

## News release

### Swiss Re Institute estimates global insured catastrophe losses of USD 31 billion in first half of 2020, mostly from secondary perils

- Global insured property losses from disasters were USD 31 billion in the first half of 2020, up from USD 23 billion a year earlier
- Natural catastrophes accounted for USD 28 billion of the insured losses, most resulting from secondary perils events
- Severe convective storms in North America caused insured losses of over USD 21 billion, the highest since the first half of 2011
- Disaster events claimed more than 2 000 victims in H1 2020

Zurich, 11 August 2020 – Global economic losses from natural catastrophes and man-made disasters in the first half of 2020 were USD 75 billion, according to Swiss Re Institute's preliminary *sigma* estimates. That was up from the USD 57 billion for the same period a year earlier, but well below the average of first-half economic losses of the previous 10 years (USD 112 billion). Of the economic losses, around 40% (USD 31 billion) were covered by insurance. In the previous 10 years, first-half insured claims averaged USD 36 billion annually. These *sigma* catastrophe loss estimates are for property damage, and exclude COVID-19 related claims. More than 2 000 people lost their lives or went missing in disaster events during the first half of this year. The main driver of the first half losses were secondary perils, with thunderstorms in North America playing a significant role.

Of the USD 75 billion in total global economic losses in the first half of 2020, natural catastrophes accounted for USD 72 billion, up from USD 52 billion in the year-earlier period. The remaining USD 3 billion of losses were caused by man-made disasters, down from USD 5 billion for the first half of 2019. This year's decline was in part due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with lockdowns across the world bringing economic activity in many countries to a near halt. Global insured losses from natural catastrophes rose to USD 28 billion in the first half of 2020 from USD 19 billion the year before, while insured losses from man-made disasters decreased to USD 3 billion from USD 4 billion.

#### Secondary perils primary loss drivers once again

In the North America, severe convective storms (thunderstorms with tornadoes, floods and hail) caused insured losses of over USD 21 billion in the first half. This was the highest since the first half of 2011, when losses from this peril alone were around USD 30 billion. In June, Calgary in Canada suffered losses of USD 1 billion from hail damage, the costliest hailstorm event ever in Canada.

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Starting from May, heavy rainfalls caused severe flooding, another example of secondary peril, in several provinces along the Yangtze River in China. Losses from fire events were mounting from the start of the year given the still burning 2019/2020 fire season in Australia, the longest (from September 2019 to February 2020) and most destructive ever. Next up, Arctic Siberia felt the brunt of wildfires as exceptionally high temperatures and dry weather provided the ideal conditions for large-scale burning. Though not counted in the first half preliminary estimates, the current ongoing fires in southern California remind of the ever-present danger that fire presents. In the future, climate change and rising temperatures will likely exacerbate secondary perils, including wildfires. "Once again, secondary perils caused most catastrophe losses in the first half of 2020. Climate change is expected to worsen and amplify the scale of secondary peril events and associated losses in the future", said Martin Bertogg, Head of Cat Perils in Swiss Re.

#### **Other storms added to the losses**

In February, northern Europe was hit by two consecutive, intense windstorms (Ciara and Dennis). Strong wind and heavy rains caused flooding, power outages and transport disruption, causing combined insured losses of more than USD 2 billion. Cyclone Amphan in the Bay of Bengal caused economic losses of USD 13 billion, the most destructive tropical cyclone that India has ever experienced. Insured losses are expected to be just a fraction of the total.

"Around 60% of natural catastrophe losses in the first half of 2020 were uninsured. As the severity of secondary perils will likely increase in the coming years, the importance of the insurance industry in closing natural catastrophe protection gaps is very clear. Climate change is a systemic risk and unlike COVID-19 it doesn't have an expiry date", said Jerome Jean Haegeli, Swiss Re Group Chief Economist.

The global losses for the first half of the year may be subject to upward revision. In addition, the ongoing hurricane season in the North Atlantic could generate higher losses in the remainder of the year. Up to the date of publication there have already been nine named storms observed, a record this early in the year.

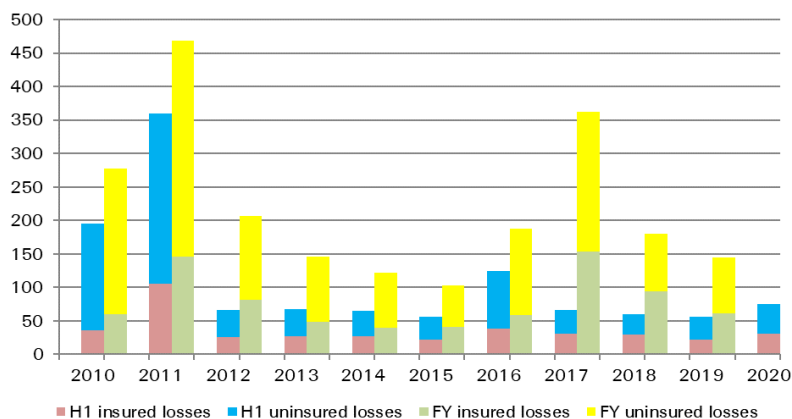
Table 1: Total economic and insured losses in H1 2020 and H1 2019

USD billion	H1 2020	H1 2019	Annual change	H1 10-yr avg*
<b>Economic losses</b>	75	57	33%	112
Nat cat	72	52	39%	104
Man-made	3	5	-39%	8
<b>Insured losses</b>	31	23	34%	36
Nat cat	28	19	49%	32
Man-made	3	4	-34%	5

\*Note: H1 10-yr average refers to the average first-half losses between 2010 and 2019

Source: Swiss Re Institute

Figure 1: Catastrophe-related losses in USD billion (2010 – 2020)



Source: Swiss Re Institute

The sigma explorer web app has been enriched further. Go to [sigma-explorer.com](https://sigma-explorer.com) to view, download and share [natural catastrophe data projected onto world maps](#).

### Swiss Re

The Swiss Re Group is one of the world's leading providers of reinsurance, insurance and other forms of insurance-based risk transfer, working to make the world more resilient. It anticipates and manages risk – from natural catastrophes to climate change, from ageing populations to cyber crime. The aim of the Swiss Re Group is to enable society to thrive and progress, creating new opportunities and solutions for its clients. Headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, where it was founded in 1863, the Swiss Re Group operates through a network of around 80 offices globally. It is organised into three Business Units, each with a distinct strategy and set of objectives contributing to the Group's overall mission.