



# Azerbaijan



Azerbaijani manat - the national currency of the Azerbaijan Republic. 1 Manat is divided into 100 cents (Azeri. Qapik). Currently contemporary manat banknotes are in circulation in the monetary equivalent of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Azerbaijani manats, while Azerbaijan's currency in coins drawn in denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 kopecks.



# Albania



Lek - currency, the official currency of Albania. The international character symbol ALL. 1 Lek is divided into 100 kindarok. Albanian lek appeared in circulation in 1926.

In use are banknotes in denominations of 100, 200, 500, 1000 and 5000 lectures of various modifications, as well as coins of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lek. There are the same notes at par three different issues, different from each other in appearance. The name of the Albanian currency is borrowed from the abbreviation of the name of Alexander the Great. All denominations are represented historical figures who have made contributions to the development of the Albanian culture and statehood.





# Argentina



Argentine Peso - Argentine currency, the states of the South American continent. Argentine peso in international circulation is symbolized as the ARS. One Argentine peso is divided into 100 centavos. In the cash circulation are participating denominations of 100, 50, 20, 10, 5 and 2 Argentine pesos. In addition, the Argentine currency was also represented with coins in denominations of 1, 2 and 5 Argentine pesos, as well as 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1 centavos.



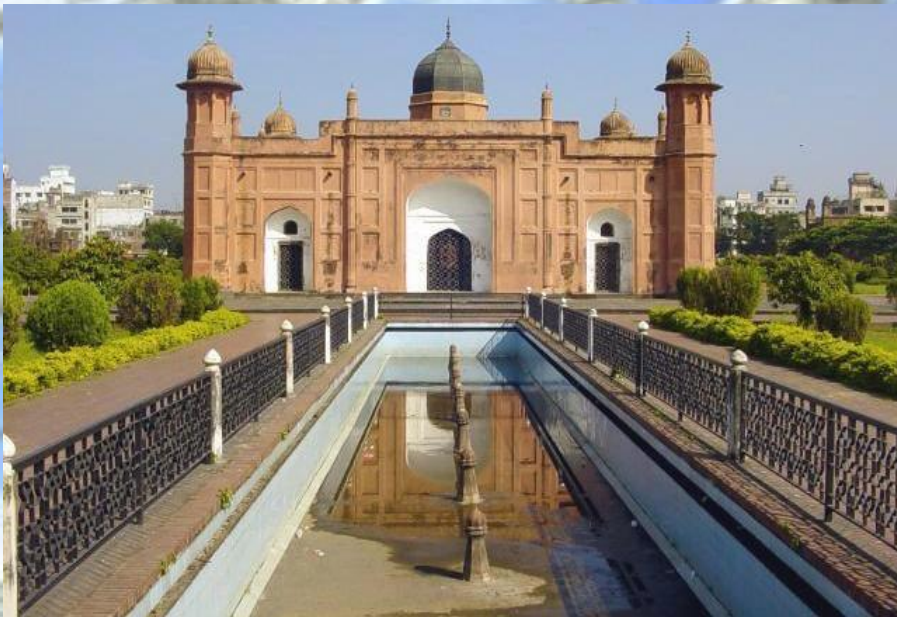
# Armenia

Armenian Dram - Armenia's state currency. Armenian Dram is the international designation of AMD. Armenian Dram is in the treatment of 22 November 1993. The term "dram" means "money". 1 Armenian Dram includes 100 lum, with Luma coins are not used at this time. In monetary circulation there are paper notes Armenian currency in denominations of 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 20000 and 50000 drams. Denominations are sufficiently protected and bright, they are portraits of famous Armenian scientists and cultural figures, as well as monuments of Armenian architecture. Armenian currency was first mentioned in the XII century, the word drama called silver coins. After the Central Bank of Armenia was founded in 1993, still had a circulation of Soviet rubles, which were replaced by the Armenian currency within six months.





