DINARSKO - KRUNSKES NOVČANICE

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Rezime

Dinarsko- krunske novčanice su: ½ dinara (ili 2 krune), 1 dinar (ili 4 krune), 5 dinara (20 kruna), 10 dinara (40 kruna), 20 dinara (80 kruna), 100 dinara (400 kruna) i 1000 dinara (4000 kruna). Za apoene od 0,5 i 1 dinar, se pretpostavlja da su izdate 1919. godine a ostalih pet apoena, po jednom izvoru, pušteni su u opticaj 21.2.1920. godine. Prema propisima, zamena nostrifikovanih krunskih novčanica za nove krunsko- dinarske novčanice počela je u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori 3. februara a u ostalim delovima zemlje 16. februara 1920. godine.

Svih sedam apoena dinarsko - krunskih novčanica povlače se iz opticaja u dužem vremenskom razdoblju od februara 1921. do maja 1934. godine. Prvo su povučene novčanice od 20 dinara od 1. februara do 30. aprila 1921. godine, od 5 dinara od 20. jula do 20. novembra 1922. godine i novčanice od 10 dinara od 10. februara do 10. juna 1924. godine. Novčanice od 100 (400 kruna) i 1000 dinara (4000 kruna) bile su najduže u opticaju. Povlačenje novčanica od 100 i 1000 dinara počelo je 1929. i trajalo do 25. maja 1934. godine.

Pravilnikom o kovanju novca od 0,50, 1 i 2 dinara iz 1924. godine precizira se njihovo povlačenje iz opticaja i zamena za kovani novac u roku od godinu dana kada poslednja partija kovanog novca bude puštena u opticaj. Međutim, naredbom ministra finansija iz 1927. godine određeno je da se ostatak ovog papirnog novca povuče iz tečaja 30. septembra 1927. godine zamenom metalnim novcem istih vrednosti.

Ključne reči: dinarsko - krunske novčanice, ½ dinara, 2 krune, 1 dinar, 4 krune, 5 dinara, 20 kruna, 10 dinara, 40 kruna, 20 dinara, 80 kruna, 100 dinara, 400 kruna, 1000 dinara, 4000 kruna, Narodna banka Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, opticaj, žigovanje, markiranje

JEL: E42, N14

Novčanica od 100 dinara

The 100-dinar banknote

DINAR-CROWN BANKNOTES

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Summary

Dinar-crown banknotes were: ½ dinars (i.e. 2 crowns), 1 dinar (i.e. 4 crowns), 5 dinars (i.e. 20 crowns), 10 dinars (i.e. 40 crowns), 20 dinars (i.e. 80 crowns), 100 dinars (i.e. 400 crowns), and 1000 dinars (i.e. 4000 crowns). The ½- and 1-dinar banknotes are assumed to have been issued in 1919, whereas the other five banknotes, according to one source, were released into circulation on 21.02.1920. Pursuant to the regulations, the replacement of the nostrified crown banknotes by the new crown-dinar banknotes started on 3 February 1920 in Serbia and Montenegro and on 16 February 1920 in other parts of the country.

All seven denominations of the dinar-crown banknotes were being withdrawn from circulation throughout a lengthy period of time from 21 February 1921 until May 1934. The first to be withdrawn were the 20-dinar banknotes, from 1 February to 30 April 1921, then the 5-dinar banknotes, from 20 July to 20 November 1922, and the 10-dinar banknotes, from 10 February to 10 June 1924. The 100-dinar (400-crown) and 1000-dinar (4000-crown) banknotes remained in circulation the longest. The withdrawal of the 100- and 1000-dinar banknotes started in 1929 and lasted until 25 May 1934.

The 1924 rulebook on minting coins of ½, 1 and 2 dinars precisely defines their withdrawal from circulation and replacement by minted coins within one year after the last batch of minted coins gets released into circulation. However, in 1927 the decree of the Minister of Finance prescribed that the remaining paper banknotes be withdrawn from circulation on 30 September 1927 by being replaced by the metal coins of the same denominations.

