

MODERN COINAGE OF WESTERN SAHARA



**MODERN COINAGE
OF
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**STANDARD CATALOG OF
COINS AND EXONUMIA
1976-2026**

Anton Andreev

**Moscow
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Modern Coinage of Western Sahara.

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The Catalog contains a detailed description of both the 6 commemorative coins of The Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (The SADR) by 1996-1997, and over 150 unusual coins issued informally under the name of The SADR during 1990-2025.

It also describes a series of 2006-2015 under the name of Cape Dakhla.

The catalog addresses to professional numismatists, exonumia collectors, researchers on the economy and culture of Western Sahara.

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Sahrawi refugees camp near Tindouf (Algeria) (ASISAHARAUI-Perú, 2013).

FOREWORD

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INTRODUCTION

The Catalog consists of 8 main sections. We present coins and unusual coins¹⁷ in each section in chronological order.

We use original A-ESH# numbers for coins, unusual coins and souvenir banknotes. Additionally Krause World Coins Catalog (WCC) or Numista online catalog number is given¹⁸.

We should note that the sections on coins and unusual coins of The SADR in latest Krause WCC printed editions contain significant errors. There is no description of 3 commemorative coins and more than 85 unusual coins with varieties, while 56 unusual coins are attributed to coins.

«Cuban» unusual coins section has an annex with a brief description of non-postage stamps, issued under the name of The SADR during 1990-2016.

We give a price guide for a coin or unusual coin in excellent condition (Uncirculated, UNC) according to market prices of the largest Russian and international auctions and estimates of numismatic platforms www.numista.com and www.ucoin.net.

Rarity	Estimate (USD)
C (Common)	1 - 10
S (Scarce)	11 - 100
R (Rare)	101 - 1 000
RR (Very rare)	1001 - 10 000
RRR (Extremely rare)	10 001 - 100 000

The size and color of the image in the Catalog can differ from original size and color of coin or unusual coin.

¹⁷ Unusual or fantasy coin means a non-legal tender souvenir token which has the main visual features of a coin (i.e. face value, symbolism of the issuing state), but never used in a monetary circulation. The issuing state designated on unusual coin either does not exist, or does not officially recognize it as a legal tender on its territory. As a rule, producers of unusual coins remain unknown.

¹⁸ KM# for the coin, P# for the banknote, X# for unusual coin according to Krause WCC (46th edition for XX century, 13th edition for XXI century) and Numismaster.com, or N# according to Numista online catalog. For certain stamps mentioned below, Mi# is given according to Michel Stamps catalog.

Until the end of the XIX century, natural exchange was a common practice in economic relations on the territory of Western Sahara, which was under control of Sahrawi Arab tribes and Berbers. In relations with residents of neighboring African countries, salt was often in use as a money, i.e. valuable commodity and useful medicine for iodine food deficiency.

During Spanish colonial rule, from the last quarter of the XIX century until 1976, Spanish peseta was main currency.

Since 1976 and up to the present, within the territory of The SADR, as well as in Sahrawi refugee camps in Algeria, Algerian dinar¹⁹ is mainly in use in monetary circulation. Mauritanian ugia, Moroccan dirham, US dollar and Euro²⁰ are also the currencies in circulation. Within the territory of Western Sahara under control of Morocco (so-called «Southern Provinces»²¹), Moroccan dirham is used as a currency.

Official²² monetary unit of The SADR is Sahrawi peseta (يوارح صلا اتايابل or peseta saharauí), approved by decree of the President of The SADR dated 10.01.1996 on the issue of the first commemorative coin of The SADR. The name of the currency is due to almost century-old history of Spanish presence in Western Sahara. The rate of Sahrawi peseta was linked to the rate of Spanish peseta in a ratio of 1 to 1. Since 2002, after introduction of Euro, rate has become 166.386 to 1 Euro. There is no Central or National Bank in The SADR, so we treat the POLISARIO Front²³ as official issuer of the coins of The SADR.

Armed struggle for independence, referendum on independence, and Spanish-speaking culture are plots of 6 official commemorative coins of The SADR. There is no Sahrawi coins into circulation, and official issues of banknotes have not appeared yet.

¹⁹ At least in the early 2000s, the Sahrawi nevertheless set prices in the Sahrawi peseta, using Algerian banknotes and taking into account the conditional exchange rate of the Algerian dinar to the Sahrawi peseta (San Martín 2005).

²⁰ From 1976 to 2002, Spanish peseta was in use instead of Euro.

²¹ Which include the entire shelf and 70-80% of the territory, to the west of the wall (berm).

²² I.e. «under control by the POLISARIO Front» with reference to The SADR.

²³ The military-political organization «Popular Front for the Liberation of Sakiet el Hamra and Río de Oro» (from the Spanish «Frente Popular de Liberación de Saguía el Hamra y Río de Oro»), established in 1973. Since 1979 it has been recognized by the UN as an organization legitimately representing the Sahrawi people of Western Sahara.

Unscrupulous manufacturers of various souvenir products under the guise of coins often use the name of The SADR. Over 30 years, more than 150 main types of unusual coins under the name of The SADR have been issued unofficially (Table 1).

1990	8		8					
1991	5		5					
1992	8		8					
1993	4		4					
1994	3		3					
1995	5		5					
1996	8	3	3	2				
1997	21	3	6	6	6			
1998	4		3	1				
1999	39		1	2		36		
2000	1			1				
2001	-							
2002	2			2				
2003	-							
2004	6						6	
2005	-							
2006	-							
2007	-							
2008	-							
2009	-							
2010	6						6	
2011	-							
2012	-							
2013	12							12
2014	-							
2015	2						2	
2016	6							6
2017	-							
2018	5							5
2019	5							5
2020	10							10
	160	6	46	14	6	36	14	38

6	The SADR coins
46	«Cuban» unusual coins
14	«North Korean» unusual coins
6	«Venezuelan» unusual coins
36	SRH unusual coins
14	Africa Mint unusual coins
38	Unusual coins of other series

Table 1. Types of The SADR coins and unusual coins, issued during 1990-2020

Their plots differ much, although almost all have nothing in common with Western Sahara: animal world of Africa, dinosaurs, scientists and inventors, navigators and travelers, sports, transport, religion. Technical and artistic quality is rather high for 1990-2010 issues only.

On most unusual coins under the name of The SADR, «peseta» is indicated as a currency, while official currency of The SADR is «Sahrawi peseta». Face values of unusual coins vary from series to series in a wide range from 50 centimo to 40 000 pesetas, while official face values were just 200, 1 000 and 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas.

The name of the state on unusual coins sounds like «REPUBLICA ARABE SAHARAUI DEMOCRATICA», «REPUBLICA ARABE SAHARAUI» or «REPUBLICA SAHARAUI DEMOCRATICA». It coincides with the official one («REPUBLICA SAHARAUI») only for series of unusual coins of 1996-1999, and «Cuban» unusual coins of 1997-1999.

Fig. 0.1 shows the official coat of arms of The SADR of 1976 type. In 1979 against this coat of arms, the President of The SADR Mohammed Abdelaziz (*1947-†2016) received a letter of credence from the Ambassador of Mexico to The SADR²⁴.

Fig. 0.2 shows modified coat of arms, when in June 1991 artificial non-heraldic hammer figure placed between crossed rifles, disappeared from the shield.



Fig. 0.1. Official coat of arms of The SADR (type 1976)



Fig. 0.2. Official coat of arms of The SADR (type 1991 after modification)

²⁴ See La República Árabe Saharaui Democrática: Pasado y Presente. Geografía, Historia, Sociedad / Ministerio de Información y Cultura de la R.A.S.D., S/I, 1985. 76 p.

URL: <https://www.asoc.umdraiga.com/rasd/homerasd.htm> (accessed 15.01.2023).

Despite this, we can see stylized coat of arms of 1976 type on «Cuban» unusual coins of 1990-1997, on Africa Mint unusual coins of 2004 and 2010, on unusual coins of 2018-2020 series as well.

POLISARIO Front's motto «فدحو عي طارق مديد في رح»²⁵ is normally depicted on the ribbon of the coat of arms (Fig. 0.3).



Fig. 0.3. Ribbon of the coat of arms of The SADR commemorative coins 1996-97

In a stylized coat of arms on unusual coins, motto on the ribbon (as well as the ribbon itself) may be absent or may contain spelling inaccuracies (Fig. 0.4). This simplification of the design reduces the cost of unusual coins production.



Fig. 0.4. Ribbon of the coat of arms on unusual coins under the name of The SADR

No unusual coin of 1990-2020 design features coat of arms or other elements of the obverse of commemorative coins of 1996 series (Fig. 1.1-3.2).

Design of the obverse of commemorative coins of 1997 series (Fig. 4-6) and «Cuban» unusual coins of 1997-1999 (Fig. 45-52) is the same.

Design of the reverse of 2018 series of unusual coins (Fig. 128-132) was copied from design of reverse of 1996 coin (Fig. 1.1) and several «Cuban» unusual coins 1990-92 (Fig. 7-14, 19-22).

²⁵ Freedom, democracy, unity (in Arab).

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATIVE COINS. 1996-1997

Official coins of The SADR were issued in 2 series in 1996 and 1997 with participation of SDFN S.A. (Madrid, Spain)²⁶. Each commemorative coin was packed in a plastic package with an original paper inlay. Special information booklet could be added as well (Fig. 3.4 and 6.4).

1996

The first series of 3 official coins was issued in February 1996 to commemorate the XX Anniversary of the declaration of independence of The SADR, showing the ongoing armed struggle for sovereignty.

The presentation of 3 coins to commemorate the XX Anniversary of declaration of independence of The SADR took place in February 1996 in the presence of the President of The SADR, Mohammed Abdelaziz at Chahid Haddad military base near Algerian Tindouf²⁷.

