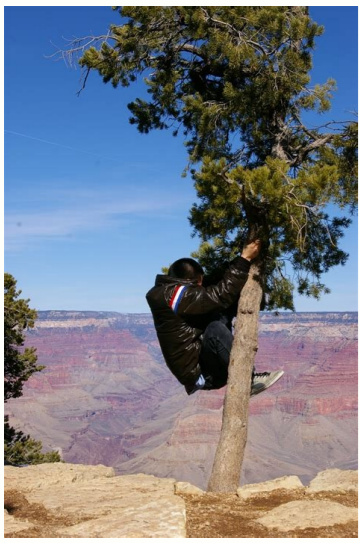


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Annual British music awards Q Awards Awarded for Excellence in music Country United Kingdom Presented by Q First awarded 1990 Last awarded 2019 Website Qthemusic.com The Q Awards were the UK's annual music awards run by the music magazine Q. Since they began in 1990, the Q Awards became one of Britain's biggest and best publicised music awards. Locations for the awards ceremony included Abbey Road Studios and near the end of its life, The Park Lane Ballroom. One of the more notable events of the awards was the ceremony of 2004, at which Elton John accused Madonna of cheating fans by miming on stage, after she had been nominated for a Best Live Act award.[1] The 2001 event, was somewhat notoriously notable for Phil Jupitus stretching out the time it took to announce the "Best Producer" award, with him exclaiming "Best Producer?... Would you like a cowbell in that?", before being told off camera to get on with announcing the winner. The Q Awards included many awards recognising a lifetime of achievement, rather than achievements over the year in question. In its last few years, the "lifetime" awards have usually outnumbered the "current" awards. The awards came to an end when the magazine itself ceased publishing in 2020, blaming the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2020 awards ceremony would have been held at the Roundhouse and seen a performance by Paul Heaton and Jacqui Abbott.[2] When it was announced that the magazine was closing, Heaton was revealed to have donated a substantial amount of money to the magazine's former staff members.[2] As thanks, and for his contributions to music as a songwriter, Heaton was presented with a final Q Award.[2] Results 2019 The winners of 2019 Q Awards are:[3][4] Innovation In Sound: Dizzee Rascal Classic Album: Tricky - Maxinquaye Maverick Award: Edwyn Collins Play Award: Anna Calvi Outstanding Contribution To Music: Kano Classic Songwriter: Kevin Rowland Inspiration Award: Madness Icon Award: Christine And The Queens Hero Award: Kim Gordon Song Of The Decade: Lana Del Rey - "Video Games" Best Vocal Performance: Little Simz Award Winner Nominee Best Act in the World Today The 1975 Nominees Stormzy The 1975 Billie Eilish Florence And The Machine Liam Gallagher Arctic Monkeys Lana Del Rey Bruce Springsteen Christine And The Queens Biffy Clyro Best Breakthrough Act Pale Waves Nominees Gerry Cinnamon Little Simz Rosalia Lewis Capaldi Slowthai Fontaines DC AJ Tracey Easy Life Pale Waves Sam Fender Working Men's Club Self Esteem Best Live Performance Michael Kiwanuka - End of the Road Best Festival Nominees The 1975 - Reading Festival Stormzy - Glastonbury Ariana Grande - The O2 The Courteeners - Heaton Park The Streets - Brixton Academy Florence & The Machine - BST Hyde Park Doves - TCT at Royal Albert Hall The Strokes - All Points East Michael Kiwanuka - End Of The Road Neil Young & Bob Dylan - BST Hyde Park Best Solo Act Stormzy Nominees Lewis Capaldi Stormzy Loyle Carner Billie Eilish Dave Aldous Harding Liam Gallagher Florence Welch Kae Tempest Kano Best Track Lewis Capaldi - "Someone You Loved" Nominees People - The 1975 Vossli Bop - Stormzy Bad Guy - Billie Eilish Must I Evolve - JARV IS Juice - Lizzo Celophane - FKA Twigs Incapable - Róisín Murphy Ladbroke Grove - AJ Tracey Harmony Hall - Vampire Weekend Someone You Loved - Lewis Capaldi Best Festival/Event All Points East Nominees All Points East Glastonbury Latitude Isle Of Wight Festival British Summer Time Reading and Leeds Festival Best Album Foals - Everything Not Saved Will Be Lost - Part 1 Nominees Eton Alive - Sleaford Mods When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go? - Billie