Keywords: dinar-crown banknotes, ½ dinars, 2 crowns, 1 dinar, 4 crowns, 5 dinars, 20 crowns, 10 dinars, 40 crowns, 20 dinars, 80 crowns, 100 dinars, 400 crowns, 1000 dinars, 4000 crowns, National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, circulation, stamping, labeling

JEL: E42, N14

Novčanica od 1000 dinara

The 1000-dinar banknote

Dinarsko - krunske ili krunsko - dinarske novčanice koje je u opticaj pustila Narodna banka bile su privremene novčanice Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca čiji je nastanak neuobičajen u monetarnoj praksi. „Veliki se posao imao svršiti posle rata na unifikaciji novčanog saobraćaja u novoj državi, na teritoriji na kojoj su bile u saobraćaju mnoge valute: dinar, kruna, crnogorski perper, bugarski lev i nemačka marka. Od svih ovih valuta najviše je brige zadavala kruna, novčanica bivše Austrougarske narodne banke, jedno zbog toga što je nje u celoj državi bilo u opticaju najviše, a drugo što je ista takva kruna cirkulisala kao novac i u drugim državama” (Narodna banka 1884-1934).

Austrougarskoj kruni je tokom I svetskog rata vrednost iz dana u dan padala a opticaj rastao od 2.493 miliona na početku 1914. na 18.439 miliona 1917. godine. Saznanje o ovolikom porastu optičaja uticalo je na kurs krune na stranim berzama i na njen kurs prema dinaru u okupiranoj Srbiji. Inflacija krune nastavljena je i po završetku rata. U decembru 1918. godine opticaj krune popeo se na preko 35,5 milijardi a ubrzo zatim i na 52 milijarde. Krune u Kraljevini SHS sve više su gubile vrednost prema dinaru jer su bile vezane za Austrougarsku banku i njenu podlogu. Problemi sa krunom dodatno su se umnožili tokom 1918. i 1919. godine kada je krenulo njeno ubacivanje u Kraljevinu SHS u sve većim količinama a koje su se štampale u Beču i Pešti.

Žigosanje

U velikom delu Kraljevine SHS kruna je bila sredstvo plaćanja te je bilo potrebno zaustaviti pad njene vrednosti i na njenoj teritoriji unošenje novih novčanica. Ministarstvo finansija je zbog toga 12.12.1918. godine donelo naredbu kojom se pod pretnjom konfiskacije zabranjuje uvoz austrijskih novčanica od preko 1000 kruna po osobi.

Dve nedelje kasnije stupila je na snagu naredba o žigosanju krune kako bi se utvrdio njihov iznos koji je u opticaju u Kraljevini SHS i sprečilo njihovo dalje unošenje. Tako je žigosanjem, koje je završeno 31.1.1919. godine utvrđeno da ih u zemlji ima 5.323 miliona. Najviše ih je žigosano u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji - 1.949 miliona i u Banatu i Bačkoj - 1.669 miliona. Najmanje ih je bilo u: Crnoj Gori - 6 miliona, Dalmaciji - 163 miliona i u Srbiji - 421 milion.

Markiranje

Žigosanje kruna obavljeno je brzo u finansijskim, policijskim, opštinskim, vojnim i žandarmerijskim ustanovama. Žigovi su udarani proizvoljno, na raznim mestima na kruni, u raznim bojama i oblicima, čak i na stranim jezicima. Sve to je omogućilo laku pojavu falsifikata. U borbu protiv falsifikata krenulo se sa lepljenjem naročitih markica na ispravno žigosane novčanice od 20, 50, 100 i 1000 kruna. Markiranje je, takođe, obavljeno veoma brzo, od 26.11.1919. do 11.1.1920. godine. Ukupno je markirano 5.686.606.730, odnosno 363.606.730 kruna više nego što je legalno žigosano. Ovaj iznos viška predstavlja broj falsifikovanih i u zemlju protivzakonito unetih kruna.

Sve ovo upućivalo je na neophodnost povlačenja iz optičaja krune i zamene za neku drugu monetu o čemu je tada bilo mnogo različitih predloga. Zamena kruna morala se obaviti i zbog čl. 206 Sen Žermenskog ugovora koji je, pored žigosanja, zahtevao da sve zemlje u kojima je cirkulisala kruna, a to se odnosilo i na Mađarsku i Austriju, moraju u roku od 12 meseci po stupanju ugovora na snagu, da zamene žigosane sopstvenim valutama.

