



# €2 Commemorative Coins



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## 10th Anniversary EMU



2009

<b>Type</b>	BU
<b>Denomination</b>	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a
<b>Designer</b>	George Stamatopoulos
<b>Mint</b>	Royal Dutch Mint
<b>Mintage</b>	700,000

The first commemorative €2 coin issued by the Central Bank of Malta commemorated the 10th anniversary of Economic and Monetary Union. Each euro country issued a coin bearing a common design but with the name of each country and the legend EMU 1999–2009 shown in the respective language.

The deliberately primitive design of the coin symbolises the euro as the latest step in the long history of trade up to the formation of economic and monetary union. It is the work of George Stamatopoulos, a sculptor from the minting department at the Bank of Greece.

## First Elected Representatives 1849



2011

<b>Type</b>	BU	Proof
<b>Denomination</b>	€2	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a	n/a
<b>Designer</b>	Ġanni Bonnici	Ġanni Bonnici
<b>Mint</b>	Royal Dutch Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
<b>Mintage</b>	400,000	5,000

In 1849, Malta was granted a constitution which provided for the holding of elections. This meant that for the first time under British rule and at a time when continental Europe was in a state of reformist agitation, the Maltese electorate could vote to elect its own representatives to sit in a colonial legislature, the Council of Government, albeit in a minority. As a result of the abolition of press censorship in 1839, electoral candidates could campaign through the newspapers and public meetings, thus facilitating the formation of public opinion and slowly changing the nature of governance in Malta. These developments may have been influenced by the fact that, from the 1820s onwards, Malta was a haven for large numbers of Italian refugees many of whom had strong liberal and republican views and were striving for a united Italy.

The coin was designed by Ġanni Bonnici and shows a hand placing a vote in a ballot box symbolising the process of democratic elections.

## 10 Years of the Euro



2012

<b>Type</b>	Circulation
<b>Denomination</b>	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a
<b>Designer</b>	Helmut Andexlinger
<b>Mint</b>	Royal Dutch Mint
<b>Mintage</b>	500,000

The design symbolises the way in which the euro has established itself as a major currency after ten years of existence. It shows its importance in the lives of the euro area community (represented by the people), in trade (represented by the ship), in industry (represented by the factory) and in energy (represented by the wind power stations).

This commemorative coin was issued by all euro area countries and has a common design on the national side of the coin. It was designed by an Austrian mint designer and was selected by an international jury in a competition organised by the European Central Bank.

## Majority Representation 1887



2012

<b>Type</b>	BU	Proof
<b>Denomination</b>	€2	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a	n/a
<b>Designer</b>	Ġanni Bonnici	Ġanni Bonnici
<b>Mint</b>	Royal Dutch Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
<b>Mintage</b>	400,000	5,000

Malta acquired the right to elect its own representatives to the Council of Government following the 1849 Constitution. However, the elected members were only a minority on the Council, which was effectively controlled by the Governor, who represented the British Government, and by his nominated members. But political developments in continental Europe, which had led to the election of representative governments, were instrumental in generating a similar sentiment in Malta. This process culminated in the granting of the 1887 Constitution, through which the Maltese were allowed to elect the majority of members to the Council of Government.

## Self-government 1921



2013

<b>Type</b>	BU	Proof
<b>Denomination</b>	€2	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a	n/a
<b>Designer</b>	Ġanni Bonnici	Ġanni Bonnici
<b>Mint</b>	Royal Dutch Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
<b>Mintage</b>		

Malta was granted a form of self-rule by the British government in 1921, in the aftermath of the First World War and the socio-economic hardship it left in its wake. Although Britain retained direct control over various key administrative functions, the new constitution granted Malta increased powers of self-government including an elected Cabinet of Ministers which for the first time became responsible for the administration of local affairs.

The coin reverse shows the common €2 side while the obverse (national side) depicts a map of the Maltese islands and a representation of the Maltese population designed by the Maltese artist Ġanni Bonnici.

## Malta Police Force Bicentenary



<b>Type</b>	Circulation
<b>Denomination</b>	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a
<b>Designer</b>	Noel Galea Bason
<b>Mint</b>	Royal Dutch Mint

The Malta Police Force is one of the oldest police forces in Europe having been established at the outset of the British colonial period in 1814 by the first Governor of Malta, Sir Thomas Maitland. By a proclamation issued in July of that year, he set the foundations for the establishment of the Force by ordering and directing that all powers exercised at that time over the administration of police in Malta were to be transferred to the new authorities under established procedures. Thus, from 12 July 1814 onwards, the entire management and control of the police came under the responsibility of the Inspector General of police who received his orders directly from the Governor of Malta. After Malta was granted Independence in 1964, the Maltese Government assumed all responsibilities for the Malta Police Force.

