

= 5 euro note =

The five euro note (€ 5) is the lowest value euro banknote and has been used since the introduction of the euro (in its cash form) in 2002 . The note is used in the 25 countries which have it as their sole currency (with 23 legally adopting it) ; with a population of about 332 million .

Measuring 120 x 62mm , it is the smallest of the euro notes , and has a grey colour scheme . The five euro banknotes depict bridges and arches / doorways in Classical architecture (up to the fifth century) .

The five euro note contains several complex security features such as watermarks , invisible ink , holograms and microprinting that document its authenticity . In November 2014 , there were approximately 1 @, @ 653 @, @ 458 @, @ 000 five euro banknotes in circulation around the eurozone .

On 8 November 2012 , the European Central Bank announced the first series of notes will be replaced , starting with the 5 euro note on 2 May 2013 .

= = History = =

The euro was founded on 1 January 1999 , when it became the currency of over 300 million people in Europe . For the first three years of its existence it was an invisible currency , only used in accountancy . Euro cash was not introduced until 1 January 2002 , when it replaced the national banknotes and coins of the countries in eurozone 12 , such as the Irish pound and the Austrian schilling .

Slovenia joined the Eurozone in 2007 , Cyprus and Malta in 2008 , Slovakia in 2009 , Estonia in 2011 and Latvia on 1 January 2014 .

= = = The changeover period = = =

The changeover period during which the former currencies ' notes and coins were exchanged for those of the euro lasted about two months , going from 1 January 2002 until 28 February 2002 . The official date on which the national currencies ceased to be legal tender varied from member state to member state . The earliest date was in Germany , where the mark officially ceased to be legal tender on 31 December 2001 , though the exchange period lasted for two months more . Even after the old currencies ceased to be legal tender , they continued to be accepted by national central banks for periods ranging from ten years to forever .

= = = Changes = = =

Notes printed before November 2003 bear the signature of the first president of the European Central Bank , Wim Duisenberg , who was replaced on 1 November 2003 by Jean @- @ Claude Trichet , whose signature appears on issues from November 2003 to March 2012 . Notes issued after March 2012 bear the signature of the third president of the European Central Bank , incumbent Mario Draghi .

Until May 2013 there was only one series of euro notes , however a new series , similar to the first one , is planned to be released . The bank notes are going to be replaced in ascending order . Therefore , the first new note is the 5 euro note which is in circulation since 2 May 2013 . Its new design was made public on 10 January 2013 in the Archaeological Museum of Frankfurt (Germany) . While broadly similar to the current notes , minor design changes include an updated map and a hologram of Europa . Moreover , the new notes will reflect the expansion of the European Union ; the current issues do not include the recent members Cyprus and Malta (Cyprus is off the map to the east and Malta was too small to be depicted) . It will be the first time when the Bulgarian Cyrillic alphabet is going to be used on the banknotes as a result of Bulgaria joining the European Union in 2007 . Therefore , the new series of Euro banknotes will include " EBPO " , which is the Bulgarian spelling for EURO as well as the abbreviation " ??? " (short for ?????????? ?????????? ????? in

Bulgarian) . The European Central Bank will , in due time , announce when banknotes from the first series lose legal tender status .

= = Design = =

The five euro note is the smallest at 120 by 62 millimetres (4 @. @ 7 in x 2 @. @ 4 in) with a grey colour scheme . All bank notes depict bridges , arches or doorways in a different historical European style ; the five euro note shows the Classical era (up to the fifth century) . Although Robert Kalina 's original designs were intended to show real monuments , for political reasons the bridge and art are merely hypothetical examples of the architectural era .

Like all euro notes , it contains the denomination , the EU flag , the signature of the president of the ECB and the initials of said bank in different EU languages , a depiction of EU territories overseas , the stars from the EU flag and twelve security features as listed below .

= = Security features (First Series) = = =

As a lower value note , the security features of the five euro note are not as high as the other denominations , however , it is protected by :

A hologram , tilt the note and one should see the hologram image change between the value and a window or doorway , but in the background , one should see rainbow @-@ coloured concentric circles of micro @-@ letters moving from the centre to the edges of the patch .