# Bangladesh



There are denominations of 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 Bangladeshi Taka. Also notes 10 so special attention should be paid the bill in 2 again, the design of which has also been redesigned. On the front side of the banknote is the monument to Shaheed Minar image. On the other side - the image of raspberry magpies.

Watermark, employee protection against counterfeiting of banknotes, presented in the form of a tiger's head. Security thread with the repeated microtext in Bengali, is located on the right side. The dominant colors - green and orange. The widespread circulation in Bangladesh, are also coins of 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1 paisa.

Tourists can pay in dollars, but it is advisable to exchange them for local again, because the purchase of any goods will be cheaper.



# Bulgaria

Bulgarian lev - currency and the national currency of Bulgaria. Bulgarian lev BGN is the international designation. 1 Bulgarian Lev is divided into 100 stotinki. Bulgarian lev appeared in 1880, but the modern Bulgarian lev as the state Bulgarian currency is put into circulation on the territory of Bulgaria since 1999. In circulation are banknotes in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 leva, and the value of the coin: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 stotinki. Denominations Bulgarian leva have good protection against counterfeiting. There is a watermark in the form of the emblem of the country or the abbreviation of the National Bank. A protective strip comprises microtext and extends over the entire length of the banknote. All currency in Bulgaria is also equipped with a protective polymer stripe. On banknotes depict the architectural monuments or commemorative buildings Bulgaria. The most famous currency in Bulgaria, except for the Bulgarian lev, is, of course, the famous euros and US dollars.



# Brazil



Brazilian real - modern Brazilian currency. International designation BRL. 1 Brazilian Real is divided into 100 centavos. In monetary circulation in the country Brazilian currency has a stroke in the form of coins in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents and 1 Brazilian real, as well as the banknotes in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 Brazilian reais. The Brazilian real was introduced instead of the previous monetary unit of the Federative Republic of Brazil - Cruzeiro. The approximate exchange rate of the Brazilian real is that one US Dollar (USD) is about 2.4 Brazilian reais (BRL).





# Great Britain



Pound Sterling UK National currency is represented by the monetary unit called the British pound sterling. The pound sterling is the international designation GBP. 1 British pound equals 100 pence. In the UK in the money circulation are involved banknotes in denominations of £ 50, £ 20, £ 10, £ 5, £ 2, £ 1, and coins in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 pence and 1 lb.

Pound sterling (English pound sterling.) - The monetary unit of the United Kingdom. 1 pound = 100 pence. Symbol: £ (lat Libra - lbs.). In circulation are banknotes of 5, 10, 20, 50 pounds; 1.2 coins (almost not occur), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 pence, 1, 2 lbs. g





# Hungary

The Hungarian currency is represented by the monetary unit called the forint, the Hungarian forint is 100 fillers, since the beginning of the twenty-first century is not walking filler. Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 forints. Banknotes: 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000 and 10000 Ft. As such, the Hungarian currency is put into circulation on August 1, 1946 replacing the pengos, disappeared in the post-war hyperinflation.

The name of the Hungarian currency forint is derived from the name of the city of Florence, where he once was minted gold coin, called the gold florin. In 1857-1892 years of the forint in Hungary called the Austro-Hungarian currency is called in German, Austrian or Austrian florin guilder. From 1998 to 2007, it was withdrawn from circulation coins in denominations of one and two forint and the bill of 1,000 HUF, not having a holographic security strip.

Hungarian currency in the form of banknotes of all denominations forint performed in the same style, some denominations have modifications. On the bill of 5,000 HUF depicts a portrait of Count István Széchenyi, the famous Hungarian politician and philanthropist. On the reverse side depicts his house. Hungarian forint on other bills submitted to the image of Hungary historical figures: King St. Stephen, Lajos Kossuth and others.

