CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA





COLLECTOR COINS

OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

2015

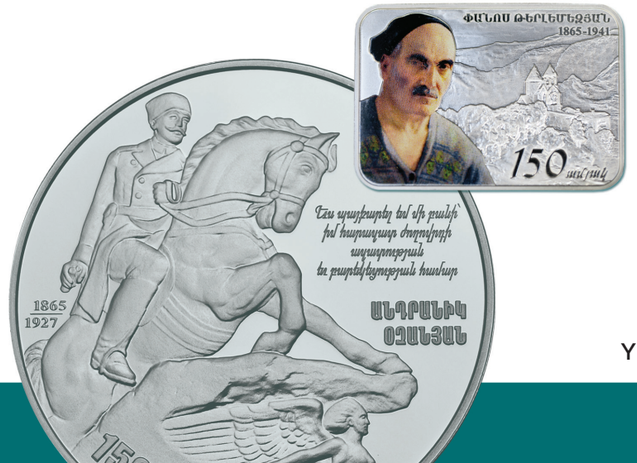
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OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA



2015





YEREVAN 2016

ARTHUR JAVADYAN

Chairman
Central Bank of Armenia



Dear reader,

This annual journal "Collector Coins of the Republic of Armenia" has been prepared to present the collector coins issued by the Central Bank of Armenia in 2015. As always, the collector coins in the journal mark anniversaries and events we had during the year.

The collector coins of the journal are, among others, dedicated to the 150th anniversaries of Commander Andranik Ozanyan, a prominent figure in the Armenian national liberation movement, and a celebrated artist Panos Terlemezian. The issuing of these collector coins is another attempt to illustrate the contribution of Armenian people to their struggle for freedom, as well as to the development of national art.

At the beginning of 2015 Armenia accessed as a member to the Eurasian Economic Union. A good platform for free movement of goods, services, capital and labor between member states, the EEU allowed conducting a single economic policy throughout a vast area in order to provide sustainable conditions for improved quality of life. The Central Bank of Armenia has been able to contribute to this development by issuing a collector coin "Eurasian Economic Union" to mark the one-year anniversary of Armenia's membership to the EEU.

In 2015 we celebrated another important event: the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, which is not only a symbol of the supremacy of constitution and compliance, but also a strong guaranty for independent statehood of Armenia. The collector coin "The 20th Anniversary of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia" has been issued in celebration of this event.

Year 2015 saw a landmark event: the centenary of the Armenian Genocide. This tragedy in the life of all Armenian people has been illustrated through a silver collector coin "The Centenary of the Armenian Genocide" issued by the Central Bank. With an impressive design, the coin reflects not only the immense pain and suffering, but also the noble ideas of struggle and rebirth. As part of public events dedicated to the centenary of the Armenian Genocide, the Central Bank launched the issuance of the commemorative medal "Forget-Me-Not" and a series of the following commemorative medals: "Martyred Armenian Intellectuals" and "Memorials of Loss and Struggle".

The Central Bank of Armenia participated in the 9th international competition "Coin Constellation 2015" in Moscow, Russia, and I am pleased to note that the silver collector coins set "The Oldest Trees of the World" was awarded the third prize in the nomination "Collection of the Year". This achievement best reflects growing reputation of coin issuances by the Central Bank of Armenia in the international arena.



SUREN SIMONYAN

Head of Money Circulation Department
Central Bank of Armenia

COLLECTOR COINS 2015

In 2015 the Central Bank of Armenia sustained its cooperation with the mints of Poland and Lithuania, and issued a series of collector coins.

In 2015, as part of cooperation with the Mint of Poland, the Central Bank of Armenia issued silver collector coins "Eurasian Economic Union" and "The 20th Anniversary of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia". The collector coin "Eurasian Economic Union", dedicated to the one-year anniversary of Armenia's accession to the EEU, was minted by the use of modern technologies. The logo of the Eurasian Economic Union on reverse of the collector coin has been depicted using Minted Photo Image, a photographic technology, and the colors of the flags of the countries of the EEU, using a UV printing method.

The collector coin "The 20th Anniversary of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia" was added to the thematic series "History of Armenia". The collector coin stands out with a gilding technology whereby the method of bulging ornaments is applied.

In Fine Arts, the thematic series "Celebrities" saw a new arrival in 2015. It is the silver collector coin "Panos Terlemezian-150" which is presented with an illustrated reference book. The mintage quality is brilliant uncirculated (BU). Episodes from Panos Terlemezian´s paintings on the obverse and reverse of the coin are depicted by the use of pad-printing.

The thematic series "Armenian Statehood" has a subtheme "Armenian Commanders" which was added with the silver collector coin "Andranik Ozanyan-150". The collector coin design has been performed in the style of classic coins: the coat of arms depicted on the obverse and the Monument to Commander Andranik in Pßre-Lachaise cemetery in Paris on the reverse.

The silver collector coin dedicated to the 200th Anniversary of foundation of the Lazarev institute was issued as a subtheme "History of Culture" of the thematic series "Culture of Armenia". The coin is attractive for its design as the obverse and reverse depict segments of the Lazarev institute complementing each other.

