

ZLATNIK

Nominalna vrednost: 100 evrov
Teža: 7 gramov
Premer: 24 milimetrov
Čistina: Au 900/1000
Izdelano: 1000 kovancev



GOLD COIN

Nominal value: EUR 100
Weight: 7 grams
Diameter: 24 millimetres
Purity: Au 900/1000
Minted: 1,000 coins

SREBRNIK

Nominalna vrednost: 30 evrov
Teža: 15 gramov
Premer: 32 milimetrov
Čistina: Ag 925/1000
Izdelano: 2000 kovancev



SILVER COIN

Nominal value: EUR 30
Weight: 15 grams
Diameter: 32 millimetres
Purity: Ag 925/1000
Minted: 2,000 coins

ZBIRATELJSKI DVOKOVINSKI KOVANEC

Nominalna vrednost: 3 evre
Teža: 15 gramov
Premer: 32 milimetrov
Zlitina: jedro: Cu-Ni
kolobar: Cu-Zn-Ni
Izdelano: 90.500 kovancev

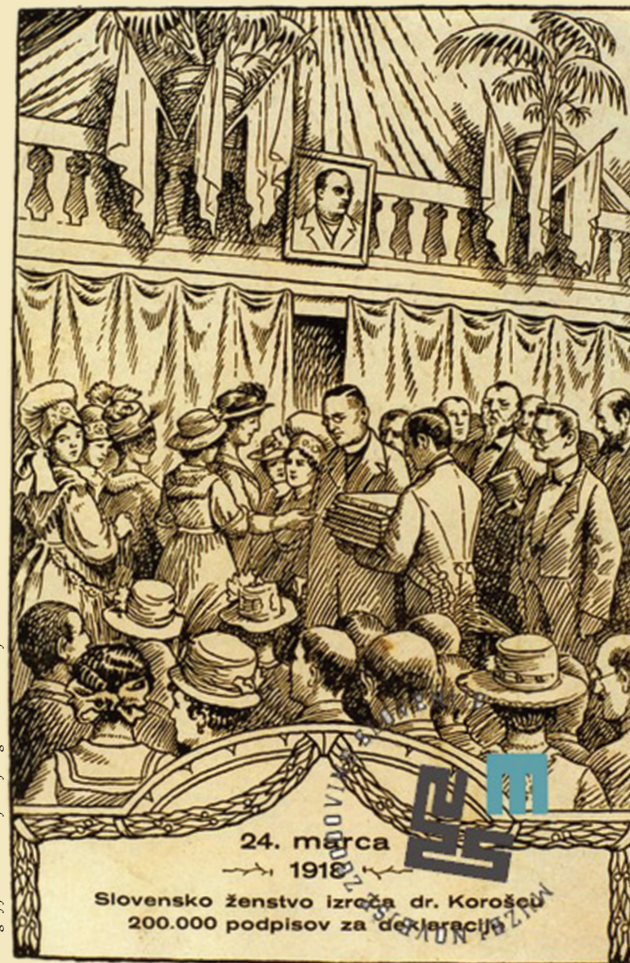


BI-COLOURED COLLECTOR COIN

Nominal value: EUR 3
Weight: 15 grams
Diameter: 32 millimetres
Composition: centre: copper-nickel
ring: copper-zinc-nickel
Minted: 90,500 coins

ZBIRATELJSKI KOVanci 2017 COLLECTOR COINS

100. obletnica Majniške deklaracije *100th anniversary of the May Declaration*



Fotografija hrani Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije

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100. OBLETNICA MAJNIŠKE DEKLARACIJE

Leta 1917 so se slovenski, hrvaški in srbski poslanci v dunajskem parlamentu povezali v Jugoslovanski klub. Vodja kluba Anton Korošec (1872–1940) je 30. maja 1917 v dunajskem državnem zboru prebral politično izjavo kluba, imenovano Majniška deklaracija, katere idejni pobudnik je bil Janez Evangelist Krek (1865–1917). Deklaracijo je podpisalo vseh 33 jugoslovanskih poslancev, od katerih je bilo kar 20 Slovencev. V izjavi so zapisali: *Podpisani poslanci, ki so združeni v Jugoslovanskem klubu, izjavljajo, da zahtevajo na temelju narodnega načela in hrvaškega državnega prava, naj se vsa ozemlja monarhije, v katerih prebivajo Slovenci, Hrvati in Srbi, združijo pod žezlom habsburško-lotarinške dinastije v samostojno državno telo, ki bo prosto vsakega narodnega gospodstva tujcev in osnovano na demokratični podlagi. Za uresničevanje te zahteve enotnega naroda bodo zastavili vse moči. S tem pridržkom se bodo podpisani udeležili parlamentarnega dela (iz časopisa Slovenski narod, 3. 8. 1917). Vlada, dvor in vojska so deklaracijo zavrnili.*