# Vietnam



The national currency of Vietnam - Vietnamese dong. Mezhdunarodnoe oznachenie VND. Vietnamese dong nominally priravnivaetsyak 10 or 100 hao su. Available in Vietnamese currency is the State Bank of Vietnam. In circulation are banknotes in denominations of 500,000 VND, 100,000 VND, 50,000 VND, 20,000 VND, 10,000 VND, 5,000 dong, 1000 dong to 500 dong to 200 dong and 100 dong. As well as coins in 5000 dong, 2000 dong, 1000 dong, 500 and 200 dong. Money Vietnam's currency is gradually coming out of a turn. All banknotes issued in several variants, a high degree of protection against forgery of banknotes are only issued after 2003. The first issue of the Vietnamese dong has been produced by North Vietnam in 1946, the rate of the Vietnamese dong was then equated piastres. With the Vietnamese dong is translated as copper or bronze. The original origin of the name is associated with the colonization of Vietnam by France.



# Germany

1 January 2002 in 12 Member States of the European Union introduced a new cash flow single currency called the euro. This is intended for the European currency in more than 320-year-millions of Europeans, and with private treatment areas and 500 million people. European Euro has international designation EUR. 1 European euro is equivalent to 100 cents. The cash turnover participate banknotes of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 euros, as well as coins in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. European euro is managed and administered by the European Central Bank, located in Frankfurt.

Until the end of 2012 the National Bank will exchange national banknotes to the European EURO free. For almost all EU member European single currency is the only currency of further European euro is used in a number of countries that are not members of the European Union, under the current agreement with the European Central Bank. Of them in the "first wave" were such countries as Austria, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Finland, France, the Vatican, Mayotte, Monaco, San Marino, Saint Pierre and Miquelon. Somewhat later they were joined by Greece, Slovenia, Cyprus, Malta and Slovakia. There are a number of countries and territories in which the European currency is used informally, is: Akrotiri and Dhekelia, Andorra, Kosovo, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Martin and Montenegro.



# Georgia

Georgian lari - currency, the national currency of Georgia. 1 GEL is equivalent to 100 TETRA.

Georgian lari has been put into circulation during the rule of Eduard Shevardnadze in 1995. During this period, also in circulation are coins of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50, and Tetra banknotes in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 GEL. The new banknote denominations of 500 lari was introduced into circulation in 2010. On one side of the bill in the 200 GEL portrait Kakutsy Cholokashvili known revolutionary. In our time, the Georgian government respects him as a national hero.

Also Georgian Lari is one of the most secure banknotes in the world, as printed in Germany.

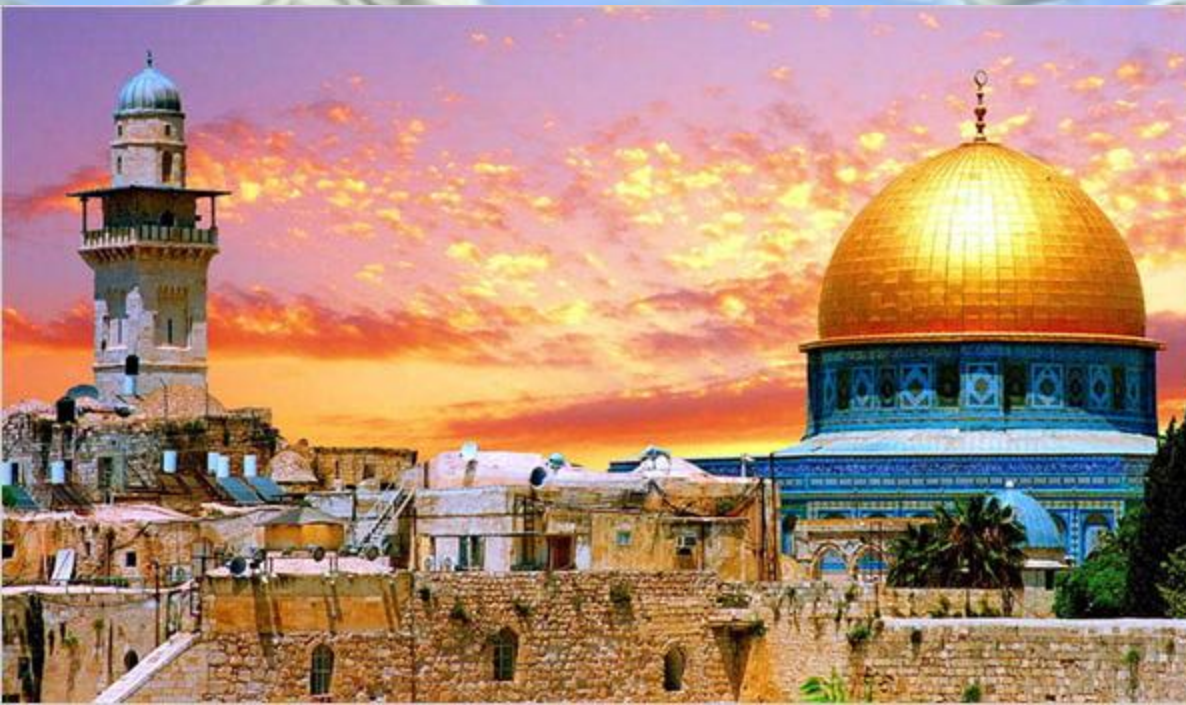
All Georgian currency banknotes decorated with images of Georgian historical figures who contributed to the culture and history of the country. It is worth noting that all coins, issued in 1993, there are inscriptions in both Georgian and English languages. Also, the National Bank of Georgia publishes commemorative and investment coins of various denominations (500 gold coins and 1,000 lari). In large cities, you can cash the travelers checks without any problems. Exchange offices are located in buildings of banks and hotels, the Georgian lari here may vary slightly: close to the city center it may be a little higher. Large retail chains accept credit cards of different payment systems. But in the private sector has a large circulation "solid" currency, US dollars or euros



