

2026 Global Medical Trend Rates Report

Global Overview and Data Tables



About the Report

The Aon 2026 Global Medical Trend Rates survey was conducted across 100+ Aon locations that broker, administer or otherwise advise on employer-sponsored medical plans. The survey responses reflect the medical trend expectations of Aon professionals based on their interactions with clients and carriers represented in the portfolio of the firm's medical plan business in each location.

Medical trend refers to the predicted annual percentage increase in the cost of treating patients and providing healthcare services, serving as a tool to forecast rising healthcare expenses by considering factors like inflation, service utilization, prescription drug costs, and advancements in medical technology. It differs from medical cost, which is the current baseline amount, while medical

trend represents the rate at which these costs are expected to grow.

Typically, medical costs are assumed to increase every year; a declining trend means costs are rising more slowly than before, not that they are decreasing. Costs only decrease compared to the prior year if the medical trend is negative.

The trend rate figures shown in this report represent the percentage increases in medical plan unit costs, both insured and self-insured, that are anticipated for the coming year. The medical trend rates provided are not meant to represent an overview of each location's healthcare costs as a whole, meaning care should be taken in interpreting the information presented here.



Executive Summary

The 2026 Global Medical Trend Rates Report is being released amid economic and geopolitical uncertainty including recently announced global tariffs. While global inflation continues to show signs of cooling, some countries and regions are still experiencing higher levels of inflation compared to 2025, particularly in parts of Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. Many countries in these regions are dependent on imports and feel the impact of inflation, currency fluctuations and tariffs more acutely than others.

In addition to macroeconomic global factors, trends in the healthcare space are also contributing to the continued high medical inflation rates compared to historical norms. These include higher utilization rates, the adoption of new advanced technologies and a growing demand for private healthcare services. Additionally, Europe, Asia-Pacific (APAC) and Latin America all cite aging populations as another key driver of increased medical costs.

Despite sustained upward cost pressures, the global average medical trend rate for 2026 is expected to be 9.8%, continuing the trend from last year of declining increases year over year and a return to a global increase rate in the single digits for the first time since 2023.

In this year's results, we continue to see variation in the medical trend both within and across regions.

Therefore, it remains important to highlight regional trends, including the conditions driving the trend rate and the ways in which companies are mitigating the increases within countries and regions. Here are some highlights across regions:

- While still the second lowest gross medical trend rate across the regions, **North America** (comprised of Canada and the United States) is one of only two regions with an anticipated gross medical trend rate higher than that predicted for 2025, at 9.3% (up 50 basis points (bps) from 8.8% in 2024) and the region with the highest year-over-year increase. While many factors drive costs higher in North America, it is notable that the gross medical trend rate moved almost exactly in tandem with the inflation rate (which increased 40bps).
- **APAC** is the second region with an anticipated gross medical trend rate higher than what was predicted for 2025, at 11.3% (up 20bps from 11.1% in 2024). This is especially notable as inflation is cooling semi-significantly in APAC (decrease of 40bps since last year), so the increase in the net¹ medical trend rates is much higher at 60bps (8.9% vs. 8.3%).
 - Around one third of APAC markets — including China, Singapore, the Philippines and India — expect a slight decrease in medical trend rates for 2025, due to moderated utilization and wellbeing initiatives.

¹Net indicates medical trend rates net of domestic general inflation rates.