Krajem 1921. godine završena je unifikacija valute u Kraljevini SHS. Pored državnog kovanog novca dinarska novčanica postala je u zemlji jedino sredstvo plaćanja. Razume se da je obračun mogao da se obavlja kao i prikazivanje cena u krunama i dinarima, prema utvrđenom odnosu koji je ustanovio Ministarski savet. Odnos krune prema dinaru bio je 4:1. Privreda cele zemlje veoma brzo je prihvatila dinare kao nacionalnu valutu te je krajem 1922. godine ministar trgovine i industrije izdao naredbu po kojoj se svi računi društava i ustanova od 1. januara 1923. moraju objavljivati samo u dinarima.

Dinar-crown or crown-dinar banknotes, released into circulation by the National Bank, were temporary banknotes of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, whose origination is unusual in the monetary practice. "There was a lot of work to be done after the war in order to unify the monetary circulation in the new country, on the territory using many currencies: the dinar, the crown, the Montenegrin perper, the Bulgarian lev, and the German mark. Of all these currencies most troublesome was the crown, i.e. the currency of the former Austro-Hungarian National Bank, firstly because it was predominant in the circulation at the country level, and secondly because the same crown circulated in other countries as well." (National Bank 1884-1934)

During the World War I the Austro-Hungarian crown depreciated day by day, and its circulation grew from 2,493 million in early 1914 to 18,439 million in 1917. The knowledge about such a huge increase of circulation affected the crown FX rate on foreign stock exchanges and its FX rate against the dinar in the occupied Serbia. The inflation of the crown continued even after the war. In December 1918 the circulation of the crown exceeded 35.5 billion, and soon enough reached 52 billion. The crown in the Kingdom of SCS increasingly depreciated against the dinar given that it was tied to the Austro-Hungarian bank and its basis. The crown-related problems additionally multiplied in the course of 1918 and 1919 when the growing amounts of crowns printed in Vienna and Pest started to be injected into the Kingdom of SCS.

Stamping

In the large part of the Kingdom of SCS the crown was legal tender hence it was necessary to stop its depreciation and the inflow of new banknotes into its territory. Therefore, on 12.12.1918 the Ministry of Finance passed a decree forbidding, under threat of confiscation, the import of the Austrian banknotes exceeding the worth of 1000 crowns per person.

Two weeks later the directive came into force ordering the crowns to be stamped with a view to determining their amount in circulation in the Kingdom of SCS and preventing their further inflow. Thus, by means of stamping, completed on 31.01.1919, it was determined that there was 5,323 million crowns in the country. The largest amounts were stamped in Croatia and Slovenia - 1,949 million, and in Banat and Bačka - 1,669 million. The lowest amounts were stamped in: Montenegro - 6 million, Dalmatia - 163 million, and Serbia - 421 million.

Labeling

The stamping of the crowns was performed quickly in the financial, municipal, and military institutions, and in the police and gendarmerie departments. The stamps were positioned randomly, on different parts on the banknotes, in various colors and shapes, even in foreign languages. This enabled the occurrence of easy counterfeits. The battle against counterfeits started in the form of special labels applied to the properly stamped 20-, 50-, 100-, and 1000-crown banknotes. The labelling process was also completed rather quickly, from 26.11.1919 to 11.01.1920. The total labelled amount was 5,686,606,730 crowns, which was by 363,606,730 crowns more than was legally stamped banknotes. This difference represented the number of counterfeited crowns smuggled into the country.

All of that suggested the necessity of withdrawing the crowns from circulation and replacing them with some other currency, as to which there were many various proposals. The replacement of crowns had to be done pursuant to Article 206 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain which, in addition to the stamping, required all countries in which the crown was in circulation, including Hungary and Austria, to replace the stamped banknotes by their own currency within 12 months after the treaty came into effect.

In late 1921 the unification of the currency in the Kingdom of SCS was finalized. Alongside the state minted coins, the dinar banknotes became the only legal tender in the country. Understandably enough, the calculation and the presentation of prices could still be done in both crowns and dinars, according to the defined ratio established by the Ministerial Council. The ratio of the crown against the dinar was 4:1. The entire country's economy soon accepted dinars as the national currency and in late 1922 the Minister of Trade and Industry issued the decree prescribing that, as of 1 January 1923, all companies and institutions were obliged to prepare their accounts in dinars only.

