

AML red flags checklist for FX/CFD brokers

Each item is a reason to look, not a finding. The grey line under each flag names the MT5 or back-office data that confirms or clears it.

Wash trades between linked accounts

- ☐ Opposite trades in the same symbol and size between two accounts, opened and closed within seconds of each other.

MT5 deals: login, symbol, volume, open and close time. Link the accounts through KYC (passport, address, phone), device and IP from logins, and funding account.

- ☐ One account steadily loses what the other gains.

Net P&L per account pair over the period, and its direction.

- ☐ The linked accounts sit under the same introducing broker or on different spread groups.

MT5 group, agent account, commission settings.

IB rebate abuse

- ☐ Volume from one introducer's clients rises sharply while their net exposure stays near zero.

Rebate ledger against net open position by IB.

- ☐ The IB's clients trade against each other, or open and close at once, generating commission and little else.

Share of matched volume per IB; average holding time.

- ☐ The IB, its clients or their funding sources share identity or payment details.

KYC and payment data for the IB and its sub-accounts.

Third-party funding

- ☐ Deposit from a card, bank account or wallet not in the client's name.

Payer name against account holder; PSP payer reference.

- ☐ Several unrelated clients funded from the same source.

Funding account or card fingerprint across clients.

- ☐ Withdrawal requested to an account other than the one that funded.

Withdrawal destination against funding source.

Pass-through: deposit and withdraw with little trading

- ☐ Funds withdrawn soon after deposit, with traded volume far below what the deposit would support.

Deposits, withdrawals and traded notional per client per period.

- ☐ Withdrawal to a different institution, a different country or a self-custody wallet.

Withdrawal method and destination.

- ☐ The cycle repeats.

Number of deposit and withdrawal cycles over 30 and 90 days.

Bonus abuse

- ☐ Several accounts claim the same welcome or deposit bonus from shared devices, IPs or payment details.
Bonus ledger joined to logins and funding.
- ☐ Opposite positions across linked accounts during the bonus period to lock in bonus-funded profit.
Offsetting positions across linked logins while a bonus is active.
- ☐ Withdrawal as soon as the bonus volume requirement is met.
Date the requirement was met against the withdrawal date.

Latency arbitrage

- ☐ Very short holding times with a win rate far above the rest of the book.
Holding-time distribution and win rate per login.
- ☐ Trades cluster on price spikes or stale quotes, often placed by an expert advisor.
Deal time against the price feed; EA flag on MT5 deals.
- ☐ Profits withdrawn quickly, sometimes to third parties.
Withdrawal timing and destination.

Dormant account reactivation

- ☐ An account idle for months logs in from a new device or country.
Last activity date; login IP, country and device.
- ☐ Bank details or e-mail changed shortly before a withdrawal.
Change log for payment and contact details.
- ☐ Full-balance withdrawal within hours of reactivation.
Time between login, change and withdrawal request.

Structuring

- ☐ Repeated deposits just below the amount that triggers enhanced checks.
Deposit amounts against the firm's EDD or source-of-funds thresholds.
- ☐ Deposits split across cards, wallets or days that together exceed it.
Aggregated deposits per client over a rolling window.
- ☐ Followed by one large withdrawal, often by a different method.
Withdrawal method against deposit methods.

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