

CROATIAN DINAR

THE NUMISMATIC COLLECTION OF SENJ TOWN MUSEUM



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The Croatian dinar is the name of the cash vouchers that were introduced in Croatia by the Ministry of Finance in 1991 after the breakup of Yugoslavia. They were exchanged at a ratio of 1:1 for the Yugoslav dinar. They differed in colour and nominal value.

Croatian scientist Ruđer Bošković was on the face of the banknotes, and the façade of the Zagreb Cathedral and Ivan Meštrović's sculpture History of the Croats were on the reverse. In 1994, the Croatian dinar was replaced by the kuna in the Croatian payment system. The Croatian dinar was exchanged at the rate of HRD 1,000 = HRK 1.

BANKNOTES

The first series was put into circulation on 8th October 1991 in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25, 100, 500 and 1,000. It is significant that 8th October 1991, as the official date of Croatia's independence, was printed ("8. LISTOPAD 1991") on the banknotes. Later issues, denominations of 2,000, 5,000 and 10,000, were printed with the text "15. Siječnja 1992" (15th January 1992), the date when Croatia was recognised by the member states of the European Union. In addition, the denominations of 50,000 and 100,000 had the printed text "30. Svibnja 1993" (30th May 1993), the date of Statehood Day at that time. Banknotes had a watermark as well as a security thread. The banknotes were printed using the offset technique. Banknotes were printed on brown-yellow paper, except for the denomination of 25 dinars. Denominations of 25 dinars were printed on the same paper as banknotes of denominations of 5 Swedish kronor from the period from 1965 to 1981. This is why the number "5" is visible in the watermark.

