

## Obverse

The obverse features a trio of loudspeakers atop an old-style condenser microphone. In the background, pulsating radio waves appear above a depiction of audio signal frequency. At the right edge is the Slovak coat of arms, and at the left edge is the coin's denomination '10' and currency 'EURO', one above the other. The name of the issuing country 'SLOVENSKO' is inscribed along the bottom edge, with the year of issuance '2023' positioned above it.

## Reverse

The lower part of the reverse shows the Slovak Radio Building. Above and behind it is a transmitter emitting radio waves that overlie an outline map of Czechoslovakia. To the left of the building is the mint mark of the Kremnica Mint (Mincovňa Kremnica), consisting of the letters 'MK' placed between two dies; to the right is the mark of the coin's designer, Miroslav Schovanec. The inscription 'ČESKOSLOVENSKÝ ROZHLAS' (Czechoslovak radio) appears along the bottom edge, below the year '1923'.

The opera *La bohème* being recorded at Czechoslovak Radio's studio on the Vajanského Embankment in Bratislava

## Coin details

Denomination:	€10
Composition:	.900 silver, .100 copper
Weight:	18 g
Diameter:	34 mm
Edge lettering:	• 100 ROKOV ROZHLASOVÉHO VYSIELANIA (100 years of radio broadcasting) limited to a maximum of 15,000 coins in either brilliant uncirculated or proof quality
Issuing volume:	
Designer:	Miroslav Schovanec
Engraver:	Dalibor Schmidt
Producer:	Kremnica Mint (Slovakia)



NÁRODNÁ BANKA  
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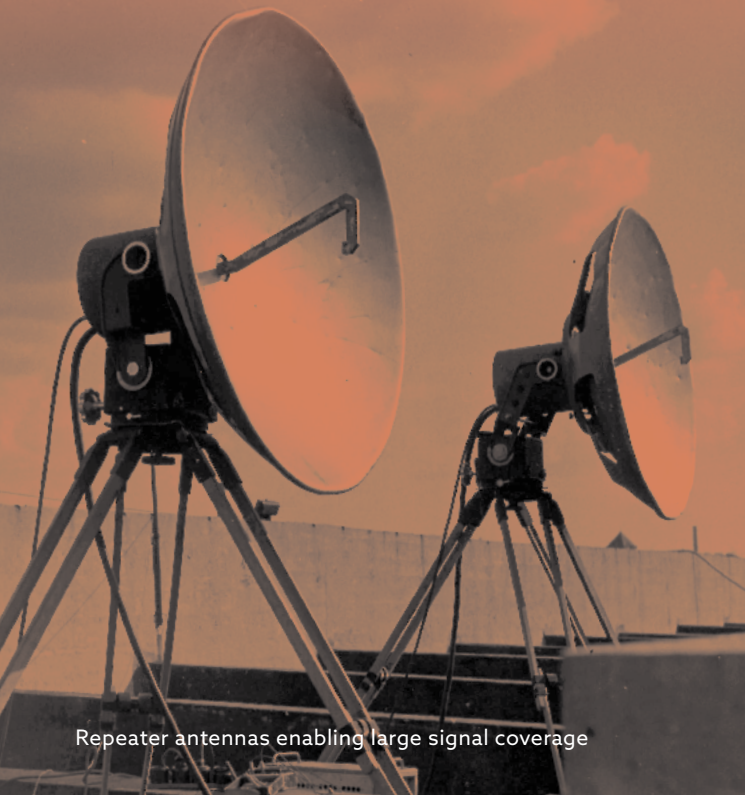


100th anniversary  
of the start of  
regular Czechoslovak  
radio broadcasting

SILVER COLLECTOR EURO COIN



On 18 May 1923 the private company Radiojournal began the first regular radio broadcasting in Czechoslovakia. In 1925 the company was taken over by the state. A milestone in the history of radio in Slovakia came on 3 August 1926, when Radiojournal started regular broadcasts from Bratislava, transmitting from the then Government Building (now the building of the Faculty of Arts of Comenius University). The next year, 1927, Radiojournal launched a station in Košice, Slovakia's second city, and in 1936 another one in Banská Bystrica. From the outset, the broadcaster developed its programming in the areas of journalism, education, arts, and entertainment. In 1930 the Bratislava radio station moved into a new building on Jakubovo Square. By 1937 the number of radio licence fee payers in Slovakia had increased to approximately 106 thousand.



Repeater antennas enabling large signal coverage



The Czechoslovak Radio building on Zochova Street in Bratislava

The creation of the wartime Slovak State in March 1939 resulted in, among other things, the establishment of Slovak Radio (*Slovenský rozhlas*), a state-controlled corporation that broadcast government propaganda. At the same time, however, Slovak Radio further developed its entertainment and sports programming as well as its artistic activities, including the broadcasting of concerts by the Slovak Radio Orchestra. In May 1943 Slovak Radio opened a new studio in Martin. During the Slovak National Uprising in August–October 1944, the Free Slovak Broadcaster was operating out of Banská Bystrica. Following the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948, Czechoslovak Radio was established as a single state organisation where centralisation and censorship were to the fore. Only gradually did its activities become more diverse, with different editorial teams established for particular programmes, such as *Roľnícka beseda*, *Pozor, zákruta!*, and *Na modrej vlne*. Among others that appeared later were *Dobré ráno*, Košice's *Maratón*, and Banská Bystrica's *Rádiovíkend*. New arts components were es-

tablished, including the Radio Actor Ensemble, the Children's Radio Choir, the Dance Orchestra, and the Children's Radio Company. The 1950s saw the number of radio licence fee payers surge to 610 thousand. In 1961 broadcasting on very short waves began, and in 1968 stereo broadcasting was introduced. In 1985 Czechoslovak Radio started broadcasting from its new 'inverted pyramid' building on Mýtna Street in Bratislava. Following the 1989 Velvet Revolution, radio broadcasting in Czechoslovakia was freed from state monopoly and enjoyed decentralisation and a restoration of freedom of speech. In 1991 Slovak Radio was established as a public broadcaster. It launched the radio station *Elán*, the *Regina* regional stations, and the music station *Rádio Rock FM* (renamed *Rádio FM* in 2004). In 1998 Slovak Radio started introducing digital broadcasting, and in 2000 it launched online programming (*Rádio INET*). Subsequent years saw further expansion of its portfolio of stations. On 1 January 2011 Slovak Radio merged with Slovak Television to form Radio and Television of Slovakia (RTVS).



The Jakubovo Square building, one of the first in the world built specifically with the needs of radio broadcasting in mind, was designed by the architects Alois Balán and Jiří Grossmann