**8.6 Multiple Currencies**

Based on a SLA arrangement, the account servicer may pay income/CA proceeds to the account holder in a currency different to the one it was declared in, by performing an FX.

In this case, we recommend that the income/CA details (e.g. gross, net and tax amount) are reported in the original currency whilst the posting and resulting amounts are to be reported in the currency the proceeds have been FX-ed to, as per the enclosed example:

16R:CASHMOVE

:22H::CRDB//CRED

:97A::CASH//XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

:19B::PSTA//GBPXXXXX,

:19B::RESU//GBPXXXXX,

:19B::TAXR//KRWXXXXX,

:19B::GRSS//KRWXXXXX,

:19B::NETT//KRWXXXXX,

:98A::POST//YYYYMMDD

:98A::VALU// YYYYMMDD

:98A::PAYD// YYYYMMDD

:92F::GRSS//KRWXXXX,

:92B::EXCH//KRW/GBP/XXXXXX

:92A::TAXR//XX,

:16S:CASHMOVE

Where the income/CA event is declared in a restricted currency (e.g. Argentinian peso), one of the parties in the chain may arrange for an FX to a major currency (e.g. USD) and where the account servicer pay income/CA proceeds to the account holder in a pre- agreed currency (e.g. GBP), we may have two set up FX that take place.

Since the FX rate cannot be repeated in the movement, it’s recommended that:

* the income/CA details (e.g. gross, net and tax amount) are reported in the original currency the dividend was announced in (in our example, Argentinian peso)
* the posting and resulting amounts are to be reported in the currency the proceeds have been FX-ed to by the account services (in our example GBP)
* the FX rate should have the details of the FX between the intermediate currency and the one credited to the account holder (in our example between USD and GBP)
* the FX rate applied on the original dividend amount should be reported in the narratives[[1]](#footnote-1).

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1. A change request has been put forward for SR2022 to allow the exchange rate to be repeated [↑](#footnote-ref-1)