- Offsetting and counteracting these declines is upward pressure in the remaining two-thirds of countries, driven by aging populations, chronic disease burden, increased healthcare utilization and adoption of advancements in technology.
- **The Middle East and Africa (MEA)** also see net medical trend rates higher than last year (7.6% in 2026 vs. 7.3% in 2025), but contrary to APAC, the gross rates in MEA are projected to be lower than last year due to cooling inflation (15.3% in 2026 vs. 15.5% in 2025).
 - In MEA, over half of the markets are projecting lower medical trend rate increases in 2026 than in 2025, including Saudi Arabia, one of MEA's largest countries. Meanwhile, other large countries such as South Africa and the United Arab Emirates are expecting medical trend rates to stay the same, while still others such as Nigeria are projecting significant increases. The variation in the change in the medical trend rates in MEA is as diverse as the region itself
 - Where increases are expected, the reasons most often cited are increased demand for healthcare services, dependence on imports combined with currency depreciation, and chronic disease burden.
- **Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)** are projected to experience a slight decline in medical cost growth with a projected gross medical trend rate of 10.2% for 2026, down 50bps compared to the 10.7% forecasted in 2025. However, this trend remains elevated compared to historical averages. The persistence of high medical costs is driven by several factors, including the continued introduction of advanced medical technologies, dependence on imported pharmaceuticals and increased frequency and severity of high-cost claims.
 - The slight decline observed is largely driven by lower increases in the medical trend rate in Brazil and Colombia, two of LAC's larger economies. This drop in trend is due largely to changing care patterns alleviating the upward pressure on cost resulting from high-priced claims (e.g., hospitalizations).
- **Europe** again benefited from a declining annual general inflation rate, with a projected medical trend for 2026 of 8.2%, down from 8.9% in 2025. Seventy percent of the countries surveyed in Europe are projecting a decreasing or flat medical trend rate for 2026 as compared to 2025, including four of Europe's five largest countries.
 - The most notable decrease in medical trend rate is the 5% reduction in the UK, due to the flattening out of the post-pandemic surge in utilization. This decrease in trend suggests that the increased premiums we have been seeing, while not expected to subside, will remain more stable. As a result, medical inflation rates are expected to reduce slightly.
 - Meanwhile, other countries in Europe continue to project modest increases, driven largely by increased utilization and demand for private healthcare. These factors are the result of significant limitations on public healthcare systems, further exacerbated by aging populations.



Spotlight: Medical Trend for Expat Policies

Backdrop

According to [Aon's 2025 International People Mobility Report](#), international health insurance is now the most prevalent benefit provided to international assignees, with 79% of expatriates utilizing the benefit. Given this, looking at the medical trend of these policies is crucial when trying to mitigate the impact of rising medical costs.

Similar to medical trend patterns observed in countries around the world, the anticipated medical trend for expatriate policies varies by region depending on the performance of the insurers, the benefit structure of their policies and their overall approach to the market. In general, we see similarity in the **UK / U.S. policyholder region at 11% anticipated gross medical trend rate for 2026**, whereas **APAC and Middle East tend to trend higher at 15%**.

There are some notable **high-cost countries** which are key expatriate destinations, namely Switzerland, Singapore, Hong Kong and the U.S. These locations will influence the claims experience and premiums for schemes.

Market Trends

We continue to see companies focused on cost containment in their benefit plans. Some employers are exploring alternative benefit strategies to manage rising healthcare costs while still supporting employee wellbeing. For example, we have seen organizations partner with providers to offer virtual services for telehealth, mental wellbeing and physiotherapy, which typically deliver care at a lower cost per unit than in-person consultations. Others are expanding access to dietetic services focused on weight management consultations, alongside considering including GLP-1 medications in their health insurance coverage. Employers are increasingly balancing innovation with cost management, evaluating whether expanded benefits, such as family-building or GLP-1 coverage, align with their broader strategy and workforce needs.



Conditions Behind The Trend Rate

The top medical conditions that are expected to drive medical plan costs in 2026 are unchanged from those that had the greatest impact on the medical trend in 2025. This is consistent with prior years. Notable for this year, Musculoskeletal has entered the top five, reflecting the large increase in the percentage of the population that struggles with this issue.



1. Cardiovascular

Cardiovascular diseases, including disorders of the heart and blood vessels, remain the top medical condition anticipated to drive plan costs in 2026. Collectively, cardiovascular has been a top condition in every region, with the biggest impact on claims in APAC, Europe and LAC regions. More than 20 countries reported this as the most impactful condition, including Brazil, Belgium and the United Arab Emirates.



2. Cancer/Tumor Growth

Coming in as the second leading condition again this year, cancer/tumor growth is a top five condition in every region with 20 countries reporting it as the most impactful condition, including Australia, Chile, Singapore and Switzerland. The most common cancers are lung, breast, colon and rectum, and prostate cancers².



3. High Blood Pressure/Hypertension

High blood pressure and hypertension are leading risk factors for many other conditions and are continuously reported as driving adverse claims experience in MEA and increasingly in LAC and Europe. Eighteen countries report it as the most impactful condition, including Hungary, Nigeria, the Philippines and South Africa.

Risk factors contributing to the leading conditions.

As mentioned above, hypertension is both a leading condition in and of itself and the leading risk factor for other conditions by a wide margin.