Year 2015 was of paramount significance to all Armenians: we marked the centenary of the Genocide of Armenians. In commemoration of this tragedy, the Central Bank of Armenia issued the silver collector coin "The Centenary of the Armenian Genocide", in cooperation with the Lithuanian Mint. The obverse and reverse of the collector coin depict monuments to the victims of genocide, which are erected in various parts of the world. The collector coin is unique for its content and performance. The internal contest of the CBA recognized "**The Centenary of the Armenian Genocide**" as the best collector coin.

The centenary of the Genocide of Armenians was marked by large-scale events nationwide. The Central Bank of Armenia launched a major program for issuing the commemorative medal "Forget-Me-Not" and a series of commemorative medals titled "Memorials of Loss and Struggle" and "Martyred Armenian Intellectuals", with a total of 15 types of silver commemorative medals. The commemorative medals were made in the Mint of Poland, using modern technologies, such as Multi View Minting, Minted Photo Image.

All coin issuances of the Central Bank of Armenia in 2015 are with certificates of authenticity and informational booklets that contain the description of technical specification of the coin and the event which any particular issuance is dedicated to.

The Centenary of the Armenian Genocide

Theme - Armenian History

Nominal value	**100 dram**
Metal and alloy	**silver 925⁰**
Weight	**67,2 g**
Diameter	**50,0 mm**
Quality	**uncirculated (antique finish)**
Edge	**even**
Quantity	**1000 pcs**

Designed by Suren Simonyan and Aram Urutyan.
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint.

In circulation since 27. 02. 2015

Obverse: monuments to the genocide victims (from right to left): a monument to mourning mother (Izhevsk, Russia, 2010, by T. Abramidze), a monument to composer Komitas (Paris, France, 2003, by D. Yerevantsi), a cross-stone monument (Mother See of Holy Etchmiatsin, Armenia, 1965, by R. Israelyan), a stone obelisk (Glendale, USA, 2000, by Q. Qaribyan). To the bottom: a fragment from Tsitsernakaberd Memorial complex (Yerevan, Armenia, 1967, by A.Tarkhanyan, S. Kalashyan).

Reverse: monuments to the genocide victims (from right to left): a monument to hayduks of Armenia (Ujan, Armenia, 1989, by Yuri Minasyan), a part of the monument in the form of eagle (Aleppo, Syria, 1990, by V. Bertizyan, G. Yeramyan), a part of the plaque with a sculpture of woman (Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1966, by José Jerez Recalde), a cross-stone (Antwerp, Belgium, 2003, by H. Sofoyan). To the bottom: a fragment from Tsitsernakaberd Memorial complex.

The Armenian Genocide was administered by Ottoman Turkey's ruling circles during the First World War (1914-1918) and the years following thereafter. The main organizers were the leaders of the Young Turks' "Union and Progress" party.

Armenian population of Western Armenia, Cilicia and other provinces of the Ottoman Empire were subjected to mass deportation and extermination. At the start of the war, nearly 60 thousand people aged 18-45, practically the most battle-worthy part of the population,



were drafted to the Turkish army soon to be destroyed at the Turkey military minister's order. On April 24, 1915 and the next few days about 800 Armenian intellectuals, including the composer Komitas, the writers Ruben Sevak, Daniel Varoujan, Siamanto, Ruben Zardaryan, the members of the Turkish parliament - the writer Grigor Zohrab and the academician Nazaret Taghavarian, were arrested in Constantinople and exiled to the depths of Anatolia. Young Turks destroyed the offices of the Hunchak Social-Democratic Party that functioned in Turkey, and 20 of the party leaders, including Paramaz (Matteos Sarkissian), Vanik (Gegham Vanikyan), Doctor Penne (Petros Manukyan) in 1915 were sent to the gallows at one of the squares of Constantinople.

More Armenian people were slaughtered and deported to the depths of the Ottoman Empire, the deserts of Mesopotamia and Syria. On the road to death camps hundreds of thousands of people became victims of attacks by gangs and famine.









Yet, in some places, the Armenian population resisted heroically the Turkish murderers. The defensive battles in Van, Shapin-Karahisar, Shatakh, Musa Dagh, Moush and Sasun in 1915 and in Hachen, Ayntap in 1920-1921 were exceptional examples of the struggle for national liberation as those contributed to the salvation of part of the population and the nation's survival.

Over 1.5 million people were killed through the Armenian Genocide organized by the Turkish authorities, about 800 thousand Armenians were forced to migrate and scatter around the world. Western Armenia was deprived of the native population. A massive damage was inflicted to the Armenians' material and spiritual achievements - thousands of churches and schools were robbed, hundreds of historical monuments as well as numerous manuscripts were destroyed.

Statutes of international military tribunals, the UN General Assembly resolutions and the "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" (1948) prescribed a punishment for genocide. In recent decades, the Armenian Genocide was recognized as the gravest crime against humanity and condemned by more than 20 countries and a number of international organizations.



