

= 200 euro note =

The two hundred euro note (€ 200) is the second @-@ highest 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 23 countries which have it as their sole currency (with 22 legally adopting it) ; with a population of about 332 million .

It is the second @-@ largest note , measuring 153 x 82 mm , and has a yellow colour scheme . The two hundred euro banknotes depict bridges and arches / doorways in Art Nouveau style (19th and 20th centuries) .

The € 200 note contains several complex security features such as watermarks , invisible ink , holograms and microprinting that document its authenticity . In September 2011 , there were about 178 @, @ 838 @, @ 200 € 200 banknotes in circulation around the eurozone .

= = 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 Finnish markka .

Slovenia joined the Eurozone in 2007 , Cyprus and Malta in 2008 , Slovakia in 2009 , Estonia in 2011 , Latvia joined on 1 January 2014 and Lithuania joined on 1 January 2015 .

= = = 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 , 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 after that . Even after the old currencies ceased to be legal tender , they continued to be accepted by national central banks for ten years or more .

= = = 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 now there has been only one series of euro notes ; however a new series , similar to the current one , is planned to be released . The European Central Bank will in due course announce when banknotes of the first series lose legal tender status .

As of June 2012 , current issues do not reflect the expansion of the European Union : Cyprus is not depicted on current notes , as the map does not extend far enough east ; and Malta is also missing as it does not meet the current series ' minimum size for depiction . The European Central Bank plans to redesign the notes every seven or eight years , and a second series of banknotes is already in preparation . New production and anti @-@ counterfeiting techniques will be employed on the new notes , but the design will be of the same theme and colours identical to the current series : bridges and arches . However , they will still be recognisable as a new series .

= = Design = =

The € 200 note measures 153 millimetres (6 @. @ 0 in) x 82 millimetres (3 @. @ 2 in) and has a

yellow colour scheme . All euro banknotes depict bridges and arches / doorways , each in a different historical European style : the ? 200 note shows the Art Nouveau era (19th and 20th centuries) . 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 that 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 = = =

The ? 200 note is protected by :

Colour changing ink used on the numeral located on the back of the note , that appears to change colour from purple to brown when the note is tilted .

A see @-@ through number printed at the top corner of the note , on both sides , appears to combine perfectly to form the value numeral when held against the light .

A glossy stripe , at the back of the note , showing the value numeral and the euro symbol .

A hologram : the hologram image changes between the value and a window or doorway , but in the background , rainbow @-@ coloured concentric circles of micro @-@ letters appear , moving from the centre to the edges of the patch .

A EURion constellation : this is a pattern of symbols found on a number of banknote designs worldwide since about 1996 . It is added to help software detect the presence of a banknote in a digital image .

Watermarks , which appear when held up to the light .

Raised printing : in the main image , the lettering and the value numerals on the front of the banknotes will be raised .

Ultraviolet ink ; the paper itself does not glow , fibres embedded in the paper appear , and are coloured red , blue and green : the EU flag is green and has orange stars , the ECB President 's , currently Mario Draghi 's , 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 various areas of the banknotes there is microprinting , for example , inside the " EYP? " (EURO in Greek characters) on the front . The micro @-@ text is sharp , not blurred .

A security thread , embedded in the banknote paper . The thread will appear as a dark stripe when held up to the light . The word " EURO " and the value is embedded in tiny letters on the thread .

Perforations in the hologram which will form the euro symbol . There are also small numbers showing the value .

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

Barcodes ,

A serial number .

= = Circulation = =

The ? 200 banknote is the least used banknote in the Eurozone . As of December 2015 , there are about 206 @, @ 894 @, @ 602 ? 200 banknotes in circulation around the Eurozone ? some ? 41 billion worth . 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 seven 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 in Europe , in particular EuroBillTracker , who , as a hobby , track the euro banknotes that pass through their hands , recording where they travel . The aim is to record as many notes as possible to know details about their spread , i.e. where the notes travel , 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 .