Crnogorski perperi, bugarski levi i nemačke marke zamenjeni su za dinare, odnosno za krunsko-dinarske novčanice mnogo brže i lakše jer ih je bilo veoma malo. Zamena leva i maraka obavljena je naplatom, odnosno obračunom sa dotičnim državama, a zamena perpera išla je na teret državnog budžeta i bez neposrednog učešća Narodne banke.

The Montenegrin perper, the Bulgarian lev, and the German mark were replaced by dinars, i.e. by crown-dinar banknotes much faster given their presence in small amounts. The replacement of levs and marks was conducted by means of settlement with the respective countries, whereas the replacement of perpers was at the burden of the state budget without the direct participation of the National Bank

U knjizi Novac Kraljevine Jugoslavije 1918-1941 ističe se da su: “privredni krugovi ne samo u Srbiji, nego i oni iz zapadnih i severnih razvijenijih krajeva nove države SHS, bili jednodušni u tome da bi trebalo da se Privilegovana narodna banka Kraljevine Srbije transformiše u emisionu, novčanu banku cele nove države, imajući u vidu njeno iskustvo, njena sredstva i poverenje koje je ona stekla u zemlji i inostranstvu. To mišljenje je prihvatila i vlada, pa su u aprilu 1919. godine započeti na tu temu pregovori između vlade i uprave srpske Narodne banke” (Novac Kraljevine Jugoslavije 1918-1941).

Do sporazuma se došlo već početkom juna a 26. januara 1920. godine potpisan je i Ugovor kome je priključen i Zakon o Narodnoj banci Kraljevine SHS. Vlada je tada preuzela obavezu da Ugovor podnese na usvajanje na prvom narednom zasedanju Narodne skupštine. Privilegovana narodna banka Kraljevine Srbije od 1. februara 1920. godine postaje Narodna banka Kraljevine SHS.

The author of *Money of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1918-1941* underline that: “The economic circles, not only in Serbia, but also in the western and northern, more developed parts of the new Kingdom of SCS, were unanimous in their opinion that the Privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbia should be transformed into the issuing monetary bank of the entire new state, bearing in mind its experience, funds and trust acquired in the country and abroad. This opinion was backed by the government, and in April 1919 the negotiations concerning this topic were launched between the Government and the administration of the Serbian National Bank.” (*Money of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1918-1941*)

The agreement was reached already in early June, and on 26 January 1920 the relevant contract was signed, accompanied by the Law on the National Bank of the Kingdom of SCS. The Government committed to submit the Contract for adoption at the first subsequent session of the National Assembly. Consequently, as of 1 February 1920 the Privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbia became the National Bank of the Kingdom of SCS.

Terazije, Beograd
Terazije, Belgrade

Sedam dinarsko- krunskih novčanica

Prelaznim odredbama Zakona o Narodnoj Banci Kraljevine SHS propisano je da ona pusti u opticaj novu emisiju novčanica kojima će zameniti nostrifikovane krunske novčanice i novčanice bivše srpske Narodne banke koje glase na srebro, pri čemu će ove poslednje biti u opticaju kao novčanice Narodne banke Kraljevine SHS dok se ne povuku iz optica. Osim toga, ovim prelaznim odredbama određeno je da država snosi troškove izrade i održavanja u opticaju krunsko - dinarskih i stalnih novčanica, a da ih Narodna banka pusti u opticaj kao svoje privremene novčanice dok se ne emituju stalne novčanice.

Dinarsko- krunske novčanice su: ½ dinara (ili 2 krune), 1 dinara (ili 4 krune), 5 dinara (20 kruna), 10 dinara (40 kruna), 20 dinara (80 kruna), 100 dinara (400 kruna) i 1000 dinara (4000 kruna). Za apoene od 0,5 i 1 dinara se pretpostavlja da su izdate 1919. godine, a ostalih pet apoena, po jednom izvoru, pušteni su u opticaj 21.2.1920. godine. Prema propisima, zamena nostrifikovanih krunskih novčanica za nove krunsko - dinarske novčanice počela je u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori 3. februara a u ostalim delovima zemlje 16. februara 1920. godine.

Svih sedam apoena dinarsko - krunskih novčanica povlače se iz optica u dužem vremenskom razdoblju od februara 1921. do maja 1934. godine. Usled pojave falsifikata prvo su povučene novčanice od 20 dinara (80 kruna) od 1. februara do 30. aprila 1921. godine, od 5 dinara (20 kruna) od 20. jula do 20. novembra 1922. godine i novčanice od 10 dinara (40 kruna) od 10. februara do 10. juna 1924. godine. Novčanice od 100 (400 kruna) i 1000 dinara (4000 kruna) bile su najduže u opticaju. Povlačenje je počelo 1929. i trajalo 5 godina, sve do 25. maja 1934. godine.

