

While the Myanmar earthquake was the costliest individual event in APAC, flooding and tropical cyclone dominated the loss statistics.

### Top 10 Global Economic Loss Events in 2025

Date(s)	Event	Location	Economic Loss (2025 \$B)
01/07-01/28	Palisades Fire	United States	33
01/07-01/28	Eaton Fire	United States	25
03/28	Myanmar Earthquake	Myanmar, Thailand, China, Vietnam	16
07/24-07/29	North China Floods	China	14
10/24-10/31	Hurricane Melissa	Caribbean	11
03/14-03/16	SCS Outbreak	United States	10
05/14-05/16	SCS Outbreak	United States	7.9
11/26-12/04	Cyclone Ditwah	Sri Lanka, India	6.0
11/25-12/01	Cyclone Senyar	Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand	5.4
01/01-06/30	Seasonal Drought	Brazil	4.8

### Top 10 Global Human Loss Events in 2025

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities
06/01-08/31	European Heatwaves	Western, Central, Southern Europe	24,400
03/28	Myanmar Earthquake	Myanmar, Thailand, China, Vietnam	5,456
08/31	Kunar Earthquake	Afghanistan	3,000
11/25-12/01	Cyclone Senyar	Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand	1,406
11/26-12/04	Cyclone Ditwah	Sri Lanka, India	643
05/29	Mokwa Flash Floods	Nigeria	500
08/15-08/17	Monsoon Floods	Pakistan	450
04/01-10/31	Maricopa Heatwaves	United States	425
08/31	Tarasin Landslide	Sudan	400
10/31-11/07	Typhoon Kalmaegi	Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand	288

Global economic losses due to natural disasters in 2025 were preliminarily estimated at more than \$260 billion

- While Bangkok lies several hundred miles from the Myanmar earthquake source, it still experienced non-structural building damage and over 100 fatalities. This was primarily due to the city's subsurface conditions — soft sediments — which made Bangkok unusually prone to long-distance seismic waves.
- Cyclonic Storm Senyar caused more than 2,100 deaths mainly across Thailand and Indonesia, making it one of the deadliest tropical cyclones ever recorded in Southeast Asia. It caused billions of dollars in economic damage across Thailand and Indonesia, with preliminary estimates suggesting over \$4 billion in economic damages.
- From late September through November, Bualoi, Ragasa, Matmo, Kalmaegi and Fung-wong affected the Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand, driving more than 500 deaths, and upwards of \$5 billion in losses.

According to the Climate Risk Index 2026, Thailand's vulnerability to extreme weather has surged dramatically, rising from 72nd place in 2022 to 17th globally by 2024, while 2026 is projected to be one of the hottest years in world history.