First 200 Sahrawi pesetas copper coins with error in Bir-Lehlu town's spelling (A-ESH#1.1) were produced by manual rack activation press, with participation of the President of SDFN, Jorge Marin de la Salud. Later coins of this type without error (A-ESH#1.2) were put on sale²⁸. Its plot echoes the plot of the first own coins of Arab Caliphate, which began to be minted in gold in the VII-VIII century under Umayyad dynasty. Those coins depict the Caliph Abd al-Malik in full growth; his hands rest on sheathed swords and a three-tailed whip hangs from his belt (Fig. 1.3). According to some sources, trial coin of 200 Sahrawi pesetas in gold exists, with 8 g of weight.

Weight, diameter, rim type, alloy of the planchet used for 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas, correspond to original Spanish 5 ECU unusual coins (X#M24, X#M30, X#M31, X#M36, X#M43, X#M46, X#M17, X#MA17), minted annually by the Royal Mint of Spain (FNMT-RCM)²⁹ during 1989-1996. However, its representatives deny that they had ever produced any «official» coins for The SADR.

Trial strikes of silver coins demonstrated in February 1996 at Shahid Haddad military base (Fig. 2.1 and 3.1), differed in design of obverse and reverse from silver coins that went on sale later (Fig. 2.2 and 3.2).

²⁶ Servicios Documentales Filatelicos y Numismaticos, S.A. (Madrid, Spain). In 1989-1999, this company actively participated in organization and distribution of coins issues dedicated to history and culture of Spain.

²⁷ The issue of the 1st series was approved by the President of The SADR Decree by 10.01.1996.

²⁸ Sale price of commemorative coin was 580 Spanish pesetas (USD 3).

²⁹ Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre – Real Casa de la Moneda (in Spanish).

	Face value	200 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	1996
	Composition	copper
	Weight	5.0-5.2 g
	Diameter	21.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	SDFN S.A. (Spain)
	Number	A-ESH#1.1
	Obverse	Coat of arms
	Reverse	Sahrawi, BIR LEHLU
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	R

Fig. 1.1. 200 Sahrawi pesetas «20 years of Independence of The SADR» 1996 with error in Bir-Lehlu

	Face value	200 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	1996
	Composition	copper
	Weight	5.0-5.2 g
	Diameter	21.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	SDFN S.A. (Spain)
	Number	A-ESH#1.2, KM#31
	Obverse	Coat of arms
	Reverse	Sahrawi, BIR LEHLU
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

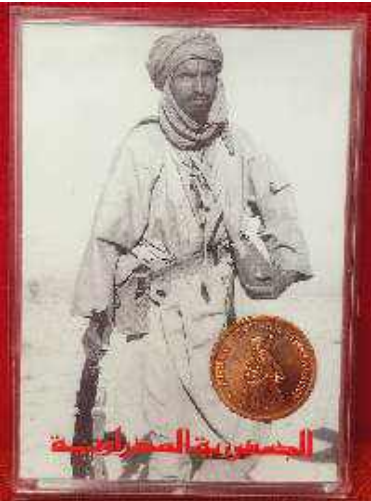
Fig. 1.2. 200 Sahrawi pesetas «20 years of Independence of The SADR» 1996



Fig. 1.3. First gold dinar (Krebs 1990)



Fig. 1.4. 200 Sahrawi pesetas 1996 original package



	Face value	5 000 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	1996
	Composition	silver (.925)
	Weight	33.62 g
	Diameter	42.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	FNMT-RCM (Spain)
	Number	A-ESH#2.1
	Obverse	Coat of arms
	Reverse	Girl-member of the militia
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	R

Fig. 2.1. Trial strike of 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas «20 years of Independence of The SADR» 1996

	Face value	5 000 Sahrawi pesetas ³⁰
	Year	1996
	Composition	silver (.925)
	Weight	33.62 g
	Diameter	42.0 mm
	Mintage	4 000
	Mint	FNMT-RCM (Spain)
	Number	A-ESH#2.2, KM#35
	Obverse	Coat of arms
	Reverse	Girl-member of the militia
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	R

Fig. 2.2. 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas «20 years of Independence of The SADR» 1996



Fig. 2.3. 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas 1996 original package

³⁰ Sale price of both coins (A-ESH#2.2, A-ESH#3.2) was 5 800 Spanish pesetas (USD 30) each.

	Face value	5 000 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	1996
	Composition	silver (.925)
	Weight	33.62 g
	Diameter	42.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	FNMT-RCM (Spain)
	Number	A-ESH#3.1
	Obverse	Coat of arms
	Reverse	Land-rover with soldiers
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	R

Fig. 3.1. Trial strike of 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas «20 years of Independence of The SADR» 1996

	Face value	5 000 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	1996
	Composition	silver (.925)
	Weight	33.62 g
	Diameter	42.0 mm
	Mintage	4 000
	Mint	FNMT-RCM (Spain)
	Number	A-ESH#3.2, KM#36
	Obverse	Coat of arms
	Reverse	Land-rover with soldiers
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	R

Fig. 3.2. 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas «20 years of Independence of The SADR» 1996



Fig. 3.3. 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas 1996 original package

1997

The second series of 3 commemorative coins was put into circulation³¹ in September 1997. Military design of the first series gave way to a quieter plot.

Design elements of the commemorative coins of this series may suggest that the Cuban Mint³² (CMC) took part in its producing (Fig. 4.1-4.2).



Fig. 4.1. Draft of design (left) and original design (center) of obverse of The SADR silver coins of 1997; design of obverse of «Cuban» unusual coins of 1997-99 (right)³³



Fig. 4.2. Match of the font on reverse of The SADR 1997 coin (left) and of Cuban coins of «7 Wonders of the World» 1997 series

Weight, diameter, rim type, alloy of the planchet used for 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas, correspond to original Cuban 10 pesos (KM#644-646, KM#667, KM#723-724, KM#748-749, KM#772), minted by CMC during 1997-2001.

³¹ The issue of the 2nd series was approved by the President of The SADR Decree by 17.09.1997.

³² Casa de la Moneda de Cuba (in Spanish). It was founded in July 1977. Since May 1976 its predecessor was Cuban Coinage Company or Empresa Cubana de Acuñaación, ECA (in Spanish).

³³ Presumably, CMC artists Elena Delgado Alvarez (*1964) and Rigoberto Pelaez Alcazar (*1973) took part in the work on its design.

Two one-type coins with «Libertad, Soberania, Paz»³⁴ motto were issued on the eve of referendum on self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, which was expected in 1998.

The image of dove of peace on these coins was stylized as a calligraphic inscription with Arabic phrases. In the art of calligraphy, zoomorphic images are generally not highly appreciated. This specific work is done at amateur level. Individual elements imitate different styles of classical Arabic calligraphy, while the letters are written inaccurately and are poorly readable.

	Face value	1 000 Sahrawi pesetas ³⁵
	Year	1997
	Composition	copper
	Weight	34.0 g
	Diameter	42.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#4, KM#62
	Obverse	Coat of arms
	Reverse	Dove of peace
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 4. 1 000 Sahrawi pesetas «Freedom, sovereignty, peace» 1997



Fig. 4.3. 1 000 Sahrawi pesetas 1997 original package

³⁴ Freedom, sovereignty, peace (in Spanish).

³⁵ Sale price of commemorative coin was 1 740 Spanish pesetas (USD 7).

	Face value	5 000 Sahrawi pesetas ³⁶
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver (.999)
	Weight	31.18 g
	Diameter	42.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#5, KM#96
	Obverse	Coat of arms
	Reverse	Dove of peace
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	R

Fig. 5. 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas «Freedom, sovereignty, peace» 1997



Fig. 5.1. 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas 1997 original package

³⁶ Sale price of both coins (A-ESH#5, A-ESH#6) was 6 380 Spanish pesetas (USD 27) each.

One more silver coin was dedicated to the 450th anniversary of birth of the great Spanish writer Miguel de Cervantes (*1547-†1616). The SADR, as the only Spanish-speaking country in Arab world, thus paid homage to Spanish culture.



Face value	5 000 Sahrawi pesetas
Year	1997
Composition	silver (.999)
Weight	31.18 g
Diameter	42.0 mm
Mintage	n.a.
Mint	Cuban Mint
Number	A-ESH#6, KM#95
Obverse	Coat of arms
Reverse	Bedouin with a book
Edge	reeded
Estimate	R

Fig. 6. 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas «Spanish heritage for Sahrawi people» 1997

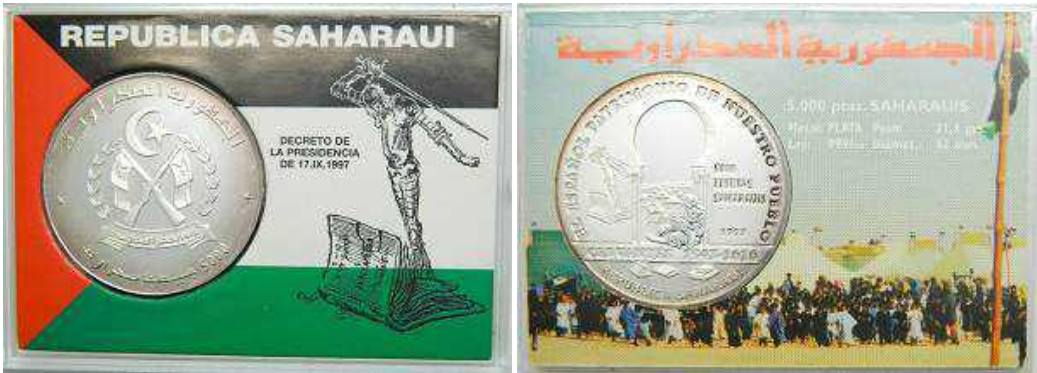


Fig. 6.1. 5 000 Sahrawi pesetas 1997 original package

The coin was included in a series of commemorative silver coins³⁷ dedicated to Spanish language and ordered by SDFN (Fig. 6.2).

Its design features unsurpassed illustrations by French engraver and painter Gustave Doré (*1832-†1883) for «Don Quixote» novel by Cervantes (Fig. 6.3).