Pravilnikom o kovanju novca od 0,50, 1 i 2 dinara iz 1924. godine precizira se njihovo povlačenje iz optica i zamena za kovani novac u roku od godinu dana kada poslednja partija kovanog novca bude puštena u opticaj. Međutim, naredbom ministra finansija iz 1927. godine određeno je da se ostatak ovog papirnog novca povuče iz tečaja 30. septembra 1927. godine zamenom metalnim novcem istih vrednosti.

Seven Dinar-Crown Banknotes

The transitional provisions of the Law on the National Bank of the Kingdom of SCS prescribed that the Bank should release into circulation the newly-issued banknotes to replace the nostrified crown banknotes and the banknotes of the former Serbian National Bank convertible in silver. The latter were to remain in circulation as the banknotes of the National Bank of the Kingdom of SCS until they get retracted. Moreover, these transitional provisions prescribed that the state was to cover the costs of manufacturing and keeping in circulation the crown-dinar and permanent banknotes, the former being released into circulation as temporary banknotes until the permanent ones get issued.

Dinar-crown banknotes were: $\frac{1}{2}$ dinars (i.e. 2 crowns), 1 dinar (i.e. 4 crowns), 5 dinars (i.e. 20 crowns), 10 dinars (i.e. 40 crowns), 20 dinars (i.e. 80 crowns), 100 dinars (i.e. 400 crowns), and 1000 dinars (i.e. 4000 crowns). The $\frac{1}{2}$ - and 1-dinar banknotes are assumed to have been issued in 1919, whereas the other five banknotes, according to one source, were released into circulation on 21.02.1920. Pursuant to the regulations, the replacement of the nostrified crown banknotes by the new crown-dinar banknotes started on 3 February 1920 in Serbia and Montenegro and on 16 February 1920 in other parts of the country.

All seven denominations of the dinar-crown banknotes were being withdrawn from circulation throughout a lengthy period of time from 21 February 1921 until May 1934. Due to the appearance of counterfeits, the first to be withdrawn were the 20-dinar (80-crown) banknotes, from 1 February to 30 April 1921, then the 5-dinar (20-crown) banknotes, from 20 July to 20 November 1922, and the 10-dinar (40-crown) banknotes, from 10 February to 10 June 1924. The 100-dinar (400-crown) and 1000-dinar (4000-crown) banknotes remained in circulation the longest. Their withdrawal started in 1929 and lasted 5 years, until 25 May 1934.

The 1924 rulebook on minting coins of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 dinars precisely defines their withdrawal from circulation and replacement by minted coins within one year after the last batch of minted coins gets released into circulation. However, in 1927 the decree of the Minister of Finance prescribed that the remaining paper banknotes be withdrawn from circulation on 30 September 1927 by being replaced by the metal coins of the same denominations.

Novčanica od ½ dinara (2 krune)

Doštampavanje vrednosti u krunama obavljeno crvenom bojom na licu i naličju novčanica

Dimenzije: 80x50mm (76x46mm)

Datum: 1.2.1919.

Potpis: dr Momčilo Ninčić

Greškom je umesto KRUNE odštampano KURNE

Izrađena u Zagrebu

½-dinar (2-crown) banknote

The value in crowns additionally printed in red on the obverse and reverse sides of the banknotes

Dimensions: 80x50mm (76x46mm)

Date: 1.2.1919

Signature: Dr Momčilo Ninčić

Mistakenly printed "KURNE" instead of "KRUNE"

Manufactured in Zagreb

Novčanica od 1 dinara (4 krune)

Doštampavanje vrednosti u krunama obavljeno crvenom bojom na licu i naličju novčanica

Dimenzije: 108x77mm (93x60mm)

Datum: 1919.

