NUMISMATIC PROGRAMME



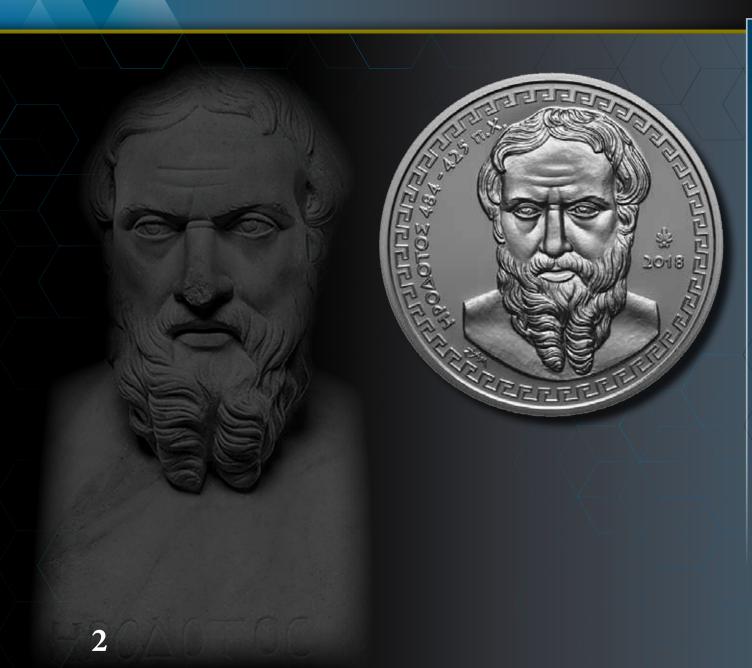
HELLENIC REPUBLIC MINISTRY OF FINANCE



BANK OF GREECE



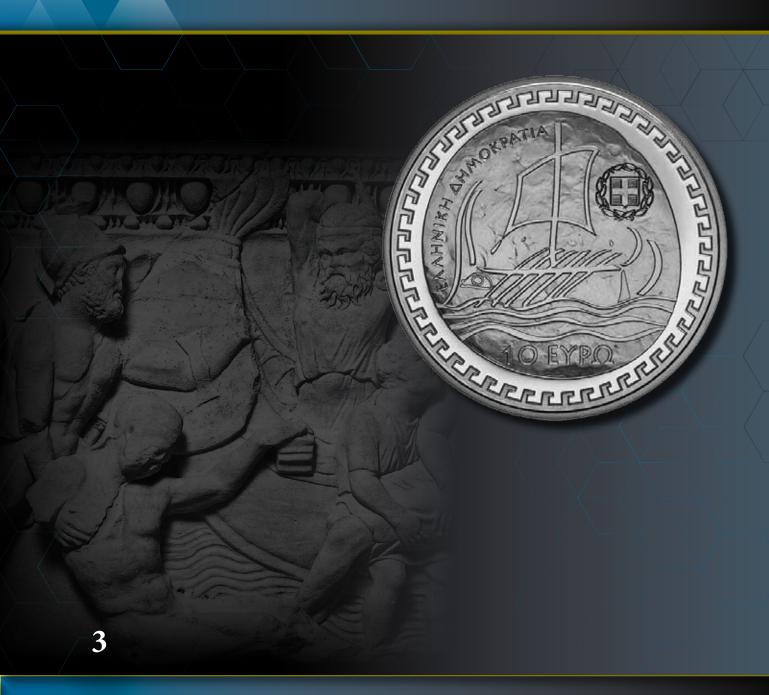
€10 SILVER COIN DEDICATED TO: «GREEK CULTURE — HISTORIANS — HERODOTUS»



HERODOTUS (ca 484-425 BC)

Herodotus from Halicarnassos (in Asia Minor), the first in the canon of ancient Greek historians, has been called the "Father of History". His work The Histories is the main source of information about the Greco-Persian Wars and other civilisations, such as the Egyptian and the Persian. He travelled to many places of the then known world as part of his enquiries (Egypt, Phoenicia, Persia) and joined the colonisation of Thurii in Magna Graecia. Herodotus has also been hailed as the father of ethnography, on account of the numerous digressions in his narrative and the wealth of information provided about the peoples of his time. Although Herodotus often attributed historical events to divine intervention, he was the first to apply fundamental principles of historical methodology, such as the critical approach to sources, the cross-checking of information and on-the-spot investigation. Even though the question of Herodotus's accuracy has divided scholars over the centuries, modern historical and archaeological research supports an overall positive assessment of his work and recognises his pioneering contribution to history as a discipline.

€10 SILVER COIN DEDICATED TO: «GREEK CULTURE — HISTORIANS — HERODOTUS»