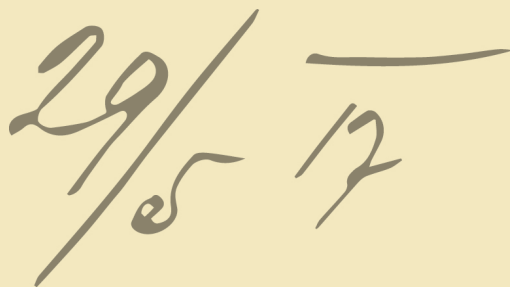
Majniška deklaracija je spodbudila t. i. deklaracijsko gibanje, ki je zajelo ves slovenski narod. V podporo poslanskim zahtevam je bilo zbranih okoli 200.000 podpisov. S tem je začela med Slovenci dozorevati misel, da morajo o svoji usodi odločati sami.

Ob razpadu Avstro-Ogrske je Narodni svet Slovencev, Hrvatov in Srbov, ki mu je predsedoval Anton Korošec, 29. oktobra 1918 razglasil Državo Slovencev, Hrvatov in Srbov. Decembra istega leta je z združitvijo s Kraljevino Srbov nastala Kraljevina Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev, urejena kot unitarna monarhija. Leta 1929 se je preimenovala v Kraljevino Jugoslavijo.

Republika Slovenija ob 100. obletnici Majniške deklaracije izdaja zbirateljske kovance, na katerih sta kot motiv izpostavljeni faksimile izpisanega datuma „29/5 17“ na sprednji in ure „½ 9^h zvečer!“ na hrbtni strani kovancev, ki izhajata iz ohranjenega rokopisa deklaracije.

Avtorica dizajna: Ana Kompara, Ajdovščina

Kovanje: Mincovna Kremnica, š.p., Kremnica / Slovaška

A stylized, handwritten representation of the date '29/5 17' in black ink on a light background. The numbers are bold and slightly slanted, with a horizontal line above the '17'.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAY DECLARATION

In 1917 Slovene, Croatian and Serbian members of the Vienna parliament came together to form the Yugoslav Club. The leader of the club, Anton Korošec (1872-1940), read its political manifesto, the May Declaration, in the Vienna parliament on 30 May 1917. The declaration had been inspired by Janez Evangelist Krek (1865-1917). The declaration was signed by all 33 Yugoslav deputies, 20 of whom were Slovenes. It read as follows: The undersigned deputies of the Yugoslav Club hereby declare that, on the basis of the national principle and the Croatian state right, they call for the unification of all lands of the monarchy inhabited by Slovenes, Croats and Serbs into one independent state, under the sceptre of the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, free from the domination of other nations and on a democratic basis. They will do all in their power to realise this call for a unified nation. The undersigned will participate in parliamentary work under this reservation (taken from the 3 August 1917 issue of the newspaper Slovenski narod). The government, the court and the military all rejected the declaration.

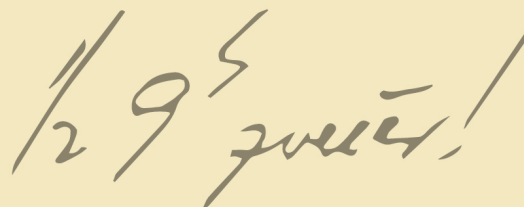
The May Declaration gave rise to the Declaration Movement, which encompassed the entire Slovene nation. Around 200,000 signatures were collected supporting the deputies' call. This awakened the consciousness among Slovenes that they should decide their fate themselves.

As Austria-Hungary collapsed, the National Council of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs, which was presided over by Anton Korošec, proclaimed the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs on 29 October 1918. Union with the Kingdom of Serbia in December of the same year created the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes as a unitary monarchy. It was renamed the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1929.

To mark the 100th anniversary of the May Declaration, the Republic of Slovenia is issuing collector coins whose motifs are a facsimile of the date "29/5 17" on the obverse and time "½ 9^h zvečer" (8.30 pm) on the reverse, taken from the preserved manuscript of the declaration.

Coin designer: Ana Kompara, Ajdovščina / Slovenia

Minting: Mincovna Kremnica, š.p., Kremnica / Slovakia

A stylized, handwritten representation of the time '½ 9h zvečer!' in black ink on a light background. The text is slanted and includes a small lightning bolt symbol above the 'h'.