200th *Anniversary of* Foundation of Lazarev Institute

Theme - Armenian Culture
(history of culture)

Nominal value	**1000 dram**
Metal and alloy	**silver 925⁰**
Weight	**33,6 g**
Diameter	**40,0 mm**
Quality	**proof**
Edge	**ribbed**
Quantity	**500 pcs**

Designed by Eduard Kurghinyan
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint

In circulation since 27. 02. 2015

Obverse: Hovhannes Lazaryan, the right wing of Lazarev seminary, and the badge awarded to the graduates of the seminary.

Reverse: Hovakim Lazaryan, the left wing of Lazarev seminary, and the medal of the seminary.

The Lazarev Institute is an educational establishment, a major center of Armenian and Oriental Studies.

It was founded in Moscow in 1815 on the initiative of wealthy Armenians the Lazarev (Lazaryan) brothers. Initially it was named the Armenian Lazarev College, where oriental languages were taught along with subjects



Hovakim Lazaryan



Hovhannes Lazaryan



of general education. In 1827 the College was renamed the Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages. Later a department adjunct to the Institute was founded in order to prepare the priests for the Armenian Church and the teachers of theological seminaries. The 1872 Charter of the Institute provided for two educational establishments - a classical gymnasium and the Faculty of Oriental Languages with 3-year teaching term, which by its status complied with the establishment of higher education. The language of instruction in the Institute was Russian, however the subjects of Armenian studies were taught in Armenian. The Institute's administrative management and most of the teaching staff were Armenians. Among the lecturers were S. Karnetsi (first rector), H. Alamdaryan, M. Nalbandyan, A. Tigranyan and other prominent figures. Some of them were alumni of the Institute. Students included R. Patkanian, H. Hovhannisyan, V. Terian, V. Sureniants, A. Myasnikyan, as well as L. Tolstoy, I. Turgenev, K. Stanislavsky, M. Glinka.



The Institute prepared interpreters, diplomatists, oriental language specialists. There was a money store at the Institute for coins from different eras and other antiquities. The print house at the Institute published literature in 13 languages while the library boasted a rich collection (40 thousand books in 1913) later to become one of the key stocks for Yerevan National Library.

Now the building of the Institute houses the Embassy of the Republic of Armenia to the Russian Federation.

Panos Terlemezian - 150

Theme - Celebrities
(Fine Arts)

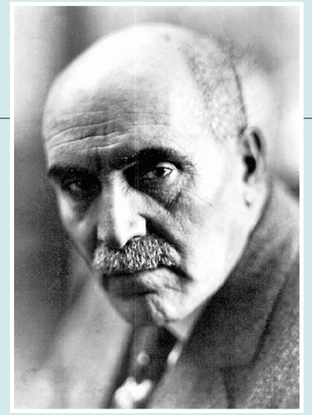
Nominal value	**100 dram**
Metal and alloy	**silver 925⁰**
Weight	**33,6 g**
Size	**28,0x40,0 mm**
Quality	**brilliant uncirculated**
Edge	**even**
Quantity	**500 pcs**

Designed by Lusine Lalayan
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint

In circulation since 27. 02. 2015

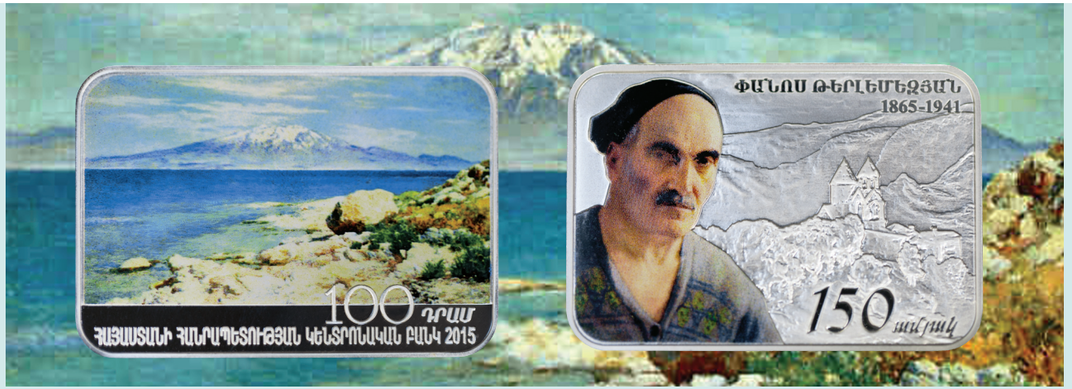
Obverse: a fragment from the painting "Lake Van and Mount Sipan viewed from Ktouts Island".

Reverse: Terlemezian's "Self-portrait" and a fragment from the painting "Tatev Monastery".



PANOS TERLEMEZIAN (1865-1941) is an Armenian painter, People's Artist of Armenia.