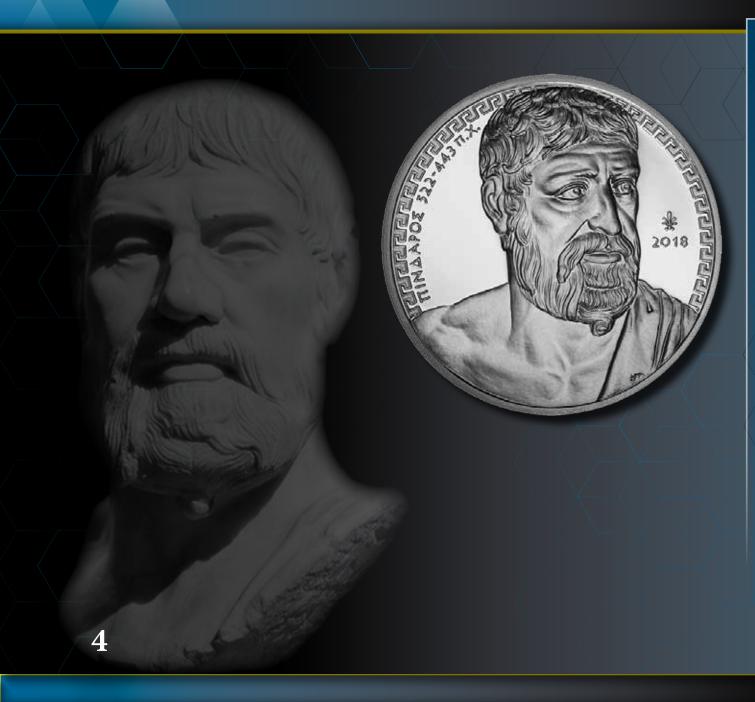
Technical specifications:

Denomination: €10 Diameter: 40 mm Weight: 34.10 gr Edge: plain Material: silver 92.5% (Ag) Packaging: coin box with certificate of authenticity Maximum issue: 2,000 pieces Minting quality: proof Price: €52.42 plus V.A.T. Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos Launch of sales: 01/06/2018





€10 SILVER COIN DEDICATED TO: «GREEK CULTURE – LYRIC POETS – PINDAR»



PINDAR (ca 522-443 BC)

Pindar of Thebes was the ancient Greek lyric poet whose work is best preserved. Although he composed various genres of choral poetry (dithyrambs, hymns, laments), of which only fragments remain, he is best known for his epinikia, i.e. victory odes that he wrote on commission in honour of winners at Panhellenic games. His four books of victory odes (the Olympian, Pythian, Isthmian and Nemean Odes) have survived complete. His patrons included important figures of his time (Hieron of Syracuse, Theron of Akragas, Diagoras of Rhodes). Pindar would typically praise the victor's birthplace and its local heroes and deities, his family and personal virtues. According to Pindar, victory came as the combined result of innate virtue, training and the favour of the gods. Pindar has been admired since antiquity for his sublime and grandiloquent style, his bold use of language and the seriousness he attached to his own art.

€10 SILVER COIN DEDICATED TO: «GREEK CULTURE – LYRIC POETS – PINDAR»



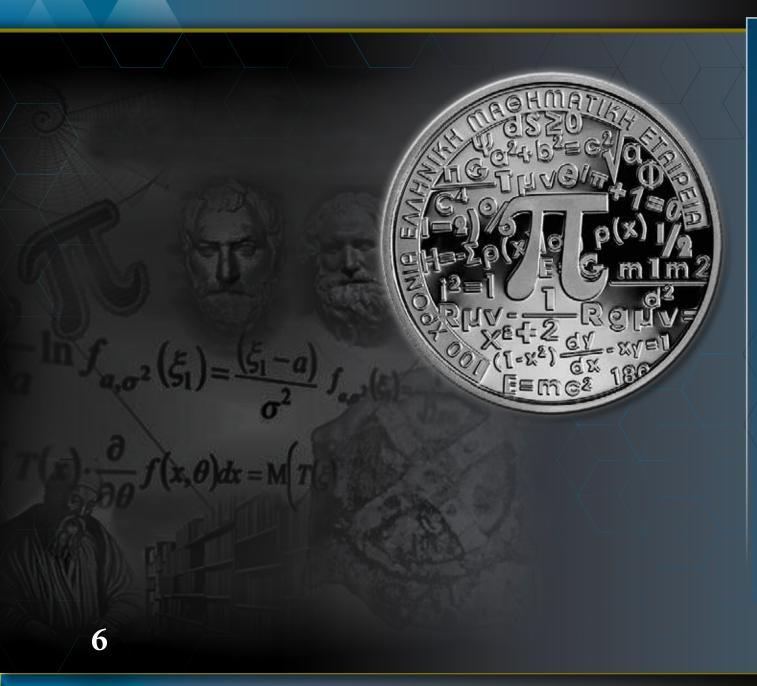
Technical specifications:

Denomination: €10 Diameter: 40 mm Weight: 34.10 gr Edge: plain Material: silver 92.5% (Ag) Packaging: coin box with certificate of authenticity Maximum issue: 2,000 pieces Minting quality: proof Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED





€6 MINI SILVER COIN DEDICATED TO: CENTENARY OF THE HELLENIC MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY — YEAR OF MATHEMATICS»



CENTENARY OF THE HELLENIC MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY – YEAR OF MATHEMATICS

Greece has a rich tradition in mathematics since antiquity, with such figures as Thales, Pythagoras, Euclid and Archimedes. By decision of the Ministry of Education, 2018 has been declared Year of Mathematics to celebrate the centennial of the Hellenic Mathematical Society (HMS). Founded in 1918 in Athens with the mission of promoting the discipline and continuously improving mathematical education, the HMS today counts more than 15,000 members and 34 regional branches, with a notable contribution to the advancement of science and culture. To achieve its mission, the HMS conducts a range of activities, such as the organisation of training programmes, the annual national conference on mathematical education and three annual national mathematical competitions, the winners of which form the national team that represents Greece in the Balkan and International Mathematical Olympiads. The HMS also publishes a number of journals, as well as selected mathematical books by Greek and foreign authors.

