CZK 200 BANKNOTE 2018 VERSION



On 5 September 2018 the Czech National Bank will put into circulation a **new 2018 version of the CZK 200 banknote**. The 1995 and 1998 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:

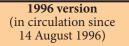
- 1. First-category elements, visible to the naked eye, are intended for the public.
- 2. Second-category elements, **visible using simple aids**, are intended for those who receive cash at counters and other locations allowing the use of such aids.
- 3. Elements from other categories, **only visible 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 200 banknote.

A full overview of the protective elements on Czech banknotes is available at <u>www.cnb.cz</u>. Some elements from the other categories (especially IR elements) are available to professionals through specialised information systems.

The main differences between the 1993, 1996, 1998 and 2018 versions of the CZK 200 banknote are as follows:

1993 version – no longer legal tender (in circulation from 8 February 1993 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)



1998 version (in circulation since 6 January 1999) **2018 version** (in circulation since 5 September 2018)

FACE SIDE



year 1993 intaglio printed



Governor's signature "Tošovský" intaglio printed







year 1996 intaglio printed



Governor's signature "Tošovský" intaglio printed





year 1998 offset printed



Acting Governor's signature "v z. Kysilka" intaglio printed





year 2018 offset printed



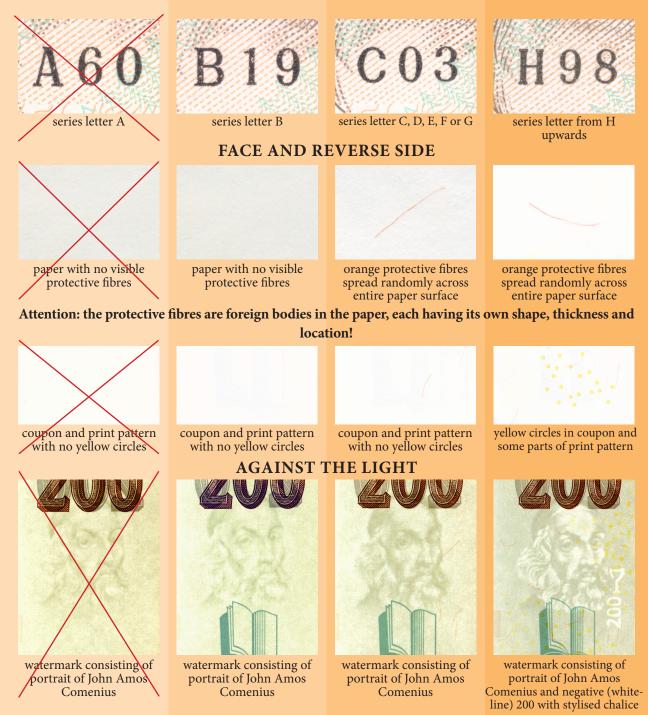
Governor's signature "J. Rusnok" offset printed







REVERSE SIDE



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 1.2 mm wide with recurring negative microtext "200 Kčs" or (200 Kč)



silvery security windowed thread does not change colour when tilted



no effect on security windowed thread when Pole Tester is applied



face side against the light security windowed thread 1.2 mm wide

with recurring negative microtext "200 Kčs" or "200 Kč"



silvery security windowed thread does not change colour when tilted



no effect on security windowed thread when Pole Tester is applied



security windowed thread 1.4 mm wide with recurring negative microtext "200 Kč"



silvery security windowed thread does not change colour when tilted



no effect on security windowed thread when Pole Tester is applied



security windowed thread 3 mm wide with recurring hatched negative microtext "ČNB 200 Kč"



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

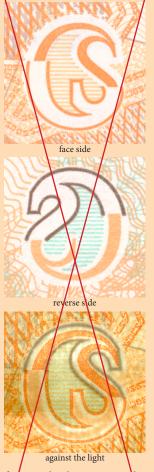


Pole Feature – hatching with light and dark rhomboids – appears on security windowed thread when Pole Tester is applied