³⁷ The issue under the name of Equatorial Guinea requires specific study. Face value of this «coin» was indicated in ekuele, although this currency had existed in Equatorial Guinea only from 1975 to 1979, and since January 1985 the state joined CFA franc zone.



Fig. 6.2. «Spanish culture. Cervantes» 1997 series of coins by Equatorial Guinea and Cuba (KM#667)

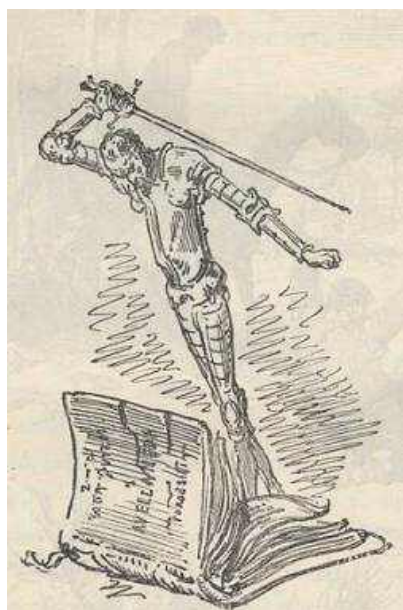


Fig. 6.3. Original illustrations for «Don Quixote» novel (Gustave Doré, 1862-63)



Fig. 6.4. Original booklet for 1997 series

There is no Sahrawi commemorative coins dedicated to both Algeria, a long-term sponsor of The SADR and an ally in the struggle for independence, and the UN, which for many years through MINURSO³⁸ has been ensuring compliance with ceasefire and relatively peaceful life of Sahrawi people.

The reason to terminate an issue of The SADR coins is still questionable.

³⁸ UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara. It was established in 1991.

«CUBAN» UNUSUAL COINS. 1990-1999

First unusual coins under the name of The SADR ever appeared in 1990, presumably minted at CMC in Havana. Cuba recognized the independence of The SADR in 1980, that is, these items could become a gift for the X Anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and The SADR.

«Cuban» unusual coins were issued during 10 years up to 1999, and have been currently the most numerous and diverse series in terms of plot, quantity (over 40 types), face value (1, 2, 5, 50, 100, 500, 1 000 pesetas), and metal composition (brass, copper, copper-nickel, steel-nickel, silver, gold) used in its production.

Weight, diameter, rim type, alloy of unusual coins correspond to original Cuban coins of that time, thus planchets were the same with one exception (Table 2).

«Cuban» unusual coin (quantity of issued types)	Cuban coin	Diameter, mm	Weight, g	Composition
1 peseta 1992 (1)	1 centavo 1988	17.0	2.9-3.1	copper-nickel
2 pesetas 1992 (1)	5 centavos 1981-89	20.0	3.3-3.6	copper-nickel
5 pesetas 1992 (1)	10 centavos 1981-89	21.3	3.8-4.2	copper-nickel
50 pesetas 1990 (1)	25 centavos 1981-89	24.0	6.4-6.7	copper-nickel
100 pesetas 1990 (1)	50 centavos 1989	30.0	11.3-11.8	copper-nickel
100 pesetas 1991-95 (5)	1 peso 1993-98	32.5	12.7	steel-nickel
100 pesetas 1990-95 (4)	1 peso 1988-95	38.0	20.0-30.0	copper
100 pesetas 1990-94 (4)	-	38.0	20.0	brass
500 pesetas 1991 (1)	5 pesos 1988-93	30.0	6.0	silver
500 pesetas 1997 (1)	5 pesos 1998-99	30.0	7.0	silver
500 pesetas 1991 (1)	5 pesos 1991	38.0	12.0	silver
500 pesetas 1990-95 (6)	5 pesos 1988-94	38.0	16.0	silver
500 pesetas 1992-97 (9)	10 pesos 1989-2014	38.0	20.0	silver
1 000 pesetas 1991 (1)	10 pesos 1988-90	16.0	3.11	gold
1 000 pesetas 1997-99 (7)	10 pesos 1996-2005	35.0	15.0	silver

Table 2. Planchets used for «Cuban» unusual coins and original Cuban coins during 1980-2000

Design elements look rather similar as well. Certain silver «Cuban» unusual coins had varieties of obverse design with thin and thick font, as 1 peso Cuban coins had. Copper unusual coins could have different weight in a range of 20.0-30.0 g, as Cuban copper coins had. Colored unusual coins could have certain differences in enamel shades, similar to Cuban colored coins. Additionally, looking at the photo from CMC one could see the coin die of 1 000 pesetas «Cuban» silver unusual coin (Fig. 7.1).



Fig. 7.1. Coin die with The SADR coat of arms (top right) at CMC (Aledon 1999, p.28)

Plots of «Cuban» unusual coins are emphatically apolitical, i.e. sports, wildlife, vehicles, and mostly have no direct relation to Western Sahara.

Presumably, a team of CMC artists worked on its design: Belisario Alvarez Collado (*1957), Elena Delgado Alvarez (*1964), Rigoberto Pelaez Alcazar (*1973), Ryneel Castellanos Cuesta (*1967), Alberto Gonzalez Pereztol (*1964), Jorge Martin Macera, Jeanne Diaz Suarez, Irene Sierra Carreño.

POLISARIO Front representatives do not confirm the legal status of these issues. According to the testimony of MINURSO military observers, there was no «Cuban» unusual coins of 1990-1999 series found in a circulation within the territory of Western Sahara and in the camps of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria either in 1992-1993, or later in 2002-2003. Thus, information about monetary circulation of «Cuban» unusual coins of 1990-1992 «standard» series is not reliable³⁹.

One could buy «Cuban» unusual coins under the name of The SADR directly in Havana. In Europe these series were distributed by BTN Münzen (Main, Germany), Philswiss AG (Hagendorf, Switzerland)⁴⁰, Metrocoins Münzhandels (Pirmasens, Germany), MDM Deutsche Munze (Braunschweig, Germany), IMM Münz-Institut GmbH (Vienna, Austria).

In 1986-2001, mainly during Special Period⁴¹, CMC issued «coins» and thematic series of «coins» under the name of friendly states to Cuba as Afghanistan, Benin,

³⁹ See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sahrawi_peseta (date of access - 15.01.2023).

⁴⁰ The business for distribution of philatelic materials and accessories for philatelists was founded in 1968. Later, it was attended by affiliated companies Philswiss AG (Philmail-Holding AG until 1999) (1975-2009), Philmail-Export AG (1980-1999), Philmail Verlag AG (1981-1999), Philswiss Verlag GmbH (2005-2010). In 2009, the remaining assets were purchased by the Göde Group (Germany) and later transferred to a subsidiary of Helvetische Münzkontor (HMK) (Kreuzlingen, Switzerland) (2005 - present).

⁴¹ 10 years period of vast economic crisis in Cuba due to overdependency on Soviet imports and aid, that began in 1991 after the Soviet Union collapsed.

Cambodia, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Laos, The SADR, Somalia, Uganda, Vietnam. This activity resulted from CMC's participation in implementation of the idea of joint international coin issues, united by a common theme and design. In the late 1980s, such an idea was first formulated by management of SDFN and FNMT-RCM, bringing it to life in early 1990s with «500 years of the discovery of America», «Olympic Games in Barcelona 1992», «Ibero-American culture» series.

The Catalog contains examples of these series, minted by CMC, in case such a series included unusual coins under the name of The SADR. A question whether those issues could be treated as legal tender coins, requires specific study.

One could purchase certain «Cuban» unusual coins in a set with a First-Day Cover (FDC)⁴² by Philswiss AG (Switzerland). The Catalog contains examples of such a set. Each FDC could bear an outdated postage stamp of Spain, Italy, Germany, France or an appropriate Sahrawi cinderella stamp⁴³.

Series of Sahrawi cinderella stamps and FDCs appeared on the international philatelic market in 1990 (Fig. 7.2).



Fig. 7.2. First Sahrawi cinderella stamps (May 1990)

The series had been presumably printed by COPREFIL⁴⁴ in Cuba until 2001. Total amount of Sahrawi cinderella stamps exceeded 630 different types. In 1990-97, the name of the state on Sahrawi cinderella stamps was indicated as Western Sahara, S.A.D.R. (SAHARA OCC., R.A.S.D), while in 1997-2000 it became The Sahrawi Republic (REPUBLICA SAHARAUI) in accordance with evolution of the name of the state on «Cuban» unusual coins.

⁴² FDC is an envelope with a postage stamp franked by a calendar or special stamp on the first day of stamp's release into postal circulation. As a rule, plot of postage stamp coincides with design of envelope and details of special stamp.

⁴³ Cinderella stamp means a stamp not issued for postal purposes by government administration.

⁴⁴ National Directorate of Post, Press and Philately or Empresa de Correos, Prensa y Filatelia (in Spanish). In 1990-2001, COPREFIL presumably produced cinderella stamps under the name of other countries, including Afghanistan, Benin, Guinea and The SADR (Andreev 2024).

Apparently there was no official acceptance of these issues⁴⁵.

The exclusive distributor of Sahrawi cinderella stamps (at least of 1998 series) was Global Philatelie GmbH (Pirmasens, Germany), a joint German-Italian-Cuban company (1993-2004), engaged in sale of Cuban postage stamps in Europe. We note that affiliated Numiversal Macco GmbH (Pirmasens, Germany)⁴⁶ was among European distributors of Cuban commemorative coins, in addition to Spanish subsidiary of CIMEX Group (Cuba) and Metrocoins Münzhandels (Pirmasens, Germany)⁴⁷.

Since 2000, Sahrawi cinderella stamps of the 1991-92 series with «modern» overprints made by unknown authors could be found on sale (Fig. 7.3).



