



New Year's Day 2008 will be a historic day for the European Union. On this date, Cyprus, as well as Malta, will join Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain in the euro area and will adopt the euro as its currency.

This leaflet has been published jointly by the Central Bank of Cyprus 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 1 February 2008 the seven euro banknotes and eight euro coins will become Cyprus's sole legal tender.

From 1 January until 30 June 2008 you will be able to exchange banknotes and coins denominated in Cyprus pounds – up to an amount of £1,000 in the case of banknotes and £50 in the case of coins, per customer per transaction – free of charge at local banks and cooperative credit societies. The Central Bank of Cyprus will continue to exchange banknotes denominated in Cyprus pounds for a period of ten years, but will only accept coins until the end of 2009.

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

Jean-Claude Trichet  
President of the European Central Bank



Athanasios Orphanides  
Governor of the Central Bank of Cyprus



[www.euro.ecb.int](http://www.euro.ecb.int)

[www.centralbank.gov.cy](http://www.centralbank.gov.cy)

## The euro coins

The coins range from €2 to 1 cent in value and each has a European side and a national side. The European side may show the European Union before its enlargement in May 2004 or a geographical image of Europe. The national side varies 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 Cyprus's coins



The €2 and €1 coins depict a cross-shaped idol dating back to the Chalcolithic Period (3000 BC).

The 50, 20 and 10 cent coins depict the Kyrenia ship (fourth century BC).

The 5, 2 and 1 cent coins feature a moufflon, a wild sheep characteristic of Cyprus.

## More information on the euro

For more information on the euro, please contact the Central Bank of Cyprus or the European Central Bank.

Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες σχετικά με το ευρώ μπορείτε να επικοινωνήσετε με την Κεντρική Τράπεζα της Κύπρου ή την Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα.

Euro hakkında ayrıntılı bilgi için lütfen Kıbrıs Merkez Bankası veya Avrupa Merkez Bankası ile irtibat kurun.

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€1 =  
£ 0.585274



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€-day = 1 January 2008  
**READY FOR THE EURO?**





THE SECURITY FEATURES OF THE EURO BANKNOTES

Various security features will help you to 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 both the watermark and the hologram on the €50, €100, €200 and €500 banknotes.
- ✓ 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.



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.



HOLOGRAM

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



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.



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.



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.



HOLOGRAM

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