PA 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



front-to-back register in the form of letters "CS", which overlap and complete each other against the light





front-to-back register in the form of letters "CS", which overlap and complete each other against the light



lace side



reverse side



against the light

front-to-back register in the form of letters "ČR", which overlap and complete each other against the light





reverse side



against the light

front-to-back register in the form of letters "ČR", which overlap and complete each other 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

200 UNESTER PORT



denomination number 200 in upper left corner does not fluoresce





denomination number 200 in upper left corner does not fluoresce





upper part of denomination number 200 in upper left corner fluoresces yellow





upper part of denomination number 200 in upper left corner fluoresces yellow, lower part fluoresces orange



left-hand border (heraldic description) of portrait of John Amos Comenius with adjoining lines, part of clothing, decorative space with hidden image, name JAN AMOS KOMENSKÝ and engraver's name M. ONDRÁČEK SC do not fluoresce



left-hand border (heraldic description) of portrait of John Amos Comenius with adjoining lines, part of clothing, decorative space with hidden image, name JAN AMOS KOMENSKÝ and engraver's name M. ONDRÁČEK SC do not fluoresce



left-hand border (heraldic description) of portrait of John Amos Comenius with adjoining lines, part of clothing, decorative space with hidden image, name JAN AMOS KOMENSKÝ and engraver's name M. ONDRÁČEK SC fluoresce yellow



left-hand border (heraldic description) of portrait of John Amos Comenius with adjoining lines, part of clothing, decorative space with hidden image, name JAN AMOS KOMENSKÝ and engraver's name M. ONDRÁČEK SC fluoresce yellow



part of beard and clothing, text "DVĚ STĚ KORÚN ČESKÝCH, ČESKÁ NÁRODNÍ BANKA" and author's name "OKULHÁNEK INV." do not fluoresce



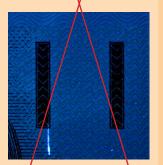
part of beard and clothing, text "DVĚ STĚ KORŮN ČESKÝCH, ČESKÁ NÁRODNÍ BANKA" and author's name "O.KULHÁNEK INV." do not fluoresce



part of beard and clothing, text "DVĚ STĚ KORÚN ČESKÝCH, ČESKÁ NÁRODNÍ BANKA" and author's name "O.KULHÁNEK INV." do not fluoresce



part of beard and clothing, text "DVĚ STĚ KORŮN ČESKÝCH, ČESKÁ NÁRODNÍ BANKA" and author's name "O.KULHÁNEK INV." fluoresce orange

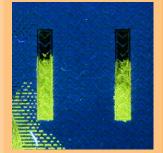


blind codes do not fluoresce



blind codes do not fluoresce

not fluoresce



lower part of blind codes fluoresces yellow



lower part of left-hand blind code fluoresces yellow, right-hand blind code fluoresces orange (lighter green fluorescent element described below)



horizontal series mark and banknote number do not fluoresce

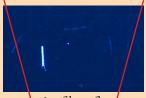
REVERSE SIDE IN UV LIGHT



not fluoresce

and banknote number fluoresce green

FACE AND REVERS<mark>E SIDE IN UV LIGHT</mark>



protective fibres fluoresce blue



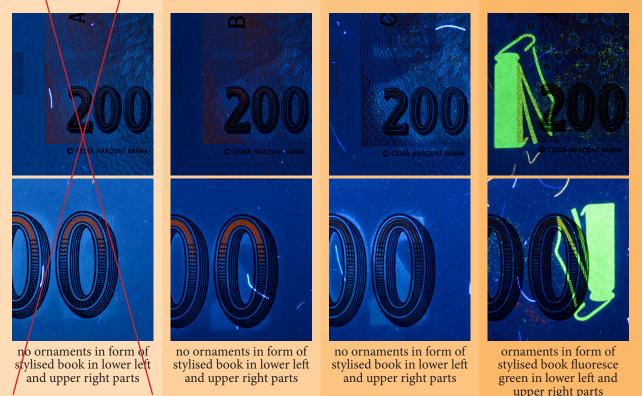
protective fibres fluoresce blue



protective fibres fluoresce blue and yellow



protective fibres fluoresce blue and yellow



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!

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