Beyond hypertension, it is no surprise that **physical inactivity** and **poor nutrition** round out the top three risk factors as these are often associated with cancer, the number two most costly medical condition. **Obesity** continues to play a more prominent role in risk factors, rising to number four. This is particularly noteworthy this year, as many countries continue to cite prescription drugs used for weight loss as leading factors in the increase in medical trend. It will be interesting to watch the trend in the coming years to see how the increased utilization of weight loss drugs in some markets influences obesity as a risk factor and how both of these factors may influence the medical trend.

²Source: [Worldwide cancer data | World Cancer Research Fund International \(wcrf.org\)](https://www.wcrf.org/)



Spotlight: The Global Emergence of GLP-1s

Backdrop

Three converging global health trends are intensifying the relevance and cost impact of GLP-1 therapies on employer-sponsored medical plans:

- 1. Diabetes** is the fourth major condition that is expected to drive medical plan costs in 2026.
- 2. Poor nutrition and Obesity** are top five global risk factors, both of which contribute to diabetes as a leading cost condition.
- 3. Prescription Drugs** are now the third costliest element of medical plan costs globally.

GLP-1s Around the World

GLP-1s and similar drugs are currently available as treatment in over 60% of the countries surveyed. In a number of these countries, the cost of these drugs may be covered by employer-sponsored medical plans, meaning as the use of these drugs increases, so will medical costs.

In many countries, including but not limited to China, Greece, Malaysia and Mexico, current market practice is for employers to only cover the cost of these drugs under the insurance program for the treatment of diagnosed diabetes / blood sugar maintenance; claims for weight loss are excluded. This helps to mitigate, but not fully eliminate, the impact on trend of these drugs. However, with diabetes rising in prevalence, it is only a matter of time before these countries are more affected too.

Impact on Private Schemes and Medical Trend

Numerous countries in regions around the world are already reporting that, on average, 10% of the medical trend rate can be attributed to GLP-1s and similar drugs, with this amount as high as 25% in some markets.

Netherlands

In 2024, Dutch public pharmacies provided diabetes medication to 980,000 people, an increase of 5.9% compared to 2023. The total cost amounted to €392 million, a rise of 15%. The sharp increase in costs is due to more users of SGLT2 inhibitors and GLP-1 agonists.

Canada

The introduction of generics for weight-loss drugs in 2026 will help offset the impact of expanded coverage for these medications.

Puerto Rico

There is widespread participation in specialty medications, particularly in Biologic Immunomodulators and antidiabetic treatments. GLP-1 has a significant impact on the increase in the overall prescription drugs cost. We see antidiabetic medication in the first five position of top drugs by expense.

United States

Prescription drug costs continue to climb due to increased utilization of high-cost specialty and brand therapies such as GLP-1s.

Conclusion

While GLP-1s represent a once-in-a-generation treatment with significant potential to improve population health, they are not appropriate for every workforce. It's important to assess a spectrum of evidence-based options to support sustainable lifestyle change and long-term health outcomes.



What are leading employers doing to mitigate rising costs?

According to findings from [Aon's 2025 Global Benefits Trends Study](#), companies are hyperfocused on cost containment. Global Benefits (GB) professionals overwhelmingly point to high medical inflation as the primary driver of benefit costs. The primary focus of GB professionals has shifted to cost management in 2025, and this is true for all multinationals, regardless of region, industry or company size (70% of companies say this is their first strategic priority), as they brace themselves for a period of economic uncertainty.

To mitigate rising costs and the risks they bring, employers are focusing primarily on hard negotiations with insurance carriers and other vendors. About three-quarters of companies plan to negotiate with existing vendors, and about two-thirds plan to go to RFP.

Other cost containment measures being looked at by multinational firms include: implementing global and local wellbeing initiatives, using flexible benefits, introducing or increasing employee cost sharing, reducing less-valued benefits, changing global or local funding approaches, reducing high-cost benefits and changing benefit eligibility rules.

As with multinationals, local companies are looking to mitigate increased costs and are using a similar set of strategies that are unchanged from last year. While these strategies to contain costs haven't changed much year over year, the number of companies employing these strategies has gone up.



Wellbeing initiatives are again the leading cost mitigation strategy. These initiatives help to control costs in a couple of ways. First, by encouraging utilization of preventative care, they can avoid more expensive care down the road. Second, by keeping employees engaged in their wellbeing, they can reduce the stress that can exacerbate other health conditions. Eighty-six percent of countries report this as the most prevalent cost mitigation measure.

