



Slovak banknotes were produced abroad

Coin data

Nominal value: **SKK 1000**

Material: **Ag 999/1000**

Weight: **62.207 g**

Diameter: **50 mm**

Edge: Inscription ★ **1. 1. 2009** ★ **ZAVEDENIE EURA**

★ **EURO INTRODUCTION**

Number of coins minted: **22,000 pcs**, proof quality

Designer: **Karol Ličko**

Engraver: **Dalibor Schmidt**

Producer: **Mincovňa Kremnica** (Kremnica Mint)

The obverse of the coin, in the centre of the coin field, displays the headquarters building of *Národná banka Slovenska*. Stars and their fragments are depicted on both sides, symbolising Slovakia's membership in the European Union. The symbol of the Europa Coin Programme, consisting of a European star and the symbol of the euro, is placed between the stars in the upper left part. The name of the state, **SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA**, is placed below the coin's upper edge. The national coat of arms and the year **2008** are near the coin's lower edge.

The reverse of the coin shows fragments of the motifs of the five Slovak circulation coins on a background of a stylized euro symbol. The nominal value, **1000 Sk**, is depicted in two rows in the right-hand part of the coin field. The description below the coin's upper edge contains the text **SLOVENSKÁ KORUNA**, whereas the lower edge shows the years marking the period of validity of the Slovak koruna as the monetary unit of the Slovak Republic, i.e. **1993-2008**. The mark of the Kremnica Mint, **MK** between two dies, and stylized initials of the name and surname of **Karol Ličko**, **KL**, the coin's designer, are located at the bottom left edge of the coin.



SILVER COMMEMORATIVE COIN
A FAREWELL
TO THE SLOVAK
KORUNA

Published by: *Národná banka Slovenska*
Bratislava 2008

Further information on commemorative coins can be found on
[www.nbs.sk/Slovak Currency/Slovak Commemorative Coins](http://www.nbs.sk/Slovak%20Currency/Slovak%20Commemorative%20Coins)

On the first of January 2009, the single European currency will be introduced in Slovakia, which will thus become the sixteenth member country of the euro area. With the adoption of the euro currency, fifteen years of the Slovak koruna's validity will be over, as well as the 116-year long period during which koruna currencies circulated in the territory of Slovakia. The koruna currency, which in various forms survived up to present day, was introduced in Austria-Hungary on 2 August 1892.

With the emergence of the independent Slovak Republic on 1 January 1993, own currency was needed as one of the fundamental attributes of its sovereignty. During the first few weeks of the same year, Slovak currency was represented by former Czecho-Slovak banknotes and coins constituting the legal tender of the then monetary union between the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic. The actual „date of birth“ of the Slovak koruna came later, with the monetary separation of 8 February 1993. On this day, the first Slovak coin with the denomination of SKK 10 and five nominal values of Czecho-Slovak banknotes with Slovak government stamps were put into circulation. In the course of 1993, these banknotes together with Czecho-Slovak coins were being gradually replaced by new Slovak banknotes and

coins. The first Slovak banknote to have been put into circulation, on 30 August 1993, was the fifty-koruna banknote.

The Slovak coinage was originally comprised of seven coins. The number of coins was reduced to five in 2003, when the validity of coins with the lowest nominal values, 20- and 10-halier, was terminated. Thus, five circulation coins with nominal values of SKK 10, SKK 5, SKK 2, SKK 1 and 50 halier has remained. The artistic design of the circulation coins was created

by Drahomír Zobek, a Kremnica artist. The coin themes characterise the territory of Slovakia by artefacts originating in its prehistory, in the beginning of the propagation of Christianity, in folk and medieval architecture, and also include the symbolic Kriváň Peak in the Tatra Mountains. All circulation coins were minted in the Kremnica Mint.

The banknote system consisted of banknotes with seven denominations: SKK 5000, SKK 1000, SKK 500, SKK 200, SKK 100, SKK 50 and SKK 20. These were designed by academic painter Jozef Bubák. The obverses of the banknotes portray outstanding personalities of the territory of present-day Slovakia, who contributed significantly to the formation of the Slovak nation. The reverse sides depict locations and motifs related to their lives and activities, with the exception of the one-hundred koruna banknote portraying a Gothic

Madonna by Master Pavol of Levoča. Since the Slovak Republic does not have its own banknote printing works, the production of banknotes was carried out in seven different printing works abroad.

The creation of the Slovak koruna was facilitated by Národná banka Slovenska, which largely contributed to the birth of a new, modern currency with an original design. Despite the fact that the time for preparation and production of Slovak banknotes and coins was exceptionally short, their value is high in terms of both artistic design and utility, and the protection of banknotes against counterfeiting meets the world standard. NBS monetary policy contributed significantly to the stability of the Slovak koruna throughout the entire period of its existence.



The banknote designs by Jozef Bubák