SUBMISSION COVER SHEET

Registered Entity Identifier Code (optional): 2017-P-09 **Date: May 24, 2017**

***IMPORTANT*: CHECK BOX IF CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT IS REQUESTED.**
☐

ORGANIZATION	Bloomberg SEF LLC

FILING AS A: ☐ **DCM** ☒ **SEF** ☐ **DCO** ☐ **SDR** ☐ **ECM/SPDC**

TYPE OF FILING

- **Rules and Rule Amendments**
  - ☐ Certification under § 40.6 (a) or § 41.24 (a)
  - ☐ "Non-Material Agricultural Rule Change" under § 40.4 (b)(5)
  - ☐ Notification under § 40.6 (d)
  - ☐ Request for Approval under § 40.4 (a) or § 40.5 (a)
  - ☐ Advance Notice of SIDCO Rule Change under § 40.10 (a)
- **Products**
  - ☒ Certification under § 39.5(b), § 40.2 (a), or § 41.23 (a)
  - ☐ Swap Class Certification under § 40.2 (d)
  - ☐ Request for Approval under § 40.3 (a)
  - ☐ Novel Derivative Product Notification under § 40.12 (a)

RULE NUMBERS

None Applicable.

DESCRIPTION

FX Contract – KES Non-Deliverable Forward ("Contract")

Bloomberg SEF LLC
New Contract Submission 2017-P-09
May 24, 2017

1. The Contract's terms and conditions are attached as Attachment A.

2. The intended listing date is May 26, 2017.

3. Attached, please find a certification that, concurrent with this submission, BSEF posted on its website: (a) a notice of pending certification of this Contract with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "Commission"); and (b) a copy of this submission.

4. Attached, please find a certification that the Contract complies with the Commodity Exchange Act (the "Act") and the Commission regulations thereunder.

5. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the meaning ascribed to them in the Bloomberg SEF LLC ("BSEF") Rulebook.

EXPLANATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE CONTRACT'S COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE CORE PRINCIPLES AND COMMISSION REGULATIONS

As required by Commission Regulation 40.2(a), the following analysis demonstrates that the Contract is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the Commission regulations and policies thereunder (in particular, Appendix B to Part 37 and Appendix C to Part 38, respectively).

Appendix B to Part 37—Demonstration of Compliance That a Contract Is Not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation

Core Principle 3 of Section 5h of the Act—Swaps Not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation. The swap execution facility shall permit trading only in swaps that are not readily susceptible to manipulation.

(a) Guidance.

(1) In general, a swap contract is an agreement to exchange a series of cash flows over a period of time based on some reference price, which could be a single price, such as an absolute level or a differential, or a price index calculated based on multiple observations. Moreover, such a reference price may be reported by the swap execution facility itself or by an independent third party. When listing a swap for trading, a swap execution facility shall ensure a swap's compliance with Core Principle 3, paying special attention to the reference price used to determine the cash flow exchanges. Specifically, Core Principle 3 requires that the reference price used by a swap not be readily susceptible to manipulation. As a result, when identifying a reference price, a swap execution facility should either: Calculate

its own reference price using suitable and well-established acceptable methods or carefully select a reliable third-party index.

(2) The importance of the reference price's suitability for a given swap is similar to that of the final settlement price for a cash-settled futures contract. If the final settlement price is manipulated, then the futures contract does not serve its intended price discovery and risk management functions. Similarly, inappropriate reference prices cause the cash flows between the buyer and seller to differ from the proper amounts, thus benefitting one party and disadvantaging the other. Thus, careful consideration should be given to the potential for manipulation or distortion of the reference price.

This Contract is typical of non-deliverable forwards, in that the counterparties arrange settlement by calculating the difference between the Contracted NDF Rate, which is agreed on between the counterparties at the start of the contract, and the prevailing Spot FX Rate, on the Fixing Date. This difference is then multiplied by the notional amount, which is also determined at the start of the Contract. As such, the reference price is the prevailing Spot FX Rate on the date / time in which the parties agree that the comparison will be made (i.e., Fixing Date). The source for the Spot FX Rate on the Fixing Date will be bilaterally agreed and, in the majority of cases, determined by the Central Banks. This information is easily accessible to the public; Bloomberg displays daily fixing rates on page FIXI<GO>.

