

NUMISMATIC PROGRAMME 2026



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
Ministry of Economy
and Finance



BANK OF GREECE
EUROSYSTEM



€200 GOLD COLLECTOR COIN DEDICATED TO: “250 YEARS FROM THE BIRTH OF IOANNIS KAPODISTRIAS”

Born into a noble family of Corfu in 1776, Ioannis Kapodistrias (Count Capo d'Istria) studied medicine, philosophy and law in Italy. Returning to Corfu, he engaged in local politics, before entering the Russian diplomatic service in 1808. As an envoy of Tsar Alexander I, Kapodistrias contributed to the shaping of the Swiss Confederation and the drafting of its constitution. Although he considered the Greek Revolution premature, as Russian foreign minister he worked to forestall an intervention of the Great Powers in favour of the Ottoman Empire. He was eventually sidelined and took leave in 1822. He was elected by the Third National Assembly as Governor of Greece in 1827 and used his diplomatic prowess to secure Greece's recognition as an independent state and obtain further territorial gains. He laid the foundations of the modern Greek state, establishing its first administrative, economic and military structures and promoting education, agriculture and the crafts. However, he met with strong opposition from entrenched interests, which led to his assassination on 27 September 1831.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €200

Diameter: 22.10 mm

Weight: 7.98 g

Edge: milled

Material: gold (Au) 917‰, silver (Ag) 53‰

Packaging: wooden box with certificate of authenticity

Maximum issue: 1,000 pieces

Minting quality: proof with microtext (security feature)

Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos

Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED

Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED

Under the right sleeve of Ioannis Kapodistrias' coat there is a microtext (“917 IETA”) indicating the gold fineness of the coin and the issuer.



€100 GOLD COLLECTOR COIN DEDICATED TO:
“GREEK MYTHOLOGY — HOMER’S ILIAD
(ACHILLES’ WRATH — THE ABDUCTION OF BRISEIS)”

Achilles’ “dreadful wrath that caused infinite woes to the Greeks” forms the central theme of the *Iliad*. It is sparked by a quarrel between the Greek commander-in-chief in the Trojan War, Agamemnon, and his most formidable fighter, Achilles. Agamemnon has been presented by the Greek army with a captive girl, Chryseis, as a prize of honour. After Agamemnon rudely dismisses her father Chryses, a priest of Apollo, who tries to ransom her back, Apollo sends a plague to the Greek camp. Agamemnon is forced to give up Chryseis, seizing instead Achilles’ own prize, Briseis. Furious at this insult, Achilles, stopped by the goddess Athena short of killing Agamemnon, withdraws from battle. He even pleads with his mother, the sea nymph Thetis, to ask Zeus to punish the Greeks. Zeus agrees to turn the tide of war against the Greeks until Achilles’ honour is restored, thus setting in motion the dramatic events to follow.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €100

Diameter: 17.50 mm

Weight: 3.89 g

Edge: plain

Material: gold (Au) 99.99%

Packaging: wooden box with certificate of authenticity

Maximum issue: 1,200 pieces

Minting quality: proof

Coin designed by: L. Pavli

Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED

Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



€100

€50 GOLD COLLECTOR COIN DEDICATED TO: “CULTURAL HERITAGE — THE MASK OF AGAMEMNON”

In the first year of his excavations at Mycenae in 1876, Heinrich Schliemann uncovered six shaft graves that contained numerous gold artifacts and are thought to be royal. His most spectacular find was a gold funerary mask, the so-called “mask of Agamemnon”. Believing to have found the grave of the legendary commander-in-chief of the Greeks in the Trojan War, Schliemann is said to have telegraphed to King George I of Greece: “I have gazed upon the face of Agamemnon”. However, as the archaeologists later ascertained, the mask is dated to the 16th century BC, much earlier than the supposed time of the Trojan War. It is made from a thick sheet of gold hammered against a wooden background, with the details chased on later with a sharp tool. It features the dignified image of a bearded man with an oval face, wide forehead, long fine nose and tightly closed thin lips. Among the five gold masks discovered by Schliemann in the shaft graves, this one stands out for its elegance, as well as the intensity of the facial characteristics. It belongs to the collection of the National Archaeological Museum in Athens.

