

10. obletnica uvedbe evra v Sloveniji
*10th anniversary of the introduction
of the euro in Slovenia*



10. OBLETNICA UVEDBE EVRA V SLOVENIJI

Od maja 2004 je Slovenija polnopravna članica Evropske unije. Zaradi zaveze, da bo uvedla evro kot denarno enoto v Sloveniji, je Vlada RS sprejela konvergenčni program. Z izpolnitvijo konvergenčnih kriterijev je Svet Evropske unije julija 2006 sprejel odločitev o vstopu Slovenije v evroobmočje. Z Odločbo Sveta z dne 11. julija 2006 je bil 1. januar 2007 določen kot datum uvedbe evra v Sloveniji. Določen je bil tudi tečaj zamenjave tolarja za evre, tj. 239,64 SIT za 1 EUR.

Evrski bankovci se uporabljajo v vseh državah članicah, ki so uvedle evro. Evrski kovanci imajo skupno evropsko stran, hrbtna (t. i. nacionalna stran) pa se razlikuje glede na državo izdajateljico. Ne glede na različne motive na nacionalni strani so kovanci plačilno sredstvo v vseh državah evroobmočja.

V Sloveniji so se začeli postopki za določitev nacionalne strani slovenskih evrokovancev aprila 2004. Predlogi za motive, ki bi bili upodobljeni na kovancih, so se zbirali s preliminarnimi razpravami in s povabilom širši javnosti. Vlada RS je motive in napise na nacionalni strani slovenskih evrokovancev določila aprila 2005. Za oblikovanje idejnih osnutkov evrokovancev je bilo povabljenih pet oblikovalcev. Po zaključku natečaja junija 2005 je bil za izvedbo izbran projekt avtorja Miljenka Licula s sodelavcema Majo Licul in Janezom Boljko. Vlada RS je potrdila nacionalno stran slovenskih evrokovancev julija 2006, v Uradnem listu EU pa so bili objavljeni 20. novembra 2006.

Vlada RS je novembra 2006 sprejela Zakon o uvedbi eura, s katerim so bili podrobneje določeni postopki uvedbe evra kot valute Republike Slovenije. Določeno je bilo, da je od 1. januarja 2007 v Sloveniji plačilno sredstvo evro, s tolarji pa je bilo mogoče plačevati do 14. januarja 2007. Banka Slovenije menja tolarške bankovce in vrednostne bone brez časovne omejitve.

Republika Slovenija izdaja spominski kovanec za 2 evra za zaznamovanje 10. obletnice uvedbe evra v Sloveniji, dogodka, ko je Slovenija postala država članica evroobmočja in del evrosistema, ki uporablja valuto evro. Na kovancu je, poleg napisov, upodobljenih 10 lastovk, ki imajo v ljudskem izročilu dober pomen, njihov let v smeri urnega kazalca pa simbolizira napredek in razvoj.

Avtor dizajna: Matej Ramšak, Velenje
Kovanje: Mincovna Kremnica, š.p., Kremnica / Slovaška

SPOMINSKI KOVANEC

Nominalna vrednost: 2 evra

Teža: 8,50 grama

Premjer: 25,75 milimetra

Sestava: jedro – tri plasti:

Ni-medenina, Ni, Ni-medenina

kolobar: Cu-Ni

Izdelano: 1 milijon kovancev



10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE EURO IN SLOVENIA

Slovenia has been a full member of the European Union since May 2004. In light of the commitment to introduce the euro as the national currency, the Slovenian government adopted a convergence programme. The convergence criteria having been met, the Council of the European Union took the decision in July 2006 to admit Slovenia to the euro area. Under the Council Decision of 11 July 2006, the date for Slovenia's introduction of the euro was set as 1 January 2007. The tolar exchange rate against the euro was also determined, at SIT 239.64 to the euro.

Euro banknotes are used in all countries that have introduced the euro. Euro coins have a common European side, and a reverse (national side) that is different for each issuing country. Coins are legal tender in all countries of the euro area, irrespective of the various motifs on the national side.

Activities to design the national sides of Slovenia's euro coins were begun in April 2004. Proposals for motifs that might adorn the coins were collated in preliminary discussions and through public invitation. The government defined the motifs and inscriptions on the national side of Slovenia's euro coins in April 2005. Five designers were invited to submit designs for the euro coins. At the conclusion of the competition in June 2005, the design chosen was that of Miljenko Licul, with his colleagues Maja Licul and Janez Boljka. The government approved the national side of Slovenia's euro coins in July 2006, and published the designs in the Official Journal of the European Union on 20 November 2006.

The government passed the Euro Introduction Act in November 2006, thereby setting out detailed procedures for the introduction of the euro as Slovenia's currency. It was stipulated that as of 1 January 2007 Slovenia's legal tender is to be the euro, while tolars could be used for payments until 14 January 2007. There is no time limit for the exchange of tolar banknotes and payment notes at the Bank of Slovenia.

The Republic of Slovenia is issuing a 2-euro commemorative coin to mark the 10th anniversary of Slovenia's introduction of the euro, an event that made it a member of the euro area and part of the Eurosystem, which uses the euro as currency. In addition to inscriptions, there is an image on the coin of ten swallows, which have great importance in folk heritage, and whose flight in the direction of the hour hand symbolises progress and development.

*Coin designer: Matej Ramšak, Velenje / Slovenia
Minting: Mincovňa Kremnica, š.p., Kremnica / Slovakia*

COMMEMORATIVE COIN

Nominal value: EUR 2

Weight: 8.5 grams

Diameter: 25.75 millimetres

Composition: three-layered centre:

nickel brass, nickel, nickel brass

ring: copper-nickel

Minted: 1 million coins

