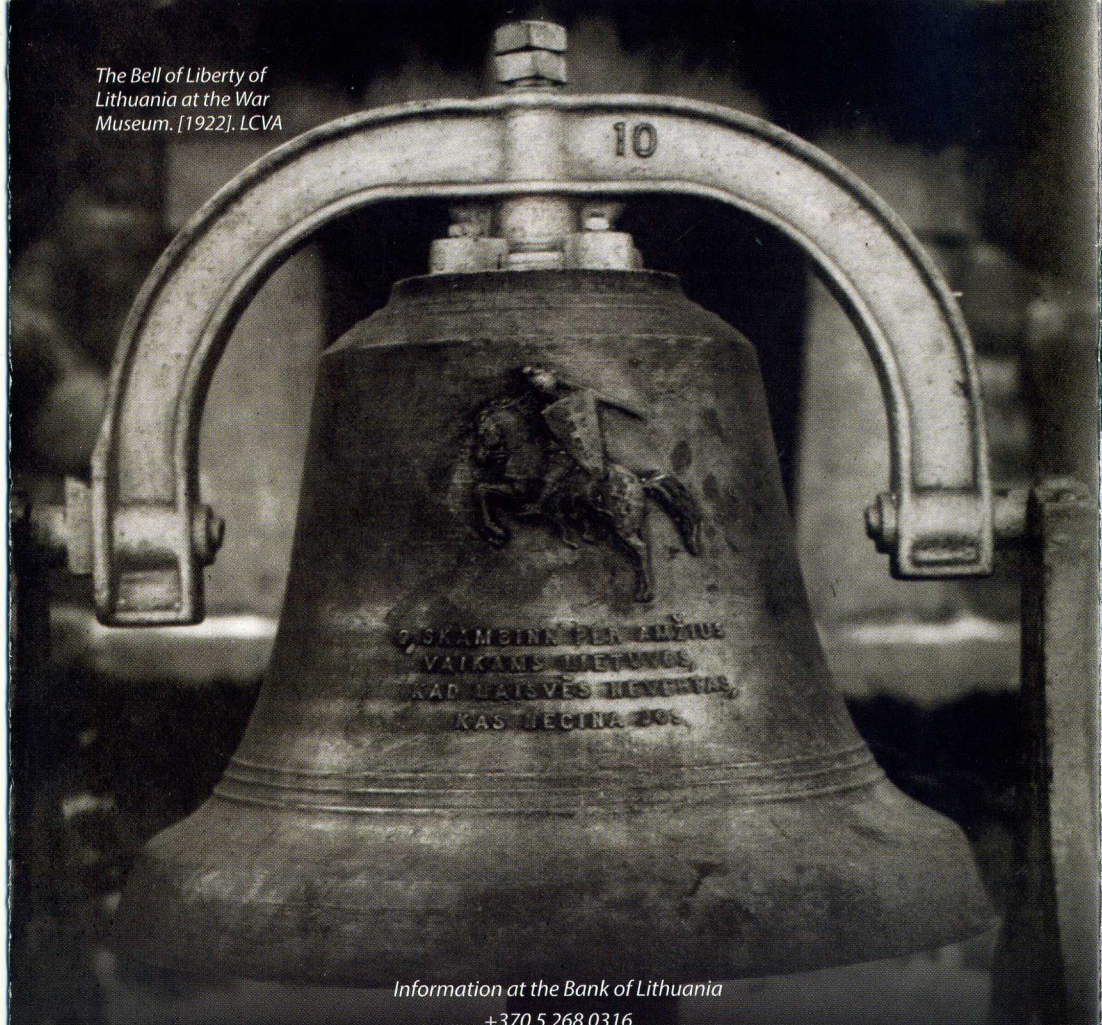


The Bell of Liberty of Lithuania at the War Museum. [1922]. LCVA

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LIETUVOS MONETŲ KALYKLA

Coins were minted at the Lithuanian Mint

www.lithuanian-mint.lt

Lithuanian Collector Coins

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Lithuanian Collector Coins

LIETUVOS BANKAS
EUROSISTEMA



COLLECTOR COINS DEDICATED TO SIGNATORIES, DIPLOMACY, ARMED FORCES AND MILITARISED ORGANISATIONS, AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM

(FROM THE SERIES "THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION OF LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE")



€2 COMMEMORATIVE COIN DEDICATED TO THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION OF LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE

The State of Lithuania, which was restored a hundred years ago, was being built on a solid legal foundation. The first supreme law, referred to as the Framework Principles of the Provisional Constitution of the State of Lithuania, was adopted as early as on 2 November 1918 and used as a basis to start, in a couple of days, the formation of the first provisional Cabinet of Ministers, which was approved on November 11. The adoption of the second Provisional Constitution on 4 April 1919 was followed by the establishment of the office of President of the State. Antanas Smetona, one of the signatories of the February 16 Act of Independence, became the first President of the Lithuanian State. The legal foundation of the state was finalised by the Constituent Seimas, which passed the Declaration of Independence adopting the provisions of the February 16 Act unanimously on 15 May 1920 – the very first day of its meeting. Following extensive discussions, on 1 August 1922 the Constituent Seimas adopted the first permanent Constitution of the Lithuanian State, which proclaimed that the sovereign authority of Lithuania exercised by the Seimas, the government and courts belonged to the nation. It established democracy and the division of powers, highlighting the supremacy of the parliament. The Constitution guaranteed freedoms of religion, assembly and expression, waived any privileges enjoyed by various estates and ensured equality before the law for the citizens.

As early as on 3 December 1918, the Lithuanian Government took over the courts from the German administration and, within less than a fortnight, stood up to guard the interests of the population of our state. This was accompanied by the launch of the Bar, which started functioning as an integral part of the court system. Signatories Antanas Smetona, Mykolas Biržiška and Jonas Vileišis used to work as advocates and, together with 17 other signatories, became advocates for Lithuania's people.

Fifty years of occupation have failed to break the achievements of the state, which existed for merely 22 years following the restoration of independence on February 16, the spirit of patriotism among its people and moral values. Guided and inspired by those values, we were able to restore statehood on 11 March 1990. And it is a task for us all to make sure that the future centuries are centuries of independence.

Prof. Zenonas Butkus

Guarding the Three Crosses. Photograph by Izidorius Girčys. Vilnius, 1939. LCVA

The Baltic Way, 23 August 1989. Photograph by Vladas Ščiavinskas. LCVA



€2 COMMEMORATIVE COIN DEDICATED TO THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION OF LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE

The commemorative coin to celebrate the centenaries of the Baltic States (the restoration of Lithuania's independence and the creation of independent States of Estonia and Latvia) is issued in joint collaboration between the central banks of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Composition: CuNi/CuZnNi alloy
Weight (g): 8.50
Diameter (mm): 25.75

On the edge of the coin:
*LAISVĖ*VIENYBĖ*GEROVĖ* (FREEDOM*UNITY*WELL-BEING)*

Mintage: 1,000,000 pcs, of which 10,000 coins are BU quality: 5,000 pcs in a numismatic package and 5,000 pcs in numismatic sets of 2018-issue circulation euro coins

Designed by Justas Petrulis (national side), Luc Luycx (common side)

Issued in 2018