€50



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €50

Diameter: 14 mm

Weight: 1 g

Edge: plain

Material: gold (Au) 99.99%

Packaging: wooden box with certificate of authenticity

Maximum issue: 1,200 pieces

Minting quality: proof

Coin designed by: M. Antonatou

Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED

Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



€10 SILVER COLLECTOR COIN DEDICATED TO:
“GREEK CULTURE — ANCIENT GREEK
TECHNOLOGY — THE HYDRAULIS OF KTESIBIOS”

The hydraulis is the earliest keyboard instrument. It was invented by Ktesibios of Alexandria (3rd century BC), who noticed that sounds are generated by air as it is pushed by water along a pipe and forced out. The hydraulis of Ktesibios consisted of a water tank, air pumps, a keyboard, and pipes of varying lengths. It is described by Hero of Alexandria in his *Pneumatics* and by Vitruvius in *On architecture*, but we also have the remains of a bronze hydraulis dating to the 1st century BC, found in the excavations at Dion. The product of collaboration between archaeologists and musicologists, a reconstructed hydraulis sounded again at the European Cultural Centre of Delphi in 1999. The hydraulis was used by the Romans and later the Byzantines, who replaced the hydraulic mechanism with bellows, making it a portable wind instrument called the *organon*. Sent as a royal gift to the Frank kings Pepin and Charlemagne, the Byzantine portable pneumatic organ was introduced in Western Europe, where it evolved into the church organ, a mainstay of Western liturgical music.

€10



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €10

Diameter: 40 mm

Weight: 34.10 g

Edge: plain

Material: silver (Ag) 92.5%

Packaging: wooden box with certificate of authenticity

Maximum issue: 2,000 pieces

Minting quality: proof

Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos

Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED

Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED

The design of the hydraulis of Ktesibios on the obverse of the coin is based on a reconstruction by the Kotsanas Museum of Ancient Greek Technology.



€10 SILVER COLLECTOR COIN DEDICATED TO: “GREEK CULTURE — MATHEMATICIANS — ARISTARCHOS OF SAMOS”

Aristarchos (c. 310-230 BC) was born in Samos and attended the Peripatetic School of Athens. Vitruvius includes him among those rare polymaths who were equally versed in geometry, astronomy, music and other arts. Aristarchos is credited with the invention of an improved sundial and also wrote on vision, light, and colours. His only extant work is *On the sizes and distances of the sun and the moon*, in which he has not yet challenged the earth-centred model. In a treatise that has not survived, he was the first to put forward the heliocentric theory. According to Archimedes, “His hypotheses are that the fixed stars and the sun remain unmoved, and that the earth revolves around the sun in the circumference of a circle with the sun at the centre”. Accused of impiety for his revolutionary theory, he left for Alexandria, and his work was ignored. It took almost two thousand years for the heliocentric theory to be revived by Copernicus, who did mention the theory of Aristarchos in a passage that he afterwards omitted from the published version of his *On the revolutions of the heavenly orbs*.

€10



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €10

Diameter: 40 mm

Weight: 34.10 g

Edge: plain

Material: silver (Ag) 92.5%

Packaging: wooden box with certificate of authenticity

Maximum issue: 1,500 pieces

Minting quality: proof

Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos

Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED

Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



€10 SILVER COLLECTOR COIN DEDICATED TO: “PHILHELLENES — JOHANN JAKOB MEYER”

Johann Jakob Meyer (1798-1826) was born in Zurich, Switzerland. He studied pharmacy and later medicine at the University of Freiburg, but did not complete his studies. Meyer came to Greece upon the outbreak of the Greek Revolution in 1821 and settled in Messolonghi. He converted to the Christian Orthodox faith and married a local girl, Altani Inglezi, turning her house into a hospital and also setting up a pharmacy. Meyer is rightly considered the father of Greek journalism, as he published and edited the first Greek newspaper, *Ellinika Chronika* (*Hellenic Chronicles*), from 1824 until a Turkish bomb destroyed the printing press in 1826. The newspaper is a valuable source of information on the dramatic siege of the city. Meyer emerges from his writings as a champion of liberty, democracy and freedom of the press. He was killed during the Exodus of Messolonghi along with his wife and two children.