Terlemezian was born in the town of Van, Western Armenia. He studied in St. Petersburg at the school of Fine Arts Promotion Society. In 1898 he moved to Paris to study at the Julian Academy. The paintings created in 1900-s included "A Worker at a Well: Bretagne", "A Landscape: Bretagne", "The Sanahin Church Porch" - the latter brought him a gold medal at the All-European



Exhibition in Munich (1913). In 1910-1912 he lived in Constantinople, then returned to Van and in 1915 was among the leaders in the Van's heroic battle. Of the works from that period only "Lake Van and Mount Sipan viewed from Ktouts Island", one of his best paintings has survived. In 1916 Terlemezian was involved in organizing the Union of Armenian Artists in Tiflis, later he chaired the branch of that Union in Rostov-on-Don.

1919-1922 Terlemezian lived and worked in Constantinople, Italy, France, since 1923 - in the USA, where he created the landscapes and still lifes known for their mild harmony of color ("The Shores of La Manche", "The Niagara Falls", "Still Life: Pomegranates").

Settled in Yerevan from 1928, Terlemezian did much in contributing to the formation of the contemporary Armenian art, created works regarding Yerevan landscapes, "The Monastery of Tatev" (1929), "Dzoraget" (1930), "Alaverdi" (1931), "The Shores of Sevan" (1937) and other paintings distinguished with lyricism, fine contouring and freshness. As a master of portraits, Terlemezian portrayed Komitas, G. Bashinjaghyan, A. Isahakyan, General Andranik, R. Melikian, A. Bakunts, H. Acharyan and others.



After the artist's death, his legacy was given to the National Gallery of Armenia, according to his will. The Yerevan State College of Fine Arts is named after him.

Andranik Ozanyan - 150

Theme - Armenian Statehood
(Armenian Commanders)

Nominal value	**1000 dram**
Metal and alloy	**silver 925⁰**
Weight	**33,6 g**
Diameter	**40,0 mm**
Quality	**proof**
Edge	**ribbed**
Quantity	**500 pcs**

Designed by Lusine Lalayan
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint

In circulation since 27. 02. 2015

Obverse: the coat of arms of the Republic of Armenia.

Reverse: the monument to Andranik in Père-Lachaise cemetery, Paris (sculptor: Leon Murdof).





ANDRANIK OZANYAN (Commander Andranik, 1865-1927) is a prominent figure of the Armenian national liberation movement, a commander.

Andranik was born in the town of Shapin-Karahisar, Western Armenia. Since 1890s he devoted himself to the liberation of Armenian people, fought uncompromisingly against Turkish tyranny, became a brave fedayi (a fighter-partisan). As a member of the group of the famous fedayi Aghbiur Serob he fought in Taron, Sasun, and after Aghbiur Serob's death led a series of defensive battles. In 1905 he headed to Geneva, then Vienna in order to obtain weapon. Experienced in the struggle for liberation, in 1906 he authored the "Fighting Instructions", a conduct of partisan fight.

Andranik travelled France, Belgium, England, settled in Varna and kept close ties with the Bulgarian revolutionaries and important national figures. Enrolled in the Bulgarian Army, he fought against the Turkish troops. In 1914, with the start of the World War I, Andranik went to Tiflis and was appointed Commander of the Volunteer's 1st Squadron (Caucasian Army of the Russian Empire), not once accomplished heroic feats, led nearly 20 successful military operations and proved himself to be a talented commander, a devoted brave man compassionate for soldiers, refugees and workers.

In 1919 Andranik moved abroad and engaged in a variety of activities, including providing help to Armenian refugees.

The great commander died in 1927, in Fresno, USA. In 1928 his remains were taken to Père-Lachaise cemetery in Paris, and since 2000, he rests in piece in Yerevan Pantheon of Yerablur.

What we have from Andranik are valuable works, memoirs, articles. In a number of countries (Armenia, Bulgaria, France, Romania) there are squares, streets, schools carrying his name, statues and memorial tablets are placed in his honor, folk songs, books and articles have been devoted to him.

Eurasian Economic Union

Theme - Armenia and International Community

Nominal value	**1000 dram**
Metal and alloy	**silver 925**
Weight	**33,6 g**
Diameter	**40,0 mm**
Quality	**proof**
Edge	**ribbed**
Quantity	**300 pcs**

Designed by Haroutiun Samuelian
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint

In circulation since 16. 11. 2015







Obverse: the coat of arms of the Republic of Armenia.

Reverse: the Eurasian Economic Union logotype on the colored background of the flags of the Member States.

Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union was signed on 29 May 2014 and came into force on 1 January 2015. At present the Member-States of the Eurasian Economic Union are the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation.

The Supreme Eurasian Economic Council is the Union's supreme authority, presented by the Heads of the EAEU Member-States. The Eurasian Intergovernmental Economic Council consisting of the Heads of the Member-States Governments and the Eurasian Economic Commission are the permanent bodies of the Union the core tasks of which are fostering the conditions to support the operation and development of the EAEU and drafting proposals in the field of economic integration within the Union. The Court of the EAEU is the legal authority of the Union, which controls the proper execution of Treaty on the EAEU and other Union treaties.

The purpose of EAEU is to comprehensively upgrade, boost up the competitiveness of and cooperation between national economies, and to promote stable development in order to raise the living standards of the nations of the Member-States. The EAEU provides for free movement of goods, services, capital and labor, as well as pursues a coordinated, harmonized or single policy in the economic sectors.