Cost-containment measures are aimed at reducing or controlling overuse, such as raising deductibles, copays and the use of referrals. They are expected to continue to play an important role in 2026. More significant plan design changes — such as the use of flexible benefit plans to cap overall benefit costs and access and delivery restrictions — are all measures designed to

incentivize plan members to seek care in a cost-effective manner and are also expected to continue to play a role in 2026.

Flexible benefit plans are increasingly used to mitigate medical costs at a global level, with two thirds of countries surveyed expecting to use this initiative in 2026. Flexible benefit plans are now the third most prevalent cost mitigation mechanism globally (up from number four last year). This shift is driven by an almost 10% increase in prevalence year-over-year in APAC. Apart from allowing employers a greater deal of cost control, flexible benefit plans often serve as an enabler of change in employees' behavior. These plans also work as a tool to deliver differentiated benefit packages that can attract and retain talent, while also offering adaptive benefits to meet individual needs.



As employer-sponsored medical plans continue to represent a significant portion of overall rewards investment, the need for effective cost management has never been greater. We trust that the insights and data provided in this report will support your organization as you evaluate and refine your benefits programs for 2026 and beyond. If you would like to discuss how Aon's expertise can help you navigate these challenges and optimize your benefits strategy, please connect with your Aon advisor or reach out to us directly.

Aon is in the business of better decisions.

Kathryn Davis

Vice President, Global Benefits

Average Medical Trend Rates

Global/Region (Average percentage):

	2025			2026		
	Annual General Inflation Rate	Annual Medical Trend Rates		Annual General Inflation Rate	Annual Medical Trend Rates	
		Gross	Net		Gross	Net
Global	2.8	10.0	7.2	2.7	9.8	7.1
North America	2.0	8.8	6.8	2.4	9.3	6.9
Asia-Pacific	2.8	11.1	8.3	2.4	11.3	8.9
Europe	2.2	8.9	6.7	2.1	8.2	6.1
Latin America & Caribbean	3.0	10.7	7.7	3.3	10.3	7.0
Middle East & Africa	8.2	15.5	7.3	7.7	15.3	7.6
Expat – US / UK	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.0	n/a
Expat – APAC / ME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.0	n/a

Source: Aon

- "Annual General Inflation Rate" for 2026 is the 2026 projected domestic general inflation published by the [International Monetary Fund \(IMF\) World Economic Outlook Database, April 2025](#).
- All information within this document is reported as of October 2025, with the 2025 individual country figures as reported in the 2025 Global Medical Trend Rates report, with 2025 General Inflation figures being the IMF outlook released in April 2024. Download previous versions of this report on [our website](#).
- The IMF outlooks are considered the best available proxy for domestic inflation and were used across all countries except for Argentina where [REM \(Relevamiento de expectativas del mercado\)](#) is the source used, and Bermuda, where the best available proxy was the most recent domestic retail inflation as reported by the Bermuda central bank.
- "Net" indicates medical trend rates net of domestic general inflation rates. This report was developed in Q3 2025, and all commentary is based on the figures and predictions available at this time.
- The global averages do not include the forecasted trend rates for expat policies – newly added for 2026.
- The 2026 medical trend rate for the United States was obtained from Aon's Health Value Initiative database, as applicable to PPO plans, adjusted to reflect expected increases prior to any plan, program or carrier changes for cost containment.
- For Argentina, Lebanon, Turkey and Venezuela, we have excluded their 2026 medical trend rates from regional and global averages due to historical and prevailing hyperinflation environments.
- Algeria, Bolivia, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Senegal, Sultanate of Oman, Swaziland and Uganda were included in the tables below but with no medical trend rate being reported.
- Russia has been removed from the Europe table below as Aon is no longer providing services in Russia.
- An "n/a" represents rates that were not made available or were not reported by the respective sources.

Regional/Country (Average percentage):

	2025			2026		
	Annual General Inflation Rate	Annual Medical Trend Rates		Annual General Inflation Rate	Annual Medical Trend Rates	
		Gross	Net		Gross	Net
North America	2.0	8.8	6.8	2.4	9.3	6.9
Canada	1.9	7.4	5.5	2.1	8.3	6.2
United States	2.0	9.0	7.0	2.5	9.5	7.0