Lice: glava Miloša Obilića pod šlemom

Potpis: dr Momčilo Ninčić

Izrađena u Banci Francuske, Pariz

1-dinar (4-crown) banknote

The value in crowns additionally printed in red on the obverse and reverse sides of the banknotes

Dimensions: 108x77mm (93x60mm)

Date: 1919

Obverse: head of Miloš Obilić wearing a helmet

Signature: Dr Momčilo Ninčić

Manufactured by Banque de France, Paris

Novčanica od 5 dinara (20 kruna)

Dimenzije: 100x64mm
Boja: ljubičasta
Lice: glava Miloša Obilića pod šlemom
Naličje: Merkurova palica i na francuskom ispisano Ministarstvo finansija i „5 pet dinara“
Potpis: dr Momčilo Ninčić
Izrađena u Banci Francuske, Pariz

5-dinar (20-crown) banknote

Dimensions: 100x64mm
Color: purple
Obverse: head of Miloš Obilić wearing a helmet
Reverse: staff of Mercury and inscription in French Ministry of Finance and “5 five dinars”
Signature: Dr Momčilo Ninčić
Manufactured by Banque de France, Paris

Novčanica od 10 dinara (40 kruna)

Dimenzije: 142x73mm
Boja: lice plavkasto-siva, naličje plavo i ružičasto
Lice: kovač nad nakovnjem
Naličje: vinova loza i korpa sa cvećem i ispisano na francuskom “10 dinara”
Datum: 1.2.1919.
Potpis: dr Momčilo Ninčić
Izrađena u Pragu

10-dinar (40-crown) banknote

Dimensions: 142x73mm
Color: bluish-grey on the obverse, blue and pink on the reverse
Obverse: blacksmith with an anvil
Reverse: vine and a flower basket and inscription in French “10 dinars”
Date: 1.2.1919
Signature: Dr Momčilo Ninčić
Manufactured in Pragu

Novčanica od 20 dinara (80 kruna)

Dimenzije: 140x82mm

Boja: lice zejtinasto-žučkasta, naličje ružičasto

Lice: plug, volovi i orači

Naličje: snopovi žita i ispisano na francuskom “20 dinara”

Datum: 1.2.1919.

Potpis: dr Momčilo Ninčić

Izrađena u Zagrebu

20-dinar (80-crown) banknote

Dimensions: 140x82mm

Color: yellowish on the obverse, pink on the reverse

Obverse: a plow, oxen and plowmen

Reverse: sheaves of wheat and inscription in French “20 dinars”

Date: 1.2.1919

Signature: Dr Momčilo Ninčić

Manufactured in Zagreb

Novčanica od 100 dinara (400 kruna)

Dimenzije: 163x99mm

Boja: lica i naličja trula višnja

Lice: simboli poljoprivrede i klauzula o falsifikatu na srpskom i francuskom jeziku

Naličje: 4 antičke ženske glave i košnica

Vodeni znak: antička ženska glava i na naličju na francuskom Ministarstvo finansija i 100 sto dinara

Potpis: dr Momčilo Ninčić

Izrađena u Banci Francuske, Pariz

100-dinar (400-crown) banknote

Dimensions: 163x99mm

Color: dark red

Obverse: symbols of agriculture and the counterfeit clause in Serbian and in French

Reverse: 4 antique female busts and a beehive

Watermark: an antique female bust and the inscription in French on the reverse: Ministry of Finance and “100 one hundred dinars”

Signature: Dr Momčilo Ninčić

Manufactured by Banque de France, Paris

Novčanica od 1000 dinara (4000 kruna)

Dimenzije: 223x115mm (227x119mm)

Boja: lica i naličja ljubičasto-plavkasta

Lice: simboli poljoprivrede i klauzula o falsifikatu na srpskom i francuskom jeziku

Naličje: u vencu 4 boginje (žetve, nauke, plovidbe i industrije) i 2 ženske glave

Vodeni znak: glava Miloša Obilića, na naličju na francuskom - Ministarstvo finansija i 1000 hiljadu dinara

Potpis: dr Momčilo Ninčić

Izrađena u Banci Francuske, Pariz

1000-dinar (4000-crown) banknote

Dimensions: 223x115mm (227x119mm)

Color: purple-bluish

Obverse: symbols of agriculture and the counterfeit clause in Serbian and in French

Reverse: 4 goddesses (of harvest, science, maritime and industry) encircled with a wreath, 2 female busts

Watermark: head of Miloš Obilić and the inscription in French on the reverse: Ministry of Finance and "1000 one thousand dinars"

Signature: Dr Momčilo Ninčić

Manufactured by Banque de France, Paris

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