Fube

GUIDE

How to invoice in another currency: exchange rate, PDF and payment in Fube



> A customer in London asks you for the invoice in pounds; another in New York, in dollars. Invoicing them in their own currency is normal, but it raises three questions at once: what exchange rate you use to convert to euros, which part has to be in euros no matter what, and what happens when the money arrives weeks later, at a different rate. This guide shows you how to issue in another currency with Fube from start to finish: choosing the currency, checking the exchange rate, issuing, what your customer sees on the PDF and how the payment is recorded along with its exchange difference.

If you'd first like to understand the rules properly — why the IVA amount goes in euros and which exchange rate the law requires — you'll find it explained in **invoicing in a foreign currency: exchange rate and IVA**. Here we focus on the practical side.

Before you start

- **The usual requirements for issuing**: the customer with their tax details, the series and Verifactu activation completed. If this is your first invoice in Fube, start with **create and issue your first invoice** and come back here.
- **The currency, agreed with your customer.** Invoicing in dollars or pounds is a commercial decision; what you declare to the tax authorities is still in euros, and Fube takes care of that.
- **Which documents support another currency**: the invoice, the corrective invoice, the quote, the pro forma invoice, the delivery note and the recurring invoice. The receipt (simplified invoice), expenses, SEPA remittances and treasury work in euros only.

The currencies you can choose

In addition to the euro, the 29 currencies whose reference rate is published daily by the European Central Bank: US dollar (USD), pound sterling (GBP), Swiss franc (CHF), Japanese yen (JPY), Canadian dollar (CAD), Australian dollar (AUD), New Zealand dollar (NZD), Swedish krona (SEK), Norwegian krone (NOK), Danish krone (DKK), Icelandic króna (ISK), Czech koruna (CZK), Polish złoty (PLN), Hungarian forint (HUF), Romanian leu (RON), Turkish lira (TRY), Chinese yuan renminbi (CNY), Hong Kong dollar (HKD), Singapore dollar (SGD), South Korean won (KRW), Indian rupee (INR), Indonesian rupiah (IDR), Malaysian ringgit (MYR), Philippine peso (PHP), Thai baht (THB), Israeli new shekel (ILS), South African rand (ZAR), Mexican peso (MXN) and Brazilian real (BRL).

It's these and no others for a practical reason: for all of them an official rate is published every working day, so Fube always has one to suggest.

Step 1 · Choose the currency in the draft

Create the invoice as usual and, in the draft, change the **Currency** field — euro by default — to the one you've agreed with your customer.

If you always invoice a customer in the same currency, set it on their record, under **Document currency** (**Contact** section, next to the language). From then on, when you select them on a new invoice, quote, pro forma invoice, delivery note or recurring invoice, the document is created in that currency with the ECB rate suggested. You can change it on each document, and if you had already changed it manually before selecting the customer, Fube leaves it alone. The customer's existing documents don't change even if you change their record, and the receipt stays in euros.

From that point on, what you enter on the lines is in that currency: the unit price and amount discounts. If your service costs 1,000 dollars, you enter 1,000. Fube calculates the invoice in dollars, which are the figures your customer will see, and at the same time its equivalent in euros, which is what you'll declare.

Step 2 · Check the exchange rate Fube suggests

When you choose the currency, Fube suggests the **ECB reference rate for the date of accrual**. For Fube, that date is the invoice's **transaction date** — the day you provide the service or deliver the goods — or, if it doesn't have one, the day you issue it.

If no rate was published that day — a weekend, a public holiday or a morning before the ECB publishes, which it usually does around 16:00 — Fube takes the latest rate published. That's why the rate date may be a few days earlier than the invoice date: this is expected.

The rate is expressed as the ECB publishes it, in units of the currency per euro: **1 EUR = 1.08 USD**. To convert to euros you divide: 1,000 USD divided by 1.08 is €925.93.

Why the ECB rate? Article 79.Once of the IVA Act requires the selling exchange rate set by the Banco de España in force at the time of accrual. And Article 36 of Law 46/1998 on the introduction of the euro gives official exchange rate status to the one published by the ECB, either directly or through the Banco de España, which publishes it every working day in the BOE (for example, its resolution of 18 September 2025, BOE-A-2025-18597). The ECB rate **is** that official exchange rate.

While the invoice is a draft, the rate follows the date: if you change the transaction date or the currency, Fube fetches the corresponding rate again.

If you'd rather use another rate, enter it manually

In the draft you can enter the rate yourself in the **Exchange rate** field. Fube respects yours, doesn't fetch it again from the ECB and on the PDF identifies it as ‘rate specified by the issuer’ instead of ‘ECB reference rate’. The ECB rate for the day is still shown below the field, and **Use the ECB rate** switches back to it.

