



NBS logo

The logo of Národná banka Slovenska symbolises the historical and economic traditions of Slovakia. The inspiration for the logo was the oldest coin provably minted in the territory of what is now Slovakia. This was a Celtic coin bearing the inscription Biatec and depicting a rider on a horse holding a branch in one hand. Another theme incorporated in the logo was falconry, in recognition of the design on a silver planchet from the second half of the 9th century found in the territory during archaeological research into old-Slavonic settlements. Thus the logo refers to two major periods of Slovak history, when the territory was part of the Celtic and Greater Moravian empires.



NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA
EUROSYSTEM



Coin details

Denomination: 10 euro

Material: Ag 900/1000

Cu 100/1000

Weight: 18 g

Diameter: 34 mm

Incuse edge inscription: NBS – CENTRÁLNA BANKA SLOVENSKEJ

REPUBLIKY (NBS – central bank of the Slovak Republic)

Mintage: limited to a maximum of 20,000 coins in proof

and brilliant uncirculated quality

Designers: PhDr. Kliment Mitura (obverse side)

Mgr. art. Roman Lugár (reverse side)

Engraver: Dalibor Schmidt

Producer: Mincovňa Kremnica / Kremnica Mint

On the obverse side of the coin is a stylised euro symbol, with the upper part of the design featuring sections of a globe and a map of Europe (to represent Národná banka Slovenka's membership of the Eurosystem) and the lower part depicting a chart. On the right-hand side are seven stars and on the left-hand side is the national emblem of the Slovak Republic. The country name "SLOVENSKO" is written next to the right edge of the design and to the left of the name is the year "2013". Below the chart are the stylised initials of the designer of the obverse side, PhDr. Kliment Mitura.

The reverse side depicts the NBS logo together with a double cross, all set against a decorative background. In the upper part of the coin is the inscription "NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA" and along the lower edge is the denomination "10 EURO". The years "1993" and "2013" appear on either side of the denomination. The mintmark of the Kremnica Mint, "MK", is set between depictions of two dies, while the stylised initials of the reverse side's designer, Mgr. art. Roman Lugár, are written in the lower part of the coin.



Národná banka Slovenska 20th Anniversary


Silver Collector Coin

Published by: © Národná banka Slovenska, January 2013

Photo: NBS

<http://www.nbs.sk/en/banknotes-and-coins/euro-coins/collector-coins>





Národná banka Slovenska (NBS) was established as the central bank of the Slovak Republic on 1 January 1993, when the Czech and Slovak Federation split into two separate countries. In the 20 years of its existence the bank has played a key role in all the major monetary and economic events in Slovakia and has helped form and cement the country's current place in its common European home.

In its first years Národná banka Slovenska focused on ensuring the stability of the new Slovak currency. The currencies of the new Czech and Slovak Republics were separated within just four days. The process involved attaching paper stamps to the regular Czechoslovak banknotes, and a total of 76 million banknotes held by NBS were stamped in this way and put back into circulation. The preparation and production of the new Slovak banknotes took only a couple of months, when in normal circumstances it would have lasted years. The first Slovak coin – the ten koruna coin – was put into circulation on 8 February 1993, one day after the completion of the currency separation, and the first Slovak banknote (the 50 koruna note) was issued on 30 August 1993. By the end of the year all the koruna coins and the banknotes in denominations of 20, 100, 500 and 1000 korunas had been issued into circulation. The full set of Slovak banknotes was completed in 1995 when the 200 and 5000 koruna notes were issued.

In its role as the central bank, NBS contributed significantly to the economic stabilisation of the nascent republic. Developments in the monetary area, especially in the first years after the establishment of Slovakia, required fundamental and crucial measures which would set a course for periods that followed. From the outset, NBS exercised supervision over banks and branches of foreign banks, and it was instrumental in shaping the Slovak financial sector in the context of new social and economic conditions. In its first ten years NBS supported the restructuring of the banking sector, which along with economic growth and the approximation of Slovak legislation constituted essential preconditions for Slovakia's accession to the European Union. Thus NBS was from its early years building a strong reputation both at home and abroad.

Národná banka Slovenska played a vital role in the introduction of the euro in Slovakia. For several years before the changeover, the central bank helped ensure compliance with the economic and legal criteria for the euro adoption, made preparations for the Slovak euro currency, and provided information and support to banks, branches of foreign banks, and companies (from large corporates to small businesses). In addition, one year before the changeover, it launched the public information campaign for the new currency. In large part thanks to the efforts of NBS, the euro was introduced smoothly and without problems on 1 January 2009. The currency that NBS supplied for the changeover included 188 million banknotes and 500 million coins. During the 16-day period of dual circulation Slovak koruna banknotes and coins were exchanged for euro with a total nominal value of €325 million.

NBS Governors

Vladimír Masár: 1993 – 1999

Marián Jusko: 1999 – 2004

Ivan Šramko: 2005 – 2010

Jozef Makúch: 2010 – present

As of the euro changeover date, NBS became a member of the Eurosystem. Along with the central banks of the other euro area countries NBS participates in the preparation of the European Central Bank's monetary policy decisions, and it is responsible for the implementation of monetary policy in Slovakia.

The main objective of NBS is to maintain price stability, and many of its functions and activities are related to that goal. Besides implementing the ECB's monetary policy, NBS manages foreign exchange reserves and conducts foreign exchange operations, is responsible for payment system operation, issues euro banknotes and coins, and ensures the smooth circulation of currency. No less important are its tasks in the research field, in the collection and processing of statistical data, in the provision of information as the basis for decisions of the Slovak Government and Parliament, and in representing Slovakia at international financial institutions.

As regards the financial market, NBS supports the stability of the financial system as a whole as well as the security and sound operation of the financial market, so as to ensure the system's credibility, the protection of compliance with the rules of economic competition. Since 2006 NBS has exercised supervision over the activities of all participants in the Slovak financial market, and since 2011 it has been a member of the newly established European System of Financial Supervision.

Affixing stamps to banknotes

Národná banka Slovenska – former headquarters



Placing banknotes into a transportation case