Fig. 7.3. Sahrawi cinderella stamps 1991-1992 with the overprints in honor of Yuri Gagarin, 50 years since Che Guevara's death, World Chess Championship 2007 in Mexico



Fig. 7.4. Last stamp of Spanish Sahara (November 1975)

In 2005-06, unknown producers issued series of cinderella blocks under the name of «Republica Saharaui» dedicated to the Pope. In 2006, a block under the name of «Republica Arabe Saharavi Democratica» with retro cars was issued. In 2007, a block under the name of «RASD» with sharks was issued. In 2016, a block under the name of «SAHARA OCCADENTAL» (sic!) in honor of the 90th anniversary since Fidel Castro birth was issued. These series' quality is extremely low.

The last stamp of Spanish Sahara was issued⁴⁸ in November, 1975 (Ruiz Miguel 2022) (Fig. 7.4). During the years of independence, The SADR has not yet established its own postal service. They use Algerian stamps to pay for postal

⁴⁵ See John Lowe's research (<https://golowesstamps.com>, date of access - 15.09.2024).

⁴⁶ Distributor of world gold and silver commemorative coins since 1973. See <https://www.numiversal.de/wir-ueber-uns/> (date of access - 15.09.2024).

⁴⁷ This company distributed «Ancient sailships» 1997 series of «Cuban» unusual coins (Fig. 48.1).

⁴⁸ Since 1951, postage stamps have been printed at FNMT-RCM.

services in refugee camps near Tindouf. Within the territory of «Southern Provinces» of Morocco, Moroccan stamps are in use (Dietz 2017).

There is no reliable information to confirm if any of Sahrawi cinderella stamp of 1990-2016 had been ever used to pay for postal services.

The SADR is not a member of Universal Postal Union (UPU), while UPU repeatedly issued several circulars with official position of postal administration of Morocco, on illegal nature of the stamps under the name of The SADR⁴⁹.

1990

	Face value	50 pesetas
	Year	1990
	Composition	copper-nickel
	Weight	6.5 g
	Diameter	24.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#7, KM#1
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Bedouin with camel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 7. 50 pesetas «Traditional transport» 1990 unusual coin



Fig. 7.5. «Bedouins» FDC with «Cuban» Cinderellas of The SADR (May 1990) by Philswiss AG



Fig. 7.6. Postage stamp of Western Sahara of the 1st series (1924) (Ruiz Miguel 2022)

⁴⁹ UPU circulars №129 by 10.04.2000, №414 by 18.11.2002, №69 by 23.02.2004, №71 by 03.03.2008. See <https://www.upu.int/en/Universal-Postal-Union/Activities/Philately-IRCs/Philatelic-circulars> (date of access - 15.09.2024).

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1990
	Composition	copper
	Weight	20.0-30.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#8, KM#25
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Bedouin and ancient ship
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 8. 100 pesetas «Ancient ship» 1990 unusual coin



Fig. 8.1. Copper-nickel «Tierra, Tierra!» 1989 Cuban coin (KM#278)⁵⁰



Fig. 8.2. Copper and silver «Ancient ship»⁵¹ 1991 unusual coins of Congo (KM#30 and KM#5)

⁵⁰ Design of the vessel on Sahrawi unusual coin and Cuban coin looks similar. However, designer of this Cuban coin remains unknown, while engraver was indicated as J.R.P. (Aledon 1999, p.115).

⁵¹ Embarcacion antigua (in Spanish) or Navire ancien (in French).

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1990
	Composition	copper-nickel ⁵²
	Weight	11.4 g
	Diameter	30.0 mm
	Mintage	2 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#9, KM#18
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Bedouin and ship
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 9. 100 pesetas «Ancient ship» 1990 unusual coin

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1990
	Composition	brass
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	100
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#10, KM#25 ⁵³
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Bedouin and ship
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	R

Fig. 10. 100 pesetas «Ancient ship» 1990 unusual coin

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1990
	Composition	copper
	Weight	20.0-30.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	2 500
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#11, KM#20
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Bedouin with camel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 11. 100 pesetas «Traditional transport» 1990 unusual coin

⁵² Gold-plated varieties are known.

⁵³ Krause catalog mistakenly designates unusual coins of this type (KM#25, KM#40, KM#41) to be made of copper or of steel-nickel alloy with «proof» quality.

 	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1990
	Composition	copper or brass
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	13
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#12, KM#42
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Bedouin and ship
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	RR

Fig. 12. 500 pesetas «Ancient ship» 1990 unusual coin

 	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1990
	Composition	silver
	Weight	16.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	2 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#13.1, KM#2
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thick font
	Reverse	Bedouin with camel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 13.1. 500 pesetas «Traditional transport» 1990 unusual coin

 	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1990
	Composition	silver
	Weight	16.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	inc. above
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#13.2
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thin font
	Reverse	Bedouin with camel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 13.2. 500 pesetas «Traditional transport» 1990 unusual coin

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1990
	Composition	silver
	Weight	16.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#14.1, KM#3
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thick font
	Reverse	Bedouin and ship
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 14.1. 500 pesetas «Ancient ship» 1990 unusual coin

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1990
	Composition	silver
	Weight	16.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#14.2
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thin font
	Reverse	Bedouin and ship
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 14.2. 500 pesetas «Ancient ship» 1990 unusual coin

1991

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1991
	Composition	steel-nickel ⁵⁴
	Weight	12.7 g
	Diameter	32.5 mm
	Mintage	5 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#15.1, KM#7
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Equestrian sport
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 15.1. 100 pesetas «Olympics in Barcelona 1992. Equestrian sport» 1991 unusual coin

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1991
	Composition	steel-nickel
	Weight	12.7 g
	Diameter	32.5 mm
	Mintage	ca.6, inc. above
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#15.2
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Equestrian sport
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	R

Fig. 15.2. 100 pesetas «Olympics in Barcelona 1992. Equestrian sport» 1991 unusual coin

⁵⁴ Gold-plated varieties are known.



Fig. 15.3. «Olympics in Barcelona 1992. Equestrian sport» FDC by Philswiss AG with Spanish stamp (March 1989) (Mi#ES2878)



Fig. 15.4. «Olympic Games in Barcelona 1992» 1991 series of unusual coins by Cambodia, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Laos⁵⁵

⁵⁵ The series also included «coins» from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Cuban coin (composition - silver, weight - 16 g, diameter - 38 mm, mintage - 10 000), minted by CMC in 1989.

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1991
	Composition	silver
	Weight	6.0 g
	Diameter	30.0 mm
	Mintage	5 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#16, KM#4
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Tennis player and downhill skier
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	S

Fig. 16. 500 pesetas «Olympics in Barcelona 1992. Tennis and slalom» 1991 unusual coin

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1991
	Composition	silver
	Weight	12.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	5 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#17, KM#5
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Soccer player with a ball
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 17. 500 pesetas «1994 FIFA World Cup in the USA. Soccer player» 1991 unusual coin



Fig. 17.1. «1990 FIFA World Cup in Italy. Host countries» Sahrawi cinderella stamp (June 1990)⁵⁶

⁵⁶ The plot of this cinderella stamp was taken for A-ESH#17 unusual coin's design. However the national teams of Spain and Argentina did not play against each other either in the qualifying stage, or in the playoff of the 1994 FIFA World Cup in the USA.



Fig. 17.2. «1994 FIFA World Cup in the USA» 1991-92 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan, Benin, Cambodia, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Laos, Uganda, Vietnam and Cuban coin

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1991
	Composition	silver
	Weight	16.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	10 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#18.1, KM#8
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thick font
	Reverse	Stylized ball
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 18.1. 500 pesetas «1994 FIFA World Cup in the USA. The ball» 1991 unusual coin

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1991
	Composition	silver
	Weight	16.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	inc. above
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#18.2
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thin font
	Reverse	Stylized ball
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 18.2. 500 pesetas «1994 FIFA World Cup in the USA. The ball» 1991 unusual coin



Fig.18.3. Official match ball of the 1994 FIFA World Cup by Adidas



XV. Fußball-Weltmeisterschaft 1994



Westsahara

Die Silber-Gedenkmünze „Fußball-Symbol“ der Republik Westsahara war eine der ersten Ausgaben, die in der Prägequalität „Polierte Platte“ (PP) zu Ehren der WM 1994 herausgegeben wurde. In den Austragungsorten des Gastgeberlandes Amerika drehte sich zu diesem Zeitpunkt alles um „König Fußball“. Eines der schönsten WM-Stadien steht in Kansas City am Missouri River. Bis 1994 mußte es allerdings erweitert werden. Es war vorgesehen, in

einer Höhe von zwei Metern eine Plattform zu errichten, die bis in die untersten Tribünenreihen reichen soll. Auf dieser Plattform wurde der notwendige Naturrasen verlegt. Eine ähnliche Baumaßnahme wurde im Giants-Stadion von New Jersey realisiert. Die Kosten beliefen sich auf ca. 1 Million Dollar. Ebenso teuer, aber erheblich riskoreicher war das Vorhaben, die riesigen Hallen-Stadien in New Orleans und Detroit mit Rasen auszustatten.

Garantie

Hiermit garantiere ich ohne zeitliche Einschränkung die Echtheit der nachfolgend beschriebenen Münze.

Nennwert: 500 Peseten
Prägequalität: Polierte Platte (PP)
Metall: Silber 999/1000
Gewicht: 16 Gramm
Durchmesser: 38 mm

Ausgabeland: Westsahara
Ausgabejahr: 1991
Rand: glatt
Vorderseite: Fußball-Symbol
Rückseite: Staatswappen

Richard Borch

MDM - Münzhandels-Gesellschaft mbH Deutsche Münze - Braunschweig

Fig.18.4. Original certificate for A-ESH#18.1-18.2 unusual coins by MDM

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1991
	Composition	gold
	Weight	3.11 g
	Diameter	16.0 mm
	Mintage	508
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#19, KM#6
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Bedouin with camel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	R

Fig. 19. 1 000 pesetas «Traditional transport» 1991 unusual coin

1992

Design of reverse of copper-nickel unusual coins by 1, 2 and 5 pesetas with the image of a Bedouin and a camel (Fig. 20-22) echoes design of the first series of postage stamps of Western Sahara in 1924 (Fig. 7.6).