€6 MINI SILVER COIN DEDICATED TO: «CENTENARY OF THE HELLENIC MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY — YEAR OF MATHEMATICS»



Technical specifications:

Denomination: €6 Diameter: 28.50 mm Weight: 10 gr Edge: plain Material: silver 92.5% (Ag) Packaging: coin box with certificate of authenticity Maximum issue: 1,500 pieces Minting quality: proof Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED Coin designed by: M. Antonatou Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED





BLISTER SET DEDICATED TO: «GREEK TOURISM – RHODES» CONTAINING ALL EIGHT DENOMINATIONS OF 2018 GREEK EURO COINS



RHODES

The largest island of the Dodecanese and the fourth largest of Greece, Rhodes was the island of the god Helios, whose statue, the famous Colossus, standing at the harbour entrance, was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Rhodes flourished in Hellenistic times, becoming a major trading city. From 1309, Rhodes was the seat of the Order of the Knights Hospitaller. The medieval city which they built, with the Castle of the Knights and the Palace of the Grand Master, was declared a UNESCO world heritage site in 1988. The island was conquered by the Ottomans in 1523 and by the Italians in 1912. It remained under Italian rule until the unification of the Dodecanese with Greece in 1948. Today, one of Greece's most popular island destinations, Rhodes enchants its visitors with its exquisite beaches, idyllic landscapes and important ancient and medieval monuments.

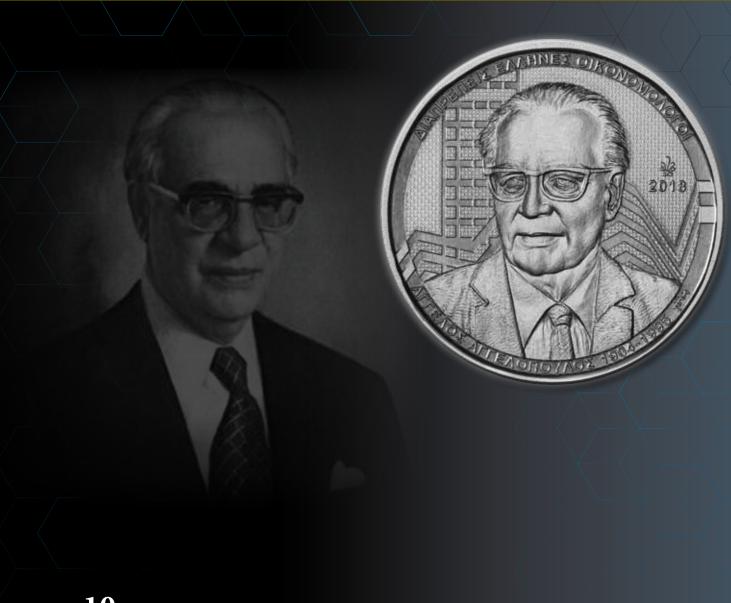
BLISTER SET DEDICATED TO: «GREEK TOURISM – RHODES» CONTAINING ALL EIGHT DENOMINATIONS OF 2018 GREEK EURO COINS



Technical specifications:

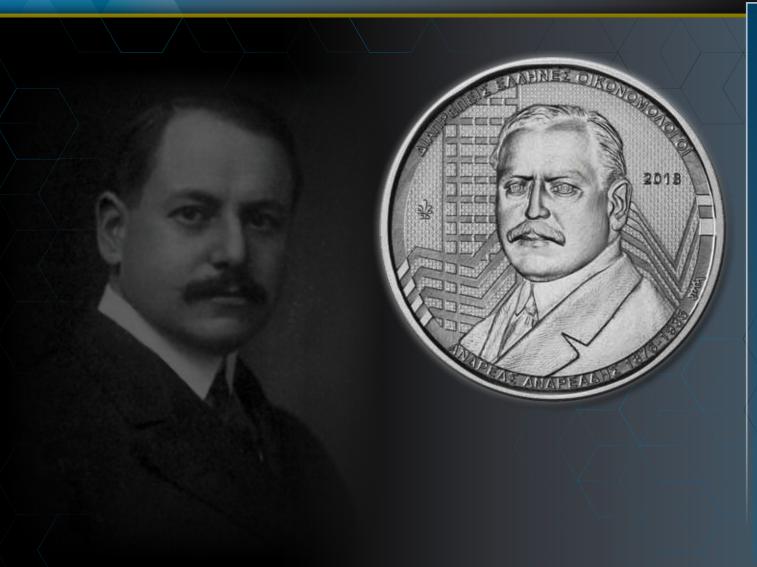
Packaging: blister set Maximum issue: 15,000 sets Minting quality: brilliant uncirculated Price: €12.90 plus V.A.T. Packaging designed by: A. Michelioudaki Launch of sales: 28/06/2018