€10



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €10

Diameter: 40 mm

Weight: 34.10 g

Edge: plain

Material: silver (Ag) 92.5%

Packaging: wooden box with certificate of authenticity

Maximum issue: 1,000 pieces

Minting quality: proof

Coin designed by: L. Pavli - M. Antonatou

Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED

Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



€10 SILVER COLLECTOR COIN DEDICATED TO: “250 YEARS FROM THE BIRTH OF IOANNIS KAPODISTRIAS”

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Denomination: €10

Diameter: 40 mm

Weight: 34.10 g

Edge: plain

Material: silver (Ag) 92.5%

Packaging: wooden box with certificate of authenticity

Maximum issue: 1,500 pieces

Minting quality: proof

Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos

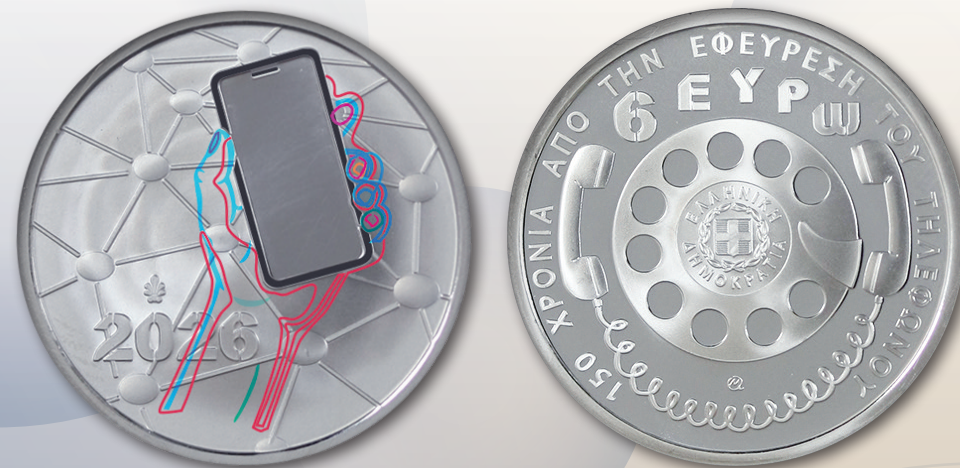
Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED

Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



€6 SILVER COLLECTOR COIN DEDICATED TO: “150 YEARS FROM THE INVENTION OF THE TELEPHONE”

On 7 March 1876, Scottish-born Canadian-American Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) was granted a patent for the “magneto-electric telephone”. Still considered perhaps the most valuable invention in history, it paved the way for the telephony revolution. Bell was a professor of acoustics and had a passion for sound transmission. With the help of his associate, Thomas Watson, he built a device that converted sound waves into electromagnetic waves, which were transmitted via a cable to a receiver, where they were turned back into sound. Over the years, the invention evolved. Thus, from calls through a manual telephone exchange we moved to automated switchboards, from the rotary dial to touch screens, from corded to portable phones and, finally, to mobile phones and modern digital telecommunications. Today, we cannot imagine our world without this wonderful device that has revolutionised the way we communicate.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €6

Diameter: 28.50 mm

Weight: 10 g

Edge: plain

Material: silver (Ag) 92.5%

Packaging: coin box with certificate of authenticity

Maximum issue: 1,000 pieces

Minting quality: proof

Coin designed by: M. Antonatou

Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED

Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



€6 SILVER COLLECTOR COIN DEDICATED TO:
“GREEK SHIPPING — LIGHTHOUSES —
THE LIGHTHOUSE OF ANDROS”

The “Tourlitis” lighthouse of Andros is uniquely situated on a rock off the coast of Chora, the capital of the island, and stands seven metres high. Constructed in 1887, it was first operated in 1897, to serve growing ship traffic to and from Andros, that had evolved into a flourishing maritime centre after the Greek Revolution. It was destroyed by the Nazis during the Axis Occupation, but was rebuilt in 1994 with a donation from Alekos and Marietta Goulandrīs, becoming Greece’s first automated lighthouse. Standing sentinel at the entrance of the harbour, opposite the Venetian castle, Tourlitis is the most characteristic landmark of Chora, Andros, and a symbol of the island’s rich maritime tradition.