On its reverse side the commemorative coin features the common €2 symbol while on the obverse side it depicts the emblem of the Malta Police Force.

## Independence 1964



2014

<b>Type</b>	BU	Proof
<b>Denomination</b>	€2	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a	n/a
<b>Designer</b>	Ġanni Bonnici	Ġanni Bonnici
<b>Mint</b>	Royal Dutch Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
<b>Mintage</b>		

Following a formal request for Malta's independence by the Maltese Prime Minister, Dr George Borg Olivier, on 20 August 1962, the Maltese and British governments commenced discussions on an independence constitution. After long and difficult negotiations, throughout 1963 a draft independence constitution was prepared and was approved by the UK Parliament on 23 July 1964. The date for Independence was set for 21 September 1964 when Malta formally became an independent sovereign state.

The reverse side of the coin shows the €2 denomination which is common on all the coins issued in this series. The coin obverse, which shows a national symbol, depicts a detail of the Independence monument at

## Centenary of the first flight from Malta



2015

<b>Type</b>	Circulation
<b>Denomination</b>	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a
<b>Designer</b>	Noel Galea Bason
<b>Mint</b>	Royal Dutch Mint

On 13 February 1915, a Short Type 135 seaplane, carried on HMS Ark Royal, took off from the Grand Harbour for a 35-minute flight. The seaplane, which bore the serial number 136, was piloted by Captain Cecil F. Kilner and made the first recorded flight from Malta.

The coin reverse shows the common €2 side while the obverse (national side) depicts a Short Type 135 seaplane in flight over the Grand Harbour with Senglea Point in the background. The coin obverse was designed by Noel Galea Bason.

The commemorative coin was issued in circulation quality in rolls of 25 coins each as well as in coin cards. The coins in the cards, of which only 25,000 have been made, bear the mint-mark of the Royal Dutch Mint, where the coins were minted.

## Republic 1974



2015

<b>Type</b>	BU	Proof
<b>Denomination</b>	€2	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a	n/a
<b>Designer</b>	Ġanni Bonnici	Ġanni Bonnici
<b>Mint</b>	Royal Dutch Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
<b>Mintage</b>		

Malta was declared a republic on 13 December 1974, following amendments to the constitutional changes which were approved by Malta's Parliament.

The coin reverse is the common €2 side designed by Luc Luycx. The coin obverse (national side), which was designed by Ġanni Bonnici, reproduces a marble tablet affixed to the façade of the Presidential Palace in Valletta to mark Malta's transition from a monarchy to a republic.

## 30th Anniversary of the EU



2015

<b>Type</b>	Circulation
<b>Denomination</b>	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a
<b>Designer</b>	George Stamatopoulos
<b>Mint</b>	Royal Dutch Mint
<b>Mintage</b>	

This coin is one of a series that have been issued in all the euro-area countries during 2015. All the coins, regardless of the country of issue, have a common design created by Georgios Stamatopoulos of the Bank of Greece. The winning design was selected through an online public vote.

This is the fourth collective issue of a commemorative €2 coin from euro-area countries since 2007 and is the third issue for Malta, which adopted the euro in 2008.

The coins feature the mintmark of the Royal Dutch Mint as well as the mint-master's mark.

## Ġgantija Temples



<b>Type</b>	Circulation	Coin card
<b>Denomination</b>	€2	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a	n/a
<b>Designer</b>	Noel Galea Bason	Noel Galea Bason
<b>Mint</b>	Monaie de Paris	Monnaie de Paris
<b>Mintage</b>		30,000

The Ġgantija Temples complex in Gozo is one of the best preserved on the Maltese islands. The site dates to 3,600-3,200 B.C. and is one of the oldest free-standing monuments in the world. Ġgantija was listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 1980.

This coin is the first of a series of seven issued by the Bank which depict Malta's prehistoric monuments that are listed by UNESCO as World Heritage Sites.

The coin reverse shows the common €2 side while the obverse (national side) shows a representation of the Ġgantija temples.

## Solidarity through Love



The Central Bank of Malta issued a €2 commemorative coin under a new programme entitled 'From Children in Solidarity', with the first theme being 'Solidarity through Love'. This is an initiative between the Central Bank of Malta, the Ministry for Education and Employment, and the Malta Community Chest Fund. The Malta Community Chest Fund is a charitable foundation under the auspices of The President of Malta. It promotes various activities and initiatives that are undertaken with the aim of helping individuals with various needs.

Officially launched on 5 June 2015 by the President of Malta, Marie-Louise Coleiro Preca and the Governor of the Central Bank of Malta, this social responsibility coin programme involved a coin design competition open to all secondary school students. From the designs submitted, five were selected by an adjudicating panel. The winning design was subsequently selected through a voting process which was open to all secondary school students. Schools encouraged students to take part in this voting exercise as this was seen as a way of promoting a sense of responsible citizenship from an early age.