2018



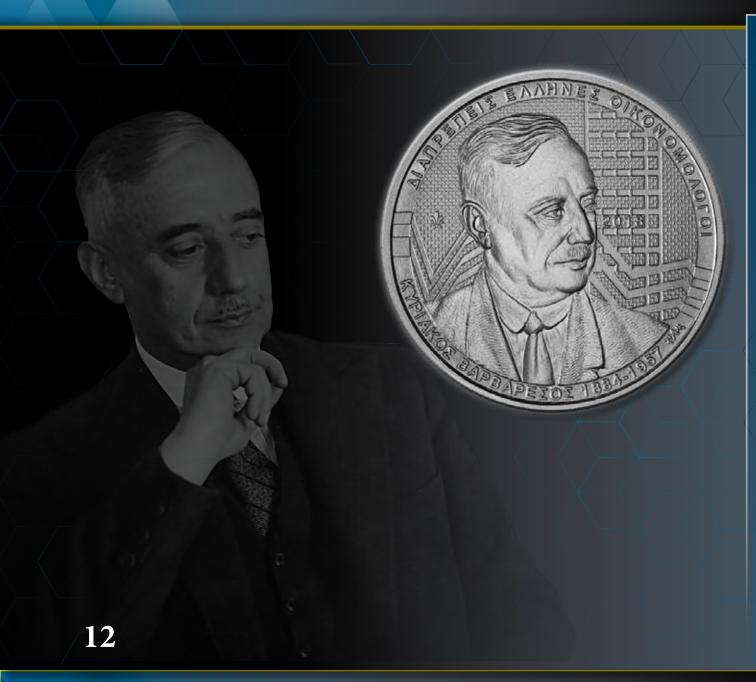
ANGELOS ANGELOPOULOS (1904-1995)

Angelos Angelopoulos was Professor of Public and Applied Economics, Director of the Higher Economic Council, Deputy Minister in the first post-war government of G. Papandreou, Governor of the National Bank of Greece and Member of the Academy of Athens. He took part in the Greek Resistance and was actively involved in crucial developments in Greece over the following decades, not only as an economic theorist, but also as a policy maker. He produced a significant body of work on fiscal policy and equity, as well as on public debt management. His books Direct Taxation in Greece and The Public Debt of Greece are today considered classics. He believed in the "economic and social mission of fiscal policy" and advocated that economic growth must go hand in hand with social justice, while he also warned against excessive government borrowing. He was the founder and President of the Greek Society for Planning, which conducted important research and drew up the first Ten-year Economic Plan for Greece 1961-1970. In 1990, with Greece on the brink of fiscal collapse, he presided over the committee of experts that prepared and published the Report on the Stabilisation and Growth of the Greek Economy, which identified the causes of Greece's poor economic performance and recommended drastic measures to address the chronic problems of the Greek economy.



ANDREAS ANDREADIS (1876-1935)

Andreas Andreadis (also known as Andrew Andréadès), Professor of Public Economics and Statistics for 28 years and a founding member of the Academy of Athens, is considered the father of economic thought in Greece. He was the one who introduced the scientific research of economic phenomena, in particular public finance, into Greek higher education. His students included A. Angelopoulos, X. Zolotas, K. Varvaressos and A. Svolos. His work History of the Bank of England 1640-1903 made him known in economist circles across Europe. His ideas, deeply influenced by John Stuart Mill's liberalism, had a significant impact on economic thought in interwar Europe. Outside Greece he is best known for his monumental work A History of Greek Public Finance, which established him as the founder of Greek economic history. He served as an advisor to Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos, took part as an expert in the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920), and represented Greece at the League of Nations (1923, 1924 and 1929) and at the London Economic Conference (1933). J.M. Keynes, in his obituary in The Economic Journal, hailed Andreadis as "a man of wide culture, almost as much interested in literature and the arts as in politics, economics and history".



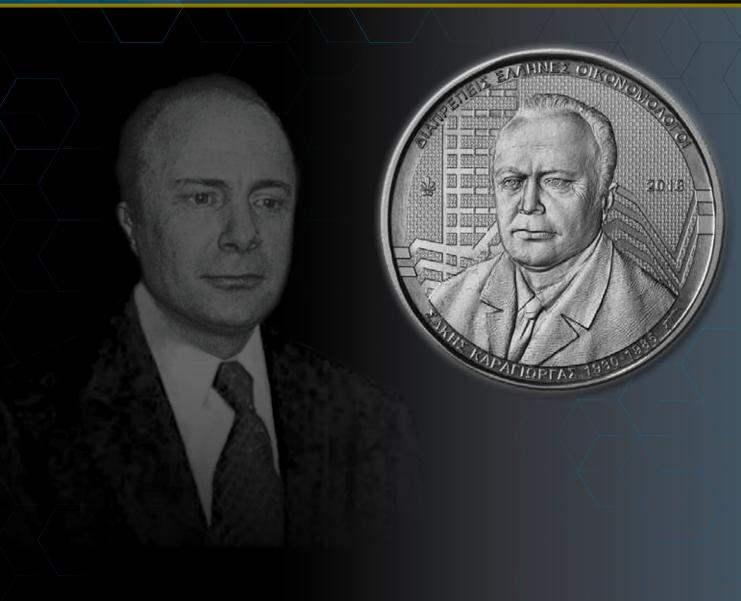
KYRIAKOS VARVARESSOS (1884-1957)

Kyriakos Varvaressos, as Professor of Political Economy, Finance Minister, Deputy Governor and later Governor of the Bank of Greece, Finance Minister in the government-in-exile of Emmanuel Tsouderos during World War II and Deputy Prime Minister of the government of Petros Voulgaris, played a decisive role in matters of crucial importance to the Greek economy in the first half of the 20th century. He negotiated the settlement of Greece's external debt after 1932, as well as post-war foreign aid to Greece, and drew up the monetary reform and economic stabilisation policy in 1944-1945. As an economic expert, he participated in the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, which hammered out a new post-war international monetary order. Thoroughly knowledgeable of the Greek economy's chronic ailments and an adamant advocate of the need for structural reform, he formulated realistic proposals for a viable growth model in his famous Report on the Greek economic problem (1952). In contrast with the growth model that was adopted in the end, Varvaressos believed that the Greek economy should initially rely primarily on light industry, construction and agriculture, taking advantage of the country's comparative advantages. He recommended caution before any decision on big investment in heavy industry and warned against rapid capital accumulation in a poor country. In 1946, he was elected Greek Executive Director to the first Board of the World Bank in Washington, D.C., where he remained until his death.