€6



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €6

Diameter: 28.50 mm

Weight: 10 g

Edge: plain

Material: silver (Ag) 92.5%

Packaging: coin box with certificate of authenticity

Maximum issue: 1,500 pieces

Minting quality: proof

Coin designed by: M. Antonatou

Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED

Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



BLISTER PACK WITH A €5 SILVER COLLECTOR COIN
DEDICATED TO:
“200 YEARS FROM THE EXODUS OF MESSOLONGHI”

A political and military centre during the Greek Revolution, Messolonghi was targeted by the Ottomans due to its strategic location. After two failed sieges, the Turks returned in force in 1825 under Kütahi Pasha and Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt. A successful naval blockade cut off resupply lines, while the city and its makeshift defence works were subjected to constant bombardment. After a twelve-month siege, decimated and exhausted by famine, the “Free Besieged”, as they were immortalised by the Greek national poet Dionysios Solomos, decided to fight their way out (“Exodus”), in the night of 10 to 11 April 1826, but most of them were massacred. The fall of Messolonghi shocked European public opinion and provided a fresh impetus to the philhellenic movement. For the unparalleled bravery of its defenders, Messolonghi has been declared a Sacred City, remaining an eternal symbol of heroism and self-sacrifice.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €5
Diameter: 31 mm
Weight: 17 g
Edge: plain
Material: silver (Ag) 33.3%
Packaging: blister pack
Maximum issue: 1,500 pieces
Minting quality: proof-like
Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos
Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED
Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



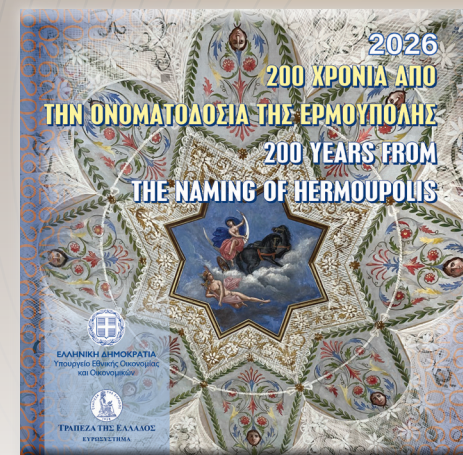
BLISTER PACK WITH A €5 SILVER COLLECTOR COIN
DEDICATED TO:
“200 YEARS FROM THE NAMING OF HERMOUPOLIS”

During the Greek Revolution, Syros island enjoyed neutrality under French protection as the majority of its population were Roman Catholics. This attracted numerous Greek refugees from Asia Minor and the Aegean Islands (Chios, Psara, Kassos) that had been devastated by the Turks. The refugees settled at the site of present-day Hermoupolis and, in 1823, built the Church of the Transfiguration of Christ, today the Orthodox Cathedral of Syros. The name of the city was decided by the first settlers at a meeting held outside the church in 1826. The name “Hermoupolis” was proposed by a refugee from Chios, Loukas Rallis, arguing that it was a city of commerce, “under the patronage of Hermes, overseer of trade”. Over the next decades, Hermoupolis grew rapidly into an important economic and cultural centre thanks to trade, shipping and industry. Studded with a host of public and private neoclassical buildings, it has been rightly called “The Lady of the Cyclades”.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €5
Diameter: 31 mm
Weight: 17 g
Edge: plain
Material: silver (Ag) 33.3%
Packaging: blister pack
Maximum issue: 1,200 pieces
Minting quality: proof-like
Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos
Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED
Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



BLISTER PACK WITH A €5 SILVER COLLECTOR COIN
 DEDICATED TO: “ENVIRONMENT — ENDANGERED
 FAUNA OF GREECE — THE MILOS VIPER
 (MACROVIPERA SCHWEIZERI)”

