



Silver Coins

2020-2029



MALTA
COIN
CENTRE



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L'Isle Adam Graduals



2020

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Royal Dutch Mint
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	2,500

The Central Bank of Malta has issued numismatic coins in gold and silver depicting an illuminated letter from the L'Isle Adam Graduals. The coins form part of the Europa Programme with the theme 'Gothic' and bear the Europa Star logo.

The obverse of the coin features the Coat of Arms of Malta and the Europa Star logo. The reverse of the coins depicts an illuminated letter O found in the L'Isle Adam Graduals, which are housed in the museum of St John's Co-Cathedral. Colour printing techniques were used on the coins to reproduce the chromatic and aesthetic qualities of the original artwork.

The L'Isle Adam Graduals, which date to around 1533, are considered to be Malta's finest illuminated manuscripts. They consist of a set of ten choir books commissioned from a French scriptorium by Grand Master Philippe Villiers de L'Isle Adam. These graduals were produced quite some time after the advent of printing, epitomised by the Gutenberg Bible of 1455. This reflects the complexity of printing music scores, which ensured that the production of manuscript choir books – largely using medieval techniques – survived into the 16th century.

75th Anniversary of World War II



Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	2,000

World War II broke out on 1 September 1939, following the invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany. Malta, which formed part of the British Empire, remained relatively unaffected until Italy declared war on Britain on 10 June 1940. Malta suffered the first air-raid the following day. This was the start of a three-year ordeal during which Malta endured more than 3,000 air-raid alerts in the course of which some 16,000 tons of bombs were dropped on the islands. Malta was incessantly bombed, isolated and almost starved into submission. Nevertheless, the people and defenders of Malta prevailed in the face of adversity, death, loss and privation.

The coins, which have a face value of €10, are limited to 2,000 pieces and were minted by the Royal Dutch Mint. Each coin is struck in 0.925 silver, has a weight of 28.28g, a diameter of 38.61mm and is finished to proof quality.

The obverse of the coins features the Coat of Arms of Malta, while the reverse depicts three Gloster Gladiator bi-planes in flight over the Maltese islands. The artist – Noel Galea Bason – chose these legendary aircrafts, dubbed Faith, Hope and Charity, as they epitomise Malta's unequal fight against the might of the Axis forces, and remain one of the enduring symbols of Malta's wartime experience.

250th Anniversary of Beethoven's Birth



2020

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	1,500

Beethoven was born in Bonn, probably on 16 December 1770. He is considered to be one of the greatest composers of all time. His music marks the culmination of the 18th century classical style and the start of a new phase – Romanticism. His life and music influenced many 19th century composers like Schubert, Mendelssohn, Liszt, Berlioz, Bruckner, Brahms and Wagner. Beethoven's musical legacy comprises some 240 works, including nine symphonies, an opera, and various piano concertos and string quartets.

The coin, struck at the Royal Dutch Mint, shows the emblem of Malta and the year of issue – 2020 – on the obverse. On the reverse, the coin carries a representation of Beethoven based on the iconic portrait created in 1820 by Joseph Karl Stieler.

The coin has a face value of €10. It is struck in proof quality in 0.925 silver, has a weight of 28.28 grams and a diameter of 38.61 mm. It was designed and engraved by Noel Galea Bason, and the mintage is limited to 1,500 pieces.

50th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of Malta



Type	Silver
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Finesse	0.925
Designer	CBM & AFM
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	2,000

The Malta Armed Forces Act, which came into force on 22 September 1970, made provision “for the raising and maintenance of armed forces in Malta and to provide for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto”. With this instrument, Malta could set up its own standing armed forces.

On 1 October 1970, 500 Maltese officers and men of the Royal Malta Artillery, an old and distinguished regiment, ceased forming part of the British Army and became part of the Malta Land Force, which some time later was designated as the Armed Forces of Malta.

On the reverse, the coins feature the regimental badge of the Armed Forces of Malta on a red-on-blue coloured background. On the obverse is the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Malta together with the year of issue.

550th Anniversary of Albrecht Dürer's Birth



2021

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	1,000

The Central Bank of Malta is issuing numismatic coins in gold and silver commemorating 550 years since the birth of artist Albrecht Dürer.

The coins were designed and engraved by Noel Galea Bason and were minted at the Royal Dutch Mint. The obverse of the coins features the coat of arms of Malta. The reverse shows a representation of one of Dürer's woodcut engravings entitled 'St George and the Dragon'.