This is also the way out if Fube can't get the ECB rate at that moment — the service isn't responding, for example: it tells you with a warning and asks you to enter it manually on the document.

Step 3 · Issue: the rate is locked

Issue the invoice like any other. When you issue it, Fube locks the rate using the transaction date it has at that moment — if you change the date when issuing, the ECB rate is adjusted to the new date before being locked; a manually entered one stays as it is — and from then on it **no longer changes**: it's the rate that supports the tax amount you declare.

Fube stores both versions of each amount:

- **In the currency**: prices, base, IVA and total exactly as your customer sees them.
- **In euros**: the equivalent of each base, each tax amount and the total at the invoice rate. This is what the Modelo 303, the record books, the reports and the Verifactu record that Fube sends to the AEAT with each invoice as standard all read.

In other words, there's nothing different to do when filing: your returns already contain the euros.

Step 4 · What your customer sees on the PDF

The PDF is in the invoice currency: line prices, base, IVA and total in dollars, in our example. Below the totals, Fube first adds a line with the currency and the rate applied, with its source and date — 'Exchange rate: 1 EUR = 1.08 USD (ECB reference rate, ...)' — and then an **'Equivalent in euros'** section with:

- the taxable base in euros;
- each tax in euros, with its rate and base, and the equivalence surcharge if it applies;
- the IRPF withholding in euros, if the invoice includes it;
- the total in euros;
- and the note that the tax amounts are in euros at the exchange rate in force on the date of accrual (Art. 79.Once of the IVA Act).

If your customer has a different language set for their documents, that section appears in their language, like the rest of the PDF, and with their way of writing figures: for a customer in English, 'Equivalent in euros' and '€1,120.38'.

The example below includes IVA so that all the figures are visible. Whether your invoice includes IVA or not depends on where your customer is and what you sell them, not on the currency. With an invoice for 1,000 USD plus 21% IVA, issued at 1.08:

	In the currency	Equivalent in euros
Taxable base	1,000.00 USD	€925.93
IVA 21%	210.00 USD	€194.45
Total	1,210.00 USD	€1,120.38

Fube converts each line's base to euros to the cent and calculates the IVA on that base in euros, just as on an invoice in euros: that's why the tax amount matches the calculation your customer or your accountant would do, 925.93 × 21% = €194.45.

Step 5 · Collect payment and let Fube calculate the exchange difference

When your customer pays, open the invoice and click **Record payment**. In **Amount received** enter what they've paid you **in the currency** — the dollars, not what has reached your bank in euros — and enter the payment date. In **Payment exchange rate** Fube suggests the ECB rate for that day, and you can change it if you want to use another.

With that, Fube calculates two things and shows them to you on the form itself before you save:

- **What that payment settles of the invoice in euros, at the invoice's rate.** That way, the outstanding amount, the payment status and payment management —overdue invoices and reminders— stay in euros and match what you declared.
- **The exchange difference, in euros**: the value of what you received at the rate on the payment date minus what it settles of the invoice. If it's positive, it's financial income; if it's negative, a financial expense.

Following the example: your customer pays the 1,210 USD when the rate is 1.10. What you received is worth €1,100.00, and the invoice settled €1,120.38: the exchange difference is **−€20.38**, a financial expense. If the rate had fallen to 1.05, what you received would be worth €1,152.38 and the difference would be **+€32.00**, income.

The exchange difference **doesn't affect the IVA** already declared or the invoice: it's a financial result of your business, from the payment date. Fube stores it in the payment and carries it to the Modelo 130 draft, to the income tax return summary and to the accounting export for your accountant (see the FAQs for how).

If you're paid in instalments, record each payment with what was paid in the currency. The one that completes payment of the invoice settles exactly what was left in euros, with no stray cents, and Fube won't let you record a payment that exceeds the amount outstanding in the currency.

The variants: corrective invoice, quote, recurring invoice and Facturae

The corrective invoice uses the currency and rate of its invoice

A **corrective invoice** for an invoice in dollars is always in dollars and at the rate of the original invoice, even if you issue it months later and the exchange rate has moved. This isn't arbitrary: the corrective invoice undoes what the invoice declared, and with a different rate the euros wouldn't match those of the original.

Quote, pro forma invoice and delivery note: the rate is indicative

You can create them in another currency with the same rules: ECB rate suggested, editable while it's a draft. That rate lets your customer see the equivalent value, but it isn't the one you declare.

When you convert one of them into an invoice, the invoice is created as a draft in the same currency and takes the ECB rate for its own accrual date, not that of the source document. If you entered the rate manually in the original, check the invoice's rate before issuing it.

