



New Year's Day 2007 will be a historic day for the European Union. On this date, Slovenia will join Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain in the euro area and will adopt the euro as its currency.

This leaflet has been published jointly by Banka Slovenije and the European Central Bank to introduce you to the new currency, which will become part of your everyday life at the beginning of next year.

On 15 January 2007 the seven euro banknotes and eight euro coins will become Slovenia's sole legal tender.

From 1 January until 1 March 2007 you will be able to exchange tolar banknotes and coins, free of charge, at local banks and post offices. Banka Slovenije will continue to exchange Slovenian banknotes indefinitely, but will only accept coins until the end of 2016.

We hope that you will find this leaflet an informative guide to this momentous change.

Jean-Claude Trichet
President of the European Central Bank



Mitja Gaspari
Governor of Banka Slovenije



www.ecb.int

www.bsi.si

The euro coins

The coins range from €2 to 1 cent and each one has a 'European' side and a 'national' side. The European sides show either the EU before its enlargement in May 2004 or a geographical image of Europe. The national sides vary from country to country. Despite these differences, you can use any euro coin anywhere in the euro area.

The European sides.



The national sides of Slovenia's coins.



The €2 coin shows the poet France Prešeren.

The €1 coin features Primož Trubar, author of the first book printed in Slovene.

The 50 cent coin depicts the Triglav mountain.

The 20 cent coin shows Lipizzaner horses.

The 10 cent coin features architect Jože Plečnik's unrealised plan for the Slovenian Parliament.

The 5 cent coin depicts a sower.

The 2 cent coin shows the Sovereign Enthronement Stone.

The 1 cent coin features a stork.

More information on the euro

For more information on the euro, please contact Banka Slovenije or the European Central Bank.

Per ulteriori informazioni, in lingua italiana, vi invitiamo a contattare la Banka Slovenije o la Banca centrale europea.

További magyar nyelvű felvilágosításért forduljon a Banka Slovenijéhez vagy az Európai Központi Bankhoz.

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€-day = 1 January 2007
READY FOR THE EURO?



BANKA SLOVENIJE
BANK OF SLOVENIA

€1 = SIT 239.640

SECURITY FEATURES

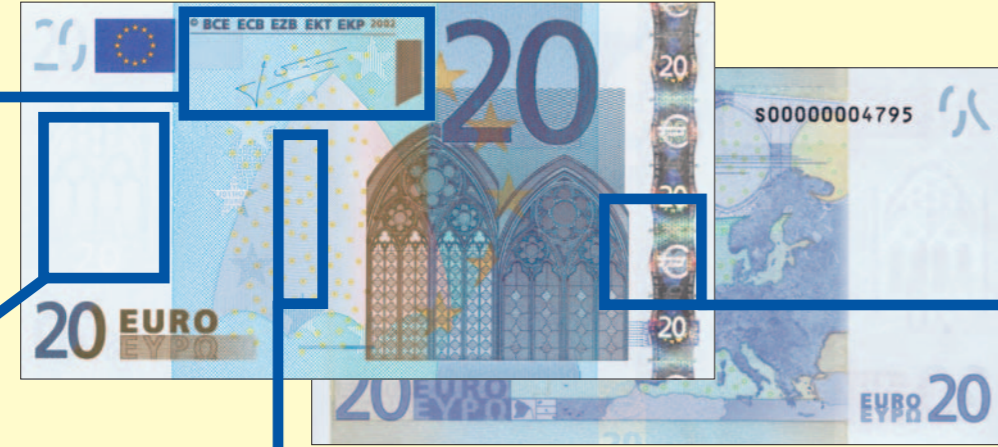
Various security features will help you recognise a genuine euro banknote. Just check if:

- ✓ the banknote paper is crisp and firm. It feels thicker in some parts;
- ✓ the main motif reappears in the watermark and the hologram on the €50, €100, €200 and €500;
- ✓ the value of the banknote appears in the watermark, the security thread, the hologram and in the colour-changing number.



FEEL OF THE PAPER

It should be crisp and firm. Run your finger across it and you will feel that the ink is thicker in some parts.



HOLOGRAM

Tilt the banknote. It shows the value of the banknote and the euro symbol (€).



WATERMARK

Hold the banknote against the light and a shadow-like image and the value numeral become visible.



SECURITY THREAD

Hold the banknote against the light and a dark line running through the banknote becomes visible.



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WATERMARK

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SECURITY THREAD

Hold the banknote against the light and a dark line running through the banknote becomes visible.



HOLOGRAM

It shows the value of the banknote and a window or doorway.



COLOUR-CHANGING NUMBER

Tilt a €50, €100, €200 or €500 banknote. On the back, the number changes colour from purple to olive green or brown.

