile indicates that estimated streamflow is greater than the 99th percentile for all days of the year. This methodology also applies for the other two categories. A stream in a state of severe drought has 7-day average streamflow of less than or equal to the 5th percentile for this day of the year. Moderate drought indicates that estimated 7-day streamflow is between the 6th and 9th percentile for this day of the year and 'below normal' state is between 10th and 24th percentile.



Data: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

References

Western & Central Europe: Severe Convective Storm

European Severe Weather Database (ESWD)

DWD

European Storm Forecast Experiment (ESTOFEX)

Impact Forecasting's Automated Event Response (AER)

EUMETSAT

Gschnitztal: Road open for emergency services, *ORF*

Severe weather in Winterswijk. Cleaning up damage after storm in full swing, shopping carts blown away, roads closed. *De Gelderlander*

Australia: Windstorm & Flooding

Thousands of Australians without power and flash flood warnings in place after 'bomb cyclone', *Yahoo!News*

Dozens of homes forced to evacuate immediately as bomb cyclone slams the NSW coast, *The Economic Times*

Over 200 homes flooded as bomb cyclone smacks Australia's east coast, *1News*

Millions in path of 'bomb cyclone' as rain hits Australia's east, *1News*

Bomb Cyclone Hits NSW, Leaving Thousands Without Power and at Flood Risk, *National Insurance Brokers Association*

Western & Central Europe: Heatwave

Copernicus, ERA5

Climatebook

National Meteorological Services (AEMET, Météo-France, IPMA)

Severe Weather Europe

Climate Reanalyzer

The Watchers

Global Disasters: In Brief

The Watchers

National Hurricane Center (NHC)

Minnesota weather: Overnight storms lead to power outages, downed trees: Photos, *FOX9*

Power outages, transit delays linger after severe storms rip through region, *The Baltimore Banner*

Rain damage estimated at 35 million in southern Quintana Roo, *Quadratin*

Belize activates rescue operations, *SOL Quintana Roo*

Record rainfall in central China leads to flooding and evacuations, *NBC News*

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Additional Report Details

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 the authors:



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

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