Israel National currency - the New Israeli Shekel. Shekel has an international character designation, such as ILS. 1 Israeli Shekel = 100 agorot. New Israeli Shekel in circulation since 4 September 1985 and to this day. In the cash circulation Israeli currency is presented by notes of denomination of 20 shekels Israeli, 50 NIS 100 NIS and 200 NIS, coins 5 agorot, 10 agorot, 50 agorot, and 1 Israeli Shekel, 5 NIS and 10 Israeli shekels. In colloquial speech, used the name "shekel" and "max". New Israeli Shekel is an international freely convertible currency since January 1, 2003; Israeli shekel exchange rate more or less stable.



# Izrail





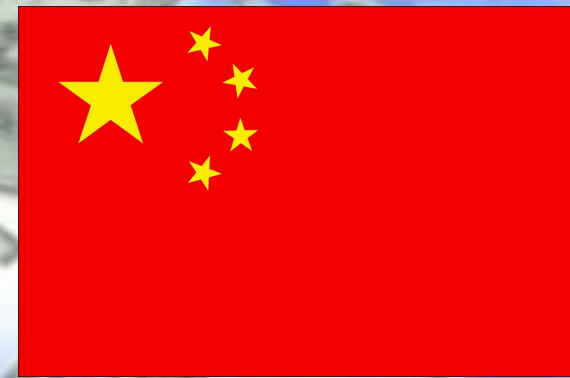
# Kazakhstan

The national currency of Kazakhstan - is the Kazakhstan tenge. The name "T" comes from the Turkic medieval silver coins "dengue" or "tanga", from which, in turn, gave the name Russian coin money and the word money. Currently, the Kazakh tenge in Kazakhstan participates in the cash turnover of banknotes: 200 tenge 500 tenge, 1000 tenge 2000 tenge, 5000 tenge, 10,000 tenge. Kazakh currency is presented in the form of coins: 1 Tenge 2 Tenge 5 Tenge 10 Tenge 20 Tenge 50 Tenge 100 Tenge. Since 2006, we reached KZT new sample banknotes with improved protection and redesigned.

Recycled color palette of notes and the different size of each note allows you to accurately navigate in handling money. Performed in the same style, denomination currency of Kazakhstan on the right side contain vertical images, and on the back - horizontal. On the banknotes depicts one of the symbols of modern Kazakhstan - Bayterek.