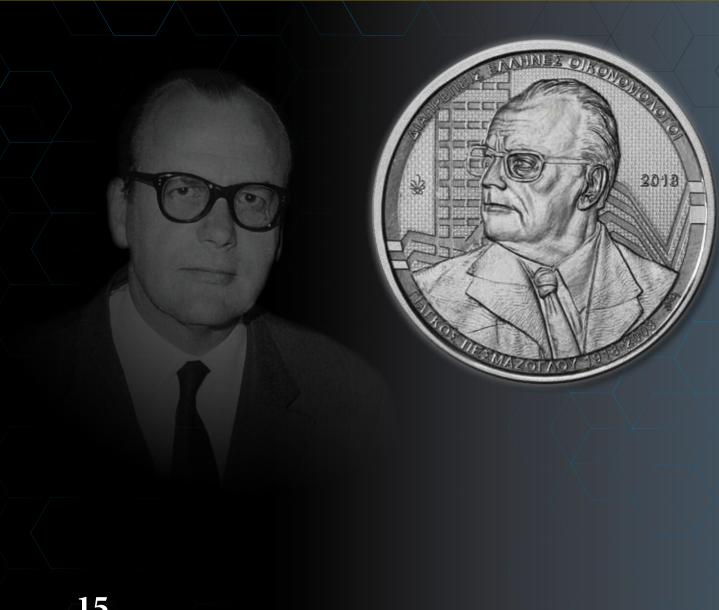
XENOPHON ZOLOTAS (1904-2004)

Xenophon Zolotas was a Professor of Political Economy, the longest-tenured Governor of the Bank of Greece, Member of the Academy of Athens, one of the "Group of Four" entrusted with designing the future OECD, Minister and Prime Minister. He produced a rich body of work, a large part of which has been widely translated and won worldwide acclaim from his peers. He was influenced by the major neoclassicists of his time in both economic theory and applied economics. With his university textbook Theoretical economics, he introduced modern approaches to the teaching of economics in Greece, based on the use of statistical methods. His classic Greece at the stage of industrialisation was to be his blueprint for policymaking. He was the architect of the Greek economy's post-war reconstruction model. The Greek "post-war miracle" has been credited to the "Zolotas policy", which envisaged rapid industrialisation, productive investment funded through domestic saving, a credit policy aimed at ample funding of industry and exports through the banking system, as well as balanced state budgets. This policy ushered Greece into a "golden age" for over two decades.



DIONYSIOS (SAKIS) KARAGIORGAS (1930-1985)

Sakis Karagiorgas was an academic and a symbol of the fight against the military junta. He was Professor of Public Finance and Rector of Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Secretary-General of the cabinet's economic committee under the Enosis Kentrou (Centre Union) government and research fellow at the Bank of Greece and the Centre of Planning and Economic Research (KEPE). He was brutally tortured by the military junta, despite already being seriously injured, and was given a life sentence by the Extraordinary Court Martial of Athens. In his defence before the court, he did not hesitate to deconstruct the narrative of the dictatorship and take a stand for democracy, in line with his firm belief that intellectuals have a duty to "uphold the moral and cultural values of the Greek people". After the restoration of democracy, he remained actively involved in politics, becoming a founding member of Greece's Socialist Party (PASOK), and continued to fight for the upgrading of higher education in Greece, the advancement of economic knowledge and the modernisation of Panteion University. His unfinished work Public Finance, focusing on the economic functions of the state and on fiscal institutions, earned him international recognition amongst economists. The Sakis Karagiorgas Foundation was established within Panteion University in 1989 to build on his legacy and promote interdisciplinary research on state-society relations and on economic, in particular fiscal, policy making.



IOANNIS (YANGOS) PESMAZOGLOU (1918-2003)

An academic and politician, Yangos Pesmazoglou was a fervent advocate of Greece's European course. He was Professor of Political Economy, Economic Advisor and later Deputy Governor of the Bank of Greece, Finance Minister in the 1974 national unity government, Member of Parliament, Member of the European Parliament, founder and President of the Party of Democratic Socialism (KODISO), member and President of the Academy of Athens. He was exiled and imprisoned by the military junta. He actively supported the transformation and enlargement of the then EEC, geared towards strong economic growth and less inequality. As head of the cross-party delegation of the Hellenic Parliament, he methodically and persistently negotiated the full EEC membership of Greece – then an associated country. He was a prolific author on a wide range of subjects, most notably the application of advanced methods of statistical analysis to the study of economic phenomena; combining economic growth with social justice; and the theory and practice of economic and monetary unions. He devoted much effort to the advancement of research in Greece. Some of his most important accomplishments in this regard were the establishment of the National Hellenic Research Foundation and the reorganisation of the Economic Research Department of the Bank of Greece to provide policy-relevant analysis.