Thanks to rather high mintage and low price, this series has become most accessible to world coins collectors.

Low face values allowed to attribute this series as coins for circulation. However, similarity of these 3 items to each other to the point of confusion, would make their actual circulation very inconvenient.

There is still no proof to confirm its real monetary circulation.

In comparison to 1990-91 issues (Fig. 7, 11, 13, 19), reverse design was simplified: surface on background became plain, fewer folds were added on Bedouin's clothes, fewer details are visible on the camel's saddle and bridle (Fig. 20.1-20.2).



Fig. 20.1. Bedouin and camel (type 1990-91)



Fig. 20.2. Bedouin and camel (type 1992)

	Face value	1 peseta
	Year	1992
	Composition	copper-nickel
	Weight	3.0 g
	Diameter	17.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#20, KM#14
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Bedouin with camel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	C

Fig. 20. 1 peseta «Traditional transport» 1992 unusual coin

	Face value	2 pesetas
	Year	1992
	Composition	copper-nickel
	Weight	3.5 g
	Diameter	20.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#21, KM#15
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Bedouin with camel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	C

Fig. 21. 2 pesetas «Traditional transport» 1992 unusual coin

	Face value	5 pesetas
	Year	1992
	Composition	copper-nickel
	Weight	3.9 g
	Diameter	21.3 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#22, KM#16
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Bedouin with camel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	C

Fig. 22. 5 pesetas «Traditional transport» 1992 unusual coin

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1992
	Composition	copper-nickel
	Weight	12.7 g
	Diameter	32.5 mm
	Mintage	2 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#23, KM#26
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	«Santa Maria» sailing vessel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 23. 100 pesetas «Encounter of Two Worlds. Santa Maria» 1992 unusual coin

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1992
	Composition	brass
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#24.1
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thick font
	Reverse	«Santa Maria» sailing vessel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 24.1. 100 pesetas «Encounter of Two Worlds. Santa Maria» 1992 unusual coin

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1992
	Composition	brass
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	78
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#24.2, KM#40
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thin font
	Reverse	«Santa Maria» sailing vessel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 24.2. 100 pesetas «Encounter of Two Worlds. Santa Maria» 1992 unusual coin

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1992
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#25.1, KM#9.1
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thick font
	Reverse	«Santa Maria» sailing vessel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 25.1. 500 pesetas «Encounter of Two Worlds. Santa Maria» 1992 unusual coin

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1992
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#25.2, KM#9.2
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thin font
	Reverse	«Santa Maria» sailing vessel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 25.2. 500 pesetas «Encounter of Two Worlds. Santa Maria» 1992 unusual coin



Fig. 25.3. Original certificate for A-ESH#25.1-25.2 unusual coins by Philswiss AG

 No image available	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1992
	Composition	copper or brass
	Weight	n.a.
	Diameter	n.a.
	Mintage	not confirmed
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#26, KM#9.1a
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	«Santa Maria» sailing vessel
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	RR

Fig. 26. 500 pesetas «Encounter of Two Worlds. Santa Maria» 1992 unusual coin

A-ESH#27 unusual coin should be classified as «Cuban», although it was minted by Valcambi SA (Balerna, Switzerland). In 1992-93, this mint also produced several series of commemorative silver Cuban coins.

	Face value	1 000 pesetas / 10 ecu
	Year	(1992)
	Composition	silver
	Weight	31.1 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	15 000
	Mint	Valcambi SA
	Number	A-ESH#27, KM#10
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Charlemagne and Charles V Emperors
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	S

Fig. 27. 1 000 pesetas «United Europe» 1992 unusual coin

Its design features prominent paintings of Charles V (*1500-†1558) by Italian painter Titian (*1488-†1576) (Fig. 27.1), and of Charlemagne (*742-†814) by German painter Albrecht Dürer (*1471-†1528) (Fig. 27.2). Both Holy Roman emperors succeeded to unite most of Western Europe.



Fig. 27.1. Emperor Charles V on Horseback (Titian, 1548)



Fig. 27.2. Emperor Charlemagne (Albrecht Dürer, ca.1512)

One could buy this unusual coin along with souvenir banknote of 10 ecu. These souvenir banknotes were printed by Giesecke&Devrient GmbH (Germany) printer by order of the Eufiserv Group, on the eve of Expo '92 International Exhibition held in October 1992 in Seville (Spain) (Fig. 27.3).



Fig. 27.3. «ECU, new currency of the United Europe» 1993 FDC by Philswiss AG with Spanish stamp (November 1992) (Mi#ES3087)

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1993
	Composition	copper
	Weight	20.0-30.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#28, KM#19
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Tarbosaurus
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 28. 100 pesetas «Prehistoric animals. Tarbosaurus» 1993 unusual coin

«Prehistoric animals» 1993-95 series was released on the wave of interest in dinosaur theme, caused by «Jurassic Park» (1993) science fiction action film by Steven Spielberg (*1946). Design of 1993-94 series was mainly based on legendary images by Zdeněk Burian (*1905-†1981), a Czech painter and paleoartist.

A-ESH#28, A-ESH#31.1-31.2 unusual coins design features a remake of Zdeněk Burian original image (Fig. 28.1), later depicted on a postage stamp (Fig. 28.2).



Fig. 28.1. Tarbosaurus (Zdeněk Burian, 1970)



Fig. 28.2. «Tarbosaurus bataar» stamps of Cambodia (March 1986, Mi#KH741-747 series by COPREFIL) and Czech Republic (June 1994, Mi#CZ43)



Fig. 28.2. «Prehistoric animals» 1993-94 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan and Benin



Fig. 28.3. Deinothereum (Zdeněk Burian, 1940), Sahrawi cinderella stamp (May 1992)⁵⁷

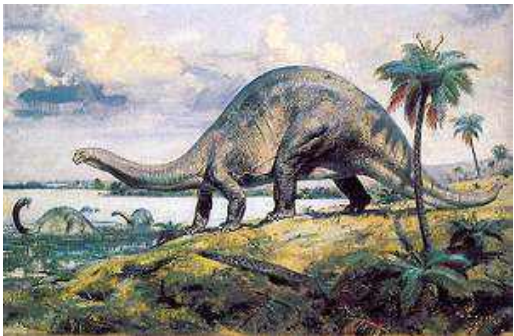


Fig. 29.1. Apatosaurus (Brontosaurus) (Zdeněk Burian, 1950)

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1993
	Composition	steel-nickel
	Weight	12.7 g
	Diameter	32.5 mm
	Mintage	2 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#29, KM#13
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Brontosaurus
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 29. 100 pesetas «Prehistoric animals. Brontosaurus» 1993 unusual coin

⁵⁷ Fourth leg of deinothereum, depicted on unusual coin, looks rather unnatural as it is absent on original image.



Fig. 29.2. «Bedouins» FDC with Sahrawi cinderella stamp (May 1990) by Philswiss AG



Fig. 29.3. «Prehistoric animals» 1993 series of unusual coins by Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Cuban coin

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1993
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	1 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#30.1, KM#11
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thick font
	Reverse	Elephant
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 30.1. 500 pesetas «Preserve nature. Elephant» 1993 unusual coin

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1993
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	inc. above
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#30.2
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thin font
	Reverse	Elephant
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 30.2. 500 pesetas «Preserve nature. Elephant» 1993 unusual coin



Fig. 30.3. «Preserve nature. Elephants» 1993 series of unusual coins by Benin, Cambodia, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Laos, Vietnam



Fig. 30.4. Original certificate for A-ESH#30.1-30.2 unusual coins by Philswiss AG

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1993
	Composition	silver
	Weight	16.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	10 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#31.1, KM#12
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thick font
	Reverse	Tarbosaurus
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 31.1. 500 pesetas «Prehistoric animals. Tarbosaurus» 1993 unusual coin

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1993
	Composition	silver
	Weight	16.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	inc. above
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#31.2
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms, thin font
	Reverse	Tarbosaurus
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 31.2. 500 pesetas «Prehistoric animals. Tarbosaurus» 1993 unusual coin



Fig. 31.3. «Prehistoric animals» 1993 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan, Cambodia, Congo, Laos, Vietnam

1994

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1994
	Composition	steel-nickel
	Weight	12.7 g
	Diameter	32.5 mm
	Mintage	2 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#32, KM#17
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Triceratops
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 32. 100 pesetas «Prehistoric animals. Triceratops» 1993 unusual coin



Fig. 32.1. «Bedouins» FDC with Sahrawi cinderella stamps (May 1990) by Philswiss AG



Fig. 32.2. Triceratops
(Rudolph Franz Zallinger, 1963)

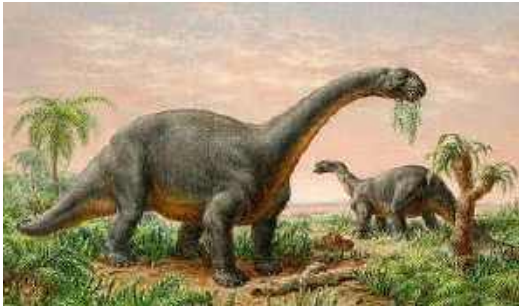


Fig. 33.2. Camarasaurus
(Rudolph Franz Zallinger, 1963)



Fig. 32.3. «Prehistoric animals» 1994 series unusual coins by Benin, Cambodia, Congo, Laos and Cuban coin

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1994
	Composition	brass
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	100
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#33, KM#41
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Camarasaurus
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 33. 100 pesetas «Prehistoric animals. Camarasaurus» 1994 unusual coin



Fig. 33.1. «Prehistoric animals» 1993-95 series of unusual coins by Benin, Congo

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1994
	Composition	silver
	Weight	16.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	10 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#34, KM#27
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Camarasaurus
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 34. 500 pesetas «Prehistoric animals. Camarasaurus» 1994 unusual coin



Fig. 34.1. «Prehistoric animals» 1994 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan, Benin, Cambodia, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Laos, Vietnam and Cuban coin