The Milos viper (*Macrovipera schweizeri*) is the most endangered reptile species in Greece. Endemic to the western Cyclades islands, its distribution is restricted to Milos, Kimolos, Polyaiagos and Sifnos. The species has evolved behavioural adaptations in response to the resource-limited insular environment, particularly in its exploitation of migratory birds as a key food resource. During the spring migration period, individuals employ ambush predation strategies at temporary pools that form within seasonal streambeds. In autumn, *M. schweizeri* frequently climbs shrubs and small trees to intercept passerine birds. In the summer months, the species becomes strictly nocturnal. It is the only European viper species that is oviparous, in contrast to other European vipers, which are ovoviviparous. The main threats to the species are anthropogenic (mining activities, expansion of tourism infrastructure, road networks, illegal collection and direct persecution).



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

- Denomination: €5
- Diameter: 31 mm
- Weight: 17 g
- Edge: plain
- Material: silver (Ag) 33.3%
- Packaging: blister pack
- Maximum issue: 2,000 pieces
- Minting quality: proof-like
- Coin designed by: L. Pavli
- Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED
- Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



NUMIBOOK WITH A €1.5 COLLECTOR COIN
 DEDICATED TO: “AESOP’S FABLES — THE LION AND
 THE MOUSE”

A mouse accidentally wakes up a lion, and the lion is about to eat him. “Please let me go”, says the mouse, “I might be of help to you some day”. The lion laughs at the idea, but lets him go. Time passes, and the lion is caught in a hunter’s net. Hearing his cries, the mouse gnaws through the net and sets the lion free.

“In changes of circumstances, even the mighty can be in need of the weak.”

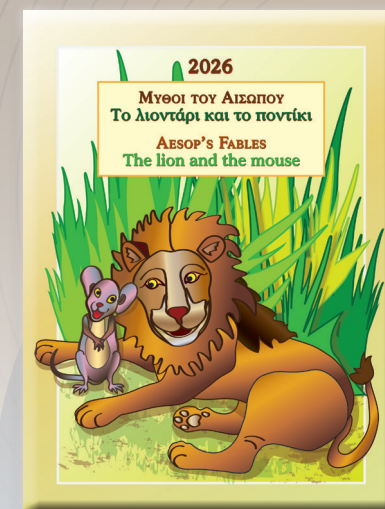


€1.5



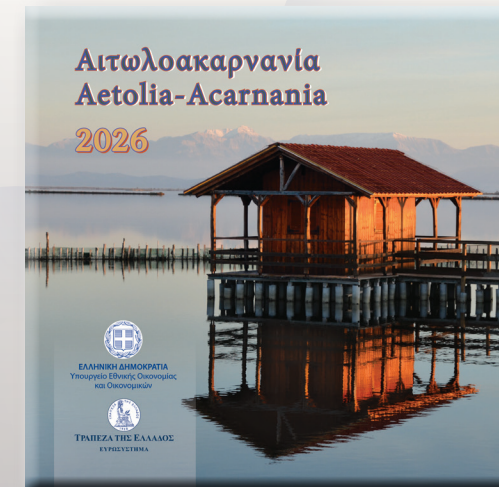
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

- Denomination: €1.5
- Diameter: 40 mm
- Weight: 21.90 g
- Edge: plain
- Material: Nordic gold
- Packaging: numibook
- Maximum issue: 3,500 pieces
- Minting quality: proof-like
- Coin designed by: L. Pavli
- Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED
- Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



BLISTER SET CONTAINING ALL EIGHT DENOMINATIONS OF 2026 GREEK EURO COINS DEDICATED TO: “TOURISM — AETOLIA-ACARNANIA”

Aetolia-Acarmania forms the westernmost part of the Central Greece region, connected with the Peloponnese by the Rio-Antirrio Bridge. In terms of water resources, it is the richest in Greece and one of the best endowed in Europe, with the rivers Acheloos, Evinos and Mornos, several lakes including Trichonida, the largest in Greece, and, along the southern coastline, the Messolonghi and Aetoliko lagoons. The Acheloos Delta, the Evinos estuary, the lakes and the two lagoons are protected sites of the Natura 2000 network. Its geomorphology is complemented by mountains such as Panaetoliko, Arakynthos and the Acarnanians. In antiquity, Aetolia-Acarmania flourished at the time of the Aetolian League. In modern times, its history is marked by the heroic sacrifice of the defenders of the Sacred City of Messolonghi. Today, Aetolia-Acarmania still relies on traditional agriculture (tobacco and cereals), livestock production, fisheries and salt works, while at the same time striving to tap its rich tourism potential (nature tourism, archaeological sites, agritourism).



