



ZLATNIK

nominalna vrednost
100 EUR
teža 7 g
premer 24 mm
čistina Au 900/1000
izdelano 750 kovancev



GOLD COIN

nominal value EUR 100
weight 7g
diameter 24mm
purity Au 900/1000
minted 750 coins

SREBRNIK

nominalna vrednost
30 EUR
teža 15 g
premer 32 mm
čistina Ag 925/1000
izdelano 1.250
kovancev



SILVER COIN

nominal value EUR 30
weight 15g
diameter 32mm
purity Ag 925/1000
minted 1,250 coins

ZBIRATELJSKI DVOKOVINSKI KOVANEC

nominalna vrednost
3 EUR
teža 15 g
premer 32 mm
zlitina
jedro 75 Cu / 25 Ni
kolobar 75 Cu / 20 Zn /
5 Ni
izdelano 51.000
kovancev



BI-COLOURED COLLECTOR COIN

nominal value EUR 3
weight 15g
diameter 32mm
composition
centre 75 Cu / 25 Ni
ring 75 Cu / 20 Zn / 5 Ni
minted 51,000 coins

ZBIRATELJSKI KOVANCI 2021 COLLECTOR COINS



**BANKA
SLOVENIJE**

EVROSISTEM

30. obletnica državnosti Republike Slovenije 30th anniversary of Slovenia's statehood





30. obletnica državnosti Republike Slovenije

ZBIRATELJSKI KOVANCI 2021

predlagatelj dogodka
Vlada Republike
Slovenije

avtor likovne rešitve
Gregor Ivanušič, Vinica
kovanje
Istituto Poligrafico e
Zecca dello Stato, Italija

Skupščina Republike Slovenije je 21. novembra 1990 sprejela Zakon o plebiscitu o samostojnosti in neodvisnosti Republike Slovenije, na podlagi katerega je bil 23. decembra istega leta izveden plebiscit o osamosvojitvi Republike Slovenije. Uradna razglasitev rezultatov tri dni pozneje je razkrila, da je za samostojno in neodvisno Slovenijo glasovalo 88,5 odstotka vseh volilnih upravičencev.

Po slavnostni seji slovenske skupščine 25. junija 1991, na kateri je bila razglašena Temeljna listina o samostojnosti in neodvisnosti Slovenije, je naslednji dan potekala osrednja slovesnost ob razglasitvi neodvisnosti na Trgu republike v Ljubljani. Istega dne je odjeknil prvi strel vojaka Jugoslovanske ljudske armade, ki je napovedal deset dni trajajočo vojno za samostojno Slovenijo. Dne 7. julija 1991 je bila na Brionih sprejeta brionska deklaracija, ki je določila trimesečno obdobje moratorija na izvajanje slovenskega osamosvajanja.

Ker do 8. oktobra ni bilo novega sporazuma med Slovenijo in Jugoslavijo, je obveljala mednarodna rzsodba o razpadu Jugoslavije. Tega dne je bil sprejet Zakon o denarni enoti, s katerim je Slovenija dobila svoj denar – tolar. Dne 23. decembra 1991 je Skupščina Republike Slovenije sprejela novo ustavo Republike Slovenije.

Republika Slovenija ob 30. obletnici državnosti Republike Slovenije izdaja zbirateljske kovance. Osrednji motiv temelji na silhueti Triglava kot osrednjem simbolu slovenske države. Vzdolžna vrezanost v nivojih na celotni ploskvi kovanca predstavlja trajen spomin na zgodovinsko usidranost osamosvojitvenih dogodkov pri posamezniku in narodu kot celoti.

COLLECTOR COINS 2021

suggested by
Government of the
Republic of Slovenia

designed by
Gregor Ivanušič, Vinica
minting
Istituto Poligrafico e
Zecca dello Stato, Italy

30th anniversary of Slovenia's statehood

The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia passed the Plebiscite on the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Slovenia Act on 21 November 1990, on the basis of which the plebiscite on Slovenian independence was carried out on 23 December of the same year. The official declaration of the results three days later revealed that 88.5 percent of all those eligible to vote had cast ballots in favour of an independent Slovenia.

After the ceremonial session of the Slovenian Assembly on 25 June 1991, at which the Basic Constitutional Charter on the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Slovenia was proclaimed, on the following day the main ceremonies were held to mark the declaration of Slovenian independence in Trg republike (Republic Square) in Ljubljana. On the very same day, the first shot fired by a soldier of the Yugoslav People's Army rang out, heralding ten days of military conflict for an independent Slovenia. On 7 July 1991, the Brijuni Declaration was adopted on the Brijuni Islands, setting out a three-month moratorium on the implementation of Slovenian independence.

Since no new agreement was reached between Slovenia and Yugoslavia by 8 October, the international ruling on the disintegration of Yugoslavia prevailed. On that day, Slovenia introduced its own currency, the tolar, with the adoption of the Monetary Unit of the Republic of Slovenia Act. On 23 December 1991, the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the new Slovenian Constitution.

The Republic of Slovenia is issuing collector coins to mark the 30th anniversary of Slovenia's statehood. The main motif is centred on the silhouette of Mt. Triglav, serving as the central symbol of the Slovenian state. The longitudinal engraving in levels over the entire face of the coin represents a lasting memory of the historical foundation of events surrounding Slovenia's independence in the individual and the nation as a whole.