# China



Chinese Yuan (Renminbi Yuan) - China's currency is currently represented by this national monetary unit. The Chinese yuan has international character designation CNY. 1 consists of 100 yuan fen (10 jiao). In Chinese, "yuan" refers to the basic unit of any currency, which in any way goes to the back of the territory of China. In monetary circulation Chinese currency is involved in a 100 yuan bills, 50, 20, 10, 5 and 1 yuan. There go the coins in denominations of 1 and 50 yuan, 5, 2 and 1 fen. Chinese yuan in the form of small aluminum coins in the country is not respected, often these coins just lying on the ground. Word Yuan literally means "round coin". So we called round silver coins Qing Dynasty. Names Japanese currency (Yen) and Korea (Won) originate from the word yuan before they used the same symbol that the designation of the RMB.



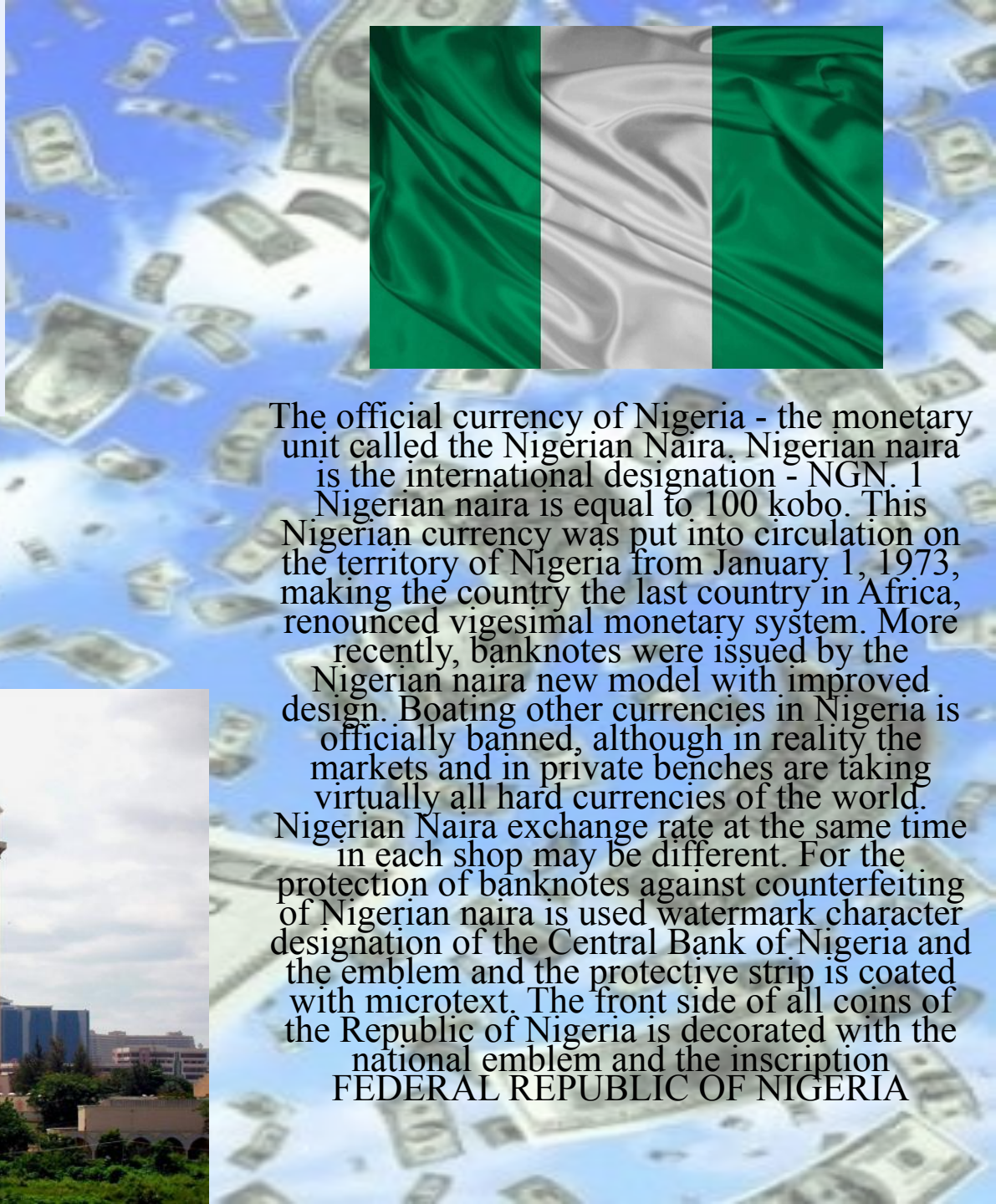




# Mongoliya

In Mongolia, the Mongolian official currency - is Mongolian Tugrik. The Mongolian Tugrik is the international designation of MNT. In circulation are banknotes in denominations of 10,000 MNT 5,000 MNT 1,000 MNT 500 MNT 100 MNT, 50 MNT, 20 MNT, 10 MNT, 5 Mongolian Tugrik 3 Mongolian Tugrik and 1 ton of Mongolian Tugrik. Also Mongolian currency is represented by coins in 200 MNT 100 MNT, 50 and 20 MNT Mongolian Tugrik. Mongolian banks and Mongolian exchangers working with 9.00-9.30 to 12.30 and from 14.00 to 15.00-17.00. Exchange money into Mongolian Tugrik can be officially authorized banks Mongolian capital, specialized in Mongolian currency exchange offices, which are located almost everywhere in the major cities of Mongolia, or in some hotels. The most easily exchange US dollars, MNT exchange rate based on their most attractive. Outside the cities to exchange currency is almost impossible. The use of credit cards and traveler's checks can only be in the capital. Credit and debit cards are accepted for payment only in the Mongolian commercial banks, large hotels and some shops of the capital.