Albrecht Dürer was born in the city of Nuremberg on 21 May 1471. Although his work was steeped in the German late-Gothic style, his travels to Italy brought him in contact with the Italian Renaissance, which influenced him profoundly. He was an accomplished artist but is best remembered for the prodigious amount of engravings he made: some 346 woodcuts and 108 copper engravings. Dürer elevated engraving to a high art form. His prints are appreciated for their aesthetic qualities, intricate and minute details, and the deft techniques employed to create shading and spatial depth.

100th Anniversary of the 1921 Self-Government Constitution



2021

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	1,500

On 24 September 2021, the Central Bank of Malta launched a silver numismatic coin marking the centenary of the 1921 self-government Constitution.

On 30 April 1921, hundreds of Maltese congregated in Valletta to witness the proceedings connected with the promulgation of the new Constitution, which granted the Maltese responsible government. It seemed that, after 120 years of British rule, Maltese aspirations for autonomy in local affairs were fulfilled. The Constitution established a diarchy through which an elected Maltese Government was responsible for local affairs, while the Imperial Government was responsible for 'reserved matters' which included defence and foreign policy. Elections were held in October 1921 and the first Maltese Parliament was inaugurated by Edward, Prince of Wales, on 1 November 1921.

The Maltese experiment with self-government was short-lived, as the Constitution was withdrawn in 1936. Nevertheless, it paved the way for further constitutional development, which culminated in Malta achieving political independence from Britain in 1964.

Only 1,500 coins are being issued, with a face value of €10. They were minted by the Royal Dutch Mint. Each coin is struck in 0.925 silver, has a weight of 28.28g, a diameter of 38.61mm and is finished to proof quality. The coins were designed and engraved by Noel Galea Bason. The obverse of the coins features the coat of arms of Malta, while the reverse depicts Melita, an allegory of Malta.

225th Anniversary of the Bibliotheca Building



2021

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	1,000

On 19 July 2021, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver coin to mark 225 years since the Bibliotheca building in Valletta was completed in 1796.

The Bibliotheca was the last major public building constructed by the Order of St John on Malta, but it is also the first purposely-built library on the island. The plans for the Bibliotheca were drawn by Stefano Ittar, a respected and well-known architect in Catania. The construction works started in 1786, but the building was not completed until 1796, just two years before the Order of St John was ousted from Malta by Napoleon.

25th Anniversary of Junior College



2021

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Royal Dutch Mint
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	700

On 19 July 2021, the Central Bank of Malta issued a silver coin to mark 25 years since the Junior College opened its doors in 1995.

The coin, struck at the Royal Dutch Mint, shows the emblem of Malta and the year of issue, 2021, on the obverse. On the reverse, the coin carries a representation of the Junior College premises in Msida. This modernist building, which was popularly known as the Polytechnic, was designed by Victor Anastasi. It was funded through Britain's Colonial Welfare and Development Fund, and UNESCO. The building was formally inaugurated on 16 July 1966 – 55 years ago.

100th Anniversary of the First Performance of the 'Innu Malti'



2022

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	1,500

On 6 December 2022, the Central Bank of Malta issued two numismatic coins in gold and silver commemorating the 'Centenary of the First Performance of the Innu Malti'. The 'Innu Malti', Malta's national anthem, came into being shortly after that Malta, then a British colony, was granted a measure of self-government in 1921. As a work, the 'Innu Malti' combines the verses written by Dun Karm Psaila and the music of Robert Samut. However, it has always been more associated with Dun Karm than with Samut's music.

In 1947, Dun Karm Psaila narrated the story of how he came to write the words of the 'Innu Malti'. He recalled that once, Dr Albert V. Laferla, the Director of Elementary Schools, showed him a music score and asked him to write verses to accompany it. The aim being that it would be sung by children attending Government schools. Laferla informed Dun Karm that the music was written by Prof. Robert Samut, a well-known and respected medical doctor.

The 'Innu Malti' was first performed in public on 27 December 1922 during a concert held by the Elementary School Teachers' Dramatic Club at the Manoel Theatre. The audience received it with great enthusiasm. It became very popular with the Maltese and, in 1941 it was given official status by the local authorities. However, as Malta was a British colony, the 'Innu Malti' could not be referred to as the Maltese National Anthem, but as the 'Hymn of Malta'. It was only when Malta attained independence, in 1964, that the 'Innu Malti' was formally recognised as the National Anthem of Malta and was formally inscribed as such in the Maltese Constitution which states that the National Anthem of Malta is "L-Innu Malti" opening with the words "Lil din l-Art he-wa l-Omm li tatna isimha".

