CZK 100 BANKNOTE

2018 VERSION



On 5 September 2018 the Czech National Bank will put into circulation a **new 2018 version of the CZK 100 banknote**. The 1995 and 1997 versions of the note will remain legal tender. The 1993 version banknote is no longer legal tender but is still exchangeable at the Czech National Bank.

Like the previous versions, the new version of the banknote is based on a design by Oldřich Kulhánek from engravings and line drawings by Miloš Ondráček (face side) and Václav Fait (reverse side) as adapted by František Dvořák and is produced at the State Printing Office in Prague. The note's dimensions and basic parameters, including paper type, are the same as before. A new feature of the banknote is that its protection against counterfeiting has been enhanced significantly. The existing protective elements have been changed and new ones added.

The protective elements used can be divided into several categories:

- 1. First-category elements, visible to the naked eye, are intended for the public.
- 2. Second-category elements, **visible using simple aids**, are intended for those who receive cash at counters and other locations allowing the use of such aids.
- 3. Elements from other categories, **only visible using more sophisticated devices and sensors**, are intended for professionals and for automated cash handling equipment or to affect the operation of reproducing devices.

In this leaflet you will find elements from the first and second categories (including UV elements), which differ on the three versions of the CZK 100 banknote.

A full overview of the protective elements on Czech banknotes is available at www.cnb.cz.

Some elements from the other categories (especially IR elements) are available to professionals through specialised information systems.

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The main differences between the 1993, 1995, 1997 and 2018 versions of the CZK 100 banknote are as follows:

1993 version – no longer legal tender (in circulation from 30 June 1993 until 31 January 2007. Exchangeable from

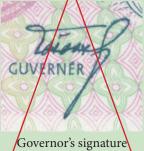
until 31 January 2007. Exchangeable from 1 February 2007 until 31 January 2010 in all banks, from 1 February 2010 until further notice at the Czech National Bank) 1995 version (in circulation since 21 June 1995) 1997 version (in circulation since 15 October 1997) 2018 version (in circulation since 5 September 2018)

FACE SIDE





year 1993 in aglio printed



Governor's signature "Tošovský" intaglio printed







year 1995 intaglio printed



Governor's signature "Tošovský" intaglio printed





year 1997 offset printed



Governor's signature "Tošovský" intaglio printed





year 2018 offset printed



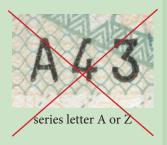
Governor's signature "J. Rusnok" offset printed

REVERSE SIDE















series letter B

series letter C, D, E, F, G or H

series letter from J upwards

FACE AND REVERSE SIDE





paper with no visible protective fibres

orange protective fibres spread randomly across entire paper surface

orange protective fibres spread randomly across entire paper surface

Attention: the protective fibres are foreign bodies in the paper, each having its own shape, thickness and location!



watermark consisting of

portrait of Charles I





2018

coupon and print pattern with no yellow circles

yellow circles in coupon and some parts of print pattern

AGAINST T



watermark consisting of portrait of Charles IV



watermark consisting of portrait of Charles IV



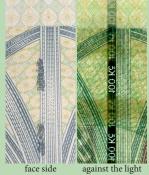
watermark consisting of portrait of Charles IV and negative (white-line) 100 with stylised royal orb

Attention: the position of the watermark relative to the print pattern differs slightly from banknote to banknote!

FACE SIDE AND AGAINST THE LIGHT



face side against the light security windowed thread 1.4 mm wide with recurring negative microtext "100 Kč"



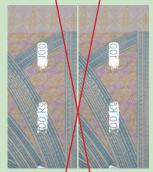
security windowed thread 1.4 mm wide with recurring negative microtext "100 Kč"



security windowed thread 1.4 mm wide with recurring negative microtext "100 Kč"



security windowed thread 3 mm wide with recurring hatched negative microtext "ČNB 100 Kč"



silvery security windowed thread does not change colour when tilted



silvery security windowed thread does not change colour when tilted



silvery security windowed thread does not change colour when tilted



metallic security windowed thread changes colour from puce to green when tilted



no effect on security windowed thread when Pole Tester is applied



no effect on security windowed thread when Pole Tester is applied



no effect on security windowed thread when Pole Tester is applied



Pole Feature – hatching with light and dark rhomboids – appears on security windowed thread when Pole Tester is applied



A Pole Tester is an aid used to check for the presence of an optical Pole Feature. Like the UV lamp used to check for the presence of UV elements, it is available commercially.