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Packaging: blister set
Maximum issue: 5,000 sets
Minting quality: brilliant uncirculated
Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED
Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED

ΤΕΧΝΙΚΕΣ ΠΡΟΔΙΑΓΡΑΦΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΟΙΠΕΣ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Όνομαστική αξία / Nominal value	Υλικό / Material	Βάρος / Weight	Διάμετρος / Diameter	Πλάτος σπειρώσεως / Edge thickness
1 Αετολιά/Σεντά / 1 Aetolia/Centa	Cu/Steel	3,30 g	18,25 mm	1,67 mm
2 Αετολιά/Σεντά / 2 Aetolia/Centa	Cu/Steel	3,06 g	18,75 mm	1,67 mm
5 Αετολιά/Σεντά / 5 Aetolia/Centa	Cu/Steel	3,92 g	21,25 mm	1,67 mm
10 Αετολιά/Σεντά / 10 Aetolia/Centa	CuAlSiZn55Sn1	4,10 g	19,75 mm	1,63 mm
20 Αετολιά/Σεντά / 20 Aetolia/Centa	CuAlSiZn55Sn1	8,76 g	22,25 mm	2,14 mm
50 Αετολιά/Σεντά / 50 Aetolia/Centa	CuAlSiZn55Sn1	7,80 g	24,25 mm	2,38 mm
1 Ευρώ/Euro	CuZn20Ni5	7,50 g	23,25 mm	2,33 mm
2 Ευρώ/Euro	CuNi25-CuZn20Ni5 / Ni/CuZn20Ni5	8,50 g	25,75 mm	2,20 mm

Μέγιστη ποσότητα τύπωσης: 5.000 τετράδια
 Ποιότητα τύπωσης: λαμπρή ανεξυμνησμένη
 Νομισματοκοσμία: Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος/Ε.Τ.Α.
 Maximum issue: 5,000 sets
 Minting quality: brilliant uncirculated
 Minted at: Bank of Greece/Printing Works Directorate

€2 COMMEMORATIVE PROOF CIRCULATION COIN
DEDICATED TO:
“200 YEARS FROM THE EXODUS OF MESSOLONGHI”

The fall of Messolonghi shocked European public opinion and provided a fresh impetus to the philhellenic movement. For the unparalleled bravery of its defenders, Messolonghi has been declared a Sacred City, remaining an eternal symbol of heroism and self-sacrifice.

€2



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €2
Diameter: 25.75 mm
Weight: 8.50 g
Thickness: 2.20 mm
Edge: fine milled/edge lettering
Ring material: copper-nickel
Inner material: nickel-brass
Packaging: coin box with certificate of authenticity
Maximum issue: 3,500 pieces
Minting quality: proof
Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos
Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED
Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



CARD BLISTER WITH A €2 COMMEMORATIVE BRILLIANT
UNCIRCULATED COIN DEDICATED TO:
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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €2
Diameter: 25.75 mm
Weight: 8.50 g
Thickness: 2.20 mm
Edge: fine milled/edge lettering
Ring material: copper-nickel
Inner material: nickel-brass
Packaging: card blister
Maximum issue: 6,000 pieces
Minting quality: brilliant uncirculated
Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos
Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED
Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED

€2



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Denomination: €2
Diameter: 25.75 mm
Weight: 8.50 g
Thickness: 2.20 mm
Edge: fine milled/edge lettering
Ring material: copper-nickel
Inner material: nickel-brass
Packaging: rolls
Maximum issue: 740,500 pieces
Minting quality: circulation
Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos
Price: €50
Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED

€2

€2 COMMEMORATIVE PROOF CIRCULATION COIN

DEDICATED TO:

“100 YEARS FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE ACADEMY OF ATHENS”