150th Anniversary of Agostino Levanzin's Birth



2022

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	1,000

Agostino Levanzin was born on 23 May 1872. In 1886, he joined the Dockyard as a shipwright apprentice, and later started two newspapers *Habib ta Culhadd* and *Is-Sengha*. In 1893, he went to university to study medicine. He issued *Lo Studente Maltese*, a newspaper for university students, and *Il Cottonera* and *Habib ta 'L Poplu*. He qualified as a pharmacist, and in April 1900, he married Lucia Ingloott.

In September 1908, Levanzin started *In-Nahla*, a weekly newspaper, which was discontinued in 1912. He also wrote the historical novel *Is-Sahhar Falzun*.

Levanzin believed in the health benefits of fasting. In 1912, the Carnegie Institution invited him to participate in a prolonged fasting experiment, which was held in Boston between 13 April and 15 May 1912.

Levanzin remained in the United States, where he obtained a teaching post at the Los Angeles Chiropractic College. He wrote various articles, which were published in Maltese newspapers, on subjects of instruction. He was one of the earliest Maltese proponents of female suffrage.

200th Anniversary of Louis Pasteur's Birth



2022

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designers	Obv: Noel Galea Bason Rev: Maria Anna Frisone
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	1,000

Louis Pasteur was born on 27 December 1822. He studied chemistry at the Ecole Normale Supérieure, and in 1847 he earned a doctorate in sciences. He was appointed professor of chemistry at the University of Strasbourg in 1848.

Pasteur developed the principle of vaccination, first pioneered by Edward Jenner in 1795. The development of a vaccine for rabies, which was first tested on a human being in 1885, was Pasteur's last major undertaking. Its success sealed his fame and opened the way for the development of vaccines against different diseases, contributing to the saving of millions of lives.

Pasteur died on 28 September 1895. He was buried in a crypt within the Institut Pasteur, which was founded by Pasteur himself in 1887.

500th Anniversary of the Magellan-Elcano Circumnavigation of the Globe



2022

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designers	Obv: Noel Galea Bason Rev: Maria Anna Frisone
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	1,000

On 11 July 2022, the Central Bank of Malta issued the first coins from the 2022 Coin Programme: two numismatic coins, one in gold and one in silver, marking the Magellan-Elcano 500th Anniversary of the Circumnavigation of the Globe.

The coins were designed and engraved by Marianna Frisone and minted at the Royal Dutch Mint. The obverse of the coins features the coat of arms of Malta. The reverse shows the globe, Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan and Spanish navigator Juan Sebastian del Cano, and a representation of one of the carracks that arrived at Sanlúcar de Barrameda in Spain.

The first circumnavigation of the globe was led by Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan, who was charged with finding a Spanish route to the Moluccas. He was killed on Mactan Island in 1521, but the expedition returned to Spain under the command of Juan Sebastián del Cano.

150th Anniversary of John Borg's Birth



2023

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Maria Anna Frisone
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	600

John Borg was born in Balzan on 9 November 1873. Although a doctor by profession, his love for nature and natural history led him to take on the responsibilities of Superintendent of Public Gardens in 1900. He was instrumental in creating new public gardens and rearranging existing ones.

Borg also embarked on a tree-planting programme around Malta. For many years he was the secretary of the Società Economico Agraria. He reorganised the Agriculture Department and set experimental farming on surer foundations. In 1921, Borg was offered the chair of Natural History at the University of Malta, a post he occupied until his retirement in 1933.

John Borg had various publications to his name. He also built a comprehensive collection of cactus and succulents which was considered to be one of the best collections in Europe. In 1945 he donated his collection of around 4,000 plants to the Argotti Botanic Garden. John Borg died on 4 May 1945.

175th Anniversary of Juan Bautista Azopardo's Death



2023

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Antonella Napolione
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	600

Juan Bautista Azopardo was born in Senglea on 19 February 1772. At a young age he travelled to France and served an apprenticeship at the Toulon naval arsenal. It appears that between 1793 and 1803, he was involved with French and even British naval squadrons. Later served on corsair ships which operated in the Atlantic. He distinguished himself in combat against the British when they invaded Buenos Aires in 1806 and again in 1807 when he was appointed a Lt Colonel of the militia raised to face the emergency caused by the British invasion.

An insurgency in Buenos Aires in May 1810 resulted in the removal of the Spanish Viceroy and the appointment of a local junta. Azopardo, supported the junta and was given command of three small ships, which many regard as the beginning of the modern Argentinian Navy. In March 1811, during the Battle of San Nicolás, Azopardo's ships were overwhelmed by superior forces and he was taken prisoner.