Attention: the horizontal and vertical positions of the protruding parts of the security windowed thread differ slightly from banknote to banknote!

FACE SIDE, REVERSE SIDE AND AGAINST THE LIGHT



IN UV LIGHT

Attention: the visibility, intensity and colour of UV elements may differ depending on the class, type and age of the UV light source! The visibility of these elements decreases on worn banknotes! By contrast, other parts of the print pattern or the whole banknote may fluoresce on banknotes damaged by washing or contact with certain chemicals!

FACE SIDE IN UV LIGHT



denomination number 100 in upper left corner does not fluoresce



100

denomination number 100 in upper left corner does not fluoresce





upper part of denomination number 100 in upper left corner fluoresces blue-green



upper part of denomination number 100 in upper left corner fluoresces blue, lower part fluoresces green



left-hand border (hetaldic description) of portrait of Charles IV with adjoining lines and part of clothing including royal crown and decorative space with hidden image, name KAREL IV. and engravers name M. ONDRÁČEK SO do not fluoresce



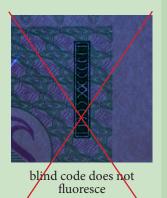
left-hand border (heraldic description) of portrait of Charles IV with adjoining lines and part of clothing including royal crown and decorative space with hidden image, name KAREL IV. and engraver's name M. ONDRÁČEK SC do not fluoresce



left-hand border (heraldic description) of portrait of Charles IV with adjoining lines and part of clothing including royal crown and decorative space with hidden image, name KAREL IV. and engraver's name M. ONDRÁCEK SC fluoresce blue-green



left-hand border (heraldic description) of portrait of Charles IV with adjoining lines and part of clothing including royal crown and decorative space with hidden image, name KAREL IV. and engraver's name M. ONDRÁČEK SC fluoresce blue



blind code does not fluoresce



upper part of blind code fluoresces blue-green



blind code fluoresces green (lighter green fluorescent element described below)

REVERSE SIDE IN UV LIGHT





horizontal series mark and banknote number do not fluoresce





horizontal series mark and banknote number do not fluoresce





horizontal series mark and banknote number do not fluoresce

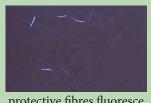




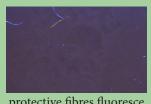
horizontal series mark and banknote number fluoresce green

FACE AND REVERSE SIDE IN UV LIGHT

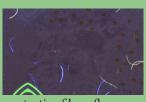




protective fibres fluoresce blue



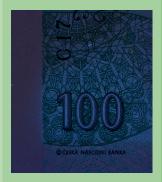
protective fibres fluoresce blue and yellow



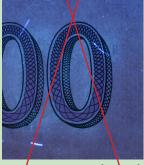
protective fibres fluoresce blue and yellow











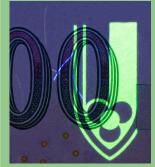
no ornaments in form of stylised Gothic window in lower left and upper right parts



no ornaments in form of stylised Gothic window in lower left and upper right parts



no ornaments in form of stylised Gothic window in lower left and upper right parts



ornaments in form of stylised Gothic window fluoresce green in lower left and upper right parts

Note: the pictures of whole banknotes and banknote details have been taken in such a way as to provide an adequate representation of the element described. Consequently, they are not of the same size or necessarily of the same colour.

Technical note for trained cashiers distinguishing between printing techniques: The underprint of the face side and the reverse side except for the numbering are printed using the indirect letterpress printing technique, called letterset and described in simple terms as dry offset. However, the letterpress nature of the printing form causes ink to be pushed outward if greater pressure is exerted on the transferring cylinder, so the printing line may appear letterpress-like (with a thicker layer and a darker shade of ink on the edges of the printing line) rather than flat!