A EURion constellation , special printing processes give the euro notes their unique feel .

A glossy stripe , tilt the note and a glossy stripe showing the value numeral and the euro symbol will appear .

Watermarks , it appears when the banknote is against the light .

Raised printing , special methods of printing makes the ink feel raised or thicker in the main image , the lettering and the value numerals on the front of the banknotes . To feel the raised print , run your finger over it or scratch it gently with your fingernail .

Ultraviolet ink , Under ultraviolet light , the paper itself should not glow , fibres embedded in the paper should appear , and should be coloured red , blue and green , the European Union flag looks green and has orange stars , the ECB President signature turns green , the large stars and small circles on the front glow and the European map , a bridge and the value numeral on the back appear in yellow .

Microprinting , On numerous areas of the banknotes you can see microprinting , for example , inside the " EYP? " (EURO in Greek characters) on the front . You will need a magnifying glass to see it . The tiny text is sharp , and not blurred .

A security thread , The security thread is embedded in the banknote paper . Hold the banknote against the light - the thread will appear as a dark stripe . The word " EURO " and the value can be seen in tiny letters on the stripe .

Perforations , Hold the banknote against the light . You should see perforations in the hologram which will form the ? symbol . You should also see small numbers showing the value .

A matted surface , the note paper is made out of pure cotton , which feels crisp and firm , but not limp or waxy .

Barcodes ,

A serial number .

= = Security Features (Europa Series) = = =

Watermark : When the note is held under a normal light source , a portrait of Europa and an electrotpe denomination appear on either side .

Portrait Hologram : When the note is tilted , the silver @-@ coloured holographic stripe reveals the portrait of Europa @-@ the same one as in the watermark . The stripe also reveals a window and the value of the banknote .

Emerald Number : When the note is tilted , the number on the note displays an effect of light that moves up and down . The number also changes color from emerald green to deep blue .

Raised Printing : On the front of the note , there is a series of short raised lines on the left and right edges . The main edge , the lettering and the large value numeral also feel thicker .

Security Thread : When the note is held against the light , the security thread appears as a dark line . The Euro symbol (€) and the value of the banknote can be seen in tiny white lettering in the thread .

Microprint : Tiny letters which can be read with a magnifying glass . The letters should be sharp , not blurred .

Ultraviolet ink : Some parts of the banknote shine when under UV or UV A light . These are the stars in the flag , the small circles , the large stars and several other areas on the front . On the back , a quarter of a circle in the centre as well as several other areas glow green . The horizontal serial number and a stripe appear in red .

Infrared light : Under infrared light , the emerald number , the right side of the main image and the silvery stripe are visible on the obverse of the banknote , while on the reverse , only the denomination and the horizontal serial number are visible .

== Circulation ==

As of May 2013 , there are approximately 1 584 036 800 € 5 banknotes in circulation around the Eurozone . That is approximately € 7 920 184 200 worth of € 5 banknotes (as of May 2013) . The European Central Bank is closely monitoring the circulation and stock of the euro coins and banknotes . It is a task of the Eurosystem to ensure an efficient and smooth supply of euro notes and to maintain their integrity throughout the euro area .

== Legal information ==

Legally , both the European Central Bank and the central banks of the eurozone countries have the right to issue the 7 different euro banknotes . In practice , only the national central banks of the zone physically issue and withdraw euro banknotes . The European Central Bank does not have a cash office and is not involved in any cash operations .

== Tracking ==

There are several communities of people at European level , most of which is EuroBillTracker , that , as a hobby , it keeps track of the euro banknotes that pass through their hands , to keep track and know where they travel or have travelled . The aim is to record as many notes as possible to know details about its spread , like from where and to where they travel in general , follow it up , like where a ticket has been seen in particular , and generate statistics and rankings , for example , in which countries there are more tickets . EuroBillTracker has registered over 155 million notes as of May 2016 , worth more than € 2 897 billion .