1995

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1995
	Composition	steel-nickel
	Weight	12.7 g
	Diameter	32.5 mm
	Mintage	5 500
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#35, KM#23
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Spitfire Mk-II
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 35. 100 pesetas «World War Aviation. Spitfire Mk-II» 1995 unusual coin



Fig. 35.1. «World War Aviation» 1995 series of unusual coins by Benin, Congo and Cuban coins



Fig. 35.2. Original gift box for «World War Aviation» 1995 series of unusual coins

	Face value	100 pesetas
	Year	1995
	Composition	copper
	Weight	20.0-30.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#36, KM#22
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Greco-Roman wrestling
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 36. 100 pesetas «Olympic Games in Atlanta 1996. Wrestling» 1995 unusual coin

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1995
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	15 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#37, KM#21
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Greco-Roman wrestling
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	S

Fig. 37. 500 pesetas «Olympic Games in Atlanta 1996. Wrestling» 1995 unusual coin



Fig. 37.1. «Olympic Games in Atlanta 1996» 1995 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan, Benin, Congo, Laos, Vietnam

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1995
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	2 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#38, KM#24
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Spitfire Mk-II
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	S

Fig. 38. 500 pesetas «World War Aviation. Spitfire Mk-II» 1995 unusual coin



Fig. 38.1. Supermarine Spitfire Mark IIA in flight over the coast (Royal Air Force, UK, April 1941)



Fig. 38.2. «World War Aviation. Spitfire» Sahrawi cinderella stamp (September 1995)



Fig. 38.3. «World War Aviation» 1995 series of unusual coins by Benin, Congo and Cuban coins

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1995
	Composition	silver
	Weight	16.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	10 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#39, KM#28
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Plateosaurus
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 39. 500 pesetas «Prehistoric Animals. Plateosaurus» 1995 unusual coin

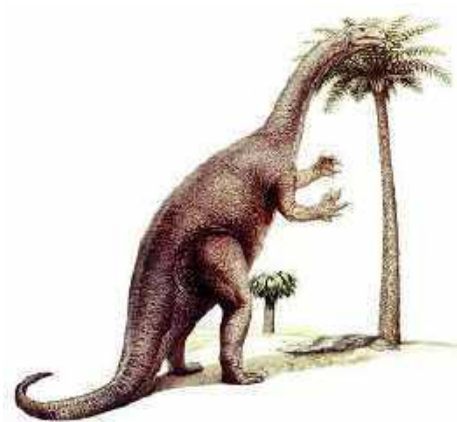


Fig. 39.1. Plateosaurus (John Sibbick, 1985)



Fig. 39.2. «Prehistoric Animals» 1995 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan, Benin, Cambodia, Laos

1996

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1996
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#40, KM#29
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Cheetah
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	S

Fig. 40. 500 pesetas «Feline family. Cheetah» 1996 unusual coin

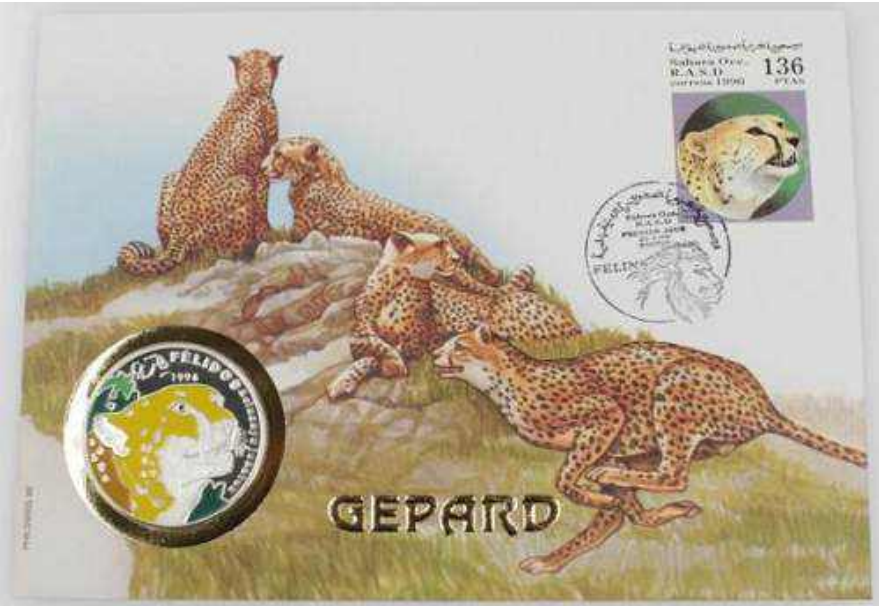


Fig. 40.1. «Feline family. Cheetah» FDC by Philwiss AG with Sahrawi cinderella stamp (January 1996)





Fig. 40.2. «Feline family» 1996 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan, Benin, Congo, Laos and Vietnam

Plots of unusual coins feature photographs of animals that appear on Sahrawi cinderella stamps, issued in 1996 (Fig. 40.3).



Fig. 40.3. «Feline family» series of Sahrawi cinderella stamps (January 1996)

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1996
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	10 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#41, KM#32
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Soccer player with a ball
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	S

Fig. 41. 500 pesetas «World Cup in France 1998» 1996 unusual coin



Fig. 41.1. «World Cup in France 1998» FDC with Sahrawi cinderella stamp (February 1996) and German postage stamp (September 1998) (Mi#DE2010)



Fig. 41.2. «World Cup in France 1998» 1996 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan, Congo, Laos and Cuban coin

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1996
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#42, KM#33
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Soccer player with a ball
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	S

Fig. 42. 500 pesetas «World Cup in France 1998» 1996 unusual coin



Fig. 42.1. «World Cup in France 1998» 1996 series of colored unusual coins by Afghanistan, Congo, Laos



Fig. 42.2. «World Cup in France 1998» 1996-97 series of colored unusual coins by Benin, Somalia⁵⁸
(composition – silver, weight – 15.0, diameter – 35.0 mm)

⁵⁸ See coin die for this type Somalia unusual coin at the photo from CMC (bottom right) (Fig. 7.1).

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	500
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#43, KM#30
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Weightlifter
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	S

Fig. 43. 500 pesetas «Olympic Games in Sydney 2000. Weightlifter» 1997 unusual coin



Fig. 43.1. «Olympic Games in Sydney 2000» 1996-97 series of unusual coin by Laos

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	500
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#44, KM#34
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Kayaker
	Edge	reeded
	Estimate	S

Fig. 44. 500 pesetas «Olympic Games in Sydney 2000. Kayaker» 1997 unusual coin



Fig. 44.1. «Olympic Games in Sydney 2000» 1996-97 series of colored unusual coins by Congo, Laos

	Face value	500 pesetas
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver
	Weight	7.0 g
	Diameter	30.0 mm
	Mintage	400
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#45, KM#56
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	20 mark of 1871 by Kaiser Wilhelm I (Prussia)
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 45. 500 pesetas «Coins on coins. Prussia» 1997 unusual coin



Fig. 45.1. «Coins on coins. Switzerland» 1997 series of partially gold-plated unusual coin by Benin



Fig. 45.2. «Coins on coins. Switzerland» 2002 unusual coin by Togo (DPRK State Mint)



Fig. 45.3. «Coins on coins» FDC by Philswiss with German (November 1997) (Mi#DE585) and Swiss (April 1997) (Mi#CH943) postage stamps



Fig. 45.4. «Coins on coins» FDC by Philswiss with Swiss postage stamp (March 2003) (Mi#CH946)

Ordered by Philmail Verlag AG, «Ancient sailships» Limited Coin Collection (LCC) included A-ESH#46-48 unusual coins. They distributed these unusual coins in special gift boxes with certificate (Fig. 48.1-48.2).

Its design features remarkable illustrations by Soviet rear admiral and marine writer Viktor Dyghalo (*1926-†2011) and Soviet artist Nikolai Narbekov (†1981). For the first time these illustrations appeared in «History of Boat» (Issue 1) set of 32 art postcards, printed in Moscow in 1981.

Later COPREFIL artists used them for design of numerous series of postage and cinderella stamps (Andreev 2025). We show Afghani cinderella stamps 1997 series as an example (Fig. 48.3-48.4).

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver
	Weight	15.0 g
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	1 450
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#46, KM#57
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	European dromon
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 46. 1 000 pesetas «LCC. Ancient sailships. European dromon» 1997 unusual coin

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver
	Weight	15.0 g
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	1 450
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#47, KM#58
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Old Russian boat
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 47. 1 000 pesetas «LCC. Ancient sailships. Old Russian boat» 1997 unusual coin

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver
	Weight	15.0 g
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	1 450
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#48, KM#59
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Egyptian Merchant Ship
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 48. 1 000 pesetas «LCC. Ancient sailships. Egyptian Merchant Ship» 1997 unusual coin



Fig. 48.1. Gift box for «LLC. Ancient sailships» 1997 series with certificate by Metrocoins



Fig. 48.2. Special gift box for «LLC. Ancient sailships» 1997 series

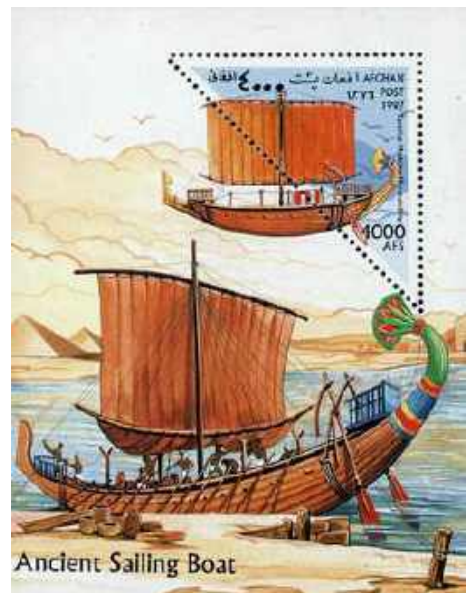


Fig. 48.3. «Ancient sailships» Afghani cinderella stamps (June 1997) (Mi#AF1746, Mi#AF-BL96)



Fig. 48.4. «Ancient sailships» Afghani cinderella stamps (June 1997) (Mi#AF1740-AF1745)

1998

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1998
	Composition	silver
	Weight	15.0 g
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	5 000 ⁵⁹
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#49.1, KM#43
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Viking Drakkar
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 49.1. 1 000 pesetas «History of maritime transport. Viking Drakkar» 1998 unusual coin

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1998
	Composition	steel, nickel
	Weight	n.a.
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	n.a.
	Mint	n.a.
	Number	A-ESH#49.2
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Viking Drakkar
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	C

Fig. 49.2. 1 000 pesetas «History of maritime transport. Viking Drakkar» 1998 fake unusual coin



Fig. 49.3. Certificate for «History of maritime transport» 1998 unusual coin by BTN

⁵⁹ Piedfort for this unusual coin (with weight of 30.0 g) had a mintage of 100 pieces.