By joining the EAEU at the beginning of 2015, the Republic of Armenia endorsed a full inclusion for regional economic integration.



The 20th Anniversary of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia

Theme - Armenian History

Nominal value	**1000 dram**
Metal and alloy	**silver 925⁰**
Weight	**33,6 g**
Diameter	**40,0 mm**
Quality	**proof**
Edge	**ribbed**
Quantity	**500 pcs**

Designed by Eduard Kurghinyan
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint

In circulation since 16. 11. 2015

Obverse: the coat of arms of the Republic of Armenia.

Reverse: a sketch of the building of the Constitutional Court and the colored statue to the Greek goddess of justice Themis.

The Law on Constitutional Court was adopted by the National Assembly of Armenia on November 20, 1995. In the first year of functioning (1996) the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia joined the Council of Europe's European Commission "Democracy through Law" (the Venice Commission). This cooperation has led to a remarkable tradition - organizing, annually, international conferences in Yerevan. In 1997 the international organization "Conference of Constitutional Courts of Young Democracies" was founded, and the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia coordinates the proceedings of the conference. Back in 2000, when the country was not yet a member of the Council of Europe, the Constitutional Court had been elected as a full member of the "Conference of Constitutional Courts of Young Democracies".





There are a number of periodicals ("Constitutional Justice", a bilingual communiqué, "Constitutional Justice in the New Millennium", a yearbook in four languages, "The Constitutional Court", a bulletin) published under the auspices of the Constitutional Court and delivered to the industry professionals and constitutional judiciary in more than 100 countries worldwide.



In the framework of public events dedicated to the centenary of the genocide of Armenians, the Central Bank of Armenia issued the silver commemorative medal "**Forget-Me-Not**", and the series of silver commemorative medals "**Martyred Armenian Intellectuals**" and "**Monuments to the Loss and Struggle**".





I REMEMBER AND DEMAND

Forget-Me-Not

Metal and alloy	**silver 925⁰**
Weight	**17,5 g**
Diameter	**32,0 mm**
Quality	**proof**
Edge	**ribbed**
Quantity	**1000 pcs**

Designed by Aram Urutyan.
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint.

The centenary of the Genocide of Armenians is symbolized through a flower Forget-me-not. The etymology of the name of the flower in different languages stands for the same meaning, "REMEMBER". The flower's five petals symbolize the five continents which were made home to those Armenians who survived the genocide and were deprived of the opportunity to live in their homeland. Dispersed throughout the world, they have eventually created a large Armenian diaspora. Nowadays, people in the five continents condemn the genocide and voice **I Remember and Demand.**

The flower has four primary color components, each of which carries a particular meaning: the black symbolizes the memory of the genocide, the light purple represents the idea of unification, the dark purple signifies the national identity and the yellow denotes the sunlight, which is source of life and creativity, shed on the 12 struts arranged in a circle to depict the Tsitsernakaberd Memorial.



I REMEMBER AND DEMAND

Martyred Armenian Intellectuals

The series of silver medals "Martyred Armenian Intellectuals" dedicated to the centenary of the Armenian Genocide includes 8 commemorative medals.

Obverse: the coat of arms; to the bottom, the Genocide Memorial in Yerevan (1967, architects A. Tarkhanyan, S. Kalashyan).

Reverse: an image of the "Forget-Me-Not" flower symbolizing the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, with the note "ՀԻՇՈՒՄ ԵՄ ԵՎ ՊԱՀԱՆՋՈՒՄ / I REMEMBER AND DEMAND"; portraits of intellectuals Daniel Varuzhan, Tlkatintsi, Siamanto, Ruben Sevak, Nazareth Taghavarian, Ruben Zardaryan and Grigor Zohrab (left to right), and the date of birth and martyrdom.

Metal and alloy	**silver 925⁰**
Weight	**17,5 g**
Diameter	**32,0 mm**
Quality	**proof**
Edge	**ribbed**
Quantity	**500 pcs**

Designed by Aram Urutyan.
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint.



I REMEMBER AND DEMAND

Memorials of Loss and Struggle

The series of silver commemorative medals "Memorials of Loss and Struggle" dedicated to the centenary of the Genocide of Armenians includes 8 medals.

Metal and alloy	**silver 925⁰**
Weight	**17,5 g**
Diameter	**32,0 mm**
Quality	**proof**
Edge	**ribbed**
Quantity	**500 pcs**

Designed by Aram Urutyan.
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint.

Obverse: the coat of arms; to the bottom, the Genocide Memorial in Yerevan (1967, architects A. Tarkhanyan, S. Kalashyan).

Reverse: an image of the "Forget-Me-Not" flower symbolizing the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, with inscription "ՀԻՇՈՒՄ ԵՄ ԵՎ ՊԱՀԱՆՋՈՒՄ / I REMEMBER AND DEMAND"; destroyed and plundered monuments in Western Armenia and Cilicia, including Varagavank (7th century), Glakavank (4th century), Narekavank (10th century), the Church of Holy Apostles in Moush (4th century), the Sis Catholicosate (13th century), "Monument to Hayduks of Armenia" (1989, sculptor Yuri Minasyan), "Glory to the Heroes", the Van Castle (9th century BC), which served a base for the Van battle in 1915.