Technical specifications:

Denomination: €6 Diameter: 30 mm Weight: 10 gr Edge: plain Material: silver 92.5% (Ag) Packaging: wooden case with certificate of authenticity Maximum issue: 1,500 pieces Minting quality: proof Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED

€2 CIRCULATION COIN DEDICATED TO: «70 YEARS SINCE THE UNION OF THE DODECANESE WITH GREECE»



70 YEARS SINCE THE UNION OF THE DODECANESE WITH GREECE

After the end of World War II, by virtue of the peace treaty signed with Italy, the Italian-occupied Dodecanese islands were ceded to Greece. The official unification ceremony took place on 7 March 1948.

€2 CIRCULATION COIN DEDICATED TO: «70 YEARS SINCE THE UNION OF THE DODECANESE WITH GREECE»



«Καὶ νὰ προδάλη, μ' ὀρμὴ ἡ Λευτεριά, Μάνα μος δοξασμενη γιὰ ν' ἀγκαλιάση καὶ τὰ Δώδεκα νησιὰ δαφνοστεφανωμένη...» ΖΗΤΩ Η ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΩΔΕΚΑΝΗΕΣΟΣ! ΡΟΔΟΣ-ΠΑΤΜΟΣ ΑΕΡΟΕ-ΚΑΛΥΜΝΟΣ-ΝΙΣΡΟΣ ΑΕΤΥΠΑΛΑΙΑ ΤΗΛΟΣ-ΣΥΜΗ-ΚΑΡΠΑΒΟΣ-ΚΑΣΟΣ - ΧΑΧΗ- ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΟΡΙΖΟΝ - ΛΕΙΨΩ Η ΑΠΟΦΑΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΩΔ)ΣΟΥ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ Η ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΣ ΑΝΑΓΓΕΛΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΝΩΣΕΩ΄ ΥΠΟ ΤΟΥ Κ. ΠΡΩΘΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΥ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙΚΗΝ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑΣΙΝ .ΗΣ ΒΟΥΛΗΣ ΤΗΣ 28°ς ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ

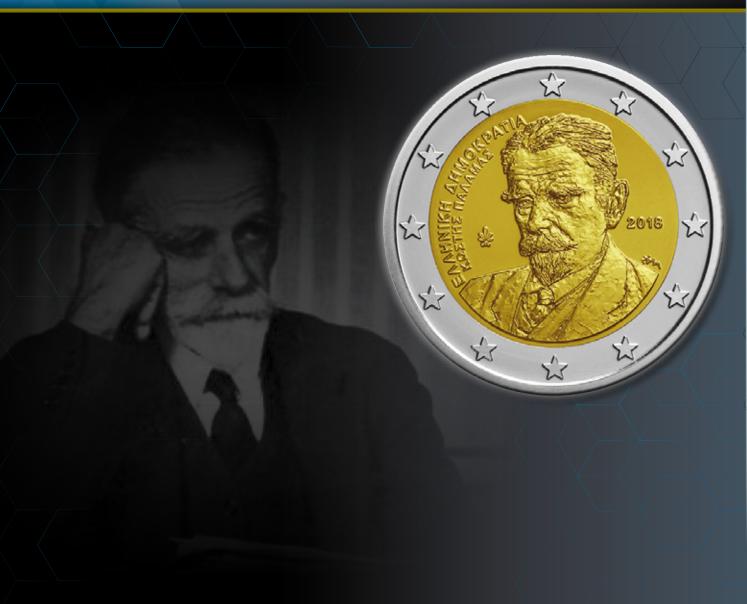


Technical specifications:

Denomination: €2 Diameter: 25.75 mm Weight: 8.50 gr Thickness: 2.20 mm Edge: fine milled/edge lettering Ring material: copper nickel Inner material: nickel brass Minting quality: circulation Maximum issue of coins in rolls: 748,000 pieces Price: €50 Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos

2018

€2 COMMEMORATIVE CIRCULATION COIN DEDICATED TO: «KOSTIS PALAMAS – 75 YEARS IN MEMORIAM»



KOSTIS PALAMAS (1859-1943)

Kostis Palamas, who revitalised modern Greek poetry, was a towering figure in Greek literary life. He was an ardent supporter of 'demotic' (vernacular) Greek and contributed decisively to its recognition as a poetic medium. His funeral in 1943, attended by thousands of Athenians, turned into a massive demonstration against Nazi occupation.

€2 COMMEMORATIVE CIRCULATION COIN DEDICATED TO: «KOSTIS PALAMAS – 75 YEARS IN MEMORIAM»

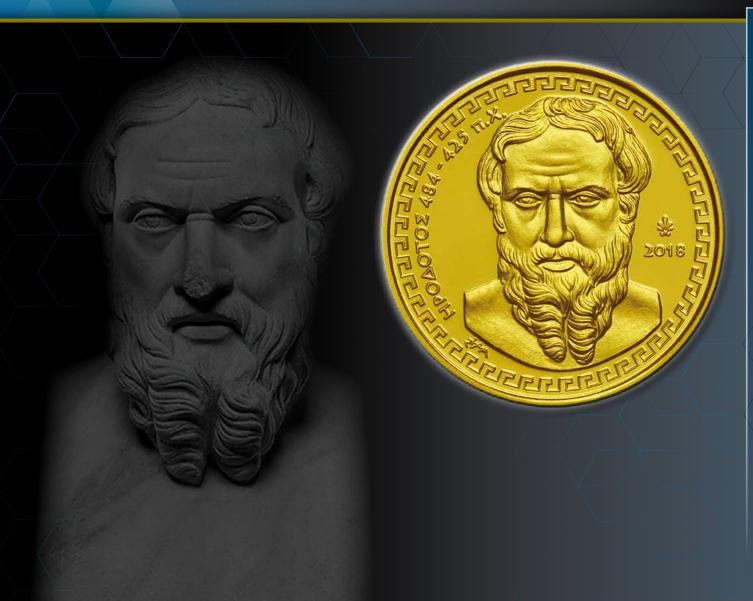


Technical specifications:

Denomination: €2 Diameter: 25.75 mm Weight: 8.50 gr Thickness: 2.20 mm Edge: fine milled/edge lettering Ring material: copper nickel Inner material: nickel brass Minting quality: circulation Maximum issue of coins in rolls: 748,000 pieces Price: €50 Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos



€200 GOLD COIN DEDICATED TO: «GREEK CULTURE – HISTORIANS – HERODOTUS»



HERODOTUS (ca 484-425 BC)

Herodotus from Halicarnassos (in Asia Minor), the first in the canon of ancient Greek historians, has been called the "Father of History". His work The Histories is the main source of information about the Greco-Persian Wars and other civilisations, such as the Egyptian and the Persian. He travelled to many places of the then known world as part of his enquiries (Egypt, Phoenicia, Persia) and joined the colonisation of Thurii in Magna Graecia. Herodotus has also been hailed as the father of ethnography, on account of the numerous digressions in his narrative and the wealth of information provided about the peoples of his time. Although Herodotus often attributed historical events to divine intervention. he was the first to apply fundamental principles of historical methodology, such as the critical approach to sources, the cross-checking of information and on-the-spot investigation. Even though the question of Herodotus's accuracy has divided scholars over the centuries, modern historical and archaeological research supports an overall positive assessment of his work and recognises his pioneering contribution to history as a discipline.

€200 GOLD COIN DEDICATED TO: «GREEK CULTURE – HISTORIANS – HERODOTUS»



Technical specifications:

Denomination: €200 Diameter: 22.10 mm Weight: 7.98 gr Edge: milled Material: gold 917‰ (Au), silver 53‰ (Ag) Packaging: wooden box with certificate of authenticity Maximum issue: 1,000 pieces Minting quality: proof Price: €362.90 plus V.A.T. Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos Launch of sales: 28/06/2018





€100 MINI GOLD PLUS COIN DEDICATED TO: «GREEK MYTHOLOGY – THE OLYMPIAN GODS – APOLLO»



APOLLO

Apollo, son of Zeus and Leto and twin brother of Artemis, was the god of light, music and the arts, as well as of prophecy, healing, measure and harmony. He was born on the island of Delos, at the centre of the Cyclades, where the Delia festivals were held in his honour. After slaying the serpent Python, he founded the famous oracle in Delphi, where the Pythian Games were celebrated. Other important sanctuaries of Apollo existed in Amyclae (near Sparta), Bassae in Arcadia (Temple of Apollo Epikourios) and Didyma (Asia Minor). Apollo was traditionally portrayed as a beardless, ideal youth, holding a lyre and sometimes a bow, as he was not without his dark side, being the god of plague and a punisher of hubris. Some of his other epithets were Phoebus, loxias (in reference to his ambiguous oracles) and *musagetes* (leader of the Muses).

€100 MINI GOLD PLUS COIN DEDICATED TO: «GREEK MYTHOLOGY – THE OLYMPIAN GODS – APOLLO»



Technical specifications:

Denomination: €100 Diameter: 17.50 mm Weight: 3.89 gr Edge: plain Material: gold 99.99% (Au) Packaging: wooden box with certificate of authenticity Maximum issue: 1,200 pieces Minting quality: proof Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED Coin designed by: M. Antonatou Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



€50 MINI GOLD COIN DEDICATED TO: «CULTURAL HERITAGE — THE TEMPLE OF POSEIDON AT SOUNION»



THE TEMPLE OF POSEIDON AT SOUNION

Cape Sounion, one of the most iconic landmarks of Attica, is closely associated with Athenian mythology. According to legend, this is where king Aegeus leapt to his death, mistakenly believing that his son Theseus had perished in Crete. The most important monument at Sounion is the Doric temple of Poseidon, built from locally quarried marble around 444-440 BC. The temple had 34 columns, only 15 of which still stand today. It is most probably the work of the same architect who designed the Theseum, the Temple of Ares in Acharnae and the Temple of Nemesis in Rhamnous, given the strong similarities between the four temples. The temple featured a frieze depicting the Battle of the Centaurs, the Battle of the Giants and the labours of Theseus. Owing to its spectacular position, the temple has been admired and repeatedly depicted by travellers and artists, and continues to attract thousands of visitors every year.