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1998
	Composition	silver
	Weight	15.0 g
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	7 500
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#50, KM#55
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Weightlifter
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 50. 1 000 pesetas «Olympic Games in Sydney 2000. Weightlifter» 1998 unusual coin



Fig. 50.1. «Olympic Games in Sydney 2000» 1997-98 series of unusual coin by Laos and Cuban coin



Fig. 50.2. «Olympic Games in Sydney 2000» 1999 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan⁶⁰, Benin, Congo, Laos (composition – copper-nickel, diameter – 38.0 mm, weight – 27.0 g, mintage – 10 000)

⁶⁰ The design of 50 and 500 afghani unusual coins was created by Ryneel Castellanos Cuesta, CMC artist (Aledon 1999, p.27).



Fig. 50.3. «Olympic Games in Sydney 2000» 1997-99 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan, Benin, Congo, Laos (composition – silver, diameter – 38.0 mm, weight – 20.0 g, mintage – 5 000)

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1998
	Composition	silver
	Weight	15.0 g
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	5 000
	Mint	Cuban Mint
	Number	A-ESH#51
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Kayaker
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 51. 1 000 pesetas «Olympic Games in Sydney 2000. Kayaker» 1998 unusual coin



Fig. 51.1. «Olympic Games in Sydney 2000» 1996-98 series of colored unusual coins by Afghanistan, Benin, Congo, Laos, Vietnam and Cuban coin

1999



Face value	1 000 pesetas
Year	1999
Composition	silver
Weight	15.0 g
Diameter	35.0 mm
Mintage	5 555
Mint	Cuban Mint
Number	A-ESH#52, KM#60
Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
Reverse	Calendar sheets
Edge	smooth
Estimate	S

Fig. 52. 1 000 pesetas «Millennium»⁶¹ 1999 unusual coin



Fig. 52.1. «Millennium» 1999 unusual coins by Afghanistan, Benin, Congo, Laos and Somalia

⁶¹ This series reflects a common misconception about the third millennium, which many people believed to have begun after 1999 with the year 2000. However, Gregorian calendar does not include a zero year, thus both XXI century and III millennium actually began with the year 2001.

«NORTH KOREAN» UNUSUAL COINS. 1996-2002

Immediately after its foundation in 1996, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) State Mint actively began issuing «coins» and thematic series of «coins» under the name of DPRK-aligned states such as Afghanistan, Benin, Chad, Congo, The SADR, Somalia. In the same year of 1996, DPRK State Mint mastered production of «coins», coated with colored enamel.

Commemorative «North Korean» unusual coins under the name of The SADR have been issued for 7 years in a single face value of 1 000 pesetas, and in a single composition of silver.

Design of these unusual coins is not directly related to Western Sahara, but focuses on German-speaking customers instead. It features themes such as wildlife and nature, sports, German transport, European cultural figures. Almost all of these unusual coins have been issued as part of thematic series.

Quality of «North Korean» issues is markedly lower than of «Cuban» ones, as details of its design were enlarged and much simplified (Fig. 53.1).



Fig. 53.1. Deterioration of minting quality: from «Cuban» (left) to «North Korean» (right) unusual coins (both 1999 types)

These series were distributed mainly in Europe by BTN Münzen (Main, Germany), MDM Deutsche Münze (Braunschweig, Germany), Metrocoins Münzhandels (Pirmasens, Germany) and Philswiss AG (Hagendorf, Switzerland).

Representatives of the POLISARIO Front do not confirm official status of the issues under the name of The SADR, produced by DPRK State Mint.

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1996
	Composition	silver
	Weight	31.1 g
	Diameter	45.0 mm
	Mintage	10 000
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#53, KM#44
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Ra and Ra-2 boats
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 53. 1 000 pesetas «World of Adventure. Thor Heyerdahl» 1996 unusual coin

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1996
	Composition	silver
	Weight	31.1 g
	Diameter	45.0 mm
	Mintage	10 000
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#54, KM#45
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Barbarossa Brothers
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 54. 1 000 pesetas «World of Adventure. Ottoman corsairs brothers Aruj and Hayreddin Barbarossa» 1996 unusual coin

Design of unusual coins features publicly available images (Fig. 53.1-54.1).



Fig. 53.2. Ra boat in the ocean (1969)



Fig. 54.1. Aruj and Hayreddin Barbarossa, the Kings of Algeria (engraving by Ignatius Lux, ca.1684)



Fig. 54.2. «World of Adventure» 1996 series of unusual coins by Benin and Congo



Fig. 54.3. «World of Adventure» 1996 series coin of DPRK



Fig. 54.4. «World of Adventure» 1996 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan, Laos and Cuban coin (composition - silver, diameter - 35.0 mm, weight - 15.0 g, mintage - 2 000), minted at CMC

1997

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver
	Weight	15.0 g
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	3 500
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#55, KM#61
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	LZ11 Airship
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 55. 1 000 pesetas «Airships by von Zeppelin. LZ11 «Viktoria Luise» 1997 unusual coin



Fig. 55.1. LZ11 passenger airship «Viktoria Luise» at the sailing regatta in Kiel (Germany) in 1912



Fig. 55.2. «Airships by von Zeppelin» 1997 unusual coin by Benin (composition – silver, diameter - 30.0 mm, weight – 7.0 g)



Fig. 55.3. «Airships by von Zeppelin» 1997 series of unusual coins by Benin and Congo

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver
	Weight	15.0 g
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	2 500
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#56.1, KM#47
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Thomson's Gazelle
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 56.1. 1 000 pesetas «Fauna of Africa. Thomson's Gazelle» 1997 unusual coin

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver
	Weight	15.0 g
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	inc. above
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#56.2
	Obverse	New coat of arms
	Reverse	Thomson's Gazelle
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 56.2. 1 000 pesetas «Fauna of Africa. Thomson's Gazelle» 1997 unusual coin

Fig. 56.3. «Fauna of Africa» 1997-99 series of unusual coins by Benin, Chad, Congo

	Face value	1 000 pesetas
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver
	Weight	15.0 g
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	4 500
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#57, KM#46
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Ball and cup
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 57. 1 000 pesetas «World Cup in France 1998» 1997 unusual coin



Fig. 57.1. «World Cup in France 1998» 1996-97 series of unusual coins by Benin and Congo



Fig. 57.2. «World Cup in France 1998» FDC with Sahrawi cinderella (March 1997)



Fig. 57.3. «World Cup in France 1998» Sahrawi cinderella (March 1997)



Fig. 57.4. «World Cup in France 1998» 1996-97 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan and Laos (composition – silver, diameter - 35.0 mm, weight – 15.0 g), minted at CMC



Fig. 57.5. «World Cup in France 1998» Sahrawi cinderella (March 1996)⁶²

	Face value	1 000 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	42.0 * 24.0 mm
	Mintage	2 950
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#58, KM#94
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Ball and map of France
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 58. 1 000 Sahrawi pesetas «World Cup in France 1998. Map» 1997 unusual coin

⁶² Plot of this cinderella stamp was taken for Lao unusual coin's design (Fig. 57.4).



Fig. 58.1. «World Cup in France 1998» 1997 series of unusual coins by Benin, Congo, The SADR



Fig. 58.2. Original gift box for «World Cup in France 1998» 1997 series of unusual coins with certificate by Metrocoins and by Philswiss AG

	Face value	1 000 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	1997
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	42.0 * 24.0 mm
	Mintage	2 950
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#59, KM#93
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Stylized soccer player and Eiffel tower
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 59. 1 000 Sahrawi pesetas «World Cup in France 1998. Soccer player» 1997 unusual coin

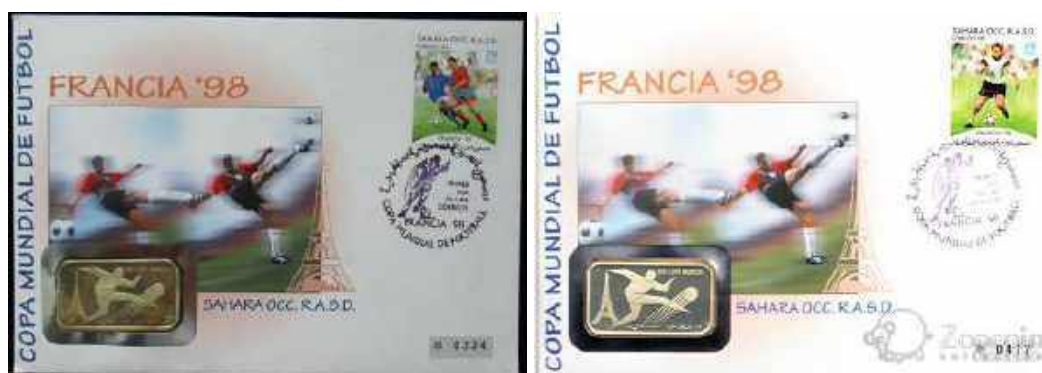


Fig. 59.1. «World Cup in France 1998» FDC with Sahrawi Cinderella (January 1998)



Fig. 59.2. «World Cup in France 1998» FDC with Sahrawi Cinderella (January 1998)



Fig. 59.3. 5 won «World Cup in Korea-Japan 2002» 2001 coin by DPRK (composition – silver, diameter – 35.0 mm, weight – 7.0 g)⁶³

⁶³ Main elements of design of the DPRK KM#785 coin and A-ESH#59 unusual coin are similar.