Collector coins of the Republic of Armenia by series and years of issue

(1994 - 2015)

ARMENIAN STATEHOOD

STATEHOOD HISTORY

Artsakh	(silver, 1994)
National Assembly Building	(silver, 1995)
Kingdom of Cilicia	(silver, 1995)
Artashesian Kingdom	(silver, 1995)
Arshakuni Kingdom	(silver, 1995)
Bagratuni Kingdom	(silver, 1995)
10th Anniversary of the Republic of Armenia (1991-2001)	(silver, 2001)
15th Anniversary of the Republic of Armenia (1991-2006)	(silver, 2006)
20th Anniversary of the Republic of Armenia (1991-2011)	(silver, 2011)

Armed Forces of Armenia

Armed Forces of Armenia	(gold / silver, 2005)
15th Anniversary of Formation of Armenian Army	(gold, 2007)
15th Anniversary of Liberation of Shushi	(gold, 2007)
20th Anniversary of Formation of Armenian Army	(gold / silver 2012)
20th Anniversary of Liberation of Shushi	(gold, 2012)

Armenian Commanders

Marshal Baghramyan-100	(silver, 1997)
Garegin Nzhdeh	(silver, 2001)
Marshal Babajanyan-100	(silver, 2006)
Andranik Ozanyan-150	(silver, 2015)

Armenian Currency

Spindle	(silver, 1994)
5 Years of National Currency	(silver, 1998)
15 Years of National Currency	(silver, 2008)
20 Years of National Currency	(silver, 2013)

ARMENIA AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

UN-50	(silver, 1995)
Armenia-Diaspora Forum	(silver, 1999)
New Millennium	(silver, 2000)
Armenia - a Member of European Council	(silver, 2001)
International Polar Year	(silver, 2006)
200th Anniversary of Establishment of the Mechitarists Congregation in Vienna	(silver, 2011)
Anniversaries of Signing and Organization of the Treaty on Collective Security	(silver, 2012)
Eurasian Economic Union	(silver, 2015)

CELEBRITIES

Literature

Pushkin-200	(silver, 1999)
William Saroyan-100	(gold, 2008)
Khachatur Abovyan-200	(gold, 2009)
Raffi-175	(gold, 2010)
Vahan Terian-125	(gold, 2010)
Misaq Metsarents-125	(gold, 2011)
Hovhannes Shiraz -100	(gold, 2014)

Fine Arts

Arshille Gorky-100	(gold, 2004)
Martiros Sarian-125	(gold, 2005)
Hakob Gyurjian-125	(gold, 2006)
Jean Garzou-100	(gold, 2007)
Vardges Sureniants-150	(silver, 2010)
Toros Roslin-800	(gold, 2011)
Stepan Aghajanian-150	(silver, 2013)
Ara Beqaryan-100	(silver, 2013)
Eduard Isabekyan-100	(silver, 2014)
Panos Terlemezian-150	(silver, 2015)

Music

Aram Khachatryan-100	(gold/silver, 2002)
Komitas	(gold, 2006)
Sayat-Nova-300	(gold, 2012)

Science

Anania Shirakatsi-1400	(silver, 2004)
Artem Mikoyan-100	(silver, 2005)
Viktor Ambartsumian-100	(silver, 2008)
Movses Khorenatsi-1600	(silver, 2010)
Leo-150	(silver, 2010)
Joseph Orbeli-125	(silver, 2012)
Benjamin Margaryan-100	(silver, 2013)
Voskan Yerevantsi-400	(silver, 2014)

Cinema, Theatre, Circus

Leonid Yengibarov-75	(silver, 2010)
Vahram Papazyan-125	(gold, 2013)

Sport

Tigran Petrosyan-70	(silver, 1999)

ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS

Sardarapat	(silver, 1994)
David of Sasoun	(silver, 1994)
Garni	(silver, 1994)
Monastery of Gandzasar	(silver, 2004)
Armenian Monasteries and Churches (Mother Cathedral of Holy Etchmiadzin, Noravank, Gndevank, Sanahin, Goshavank, Kecharis)	(silver, 2012)

ARMENIAN CULTURE

History of Culture

1600th Anniversary of the Armenian Alphabet	(gold, 2002)
1000th Anniversary of the Poem "Book of Lamentations"	(silver, 2002)
Sahak A Partev	(silver, 2005)
King Vramshapouh	(silver, 2005)
The 825th Years of "The Codex" written by Mkhitar Gosh	(silver, 2009)
The 725th Years of Gladzor University	(silver, 2009)
Gospel Scenes in Armenian Miniatures (Annunciation, Adoration of Magi, Entry Jerusalem, Ascension)	(silver, 2010)
Cross-stones of Armenia (of Gndevank, Goshavank, Kecharis, Sanahin, Etchmiadzin, Noravank)	(silver, 2011)
500th Anniversary of Armenian Book Printing	(silver, 2012)
Letters of the Armenian Alphabet	(78 types, gold / silver, 2013)
200th Anniversary of foundation of Lazarev Institute	(silver, 2015)