Reference Price is Not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation

As noted above, the Spot FX Rate (i.e., the reference price) is not easily susceptible to manipulation since it is generated through a transparent, rules-based process. The Spot FX Rate will be determined either by KES Thomson Reuters (KES01) specified in the EMTA template, which is a daily KES/USD rate quotation derived from a poll of onshore dealers (i.e., Kenyan banks) published by Thomson Reuters on Thomson Reuters Screen KESFIX=TR Page at approximately 12:00 p.m., Nairobi time, or BFIX (as defined below).

The BFIX rates are available to all participants of Bloomberg SEF via the Bloomberg terminal or Bloomberg website.

Bloomberg Fixing Source **BFIX**:

The Bloomberg FX Fixing rates ("BFIX") are fixed and published every 30 minutes on the hour and half-hour (liquidity permitting). The BFIX prices are created by taking a short-term Time-Weighted Average Price (TWAP) of the geometric mid-rates of Bloomberg Generic (BGN) prices leading up to and following the fixing time.

By using a short-term TWAP to create the fixing, it ensures that BFIX rates are unsusceptible to spikes and manipulations in the market at fixing time. The length of time used in the TWAP varies from currency to currency, and may in fact vary over time, based on the average tick arrival frequency of the specific currency pair. By using the geometric average to calculate mid-rates, it ensures that BFIX prices are perfectly invertible (e.g., the USDKES fix is exactly 1 /

KESUSD fix). BFIX prices are published on the BLOOMBERG PROFESSIONAL(R) service within 15 seconds of the fixing time.

A linear time-weighted average of quotes is used leading up to the fixing time and for a short time after the fix. For major currencies, this linear TWAP starts eleven seconds before the fix and then decays for six seconds after the fix. For less liquid currencies, the approaching side of the TWAP envelope might be longer than eleven seconds, depending on the quoting frequency of the specific currency pair. The decay after the fix time is always six seconds.

BFIX rates are available on BFIX <GO> and throughout the Bloomberg terminal and API.

EMTA KES Industry Survey Rate

The EMTA KES Industry Survey Rate, http://www.emta.org, KES Thomson Reuters (KES01), is a daily KES/USD rate quotation derived from a poll of onshore dealers published by Thomson Reuters on Thomson Reuters Screen KESFIX=TR Page at approximately 12:00 p.m., Nairobi time.

(3) For swaps that are settled by physical delivery or by cash settlement refer to the guidance in appendix C to part 38 of this chapter—Demonstration of Compliance That a Contract is not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation, section b(2) and section c(4), respectively.

Appendix C to Part 38 - Demonstration of Compliance That a Contract Is Not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation

(c) Futures Contracts Settled by Cash Settlement. (1) Cash settlement is a method of settling certain futures or option contracts whereby, at contract expiration, the contract is settled by cash payment in lieu of physical delivery of the commodity or instrument underlying the contract. An acceptable specification of the cash settlement price for commodity futures and option contracts would include rules that fully describe the essential economic characteristics of the underlying commodity (e.g., grade, quality, weight, class, growth, issuer, maturity, source, rating, description of the underlying index and index's calculation methodology, etc.), as well as how the final settlement price is calculated. In addition, the rules should clearly specify the trading months and hours of trading, the last trading day, contract size, minimum price change (tick size) and any limitations on price movements (e.g., price limits or trading halts).

Terms of the Contract

The terms of the Contract are in Attachment A.

Calculation of Cash Settlement Price

As noted above and as is typical with non-deliverable forwards, the cash settlement price will be the difference between the Contracted NDF Rate and the prevailing Spot FX Rate multiplied by an agreed upon notional amount. Thus, the settlement will be based on the following:

1. **Reference Currency**: As determined by the counterparties at the Trade Date (i.e., start of the Contract); available currencies are listed in the Contract's terms and conditions (Attachment A).
2. **Settlement Currency**: As determined by the counterparties at the Trade Date; available currencies are listed in the Contract's terms and conditions (Attachment A).
3. **Notional Amount**: Amount agreed to by the counterparties at Trade Date.
4. **Contracted NDF Rate:** Rate agreed by the counterparties, expressed as Reference Currency per unit of Settlement Currency.
5. **Spot FX Rate:** Exchange rate, expressed as Reference Currency per unit of Settlement Currency. The Spot FX Rate will be determined either by the EMTA KES Industry Survey Rate (Secondary Source: EMTA KES Indicative Survey Rate) or BFIX.
6. **Fixing Date**: Date, agreed by the counterparties, on which the difference between the Spot FX Rate and the Contracted NDF Rate is calculated.
7. **Settlement Date**: Date, agreed by the counterparties, on which settlement payments will be made.

