

The 12th of March 1994 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the decision of the Slovene National Liberation Council to establish at Črnomelj the Monetary Institute of Slovenia. The foundation of a banking institution in a country which was at the time occupied by the foreign power was a unique historical event, and is also marked the beginnings of financial business for the Slovene nation, living now in an independent and sovereign state. Through the foundation of the Monetary Institute of Slovenia one of the basic rights of all nation was realized, namely the rights to sovereignty and to enable its citizens to enjoy the fruits of their labour. It was a courageous deed to set up the Slovene Monetary Institute in a Europe which was groening under the Nazi yoke and it both laid the foundation of the Slovene monetary system and it also set the pattern for the post-war economical development of Slovenia.

Between its establishment and the end of the war the Monetary Institute of Slovenia, fully justified its existence. Its purpose was to arrange for three issues of Lira payment notes and receipts, which served as an extra means of payment, and to introduce some form of finance for the economy and to enable saving activity.

Moreover, it should be noted that the various wartime means of payment adopted in Slovenia were not valueless paper; for the Slovene authorities fulfilled, in the framework of the current financial system, their promise that these instruments would be redeemed within three months after the liberation against the currency then in use.

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Minting of gold and silver coins:

International Company Zlatarna Celje,
Celje / Slovenia

Minting of circulation coins:

Statna Mincovna, Kremnica / Slovakia

SPOMINSKI KOVANCI OB 50-LETNICI USTANOVITVE DENARNEGA ZAVODA SLOVENIJE

COMMEMORATIVE COINS ISSUED ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MONETARY INSTITUTE OF SLOVENIA



BANKA
SLOVENIJE

V spomin na ustanovitev Denarnega zavoda Slovenije izdaja Republika Slovenija tri priložnostne kovance:
In commemoration of the establishment of the Monetary Institute of Slovenia, the Republic of Slovenia issued three coins:



- zlatnik z nominalno vrednostjo 5000 tolarjev, s težo 7 gramov in premerom 24 milimetrov, čistine 900/1000, v količini do največ 4000 kovancev
- a gold coin with a nominal value of 5,000 Tolars, with a weight of 7 grams, a diameter of 24 mm and purity of 900/1,000; the total quantity struck not to exceed 4,000 pieces;



- srebrnik z nominalno vrednostjo 500 tolarjev, s težo 15 gramov in premerom 32 milimetrov, čistine 925/1000, v količini do največ 10.000 kovancev
- a silver coin with a nominal value of 500 Tolars, with a weight of 15 grams, a diameter of 32 mm and purity of 925/1,000; the total quantity struck not to exceed 10,000 pieces;



- tečajni kovanec z nominalno vrednostjo 5 tolarjev, s težo 6,4 gramov in premerom 26 milimetrov, izdelan iz zlitine CuZnNi, v količini 100.000 kovancev.
- a coin for general circulation with a nominal value of 5 Tolars, with a weight of 6,4 grams, a diameter of 26 mm, made of an Cu-Zn-Ni alloy; quantity: 100,000 pieces.

V prvi emisiji bo izdelano 2000 zlatnikov, 5000 srebrnikov in 100.000 tečajnih kovancev.

The first issue will contain 2,000 gold coins, 5,000 silver coins and 100,000 coins for general circulation.

12. marca 1994 bo minilo 50 let odkar je bil po odločitvi Slovenskega narodnoosvobodilnega sveta v Crnomlju ustanovljen Denarni zavod Slovenije. Ustanovitev bančne institucije v deželi, ki je bila tedaj okupirana s tujimi silami, je enkratni zgodovinski dogodek in za slovenski narod predstavlja tudi začetke denarnišтва v današnji neodvisni in suvereni državi. Z ustanovitvijo Denarnega zavoda Slovenije se je uresničila ena temeljnih pravic slehernega naroda, da suvereno vodi svojo državo in da pripadniki tega naroda tudi uživajo sadove svojega dela. Ustanovitev Denarnega zavoda Slovenije je v pogojih okupirane Evrope pomenila pogumno odločitev, s katero so bili postavljeni temelji slovenskega denarnišтва in načrtani tudi okviri razvoja gospodarstva Slovenije po koncu vojne.

Denarni zavod Slovenije je s svojim delovanjem v času od ustanovitve do konca vojne opravičil svoj obstoj. Njegova dejavnost je bila usmerjena na pripravo treh emisij lirskih plačilnih bonov in priznanc, ki so v času pomanjkanja bonov služile kot pomožni plačilni instrument, kakor tudi na uvajanje neke oblike financiranja gospodarstva ter na hranilniško dejavnost. Prav tako pa je potrebno poudariti, da vsa različna medvojna plačilna sredstva, ki so krožila na okupiranem območju, niso bila zgolj nepomemben papir; saj so slovenske oblasti v okviru tedanjega finančnega sistema izpolnile svojo obljubo, da jih bodo tri mesece po osvoboditvi zamenjale za veljavno valuto.

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Izdelava in kovanje zlatnikov in srebrnikov:

Mednarodno podjetje Zlatarna Celje,

Celje / Slovenija

Izdelava in kovanje tečajnih kovancev:

Statna mincovna, Kremnica / Slovaška