The coin reverse shows the common €2 side while the obverse (national side) shows two hands forming a heart shape, framing a representation of the Maltese flag. The coin obverse engraved by Noel Galea Bason bears a representation of the winning design created by Ms Sarah Cilia, a secondary school student.

Type	Circulation	Coin card
Denomination	€2	€2
Diameter	25.75mm	25.75mm
Gross Weight	8.5g	8.5g
Finesse	n/a	n/a
Engraver	Noel Galea Bason	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Monnaie de Paris	Monnaie de Paris
Mintage		30,000

## Ħaġar Qim Temples



<b>Type</b>	Circulation	Coin card
<b>Denomination</b>	€2	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a	n/a
<b>Designer</b>	Noel Galea Bason	Noel Galea Bason
<b>Mint</b>	Monnaie de Paris	Monnaie de Paris
<b>Mintage</b>		30,000

The Ħaġar Qim Temples in Qrendi, Malta, have some of the largest stone megaliths used in the construction of the prehistoric temples on the Maltese islands. The site dates to 3,600-3,200 B.C. and is one of the oldest free-standing monuments in the world. Ħaġar Qim is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

This coin, which follows on the one depicting the Ġgantija temples, continues the series of seven that are being issued by the Bank to depict Malta's prehistoric monuments that are listed by UNESCO as World Heritage Sites.

The coin reverse shows the common €2 side while the obverse (national side) shows a representation of the Ħaġar Qim temples.

## Peace



<b>Type</b>	Circulation	Coin card
<b>Denomination</b>	€2	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a	n/a
<b>Engraver</b>	Noel Galea Bason	Noel Galea Bason
<b>Mint</b>	Monnaie de Paris	Monnaie de Paris
<b>Mintage</b>		30,000

The Central Bank of Malta issued the second €2 commemorative coin under the programme entitled 'From Children in Solidarity'. The theme of this year's coin is 'PEACE' and follows on that issued in 2016 with the theme 'Solidarity through Love'.

The 'From Children in Solidarity' coin programme is an initiative undertaken by the Central Bank of Malta, in collaboration with the Ministry for Education and Employment and the Malta Community Chest Fund Foundation. Officially launched on 5 June 2015 by the President of Malta, Marie-Louise Coleiro Preca and the Governor of the Central Bank of Malta, this social responsibility programme involved a coin design competition open to all secondary school students.

The winning design for this year, submitted by 12 year old Katya Muscat who attends the Bishop's Conservatory Secondary School in Gozo, shows two young children holding the Maltese flag with the dove of peace flying overhead. The coin's engraver, Noel Galea Bason, converted the design to make it suitable for coining whilst remaining faithful to the qualities of an artwork produced by a young hand.

## Mnajdra Temples



Type	Circulation	Coin card
Denomination	€2	€2
Diameter	25.75mm	25.75mm
Gross Weight	8.5g	8.5g
Finesse	n/a	n/a
Designer	Noel Galea Bason	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Monnaie de Paris	Monnaie de Paris
Mintage	300,000	20,000

Mnajdra Temples in Qrendi lie in very close proximity to the Ħaġar Qim Temples. Mnejdra dates to 3,600-3,200 B.C. and is one of the oldest free-standing monuments in the world. The site was first excavated in 1840 and is best known for its astronomical alignments. Mnejdra is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

This coin, which is the third in a series of seven, follows on the 2017 one depicting the Ħaġar Qim Temples.

The coin reverse shows the common €2 side while the obverse (national side) shows a representation of the Mnejdra Temples. The coin obverse was designed by Noel Galea Bason.

## Cultural Heritage



2018

Type	Circulation	Coin card
Denomination	€2	€2
Diameter	25.75mm	25.75mm
Gross Weight	8.5g	8.5g
Finesse	n/a	n/a
Engraver	Noel Galea Bason	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Monnaie de Paris	Monnaie de Paris
Mintage	300,000	20,000

On 7 November 2018 the Central Bank of Malta issued the third €2 commemorative coin under the programme entitled 'From Children in Solidarity'. The theme of this year's coin was 'Cultural Heritage'. This follows the coins entitled 'Solidarity through Love' and 'Peace'.

The 'From Children in Solidarity' coin programme, which was officially launched in 2015, is an initiative undertaken by the Central Bank of Malta, in collaboration with the Ministry for Education and Employment and the Malta Community Chest Fund Foundation.

Designed by Nicole Dimech, who attends St Nicholas College, Middle School, Rabat, the coin depicts a collage of items associated with the Maltese islands: a stylised megalithic temple doorway, the sun, a church dome and spire, the sea and a representation of a Maltese boat flying the national flag.