# Nigeriya

The official currency of Nigeria - the monetary unit called the Nigerian Naira. Nigerian naira is the international designation - NGN. 1 Nigerian naira is equal to 100 kobo. This Nigerian currency was put into circulation on the territory of Nigeria from January 1, 1973, making the country the last country in Africa, renounced vigesimal monetary system. More recently, banknotes were issued by the Nigerian naira new model with improved design. Boating other currencies in Nigeria is officially banned, although in reality the markets and in private benches are taking virtually all hard currencies of the world. Nigerian Naira exchange rate at the same time in each shop may be different. For the protection of banknotes against counterfeiting of Nigerian naira is used watermark character designation of the Central Bank of Nigeria and the emblem and the protective strip is coated with microtext. The front side of all coins of the Republic of Nigeria is decorated with the national emblem and the inscription FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA





# Nicaragua

The national currency of Nicaragua - the new gold Cordoba. Gold Cordoba is the international designation of the NIO. 1 gold Cordoba is 100 cents. 1 dollar US (gold Cordoba rate more or less stable) is approximately equivalent to 18 Cordova. There Nicaraguan currency in monetary circulation is in the form of banknotes in denominations of 100 gold Cordoba, 50 gold Cordoba, 20 gold Cordoba, 10 gold Cordoba, 5 gold Cordoba and 1 gold Cordoba, 25, 10 and 5 cents, as well as coins in 5 gold and 1 gold Cordoba Cordoba, 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents. In many institutions of Nicaragua, together with the Nicaraguan currency, to accept the US dollar, as well as credit cards of international banks. In tourist areas, you can find nikaraguarskie ATMs. Currency can be exchanged in all banks and exchange offices Nicaragua. But to get back for the Nicaraguan Cordoba hard currency can be quite difficult.



# Polsha



Officially adopted by the Polish currency is represented by monetary unit, called the Polish zloty, which means gold.

Originally called zlotys arrives in Poland the gold coins of foreign coinage like ducats. In 1832, chasing the Polish currency was launched - Polish coins with two denominations of silver and gold.

Coinage double denominations was discontinued in 1850. After the denomination in 1995, when the face value of PLN was reduced by 10,000 times, began to use the name "new zloty".