Over its century-long history, the Academy of Athens has been promoting Science, the Letters and Fine Arts, as well as scientific research and scholarship.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denomination: €2

Diameter: 25.75 mm

Weight: 8.50 g

Thickness: 2.20 mm

Edge: fine milled/edge lettering

Ring material: copper-nickel

Inner material: nickel-brass

Packaging: coin box with certificate of authenticity

Maximum issue: 3,500 pieces

Minting quality: proof

Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos

Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED

Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED



€2

CARD BLISTER WITH A €2 COMMEMORATIVE BRILLIANT
UNCIRCULATED COIN DEDICATED TO:
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Ring material: copper-nickel
Inner material: nickel-brass
Packaging: card blister
Maximum issue: 6,000 pieces
Minting quality: brilliant uncirculated
Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos
Price: TO BE ANNOUNCED
Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED

€2



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Denomination: €2

Diameter: 25.75 mm

Weight: 8.50 g

Thickness: 2.20 mm

Edge: fine milled/edge lettering

Ring material: copper-nickel

Inner material: nickel-brass

Packaging: rolls

Maximum issue: 740,500 pieces

Minting quality: circulation

Coin designed by: G. Stamatopoulos

Price: €50

Launch of sales: TO BE ANNOUNCED

€2

PUZZLE COIN SET (3 SILVER COLLECTOR COINS - €9, €12, €9) DEDICATED TO: “THE LABOURS OF HERCULES (THE NEMEAN LION - THE LERNAEAN HYDRA - THE CERYNEIAN HIND)”

THE NEMEAN LION

The first of the 12 labours assigned to Hercules by King Eurystheus was to slay the Nemean lion. The monster had its den in a cave with two entrances in Nemea, Corinthia, and terrorised the locals. Hercules blocked one entrance of the cave, trapping the lion in its den. As the lion's hide was impervious to weapons, Hercules wrestled with it barehanded and strangled it. Then he skinned the carcass, and would wear the emblematic lion pelt ever since. The slain lion was turned by Zeus into the constellation Leo.

THE LERNAEAN HYDRA

The Lernaean Hydra was a multi-headed serpentine monster that had its lair in the lake of Lerna in the Argolid. Its blood was poisonous and it had the capacity of regenerating its heads once chopped off. To slay the Hydra, Hercules enlisted the help of his nephew Iolaos. Hercules cut off each head and Iolaos cauterised the stumps to prevent the heads' regeneration. Hera sent a giant crab against Hercules, but he crushed it under his foot. The Hydra's last, immortal head was cut off with a golden sword given to Hercules by Athena. He then dipped his arrows in the Hydra's venomous blood, making them a lethal weapon. The Hydra and the crab were turned into the constellations of Hydra and Cancer.

THE CERYNEIAN HIND

The Ceryneian hind was sacred to Artemis. Roaming the Ceryneian Mountain in Achaia, it was larger than a bull and faster than an arrow, had golden antlers and bronze hooves, and snorted fire. To capture the hind and bring it back alive to Eurystheus was the third labour of Hercules. As it was impossible to outrun the hind, Hercules, not wanting to harm it because of its sacredness, decided to run it down. Thus, he chased the hind for a year before finally capturing it. Then he gave the necessary explanations to appease Apollo and Artemis, and delivered the hind to Eurystheus.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Denominations: €9, €12, €9

Packaging: coin box with certificate of authenticity

Maximum issue: 300 pieces

Minting quality: proof

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 Economy and Finance (www.minfin.gr) and the Bank of Greece (www.bankofgreece.gr, www.mint.bankofgreece.gr).

If you wish to subscribe to the Newsletter on our numismatic products, please email your request to the Ministry of Economy and Finance at: d25e@glk.gr

Dealers must place their orders directly with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, via email addressed to d25nomismaticorders@glk.gr, upon the launch of each numismatic product, within the applicable deadlines.

To place orders via the Bank of Greece, please visit:
<https://www.bankofgreece.gr/en/the-euro/euro-banknotes-and-coins>
(Numismatic Products Order Form 2026).

Product prices and release dates will be determined in the course of the year by ministerial decisions.

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