After a summary trial, Azopardo was condemned as a political dissident and was only freed in 1820. He died on 23 October 1848. To perpetuate his name and his association with its founding, the Argentinian Navy named several ships after Azopardo.

75th Anniversary of the Malta National Band Club Association



2023

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	1,000

In Malta and Gozo there are around ninety-one band clubs. The oldest bands in Malta, which were probably inspired by the presence of British military bands on the island, came into existence around the second half of the nineteenth century. Some of the oldest band clubs actually started out as social circles, referred to as the 'circolo' or 'casino'.

Over time the 'casini' developed a musical component, becoming the band clubs we know today. Various attempts to form an overarching association affiliating all the Maltese band clubs failed. A renewed attempt was made in 1947 when Michael-Angelo Delia, of the St Joseph Band Club of Ħamrun invited all the band clubs of Malta and Gozo to send delegates to attend a convention intended to set up an association of all band clubs.

A meeting was held on 16 September 1947 and a statute was drawn up to govern the new association. The statute was approved on 11 January 1948 and the association was named 'The Malta Band Clubs' Association'. In 1975 the Association became styled as the 'Għaqda Każini tal-Banda'.

Malta on the United Nations Security Council



2024

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Antonella Napolione
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	600

For the second time, and after 40 years, Malta was elected to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Malta's enduring foreign policy strategic objective, as a member of the European Union, remains anchored in securing international peace and prosperity through multilateral efforts.

Malta's tenure on the UNSC revolves around three pillars: Security, Sustainability and Solidarity.

Marco Polo's 700th Anniversary



2024

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Daniela Fusco
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	600

This silver coin commemorates the 700th anniversary of the death of Marco Polo, born in Venice around the year 1254. Marco Polo was one of history's most renowned explorers. His extensive travels through Asia, documented in "The Travels of Marco Polo", provided Europe with a vivid and unprecedented glimpse into the cultures, landscapes, and wealth of the East.

Ċittadella Gozo



2024

Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	28.28g
Finesse	0.925
Designer	Noel Galea Bason
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	400

The silver coin featuring iċ-Ċittadella (the Citadel) is the result of a collaboration project between the Central Bank of Malta and the Ministry for Gozo and Planning.

The city of Victoria, comprising Rabat and iċ-Ċittadella, is the regional capital of Gozo. Built on high ground in the centre of the island, the city has ancient roots which date back at least to the Bronze Age. In 1600, the Order of St John commissioned Giovanni Rinaldini, an Italian military engineer to remodel and upgrade the defences of iċ-Ċittadella. Although by the 1760s the military importance of iċ-Ċittadella diminished, it remained the administrative seat of government in Gozo.

In 1887, at the request of some prominent Gozitans, and on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, the Ċittadella and Rabat were designated as a city, and by the Queen's consent named 'Victoria'. In 2014, a large-scale rehabilitation and restoration of iċ-Ċittadella was initiated. The project won the 2022 Regiostars Awards. Iċ-Ċittadella has been on Malta's tentative list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites since 1998.

The Malta Railway



Type	Silver Proof
Denomination	€10
Diameter	38.61mm
Gross Weight	31.10g
Finesse	0.999
Designer	Rev: Miriam Mazzalli
Mint	Royal Dutch Mint
Mintage	600

The Central Bank of Malta issued a set of three silver coins commemorating the Malta Railway. The coins were launched on 15 May 2025, during a ceremony held at the Malta Railway Museum in Birkirkara. On the obverse the coins bear the national coat of arms of the Republic of Malta. On the reverse, the coins depict locomotive engines used in Malta between 1883 and 1931.

The first proposal for a railway in Malta was submitted in 1870. In June 1879, the "Malta Railway Company Ltd", was formed and was granted a 99-year government concession to build a railway line between Valletta and Mdina. The railway was formally inaugurated on 28 February 1883. After initial success, custom dwindled, and in April 1890 the company wound down its business. The government resumed the railway service in February 1892. In 1895, plans were made to extend the railway line beyond Notabile station. A tunnel was excavated under Mdina to enable the railway to tap passenger traffic from Mtarfa barracks. Museum station, named after the Roman Domus museum in Rabat, was also built. The railway extension cost around £20,000 and was inaugurated on 9 June 1900. Motor buses, introduced in Malta in the 1920s, dealt the railway a fatal blow. The railway service was terminated on 2 April 1931.