On the Fixing Date, the parties will agree on the Spot FX Rate, which will be expressed as Reference Currency per unit of Settlement Currency. The Spot FX Rate will be determined either by the EMTA KES Industry Survey Rate (Secondary Source: EMTA KES Indicative Survey Rate) or BFIX. The parties will calculate the difference between the Contracted NDF Price / Rate and the Spot Price / Rate and multiply that difference by the notional amount, to arrive at the cash settlement price. The cash settlement will be due on the Settlement Date. As noted, this method of calculating settlement for the Contract is a common, widely-used, and widely accepted method of calculating the cash settlement for non-deliverable forward contracts.

2) Cash settled contracts may be susceptible to manipulation or price distortion. In evaluating the susceptibility of a cash-settled contract to manipulation, a designated contract market should consider the size and liquidity of the cash market that underlies the listed contract in a manner that follows the determination of deliverable supply as noted above in (b)(1). In particular, situations susceptible to manipulation include those in which the volume of cash market transactions and/or the number of participants contacted in determining the cash-settlement price are very low. Cash-settled contracts may create an incentive to manipulate or artificially influence the data from which the cash-settlement price is derived or to exert undue influence on the cash-settlement price's computation in order to profit on a futures position in that commodity.

The utility of a cash-settled contract for risk management and price discovery would be significantly impaired if the cash settlement price is not a reliable or robust indicator of the value of the underlying commodity or instrument. Accordingly, careful consideration should be given to the potential for manipulation or distortion of the cash settlement price, as well as the reliability of that price as an indicator of cash market values. Appropriate consideration also should be given to the commercial acceptability, public availability, and

timeliness of the price series that is used to calculate the cash settlement price. Documentation demonstrating that the settlement price index is a reliable indicator of market values and conditions and is commonly used as a reference index by industry/market agents should be provided. Such documentation may take on various forms, including carefully documented interview results with knowledgeable agents.

The Contract is not readily susceptible to manipulation for a number of reasons. First, the foreign exchange market is an extremely liquid market with massive volume, making manipulation very difficult to achieve. Second, as noted above, the method for calculating the cash settlement price – calculating the difference between the Spot FX Rate and the Contracted NDF Rate – is widely used and generally accepted by market participants. Third, as discussed above, the reference used for the Spot FX Rate is very reliable and widely available, and used by numerous market participants. And last, BSEF has a robust market surveillance program that is effectively able to surveil this market, detect uncommon activity, and investigate any such activity for signs of manipulation.

(3) Where an independent, private-sector third party calculates the cash settlement price series, a designated contract market should consider the need for a licensing agreement that will ensure the designated contract market's rights to the use of the price series to settle the listed contract.

(i) Where an independent, private-sector third party calculates the cash settlement price series, the designated contract market should verify that the third party utilizes business practices that minimize the opportunity or incentive to manipulate the cash-settlement price series. Such safeguards may include lock-downs, prohibitions against derivatives trading by employees, or public dissemination of the names of sources and the price quotes they provide. Because a cash-settled contract may create an incentive to manipulate or artificially influence the underlying market from which the cash-settlement price is derived or to exert undue influence on the cash-settlement computation in order to profit on a futures position in that commodity, a designated contract market should, whenever practicable, enter into an information-sharing agreement with the third-party provider which would enable the designated contract market to better detect and prevent manipulative behavior.

Please see above regarding the calculation of the cash settlement price.

(ii) Where a designated contract market itself generates the cash settlement price series, the designated contract market should establish calculation procedures that safeguard against potential attempts to artificially influence the price. For example, if the cash settlement price is derived by the designated contract market based on a survey of cash market sources, the designated contract market should maintain a list of such entities which all should be reputable sources with knowledge of the cash market. In addition, the sample of sources polled should be representative of the cash market, and the poll should be conducted at a time when trading in the cash market is active.