## Ta' Ħaġrat Temples



Type	Circulation	Coin card
Denomination	€2	€2
Diameter	25.75mm	25.75mm
Gross Weight	8.5g	8.5g
Finesse	n/a	n/a
Designer	Noel Galea Bason	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Monnaie de Paris	Monnaie de Paris
Mintage	300,000	20,000

Ta' Ħaġrat Temples in Mġarr date to around 3,600-3,000 BC. The site was brought to the attention of Sir Temi Zammit in 1916 and the first excavations were conducted in 1923. This temple is one of the best preserved in Malta and its imposing portal, together with the three steps leading to it, are the main features of the coin's design.

This coin is the fourth in a series of seven dedicated to the Maltese islands' UNESCO World Heritage prehistoric sites.

The coin reverse shows the common €2 side. The obverse (national side), designed by Noel Galea Bason, shows a representation of Ta' Ħaġrat Temples.

## Nature and Environment



2019

<b>Type</b>	Circulation	Coin card
<b>Denomination</b>	€2	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	25.75mm	25.75mm
<b>Gross Weight</b>	8.5g	8.5g
<b>Finesse</b>	n/a	n/a
<b>Engraver</b>	Noel Galea Bason	Noel Galea Bason
<b>Mint</b>	Monnaie de Paris	Monnaie de Paris
<b>Mintage</b>	300,000	20,000

The Central Bank of Malta issued the fourth €2 commemorative coin under the 'From Children in Solidarity' programme, which gave schoolchildren the chance to design a coin.

The 'From Children in Solidarity' coin programme, which was officially launched in 2015, is an initiative undertaken by the Central Bank of Malta, in collaboration with the Ministry for Education and Employment and the Malta Community Chest Fund Foundation.

Joshua Stuart, a student of the Maria Regina College in Naxxar, opted for a simple stylised representation of the sun and a fruit tree. The coin has as its central theme the sun's benevolent action, which provides warmth and light, and enables trees and vegetation to grow and bear fruit.

## Ta' Skorba Temples



Type	Circulation	Coin card
Denomination	€2	€2
Diameter	25.75mm	25.75mm
Gross Weight	8.5g	8.5g
Finesse	n/a	n/a
Engraver	Noel Galea Bason	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Monnaie de Paris	Monnaie de Paris
Mintage	170,000	20,000

Skorba is a UNESCO World Heritage Site found in the hamlet of Żebbiegħ at the limits of Mġarr. The temple ruins – which are believed to date to around 3,500 BC – were built on top of an earlier settlement dating to around 5,000 BC.

The site was first brought to the attention of Temi Zammit in the early 20th century. Some archaeological investigations were conducted in 1937, but the site remained virtually untouched until the excavation campaigns undertaken by British archaeologist David H. Trump in the 1960s.

This coin is the fifth in a series of seven dedicated to the Malta's unique prehistoric sites.

The coin reverse shows the common €2 side. The obverse (national side), designed by Noel Galea Bason, shows a representation of Ta' Skorba Temples.

## Games



2020

Type	Circulation	Coin card
Denomination	€2	€2
Diameter	25.75mm	25.75mm
Gross Weight	8.5g	8.5g
Finesse	n/a	n/a
Engraver	Noel Galea Bason	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Monnaie de Paris	Monnaie de Paris
Mintage	200,000	20,000

A design by student Ymen Riahi, who attends St Nicholas Middle School in Rabat, was chosen for the last of a series of five €2 coins from the 'From Children in Solidarity' programme.

The young artist was inspired by traditional games popular with Maltese children. In fact, he depicts a melange of games including marbles, spinning tops and traditional kite-making and flying. Depicted is also a Maltese version of hop-scotch which is known locally as 'passju'. Three bees flying in a circle allude to a popular chant sung by Maltese children during play.

The coin reverse shows the common €2 side. The obverse (national side), which was designed by the student, was engraved by Noel Galea Bason.

## Heroes of the Pandemic



2021

<b>Type</b>	Coin Card
<b>Denomination</b>	€2
<b>Diameter</b>	
<b>Gross Weight</b>	
<b>Finesse</b>	BU
<b>Engraver</b>	Maria Anna Frisone
<b>Mint</b>	Monnaie de Paris
<b>Mintage</b>	60,000

On Monday 2 August 2021, the Central Bank of Malta issued a €2 commemorative coin with the theme 'Heroes of the Pandemic'.

The coin is an initiative undertaken by the Central Bank of Malta in collaboration with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry for Health. The coin is a tribute to Malta's health sector during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially to the front-line medical professionals. It is a token of national appreciation of the selfless effort and dedication many individuals who have been at the fore risking their own health during such global difficult times.