Currently Polish currency in cash circulation coins presented in nominal value 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 pennies and PLN 1, 2 PLN 5 PLN. There are handling banknotes nominal value of 10 PLN, PLN 20, PLN 50, PLN 100 and PLN 200. The course of the Polish zloty is closely associated with the course of the European Euro.



Russian currency is currently represented by the monetary unit called the Russian ruble.

According to ISO 4217 currency code of Russia is designated as RUB, such code until 1998 was RUR. The concept of "ruble" as the currency appeared in the Novgorod Republic in the XIII century. At first, the Russian ruble was part of the hryvnia and had the appearance of silver fragments on which the notches. The number of notches corresponds to the weight of the ruble, four notches, or four rubles, equal to one hryvnia. Thus, the word "ruble" is derived from "to cut" the verb.

Modern Russian currency as the ruble was issued in December 1991. It was used in conjunction with Soviet rubles in circulation in the territory of Russia to the fall of 1993. 1 Russian ruble is equal to one hundred pennies.

In the form of coins Russian currency denominations represented in 1, 5, 10, 50 kopecks. In the form of banknotes Russian ruble denominations represented in the 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000 and 5000 rubles. In addition, there are also metal analogues of the Russian ruble in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 rubles.



# Rumyniy a



The national currency is the Romanian as the official monetary unit represented leu, otherwise called Romanian New Lei. 1 Romanian Leu is divided into 100 bani. RON Code. This Romanian currency was introduced in 1867 as a unit of the national monetary system and applied in Romania, along with the French franc. Since 1890, the Romanian leu became the only national currency. Today's currency has replaced the old leu as a result of the reform of 1 July 2005, which provided a denomination of 10,000 times. Romanian currency in the form of paper bank notes involved in money circulation, is the dignity of 1 leu, 5 lei, 10 lei, 50 lei, 100 lei and 120 lei to 500 lei. Particular attention should be paid to the fact that the Romanian banknotes not paper, and made of a polymer that does not sink in water. They are also heavily exposed to deformation, it is difficult to bend, but they bend easily, and quickly returned to the original state. The presence of these properties are largely difficult to counterfeit Romanian banknotes. The Romanian currency in the form of coins is also involved in circulation, it is about the coins in denominations of 1 ban, 5 bani, 10 bani and 50 bani. The approximate exchange rate of the Romanian leu is: 1 USD = 29945 ROL, 1 EUR = 38703 ROL. On the Romanian lei foreign currency can be exchanged at the airport, in the Romanian banks, hotels and exchange offices. In the exchange offices of the Romanian leu exchange rate is usually better. It is necessary to keep receipts on the exchange in order to prove that the money was legally exchanged and the reverse exchange lei into hard currency before leaving Romania



# Tadzhikistan

Currency Tajikistan as a unified national currency somoni presented to the 30th October 2000, which has become a worthy replacement Tajik ruble. 1 Tajik Somoni was timed for the 1000 Tajik rubles, a complete replacement realized by April 1 2001. Itadzhiksky somoni includes 100 dirham. At this point in the territory of Tajikistan in cash turnover involves currency banknotes of Tajikistan: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 somoni and 1, 5, 20 and 50 dirhams and coins of 1, 5, 10, 20, 25 50 dirhams and 1, 3 and 5 somoni. The country's economy is in a great dependence on the funds earned by labor migrants, but because of the Tajik somoni are closely tied, and the Russian ruble and the US dollar. The number of Tajik citizens engaged in labor activity is quite large in neighboring countries. In 2005, they were officially transferred to his homeland, according to the International Monetary Fund, USD 247 million. Certain share of the economy, is likely to engage in trade and trans-shipment of heroin from neighboring Afghanistan, the Tajik currency is quite closely linked to the drug trade. All this adversely affects the tourism sector of the country.



# Tailand

The national currency of Thailand - Thai baht. The international character symbol of the Thai baht - THB.