€50 MINI GOLD COIN DEDICATED TO: «CULTURAL HERITAGE — THE TEMPLE OF POSEIDON AT SOUNION»



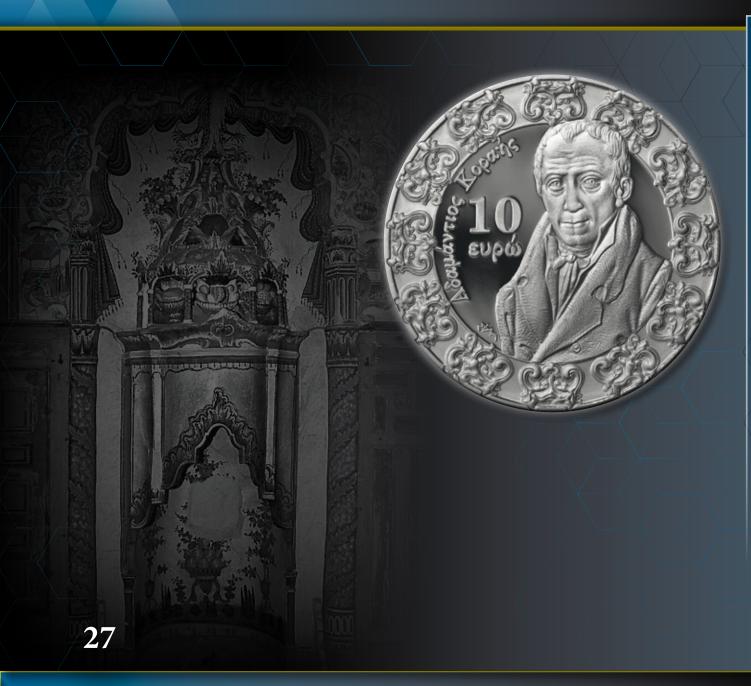
Technical specifications:

Denomination: €50 Diameter: I4 mm Weight: I gr Edge: plain Material: gold 99.99% (Au) Packaging: wooden box with certificate of authenticity Maximum issue: I,500 pieces Minting quality: proof Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED Coin designed by: M. Antonatou Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED





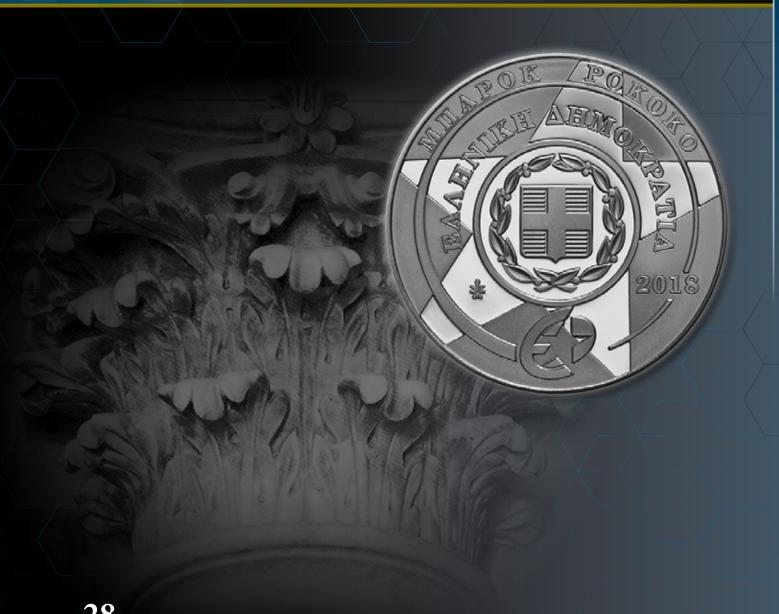
€10 SILVER COIN DEDICATED TO: «EUROPA STAR 2018 — BAROQUE & ROCOCO»



BAROQUE & ROCOCO

The Baroque & Rococo period, which was marked in Europe by the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, found Greece under Ottoman rule and thus effectively cut off from the artistic and intellectual trends in the rest of Europe. However, the non-Ottoman occupied regions (such as the Venetian-ruled Ionian Islands), but also the Greek communities in major European cities, were in contact with Europe's cultural developments and became centres of Modern Greek Enlightenment. The most emblematic figure of this movement was Adamantios Korais (1748-1833), born into a merchant family in Smyrna. After studying in Amsterdam and Montpellier, he settled in Paris and played a key role in spreading the ideas of the Enlightenment to the Greek people. He edited and published works of ancient Greek authors and wrote scientific, literary, theological and political treatises. Many of his views were pivotal in shaping the identity and ideology of the newly-established Greek State. His portrait features on the coin, surrounded by ornamental motifs from iconostases of Ionian Island churches.

€10 SILVER COIN DEDICATED TO: «EUROPA STAR 2018 — BAROQUE & ROCOCO»



Technical specifications:

Denomination: €10 Diameter: 38.61 mm Weight: 31.10 gr Edge: plain Material: silver 92.5% (Ag) Packaging: coin box with certificate of authenticity Maximum issue: 5,000 pieces Minting quality: proof Price: €48.39 plus V.A.T. Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos Launch of sales: 12/03/2018





PROOF COIN SET CONTAINING ALL TEN DENOMINATIONS OF 2018 GREEK EURO COINS IN A WOODEN BOX



Technical specifications:

Maximum coin issue: 2,000 pieces Minting quality: proof Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED Packaging: wooden box with certificate of authenticity Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



This presentation will be periodically updated as the design and production of the numismatic products are finalised.



For further information on Greece's Numismatic Programme, please visit the websites of the Ministry of Finance (www.minfin.gr) and the Bank of Greece (www.bankofgreece.gr).

If you wish to subscribe to the Newsletter on our numismatic products, please email your request to d25@glk.gr

To place orders via the Bank of Greece, please visit: http://www.bankofgreece.gr/Pages/en/Euro/Notes-coins/Collectors/default.aspx

The Ministry of Finance reserves the right to change the products or their designs and/or their technical specifications without prior notice, if deemed appropriate.

