

War Series: Reinsurance Profiteering, Hidden Broker Commissions, and Cross-Border Accountability – Applying the Dubai Cassation Court’s 2026 Yemen Precedent to GCC-UK-US Markets in the Iran War

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Introduction: The Fog of War and the Opacity of War-Risk Pricing

As the 2026 Iran War escalates, severely disrupting supply chains, energy infrastructure, and regional stability across the Middle East, the demand for Political Violence (PV), Terrorism, and War-Risk insurance has surged to unprecedented levels. Regional primary insurers and corporate entities across the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are heavily reliant on international reinsurance hubs, predominantly the London Market in the UK and major underwriting centers in the United States, to secure capacity for these massive, concentrated risks.

However, the “fog of war” actively permeates wartime commercial operations. The severe volatility of the 2026 conflict has created a highly opaque pricing environment. Unprecedented premium spikes provide an ideal smokescreen for rogue intermediaries. By utilizing complex webs of international sub-brokers, brokers may intentionally or unintentionally artificially inflate reinsurance premiums,

layering unauthorized markups and secret commissions on top of the actual war-risk premiums quoted by UK and US reinsurers.

For international underwriters, US-based risk managers, and UK reinsurance brokers navigating the GCC market, understanding the territorial reach of local insurance regulations is critical. Dubai Court of Cassation Judgment No. 240 of 2026 (Civil), issued on June 16, 2026, provides a monumental precedent. By addressing a multi-million-dollar broker fraud case rooted in the Yemeni conflict, the Court firmly aligned GCC regulatory standards with those of the UK's Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), US state insurance regulators, and similar global regulators, establishing that regional instability does not grant international brokers a license to bypass strict transparency and fiduciary duties.

The Factual Matrix: The Yemen Precedent for the 2026 Crisis

The dispute in Dubai Cassation Judgment No. 240/2026 involved a regional insurance company (the claimant) and its exclusive UAE-licensed reinsurance broker (the first appellant). From 2014 to 2023, during the height of the political violence and conflict in Yemen, the insurer tasked the broker with securing PV and war-risk reinsurance coverage.

Years later, the insurer alleged it discovered that the UAE broker had covertly colluded with foreign intermediaries, including a Cyprus-based entity and a UK-based London Market broker. Without authorization, this syndicate of brokers layered exorbitant, hidden commissions onto the original UK reinsurance premiums. The secret broker markups resulted in the wrongful extraction of over \$17.8 million USD.

The insurer filed suit in the UAE courts, demanding the return of the unauthorized markups. In their defense, the brokers deployed a classic conflict-of-laws shield: they argued that because the insured risks were located in a foreign warzone (Yemen), the reinsurers were in the UK, and the transactions

were fundamentally international, UAE domestic insurance regulations regarding transparency and broker remuneration did not apply. Furthermore, they argued that the insurer had passed the premium costs onto the final end-users and suffered no actual financial impoverishment.

The Court's Ruling: Territorial Fiduciary Duties and Piercing the "International Risk" Shield

The Dubai Court of Cassation rejected the brokers' jurisdictional and commercial defenses, ruling entirely in favor of the defrauded insurer.

The Court established that the statutory duties of transparency, good faith, and disclosure mandated by UAE Insurance Law (Law No. 6 of 2007) and regulatory directives (such as Insurance Authority Decisions No. 3/2010 and No. 15/2013) apply strictly to any broker licensed and operating within the state. The physical location of the war-risk (Yemen) and the nationality of the reinsurers (UK/US) were deemed legally irrelevant to the broker's fiduciary obligations. The Court affirmed that UAE courts will enforce local regulatory standards on licensed intermediaries to protect market integrity. If a broker operates within the UAE (or the wider GCC), they cannot hide behind the international nature of the risk to justify secret wartime profiteering.

The Court also rejected the defense that the insurer suffered no loss because it passed the costs to its clients. Reaffirming the primacy of contractual good faith, the Court stated that an intermediary's obligation to act transparently is absolute, and making a profit downstream does not legitimize a broker's unauthorized surcharges or breach of fiduciary duty upstream.

Strategic Playbook for Cross-Border Insurance Logistics in the 2026 Context

For global reinsurers, GCC cedants, and commercial insureds

navigating the chaotic pricing of the 2026 Iran War, Judgment No. 240/2026 provides a critical strategic roadmap:

Auditing Wartime Premium Chains: US, UK and global reinsurers, as well as GCC primary insurers, must proactively audit the entire intermediation chain. The “fog of war” is may be used by intermediaries to justify sudden spikes in PV and War-Risk premiums. Stakeholders should demand transparent, itemized breakdowns of all broker remuneration, ensuring that gross premiums accurately reflect the ultimate underwriter’s pricing, not hidden intermediary markups.

Universal Standards of Fiduciary Duty: International brokers should be careful in the use of “offshore risk” or “foreign reinsurers” to sidestep local regulations. Much like how the US New York Department of Financial Services (NYDFS) or the UK FCA enforce strict broker transparency regardless of where the underlying asset sits, UAE (and the wider GCC) courts will aggressively enforce local transparency laws against any broker operating within their borders.

Preservation of Electronic Discovery: The GCC civil law framework mirrors the US and UK in its robust acceptance of digital evidence. Insurers and risk managers must preserve all emails, electronic slips, and digital debit notes. Formal, wet-ink contracts are no longer required to establish liability against foreign sub-brokers who participate in unauthorized premium loading.

Takeaway

The geopolitical instability of the 2026 Iran War demands resilient and transparent financial markets. As the flow of war-risk capital moves between the Middle East, the UK London Market, and US underwriters, the potential for opaque pricing structures increases. Dubai Court of Cassation Judgment No. 240/2026 serves as a definitive warning: GCC judiciaries will not allow the complexities of international conflict or the

involvement of foreign markets to dilute the fiduciary duties owed by local market participants. Through the rigorous application of modern electronic evidence laws and strict regulatory enforcement, regional courts are actively piercing cross-border veils to recover misappropriated funds.

Wasel & Wasel advises on complex commercial disputes, international insurance and reinsurance litigation, and cross-border financial recovery within the UAE courts and the broader GCC. The firm represents major corporate insureds, regional cedants, and international underwriters in high-stakes proceedings before the UAE Federal and Emirate-level Courts. Our practice includes auditing and litigating complex intermediary fraud, enforcing fiduciary duties, managing multi-jurisdictional financial disputes, and addressing conflicts of law in the international insurance and reinsurance markets.

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