

## Interesting facts about the building:

- Its technical specifications make it in many ways a smart building, one that meets the highest standards of economical and environmentally friendly operation.
- It has a central control system, and its independent generators provide immediate back-up power in the event of an outage.
- It is 111 metres high and stands on 6,272 square metres of land, with a total useful floor area of 56,492 square metres.
- A double-skin facade prevents the interior from overheating and allows natural ventilation.
- There are 33 floors above ground with a six-storey horizontal base and three underground floors with a mezzanine floor.
- The underground garage has 305 parking spaces.
- There are 23 lifts in the building, including six high-speed passenger lifts running in the peripheral glazed shaft of the main tower at a speed of 3.15 metres per second.

## THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING OF NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA

The headquarters building was inaugurated on 23 May 2002. It has become one of the major landmarks of the Slovak capital and part of a campus of national institutions.

The compositional principle of the building is based on the contrast between the strong horizontal base structure and the fully glazed tower block that rises out of it. The building is constructed from a monolithic reinforced concrete skeleton with a system of supporting columns in combination with prefabricated components.

The building also has its own conference hall and exhibition space. The centrally located atrium creates an attractive and functional space with greenery.

# Národná banka Slovenska Eurosystem

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## NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA

Národná banka Slovenska (NBS) was established as the independent central bank of the Slovak Republic on 1 January 1993, under Act No 566/1992 on Národná banka Slovenska.

On 1 January 2009, when the euro was introduced in the Slovak Republic, NBS became a member of the Eurosystem.

### EUROSYSTEM

The national central banks (NCBs) of the EU countries and the European Central Bank (ECB) constitute the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), while the Eurosystem comprises the ECB and the NCBs of those EU countries that have adopted the euro.

The Eurosystem performs central banking tasks for the euro area. The main objective of the Eurosystem is to ensure price stability in the medium term, which is defined as maintaining the annual consumer price inflation rate at below, but close to, 2%.

## THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITY OF NBS IS TO MAINTAIN PRICE STABILITY.

With this objective, NBS:

- participates in the common monetary policy determined by the European Central Bank for the euro area;
- issues euro banknotes and coins in accordance with the legislation governing the issuance of banknotes and coins in the euro area;
- promotes the smooth operation of payment and settlement systems; regulates, coordinates and oversees currency circulation, payment systems and payment settlements; and ensures that these systems are run efficiently and cost-effectively;
- maintains and manages foreign reserves and conducts foreign exchange operations in accordance with the legislation governing Eurosystem operations;
- contributes to the stability of the financial market;
- protects financial consumers from unfair market practices, misleading advertising and other violations (since 2015);
- exercises supervision of banks, branches of foreign banks, investment services intermediaries, insurance and reinsurance undertakings, stock exchanges, pension fund management companies, and other financial market participants.



Public services provided by NBS:

- replacement of damaged euro banknotes
- banknote authentication
- exchange of Slovak koruna banknotes for euro for an indefinite period
- library services on Thursdays from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.
- access to documents through the archive
- lectures for schools

NBS does not:

- provide account services
- extend loans
- exchange other currencies for euro

## THE HIGHEST GOVERNING BODY OF NBS IS THE BANK BOARD

The Bank Board consists of the Governor, two Deputy Governors and three other members. The Bank Board determines mainly:

- the approach of Národná banka Slovenska and its organisational units in implementing the common European monetary policy;
- the principles of financial market supervision – its execution and organisation.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are appointed, and may be dismissed, by the President of the Slovak Republic at the proposal of the Slovak Government and subject to the approval of the Slovak Parliament. The other members of the Bank Board are appointed, and may be dismissed, by the Government at the proposal of the NBS Governor. The term of office of Bank Board members is six years. The calendar of the Bank Board meetings is published on the NBS website.