1 Thai Baht = 100 satang. In the cash circulation is presented Thailand's currency coins of yellow alloy advantage of 25 satang and 50 satang, as well as nickel coins in denominations of 1 Thai baht, the Thai baht 2, 5 Thai baht. Plastic banknotes in 50 Thai baht.

Banknotes are issued and is in use in banknotes nominal value of 10 Thai Baht 20 Thai baht, 50 baht Thai 100 Thai baht, 500 Thai baht and 1,000 Thai baht.

Satang in circulation has almost never occur. Major Thai banks operate only on weekdays from 8.30 to 12.00. Small Thai Thai banks and licensed exchange offices open on weekdays from 8.30-09.30 to 15.00-15.30. Officially, the current rate of the Thai baht

can be found in any newspaper. In the resort areas of Thailand's banking operation is often longer. You can exchange foreign money on the Thai baht is possible at airports, hotels, supermarkets, offices in Thai Thai banks and licensed exchange offices. US dollar

exchange is quite specific, depending on the denomination dollar bills and change the course of the Thai baht. The lowest rate is offered for denominations of 1 to \$ 10, the highest - for the new model denominations of 50-100. Banknotes old model (until 1993) can not accept at all, even in the Thai bank. You

can exchange the remaining Thai baht back into dollars can only be at the airport. In major resort areas often advantageous to use travelers' checks than cash. For payment are accepted almost everywhere all major international credit cards and traveler's checks.







# Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan Sum - now operating currency of Uzbekistan. 1 sum equivalent to 100 tiyin. By means of a presidential decree in Uzbekistan from 1 July 1994 the Uzbek sum put into cash circulation. Sum involved in monetary circulation in the form of bank notes in denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 sum and coins 1, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 tiyin and 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 sum. Almost all of the Uzbek currency denominations of the same size and differ only in color. Shown on the money culture and art that is rich in Uzbekistan. Later, as an addition to the existing denomination, coin hundred UZS was released. Currently, all the notes and coins are in use, but the notes and coins to ten to twenty-five sum not used. Exchange offices are located separately, in some hotels and banks. Currency exchange from private persons forbidden and punishable by law, though the Uzbek som course they have done at a better price.



Ukraine, one of the "founding Powers" CIS has a national Ukrainian currency, the ancient name of "hryvnia." Ukrainian hryvnia is denoted - UAH (code 980). The original abbreviation - UAH Ukrainian hryvnia (UAH) refers to a group of "soft currency". This exchange of a number of developing countries, in particular, the post-Soviet space. The value of the Ukrainian economy, its financial system on the scale of the former Soviet Union still does not last, but for foreign exchange transactions (the actual exchange - Exchange, servicing foreign trade transactions) Ukrainian hryvnia to freely convertible currency - foreign currency, and even the Russian ruble (RUR) by preference can not be compared. Karbovanets was considered a currency of Ukraine until 1996. In the course of the monetary reform, since 1996, the official national currency of Ukraine - Ukrainian hryvnia. Ukraine's Constitution enshrines the name, and the National Bank of Ukraine - National Bank - spent in the 1996-2007 biennium. about 18 issues - the issuance of the main denominations hryvnia ( "old" models: 1992, 1994, 1995, 1997, and "new" models: 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007.). Nine Ukrainian hryvnia denominations now in circulation in Ukraine: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 UAH. Loose Change for UAH - penny (kopiyyka). This is - one hundredth of the hryvnia. 100 kopecks. = 1 USD. In the course of six denominations - 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 kopecks. In addition, the turnover and the coin is 1 UAH. / UAH Ukrainian currency banknotes UAH (UAH 9 ratings) feature the signature of the Head of the NBU, the best printing methods applied (Orel, high AP) Plots banknotes UAH - portraits of major figures stolen-us - from the Middle Ages to the XIX century. - Decorate the front of the Ukrainian hryvnia. There are also shared with the Russian ruble character - as in the 1000-ruble banknote of the Bank of Russia on the banknote depicts UAH 2 Yaroslav the Wise.

# Ukraine