Source: Aon

	2025			2026		
	Annual General Inflation Rate	Annual Medical Trend Rates		Annual General Inflation Rate	Annual Medical Trend Rates	
		Gross	Net		Gross	Net
Asia-Pacific	2.8	11.1	8.3	2.4	11.3	8.9
Australia	3.0	5.1	2.1	3.5	5.2	1.7
Bangladesh	6.1	10.0	3.9	5.2	10.0	4.8
China	2.0	8.0	6.0	0.6	7.8	7.2
Hong Kong	2.3	8.0	5.7	2.2	9.0	6.8
India	4.2	13.0	8.8	4.1	11.5	7.4
Indonesia	2.6	16.2	13.6	2.5	16.9	14.4
Japan	2.1	0.9	(1.2)	1.7	2.7	1.0
Kazakhstan	7.0	29.0	22.0	9.4	29.0	19.6
Malaysia	2.5	15.0	12.5	2.2	16.0	13.8
Mongolia	10.0	n/a	n/a	9.1	n/a	n/a
New Zealand	2.5	17.0	14.5	2.0	18.0	16.0
Pakistan	12.7	n/a	n/a	7.7	23.5	15.8
Papua New Guinea	4.8	12.0	7.2	4.6	15.0	10.4
Philippines	3.0	15.0	12.0	2.9	14.0	11.1
Singapore	2.5	14.0	11.5	1.5	13.0	11.5
South Korea	2.0	10.0	8.0	1.8	11.5	9.7
Sri Lanka	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.5	n/a
Taiwan	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.6	8.0	6.4
Thailand	1.2	14.3	13.1	0.9	14.8	13.9
Vietnam	3.4	12.9	9.5	2.5	12.2	9.7

Source: Aon

	2025			2026		
	Annual General Inflation Rate	Annual Medical Trend Rates		Annual General Inflation Rate	Annual Medical Trend Rates	
		Gross	Net		Gross	Net
Europe	2.2	8.9	6.7	2.0	8.2	6.2
Austria	2.8	3.0	0.2	1.7	2.5	0.8
Belgium	2.0	13.4	11.4	2.1	11.9	9.8
Bulgaria	2.7	23.0	20.3	2.3	21.0	18.7
Croatia	2.2	10.0	7.8	2.6	10.0	7.4
Cyprus	2.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0
Czech Republic	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	3.7	1.7
Denmark	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.1	5.0	2.9
Estonia	2.5	20.0	17.5	3.9	20.0	16.1
Finland	1.9	5.0	3.1	2.0	5.0	3.0
France	1.8	4.5	2.7	1.6	4.5	2.9
Germany	2.0	7.8	5.8	1.9	7.2	5.3
Greece	2.1	10.0	7.9	2.1	8.0	5.9
Hungary	3.5	13.0	9.5	3.6	10.0	6.4
Ireland	2.0	12.0	10.0	1.7	10.0	8.3
Italy	2.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	7.0	5.0
Latvia	3.6	30.0	26.4	2.4	20.0	17.6
Lithuania	2.3	17.5	15.2	2.8	11.0	8.2
Luxembourg	3.1	6.5	3.4	2.1	6.0	3.9
Norway	2.6	8.0	5.4	2.2	8.0	5.8
Poland	5.0	10.0	5.0	3.4	10.0	6.6
Portugal	2.0	10.0	8.0	2.1	10.0	7.9
Romania	4.0	20.0	16.0	3.1	15.0	11.9
Serbia	3.1	20.0	16.9	3.3	15.0	11.7
Slovakia	3.9	2.1	(1.8)	2.9	3.0	0.1
Slovenia	2.0	3.7	1.7	2.3	4.3	2.0
Spain	2.4	8.0	5.6	2.0	10.0	8.0
Sweden	2.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	13.0	11.0
Switzerland	1.2	6.0	4.8	0.5	5.0	4.5
The Netherlands	2.1	4.6	2.5	2.3	5.6	3.3
Turkey	38.4	75.0	36.6	22.8	45.0	22.2
Ukraine	7.6	19.0	11.4	7.7	24.0	16.3
United Kingdom	2.0	17.0	15.0	2.2	12.0	9.8