1998

	Face value	1 000 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	1998
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	42.0 * 24.0 mm
	Mintage	2 500
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#60
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	«Bremen» cruise ship
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 60. 1 000 Sahrawi pesetas «German cruise ships. «Bremen» 1998 unusual coin



Fig. 60.1. «S.S. Bremen» ocean liner by Norddeutscher Lloyd (Germany) (1928-41)



Fig. 60.2. «German cruise ships» 1998 series of unusual coins by Benin, Congo, The SADR, Somalia and coins by DPRK and Cuba⁶⁴

⁶⁴ Cuban coin was minted by CMC (Aledon 1999, p.77).

	Face value	1 000 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	1999
	Composition	silver
	Weight	15.0 g
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	1 950
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#61, KM#49
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Leonardo Da Vinci
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 61. 1 000 Sahrawi pesetas «Men of world culture. Leonardo Da Vinci» 1999 unusual coin



Fig. 61.1. Portrait of a Man in Red Chalk, widely accepted as a self-portrait (Leonardo Da Vinci, ca. 1510)

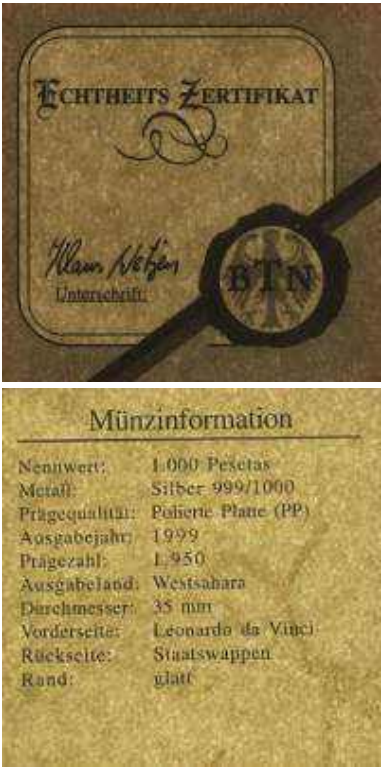


Fig. 61.2. Certificate for «Leonardo Da Vinci» 1999 unusual coin by BTN



Fig. 61.3. «Men of world culture» 1999 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan, Benin, Chad, Congo, Somalia, Togo and DPRK coin



Fig. 61.4. «Men of world culture. Thomas Aquinas» 1999 unusual coin by Laos (composition – silver, diameter - 35.0 mm, weight – 15.0 g), minted at CMC

	Face value	1 000 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	1999
	Composition	silver
	Weight	14.2-15.5 g
	Diameter	42.0 * 24.0 mm
	Mintage	ca. 2 500 – 3 000
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#62
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Pelicans
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 62. 1 000 Sahrawi pesetas «Fauna of Africa. Pelicans» 1999 unusual coin

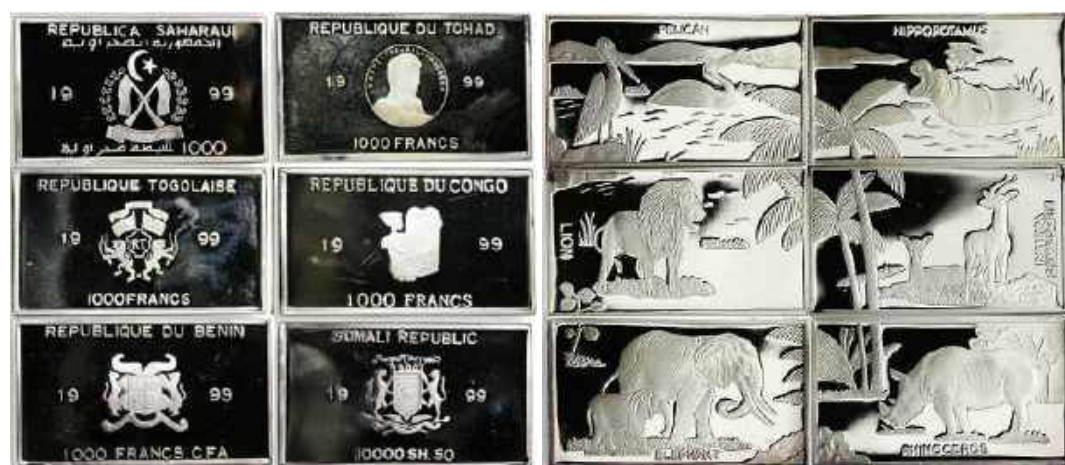


Fig. 62.1. «Fauna of Africa» 1999 series of unusual coins by Benin, Chad, Congo, The SADR, Somalia, Togo

2000

	Face value	1 000 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	2000
	Composition	silver
	Weight	15.0 g
	Diameter	35.0 mm
	Mintage	2 500
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#63, KM#50
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Pedro Alvares Cabral
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 63. 1 000 Sahrawi pesetas «Discovery of Brazil. 500 years» 2000 unusual coin



Fig. 63.1. 50 escudo «500th Anniversary of Birth of Pedro Álvares Cabral» 1968 coin by Portugal (KM#593, composition – silver, diameter – 34.0 mm, weight – 18.0 g)⁶⁵



Fig. 63.2. «500th Anniversary of Birth of Pedro Álvares Cabral» Portuguese stamp (January 1969, Mi#PT-1067)⁶⁶

2002

	Face value	1 000 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	2002
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	5 000
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#64, KM#54
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Soccer player
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 64. 1 000 Sahrawi pesetas «World Cup in Spain 1982» 2002 unusual coin



⁶⁵ Engraver - Marcelino Norte de Almeida (*1906-†1995).

⁶⁶ Engraver - Álvaro Lucas.



Fig. 64.1. «FIFA World Cups» 2001-02 series of unusual coins by Afghanistan, Benin, Chad, Congo and DPRK coin



Fig. 64.2. Certificate for «World Cup in Spain 1982» 2002 unusual coin by BTN



Fig. 64.3. «World Cup in Spain 1982» FDC by Philwiss AG with Italian postage stamp (November 2002) (Mi#2884-2885)

	Face value	1 000 Sahrawi pesetas
	Year	2002
	Composition	silver
	Weight	20.0 g
	Diameter	38.0 mm
	Mintage	5 000
	Mint	DPRK State Mint
	Number	A-ESH#65, KM#97
	Obverse	Stylized coat of arms
	Reverse	Camels
	Edge	smooth
	Estimate	S

Fig. 65. 1 000 Sahrawi pesetas «Animals in danger. Camels» 2002 unusual coin



Fig. 65.1. «Animals in danger» 2001-06 series of unusual coins by Benin and Congo

GEFÄHRDETE TIERWELT

Dromedar




Kamele haben entscheidend dazu beigetragen, dass Menschen die Wüste als Lebensraum erobern konnten. Allgemein bekannt sind in der Alten Welt das Zweihöckrige Kamel oder Trampeltier und das Einhöckrige Kamel oder Dromedar. Aber auch in der neuen Welt gibt es Kamele. Hier heißen sie Lama, Alpaca, Vikunja und Guanako.

Das Dromedar ist in Nordafrika und im Mittleren Osten verbreitet. In Australien wurde es eingeführt. Sein angestammter Lebensraum sind halbrockenes und trockenes Grasland, Wästen und Ebenen. Der Großsäuger erreicht bei einem Gewicht von 150-650 kg eine Schulterhöhe von 190-230 cm und eine Kopf-Rumpflänge von 2,20-3,40 m.

Das Dromedar existiert heute nur noch in seiner domestizierten Form. Wahrscheinlich wurde das

Tier schon 1000 v. Chr. zum Haustier. Früher lebte das Dromedar wahrscheinlich in Nordafrika und Arabien.

Heute kennt man 2 Haupttypen: ein schwer gebautes langsames Lasttier und ein leichteres, zierliches und schnellfüßiges Reittier. Beide haben ein Fell aus kurzen, zottigen Haaren. Scheitel, Nacken, Hals und Rumpf sind mit längerem Haar bedeckt.

Das Dromedar ernährt sich von Gras und anderen Pflanzen. Selbst in Gebieten mit spärlicher Vegetation kann es überleben. Seine auffälligste Eigenschaft ist seine Fähigkeit, lange ohne Wasser auszukommen, in Verbindung mit der Möglichkeit, sehr viel Wasser im Körper zu speichern. Dieses Wasser ist aber nicht, wie man lange glaubte, in seinem Höcker gespeichert, sondern vielmehr in seinem Magen. Der



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Buckelhöcker bietet Schutz vor der Sonne, indem er Wärme absorbiert und enthält gleichzeitig Fettvorräte, die das Tier verbrennen kann, um Energie und Flüssigkeit zu erhalten.

Die Weibchen bringen alle zwei Jahre ein junges zu Welt. Mutter und junges halten durch Rufe Kontakt zueinander. Das Fohlen stirbt ein klägliches Jammer aus, wenn es von seiner Mutter getrennt wird.

Numismatische Daten

Angeshelbst: Wesselsheim

Motiv: Dromedar

Nominalewert: 1.000 Pesetas

Ausgabedate: 2002

Dauerbesitz: 10.000.000 3,85 mm

Gewicht: 20,00 Gramm

Metall: Silber 925/1000

Qualität: Proof

Ausführung: Silbermünzen

Anlage: 5.000

MDM

MDM MÜNZHANDLUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH
DUISBURG-MÜNSTER

38007 Braunschweig Theodor-Heuss-Strasse

Fig. 65.2. Certificate for «Animals in danger» 2002 unusual coin by MDM