Please see above regarding the calculation of the cash settlement price, indicating that the method of calculating the cash settlement price is widely accepted in the market.

(iii) The cash-settlement calculation should involve computational procedures that eliminate or reduce the impact of potentially unrepresentative data.

(iv) The cash settlement price should be an accurate and reliable indicator of prices in the underlying cash market. The cash settlement price also should be acceptable to commercial users of the commodity contract. The registered entity should fully document that the settlement price is accurate, reliable, highly regarded by industry/market agents, and fully reflects the economic and commercial conditions of the relevant designated contract market.

Please see above regarding the reliability and widespread acceptance of the method used to generate the cash settlement price.

(v) To the extent possible, the cash settlement price should be based on cash price series that are publicly available and available on a timely basis for purposes of calculating the cash settlement price at the expiration of a commodity contract. A designated contract market should make the final cash settlement price and any other supporting information that is appropriate for release to the public, available to the public when cash settlement is accomplished by the derivatives clearing organization. If the cash settlement price is based on cash prices that are obtained from non-public sources (e.g., cash market surveys conducted by the designated contract market or by third parties on behalf of the designated contract market), a designated contract market should make available to the public as soon as possible after a contract month's expiration the final cash settlement price as well as any other supporting information that is appropriate or feasible to make available to the public.

Spot FX rates are readily available via a number of sources including websites of Central Banks, EMTA and Bloomberg.

(4) Contract terms and conditions requirements for futures contracts settled by cash settlement.

(i) An acceptable specification of the terms and conditions of a cash-settled commodity contract will also set forth the trading months, last trading day, contract size, minimum price change (tick size) and daily price limits, if any.

The terms and conditions of the Contract include all applicable information, including that: (a) the cash settlement amount of the Contract will be determined on the Fixing Date; (b) payments will be transferred on the Settlement Date; and (c) the Contract size will be determined by the counterparties.

(A) Commodity Characteristics: The terms and conditions of a commodity contract should describe the commodity underlying the contract.

The terms and conditions of the Contract note that the Contract is based on the applicable foreign exchange rates.

(B) Contract Size and Trading Unit: An acceptable specification of the trading unit would be a contract size that is consistent with customary transactions in the cash market. A designated contract market may opt to set the contract size smaller than that of standard cash market transactions.

The size of the Contract, which will be determined by the counterparties, is consistent with customary transactions in the market.

(C) Cash Settlement Procedure: The cash settlement price should be reliable, acceptable, publicly available, and reported in a timely manner as described in paragraphs (c)(3)(iv) and (c)(3)(v) of this appendix C.

The cash settlement procedure and an explanation of how it is reliable, accepted, publicly available, and reported in a timely manner appears above.

(D) Pricing Basis and Minimum Price Fluctuation (Minimum Tick): The minimum price increment (tick) should be set a level that is equal to, or less than, the minimum price increment commonly observed in cash market transactions for the underlying commodity. Specifying a futures' minimum tick that is greater than the minimum price increment in the cash market can undermine the risk management utility of the futures contract by preventing hedgers from efficiently establishing and liquidating futures positions that are used to hedge anticipated cash market transactions or cash market positions.

As agreed between the counterparties, the pricing basis is consistent with customary transactions in the market.

(E) Maximum Price Fluctuation Limits: Designated contract markets may adopt price limits to: (1) Reduce or constrain price movements in a trading day that may not be reflective of true market conditions but might be caused by traders overreacting to news; (2) Allow additional time for the collection of margins in times of large price movements; and (3) Provide a "cooling-off" period for futures market participants to respond to bona fide changes in market supply and demand fundamentals that would lead to large cash and futures price changes. If price-limit provisions are adopted, the limits should be set at levels that are not overly restrictive in relation to price movements in the cash market for the commodity underlying the futures contract. For broad-based stock index futures contracts, rules should be adopted that coordinate with New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") declared Circuit Breaker Trading Halts (or other market coordinated Circuit Breaker mechanism) and would recommence trading in the futures contract only after trading in the majority of the stocks underlying the index has recommenced.

As agreed between the counterparties.

(F) Last Trading Day: Specification of the last trading day for expiring contracts should be established such that it occurs before publication of the underlying third-party price index or determination of the final settlement price. If the designated contract market chooses to allow trading to occur through the determination of the final settlement price, then the designated contract market should show that futures trading would not distort the final settlement price calculation.