Science, Literature, Art

Hovhannes Aivazovsky	(silver, 2006)
50th Anniversary of Establishment of Matenadaran	(silver, 2007)
75th Anniversary of the Opera and Ballet Theatre	(silver, 2008)
Jazz	(silver, 2010)
Teodor Axentowicz	(silver, 2010)
Sergei Parajanov	(silver, 2012)

Mythology

Anahit	(gold, 1997)
Noah Descending from Ararat	(gold, 1999)
Haik Nahapet	(gold, 2007)

Religion

Holy Etchmiadzin	(gold / silver, 1998)
Ani	(gold / silver, 1998)
Aghtamar	(gold / silver, 1998)
Haghpat	(silver, 1998)
Armenian Patriarchs of the 20th Century	(gold, 2008)
St Sargis the Commander	(gold, 2009)
Holy Lance	(silver: gold-plated, 2013)
The Right Hand of Saint Gregory the Illuminator	(silver, 2014)
Cauldron for Holy Chrism	(silver, 2014)

ARMENIAN HISTORY

10th Year of the Earthquake	(silver, 1998)
Tigran the Great	(gold, 1999)
Tigran the Great	(gold, 2003)
110th Anniversary of the State Bank	(silver, 2003)
10th Anniversary of the Court of Cassation	(gold, 2008)
Ani-1050	(gold, 2011)
Artashat-2200	(gold, 2011)
Noah's Ark	(silver, 2012)
The Centenary of the Armenian Genocide	(silver, 2015)
The 20th Anniversary of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia	(silver, 2015)

NATURE

Flora

Apricot	(silver, 1994)
Armenian Grape	(silver, 2007)
Beauty of Flowers (Galanthus Artjuschenkoae, Tanacetum Zangezuricum Sorbus hajastana, Crocus adamii)	(silver, 2010-2011)
Pomegranate	(gold, 2011)
The Oldest Trees of the World (Skhtorashen Platanus, Hundred Horse Chestnut, Angel Oak, General Sherman Tree)	(silver, 2014)

Fauna

Caucasian Otter	(silver/CuNi, 1997)
Armenian Gull	(silver/CuNi, 1998)
Wild World of Caucasus	
Wide-Eared Hedgehog	
Trans-Caucasian Grey Bear	
Caucasian Forest Cat	
Mediterranean Tortoise	
Fore-Asian Leopard	
Wide-nosed Duck	
Trout	
Armenian Viper	
Bezoar Armenian Moufflon	
Caucasian Owl	
Toad Agama	(silver, 2006-2008)

Sport

32nd Chess Olympiad	(silver 1996, «LIALOOSIN»)
32nd Chess Olympiad	(silver/CuNi 1996, «ROYAL MINT»)
18th Winter Olympic Games	(silver, 1998)
1998 Football World Cup	(silver, 1998)
First Pan-Armenian Games	(silver, 1999)
2006 Football World Cup	(silver, 2004)
37th Chess Olympiad	(gold, 2006)
Kings of Football	
Pele, Eusebio, Yashin, Beckenbauer, Boniek	(silver, 2008-2009)
Kempes, Cruyff Platini	(silver, 2010-2011)
Art of Fighting (Judo, Wushu, Karate, Kokh)	(silver, 2011-2012)
2014 Football World Championship	(silver, 2014)

Other

The Signs of Zodiac Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces	(silver, 2007-2008)
The Signs of Zodiac Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Aries, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo	(gold, 2008-2009)

2016
Armenian Collector Coin Issue Program

Vardan Mamikonian-1625

Nominal value	5000 dram
Metal and alloy	gold 900⁰
Weight	4,3 g
Diameter	18,0 mm
Quality	brilliant uncirculated
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	5000 pcs

25th Anniversary of the Republic of Armenia

Nominal value	5000 dram
Metal and alloy	silver 925⁰
Weight	168,1 g
Diameter	63,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	even, numbered
Quantity	300 pcs

Arshak Fetvadjian-150

Nominal value	100 dram
Metal and alloy	silver 925⁰
Weight	28,28 g
Size	28,0 x 40,0 mm
Quality	brilliant circulated
Edge	even
Quantity	500 pcs



Vardan Mamikonian

Nominal value	200 000 dram
Metal and alloy	gold 999,9⁰
Weight	100 g
Diameter	50,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	interrupted ribbed, numbered
Quantity	100 pcs

25th Anniversary of the Republic of Armenia (rus.)