Source: Aon

	2025			2026		
	Annual General Inflation Rate	Annual Medical Trend Rates		Annual General Inflation Rate	Annual Medical Trend Rates	
		Gross	Net		Gross	Net
Latin America & Caribbean	3.0	10.7	7.7	3.3	10.3	7.0
Argentina	59.6	61.0	1.4	17.8	21.0	3.2
Bahamas	2.2	12.0	9.8	1.3	12.0	10.7
Barbados	2.8	10.0	7.2	2.4	8.0	5.6
Bermuda	1.9	11.3	9.4	2.0	10.5	8.5
Bolivia	4.2	10.0	5.8	15.8	n/a	n/a
Brazil	3.0	12.9	9.9	4.3	9.7	5.4
Chile	3.0	7.5	4.5	3.2	7.5	4.3
Colombia	3.6	6.8	3.2	3.1	9.4	6.3
Costa Rica	2.9	12.0	9.1	3.0	10.0	7.0
Dominican Republic	4.0	5.4	1.4	4.0	n/a	n/a
Ecuador	1.5	12.4	10.9	1.5	11.6	10.1
El Salvador	1.7	20.0	18.3	1.8	15.0	13.2
Grenada	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
Guatemala	4.0	12.4	8.4	4.3	13.4	9.1
Honduras	4.1	13.0	8.9	4.2	16.2	12.0
Jamaica	5.0	9.9	4.9	5.0	10.0	5.0
Mexico	3.3	14.5	11.2	3.2	14.8	11.6
Nicaragua	4.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	10.4	6.4
Panama	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	10.0	8.0
Paraguay	4.0	6.0	2.0	3.6	6.5	2.9
Peru	2.0	3.6	1.6	1.9	7.2	5.3
Puerto Rico	2.3	4.8	2.5	1.9	5.1	3.2
Trinidad and Tobago	2.2	10.0	7.8	2.0	8.0	6.0
Uruguay	5.5	10.0	4.5	5.3	10.0	4.7
Venezuela	150.0	n/a	n/a	225.0	220.0	(5.0)

Source: Aon

	2025			2026		
	Annual General Inflation Rate	Annual Medical Trend Rates		Annual General Inflation Rate	Annual Medical Trend Rates	
		Gross	Net		Gross	Net
Middle East & Africa	8.2	15.5	7.3	7.8	15.2	7.4
Algeria	6.4	n/a	n/a	3.6	n/a	n/a
Angola	12.8	17.7	4.9	16.4	30.0	13.6
Bahrain	1.8	7.5	5.7	1.5	7.5	6.0
Botswana	4.5	8.5	4.0	4.5	n/a	n/a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8.5	12.5	4.0	7.2	n/a	n/a
Egypt	25.7	31.0	5.3	12.5	n/a	n/a
Ethiopia	18.2	33.0	14.8	12.2	42.0	29.8
Ghana	11.5	20.0	8.5	9.4	21.6	12.2
Israel	2.5	11.0	8.5	2.0	10.0	8.0
Ivory Coast	3.0	16.0	13.0	2.2	12.0	9.8
Jordan	2.4	5.0	2.6	2.6	15.0	12.4
Kenya	5.5	13.0	7.5	4.9	13.5	8.6
Kuwait	2.7	9.0	6.3	2.2	7.5	5.3
Lebanon	n/a	50.0	n/a	n/a	35.0	n/a
Lesotho	5.4	9.0	3.6	5.1	8.0	2.9
Malawi	14.7	24.7	10.0	11.5	27.1	15.6
Mauritius	3.6	20.0	16.4	3.6	12.0	8.4
Morocco	2.5	n/a	n/a	2.3	n/a	n/a
Mozambique	5.5	10.0	4.5	5.4	8.0	2.6
Namibia	4.8	9.5	4.7	4.5	n/a	n/a
Nigeria	23.0	34.2	11.2	37.0	43.0	6.0
Qatar	2.4	8.5	6.1	1.4	10.0	8.6
Saudi Arabia	2.0	10.0	8.0	2.0	8.0	6.0
Senegal	2.0	10.0	8.0	2.0	n/a	n/a
Sierra Leone	21.7	n/a	n/a	10.4	13.0	2.6
South Africa	4.5	9.5	5.0	4.5	9.5	5.0
Sultanate of Oman	1.5	9.0	7.5	2.0	n/a	n/a
Swaziland	3.1	7.1	4.0	4.8	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	4.0	10.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	1.0
Tunisia	6.9	7.5	0.6	6.5	10.1	3.6
Uganda	4.9	8.0	3.1	4.7	n/a	n/a
United Arab Emirates	2.0	11.0	9.0	2.0	11.0	9.0
Zambia	7.8	15.4	7.6	9.2	8.8	(0.4)
Zimbabwe	554.7	n/a	n/a	9.6	22.5	12.9

Source: Aon



About Aon

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