The last trading day is the Fixing Date, when the difference between the prevailing market exchange rate and the agreed upon exchange rate is calculated.

(G) Trading Months: Trading months should be established based on the risk management needs of commercial entities as well as the availability of price and other data needed to calculate the cash settlement price in the specified months. Specification of the last trading day should take into consideration whether the volume of transactions underlying the cash settlement price would be unduly limited by occurrence of holidays or traditional holiday periods in the cash market. Moreover, a contract should not be listed past the date for which the designated contract market has access to use a proprietary price index for cash settlement.

The Contract will be entered into on the Trade Date, the settlement price will be determined on the Fixing Date, and the settlement payments will be made on the Settlement Date. As is common with non-deliverable forwards, these dates will be set by the individual counterparties.

(H) Speculative Limits: Specific rules and policies for speculative position limits are set forth in part 150 and/or part 151, as applicable, of the Commission's regulations.

None required by Parts 150 or 151.

(I) Reportable Levels: Refer to § 15.03 of the Commission's regulations.

BSEF will adhere to the applicable reporting levels set forth in § 15.03 of the Commission's regulations.

(J) Trading Hours: Should be set by the designated contract market to delineate each trading day.

The Contract is traded twenty-four hours a day (00:01 – 24:00) (ET), Sunday to Friday.

CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 5c OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT, 7 U.S.C. §7A-2 AND COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION REGULATION 40.2, 17 C.F.R. §40.2

I hereby certify that: 1) the Contract complies with the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. §1 *et seq*. and regulations thereunder; and 2) concurrent with this submission, Bloomberg SEF LLC posted on its website: (a) a notice of pending certification of the Contract with the Commission; and (b) a copy of this submission.

By: Gregory Dumark
Title: Chief Compliance Officer

Attachment A
Terms and Conditions

FX Contract – KES Non-Deliverable Forward

Contract Overview	A non-deliverable forward (NDF) is an outright forward in which counterparties settle the difference between the contracted NDF price or rate and the prevailing spot price or rate on an agreed notional amount.
Reference Currency (i.e., Non-Deliverable Currency)	KES Kenyan Shilling
Settlement Currency	See list below
Quoting Convention and Minimum Increment	Notional amount, as agreed by the counterparties.
Minimum Size	Notional amount, as agreed by the counterparties.
Notional Currency	Currency in which contract size is expressed in, as agreed by the counterparties.
Trading Conventions	Buy or Sell, which refers to the contract size expressed in notional currency.
Forward Rate	Currency Exchange rate expressed as the amount of Reference Currency per unit of Settlement Currency.
Trade Date	The date on which parties enter into the contract.
Settlement Date	Specified settlement or payment date, as agreed by the counterparties.
Fixing Date	The date at which the difference between the prevailing market exchange rate and the agreed upon exchange rate is calculated.
Settlement Procedure	Bilateral settlement performed in settlement currency based on the EMTA KES Industry Survey Rate or BFIX.
Trading Hours	00:01 - 24:00 (ET), Sunday-Friday.
Clearing Venue	Bilateral
Block Size	As set forth in Appendix F to Part 43 of the CFTC Regulations.
Speculative Limits	As set forth in Part 151 of the CFTC Regulations.
Reportable Levels	As set forth in CFTC Regulation 15.03.

Currency list:

AED UAE Dirham
AFN Afghanistan Afghani
ALL Albanian Lek
AMD Armenia Dram
ANG Neth. Ant. Guilder
AOA Angolan Kwanza
ARS Argentine Peso (NDF)
ARS Argentine Peso
AUD Australian Dollar
AWG Aruban Guilder
BAM Bosnia-Herze Convrt Mrka
BBD Barbados Dollar
BDT Bangladesh Taka
BGN Bulgarian Lev
BHD Bahraini Dinar
BIF Burundi Franc
BMD Bermudian Dollar
BND Brunei Dollar
BOB Bolivian Boliviano
BRL Brazilian Real (NDF)
BSD Bahamas Dollar
BWP Botswana Pula
BYR Belarus Ruble
BZD Belize Dollar
CAD Canadian Dollar
CDF Congolese Franc
CHF Swiss Franc
CLF Chilean UF
CLP Chilean Peso
CNY China Renminbi (NDF)
COP Colombian Peso
CRC Costa Rican Colon
CVE Cape Verde Escudo
CZK Czech Koruna
DJF Djibouti Franc
DKK Danish Krone
DOP Dominican Repb.
DZD Algerian Dinar
EGP Egyptian Pound (NDF)
ERN Eritrean Nakfa
EUR Euro
FJD Fiji Dollar
GBP British Pound
GEL Georgia Lari
GMD Gambian Dalasi
GNF Guinea Franc
GTQ Guatemala Quetzal
GYD Guyana Dollar
HKD Hong Kong Dollar
HNL Honduras Lempira
HRK Croatia Kuna
HTG Haiti Gourde
HUF Hungarian Forint
IDR Indonesian Rupiah (NDF)
ILS Israeli Shekel
INR Indian Rupee (NDF)
ISK Iceland Krona
JMD Jamaica Dollar
JOD Jordanian Dinar
JPY Japanese Yen
KGS Kyrgyzstan Som
KHR Cambodia Riel
KMF Comoros Franc
KRW South Korean Won (NDF)
KWD Kuwaiti Dinar
KYD Cayman Islands Dollar
KZT Kazakhstan Tenge
LAK Laos Kip
LBP Lebanese Pound
LKR Sri Lankan Rupee
LTL Lithuanian Litas
LVL Latvian Lats
MAD Moroccan Dirham
MDL Moldova Leu
MGA Malagascy Ariary
MKD Macedonia Denar
MMK Myanmar Kyat
MNT Mongolian Togrog
MOP Macau Pataca
MRO Mauritania Ouguiya
MUR Mauritius Rupee
MVR Maldives Rufiyaa
MWK Malawi Kwacha
MXN Mexican Peso
MYR Malaysian Ringgit (NDF)
MZM Mozambique Metical
MZN New Mozambique Metical
NGN Nigeria Naira (NDF)
NID New Iraqi Dinar
NIO Nicaragua Cordoba
NLG Dutch Guilder
NOK Norwegian Krone
NPR Nepalese Rupee
NZD New Zealand Dollar
OMR Omani Rial
PAB Panamanian Balboa
PEN Peruvian New Sol
PGK Papua N.G. Kina
PHP Philippines Peso (NDF)
PKR Pakistani Rupee
PLN Polish Zloty
PTE Portuguese Escudo
PYG Paraguay Guarani
QAR Qatari Riyal
ROL Romanian Leu
RON New Romanian Leu
RSD Serbian Dinar
RUB Russian Ruble (NDF)
RWF Rwanda Franc
SAR Saudi Riyal
SBD Solomon Is. Dollar
SCR Seychelles Rupee
SDD Sudanese Dinar
SDG New Sudanese Pound
SDP Old Sudanese Pound
SEK Swedish Krona
SGD Singapore Dollar
SIT Slovenia Tolar
SKK Slovakia Koruna
SLL Sierra Leone Leone
SOS Somali Shilling
SRD Suriname Dollar
SSP South Sudanese Pound
STD Sao Tome Dobra
SVC El Salvador Colon
THB Thai Baht
THO Thai Baht Onshore
TJS Tajikistan Somoni
TND Tunisian Dinar
TOP Tonga Pa'Anga
TRY Turkish Lira
TTD Trinidad/Tobago Dol
TWD Taiwan Dollar (NDF)
TZS Tanzanian Shilling
UAH Ukraine Hryvnia (NDF)
UDI Mexican UDI
UGX Ugandan Shilling
USD US Dollar
USDCLF CHILEAN UNIDAD SP x10000
UYU Uruguay Peso
UZS Uzbekistan Sum
VEE Venezuela Essential Rate
VEF Venezuelan Bolivar
VND Vietnamese Dong (NDF)
VUV Vanuatu Vatu
WST Samoa (West) Tala
XAF CFA Franc Beac
XCD East Caribbean Dollar
XDR Special Drawing Rights
XOF CFA Franc Bceao
XPF Pacific Island Franc
XSU Sucre
YER Yemeni Rial
ZAR S. African Rand
ZMK Zambian Kwacha
ZMW Zambian Kwacha (NDF)
ZWR Zimbabwe Dollar