Nominal value	5000 dram
Metal and alloy	silver 925⁰
Weight	168,1 g
Diameter	63,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	interrupted ribbed, numberdd
Quantity	100 pcs

Aleqsander Bazhbeuk-Meliqian-125

Nominal value	100 dram
Metal and alloy	silver 925⁰
Weight	28,28 g
Size	28,0 x 40,0 mm
Quality	brilliant uncirculated
Edge	even
Quantity	500 pcs

Khotakerats Sourb Nshan

Nominal valu	1000 dram
Metal and alloy	silver 925⁰
Weight	25,0 g
Size	27,0 x 47,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	up to 2500 pcs

Cross with the relics of St George

Nominal value	1000 dram
Metal and alloy	silver 925⁰
Weight	25,0 g
Size	27,0 x 47,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	up to 2500 pcs

Cross with the relics of St John the Babtist

Nominal value	1000 dram
Metal and alloy	silver 925⁰
Weight	25,0 g
Size	27,0 x 47,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	up to 2500 pcs

Mints

In 2015 the Central Bank of Armenia sustained its cooperation with the mints of Lithuania and Poland. The silver collector coins "The 200th Anniversary of foundation of the Lazarev Institute", "Panos Terlemezian-150", "Andranik Ozanyan-150" and "The Centenary of the Armenian Genocide" as well as the series of silver commemorative medals "Forget-Me-Not", "Martyred Armenian Intellectuals" and "Memorials of Loss and Struggle" were struck by the Lithuanian Mint. The silver collector coins "The Eurasian Economic Union" and "The 20th Anniversary of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia" were minted by the Mint of Poland.



Mint of Poland

The Mint of Poland was established in 1766 by order of the Polish king Stanislaw August Poniatowski. The king's aim was to create a mint where the most beautiful coins of the "Old World" would be struck. The Mint of Poland produces circulating coins, collector coins, medals and insignia. The Central Bank of Armenia has been cooperating with the Mint of Poland since 1993, the date on which the Bank was decided to issue the first circulating coins of the Republic of Armenia. All circulating coins of the Republic of Armenia, except the coin with nominal value 10 drams of the 2004 series, were minted by the Mint of Poland. A great number of coins, medals and collections were produced by the Mint of Poland too, including "Komitas", "15 Years of Armenian Army", "Liberation of Shushi", The 20th Century Armenian Patriarchs", The Eurasian Economic Union", The 20th Anniversary of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia", "Forget-Me-Not", "Martyred Armenian Intellectuals", Memorials of Loss and Struggle" and so on.



Lithuanian Mint

The Mint of Lithuania was officially founded on December 10, 1990 in Vilnius. Initially, the Mint only struck circulating coins, and starting from 1993, it minted collector coins as well. The Lithuanian Mint cooperates with other countries' central banks which do not have their own mint (Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus, Latvia, Estonia, etc.). The Mint of Lithuania has been cooperating with the Central Bank of Armenia since 2001.

Numerous collector coins were struck by the Lithuanian Mint, including the collector coins specified under coin issuance programs for 2014-2015 and 2016-2017, respectively. These are "The 200th Anniversary of Foundation of the Lazarev Institute", "Panos Terlemezian-150", "The Centenary of the Armenian Genocide", "Andranik Ozanyan-150", "Vardan Mamikonian-1625", "Alexander Bazhbeuk-Melikian-125", and so on.



Skhtorashen Platanus



Angel Oak



Hundred Horse Chestnut



General Sherman Tree

PARTICIPATION IN CONTESTS

International Contest - 2015

The Central Bank of Armenia participated in the 9th international competition **"Coin Constellation 2015"** held in Moscow, Russia. The Bank's series of silver collector coins **"The Oldest Trees of the World"** was awarded the third prize in the nomination **"Series of the Year"**.

The Oldest Trees of the World

The collector coins were designed and minted at the Mint of Poland.

A total of 46 companies participated in the contest and more than 240 collector coins and 23 coin collections were presented.







International Contest - 2015

The series of circulation commemorative coins **"Wild Trees of Armenia"** issued by the Central Bank of Armenia in 2014 won an honorary award in the nomination **"Best Collector Coins-2015"** at the International Association of Currency Affairs, an international numismatic contest which was organized in Madrid, Spain.

The series **"Wild Trees of Armenia"** includes 6 coins "Platanus orientalis", "Salix babylonica", "Pinus kochiana", "Quercus araxiana", "Populus tremula" and "Fagus orientalis".

Designed by Eduard Kurghinyan
Minted in the Mint of Slovakia.



Internal Contest - 2015

In 2015 the Central Bank of Armenia organized an internal contest for collector coins, offered in the category Best Collector Coin of the Year, issued by the Bank during 2015. In the category Best Collector Coin of the Year preference was given to the coin **"The Centenary of the Armenian Genocide"**.



The authors of the design of the coin
"The Centenary of the Armenian Genocide"
are Suren Simonyan and Aram Urutyan.

Suren Simonyan is candidate of Technical Sciences; in 1993-2001 he served as director, chairman of artistic board of the company "Stamp". He is the author of the postage stamp "50 years of the European Union". Since 2004 he serves as head of Money Circulation Department of the Central Bank of Armenia and actively participates in developing the design of the banknotes and coins of the Republic of Armenia.

Aram Urutyan is technologist-constructor, a computer graphics specialist. He is author of illustration of more than 100 fiction books, many printed material about the banknotes and coins of the Republic of Armenia.

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COLLECTOR COINS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
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