Recurring invoice: each invoice with the rate of its day

A recurring invoice in dollars generates each invoice in dollars, and each one takes the ECB rate for the day it's generated. The exception: if you entered a rate manually in the template, all the invoices it generates use that one.

The portal and the payment reminder, also in their currency

In the customer portal, the document details show the lines and totals in the document's currency, as in the PDF, and below them the equivalent value in euros: the exchange rate with its source and date, the tax base, each tax and the total in euros.

The payment reminder tells your customer what they still owe in the invoice's currency and, below, the same in euros at the invoice's rate, which is the figure Fube uses to track payments. Late payment interest, if you calculate it, is in euros. If you use the amount variable in the reminder text, it also shows both figures.

Facturae: in the currency and with the equivalent value

If you export the invoice in Facturae format, the XML is in the invoice's currency, with its code, the exchange rate and its date, and the equivalent value in euros of each tax base and each tax amount. This is what version 3.2.2 of the format requires for an invoice that isn't in euros.

What stays in euros

- **Receipts, expenses and orders** can only be created in euros: Fube won't let you save them in another currency.
- **SEPA direct debit batches**: an invoice in another currency can't be collected by direct debit, because SEPA only accepts euros. That payment is recorded manually, as in step 5.
- **Cash management and bank reconciliation** work in euros. If you collect an invoice in a foreign currency by reconciling the bank transaction, Fube estimates what your customer paid in the currency using the ECB rate for the day of the transaction. If that covers what was outstanding —with a 3% margin for bank fees and exchange—, it settles the whole invoice and records the exchange difference between what arrived and what it settled. If it doesn't cover it, it records it as a partial payment. If you know exactly what was paid in the currency, record it from the invoice, as in step 5.
- **Sending to another Fube company** via the inter-company link: if the invoice is in another currency, it isn't automatically recorded as an expense in the other company. They receive a notification to add it manually, with its equivalent value in euros.

Edge cases and common mistakes

- **The transaction date takes precedence.** If you provided the service on the 28th and issue the invoice on the 3rd of the following month, enter the 28th as the transaction date: the accrual date, and with it the exchange rate, follows the transaction. If you received an advance payment before the transaction or apply the cash accounting scheme, the accrual date may not match the transaction date: confirm it with your adviser and, if necessary, enter the rate manually.
- **Catalogue products on an invoice in a foreign currency.** The price of each line is read in the invoice's currency. If you add products from the catalogue, check that the price of each line is the one you want to charge in that currency.
- **Changing currency with the lines already filled in.** The line prices keep the same figure, now in the other currency: 1,000 USD becomes €1,000 if you switch back to euros, and vice versa. Check them after changing. When you switch back to euros, Fube also removes the exchange rate and the figures in the foreign currency, and the invoice becomes a normal euro invoice.
- **Yen, won and Icelandic króna.** These currencies don't use decimals, and Fube calculates and displays them without them: in the lines, in the PDF, in the Facturae and on screen. The equivalent value in euros, which is what you declare, is still calculated to the cent.

Frequently asked questions

Do I have to file anything different for invoicing in dollars?

No. The Modelo 303, the record books and Verifactu read the equivalent value in euros, just as with an invoice in euros. Whether the invoice includes IVA or not depends on where your customer is and what you sell them, not on the currency; if in doubt, discuss it with your adviser.

Can I change the exchange rate after issuing?

No: it's fixed when you issue the invoice. And a corrective invoice can't be used to correct it either, because it always uses the rate of its invoice. That's why it's worth checking it in the draft. If you spot a wrong rate on an invoice that has already been issued, ask your adviser how to correct it.

Does the exchange difference appear in the Modelo 130 or in the export for my accountant?

Yes, on the payment date and not on the invoice date. It's a financial result of your business, which is calculated under the Corporate Income Tax rules (art. 28 of the IRPF Law):

- In the **Modelo 130**, a positive difference adds to income (box [01]) and a negative one to expenses (box [02]) of the year's cumulative net income.
- In the **income tax return summary**, a positive difference goes to 'Other income' (box 0178) and a negative one to 'Other financial expenses' (box 0203). The record books file for Renta WEB includes them as entries without an invoice.
- In the **A3 or Sage 50 export**, each payment with a difference is an entry against your customer: a positive difference to account 768 and a negative one to 668.

Can I create a receipt in dollars?

No. Simplified invoices can only be issued in euros. If your customer needs the document in another currency, issue them a full invoice.

Invoice in your customer's currency, declare in euros

Choose the currency, check the rate and issue: Fube takes care of the euro equivalent, the IVA amount on the PDF and the exchange difference when you get paid. You can see it alongside the rest of **Fube's invoicing** and, if you don't use it yet, **create your account for free** to try it out with your first foreign-currency invoice.

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