Eilish A Brief Inquiry Into Online Relationships - The 1975 Norman Fucking Rockwell - Lana Del Rey Remind Me Tomorrow - Sharon Van Etten Nothing Great About Britain - Slowthai Everything Not Saved Will Be Lost (Part 1) - Foals Psychodrama - Dave Grey Area - Little Simz Serfs Up - Fat White Family 2018 The winners of 2018 Q Awards are:[5] Innovation In Sound: The Streets Classic Album: The Kinks - The Kinks Are The Village Green Preservation Society Maverick Award: Lawrence Play Award: Simon Neil Outstanding Contribution To Music: Noel Gallagher Legend Award: Nile Rodgers Inspiration Award: Trojan Records Icon Award: Ian McCulloch Lifetime Achievement Award: Brett Anderson Award Winner Nominee Best Act in the World Today Paul Weller Nominees The 1975 Arctic Monkeys Florence and the Machine Kendrick Lamar St. Vincent Best Breakthrough Act Goat Girl & Idles Nominees Amyl and the Sniffers Bugzy Malone Goat Girl Idles Jorja Smith The Magic Gang Nadine Shah Nakhane Novelist Rejjie Snow Tom Grennan Best Live Act Taylor Swift Nominees David Byrne Liam Gallagher Nick Cave and the Bad Seeds Wolf Alice Best Solo Artist Noel Gallagher Nominees Christine and the Queens Drake Ed Sheeran Janelle Monáe Sophie Best Track Underworld and Iggy Pop - "Bells & Circles" Nominees The 1975 - "Love It If We Made It" Childish Gambino - "This Is America" Christine and the Queens - "Damn, dis-moi" Goat Girl - "The Man" Janelle Monáe - "Make Me Feel" Underworld and Iggy Pop - "Bells & Circles" Best Album Let's Eat Grandma - "I'm All Ears" Nominees Anna Calvi - "Hunter Arctic Monkeys - "Tranquility Base Hotel & Casino Idles - "Joy as an Act of Resistance Interpol - "Marauder Let's Eat Grandma - "I'm All Ears" Noel Gallagher's High Flying Birds - "Who Built the Moon?" 2017 The winners of 2017 Q Awards are:[6][7] Icon Award: Liam Gallagher Innovation in Sound: Wiley Gibson Les Paul Award: Kelley Deal Inspiration Award: Manic Street Preachers Maverick Award: Viv Albertine Award Winner Nominee Best Act in the World Today Ed Sheeran Nominees Adele The 1975 Queens of the Stone Age Depeche Mode Best Breakthrough Act Rag'n'Bone Man Nominees HMLTD Shame Stefflon Don The Big Moon Pumoussa Girl Ray Formation The Moonlandingz Sampha Best Live Act Liam Gallagher Nominees Stormzy Lorde Radiohead The Killers Best Solo Artist Stormzy Nominees Ed Sheeran Lana Del Rey Liam Gallagher St. Vincent Best Track Kasabian - "You're in Love with a Psycho" Nominees Ed Sheeran - "Shape of You" Lorde - "Green Light" Kendrick Lamar - "HUMBLE" Liam Gallagher - "Wall of Glass" Best Video Sleaford Mods - "Bunch of Kunst" Nominees The The - "The Inertia Variations" Our Friends - "Eagles of Death Metal: Nos Amis" The Rolling Stones - "Havana Moon" Iggy Pop & Josh Homme - "American Valhalla" Best Album Gorillaz - "Humanz" Nominees Kendrick Lamar - "DAMN" Stormzy - "Gang Signs & Prayer" Sleaford Mods - "English Tapas The xx - "I See You" 2016 The winners of 2016 Q Awards are:[8] Hero Award: Meat Loaf Classic Album: The Charlatans - "Tellin' Stories" Classic Songwriter: Ray Davies Innovation in Sound: M.I.A. Gibson Les Paul Award: The Edge Outstanding Contribution to Music: Blondie Hall of Fame: Madness Award Winner Nominee Best Act in the World Today Muse Nominees Biffy Clyro Coldplay The 1975 U2 Best Live Act U2 Nominees Coldplay Muse Savages Wolf Alice Best Breakthrough Act Jack Garratt Nominees Blossoms Christine and the Queens Gallant Lady Leshurr Let's Eat Grandma Nothing but Thieves Rat Boy Spring King The Amazons Best Solo Artist James Bay Nominees Michael Kiwanuka Noel Gallagher PJ Harvey Skepta Best Track Bastille - "Good Grief" Nominees Biffy Clyro - "Howl" Catfish and the Bottlemen - "Twice" Skepta - "Man" The 1975 - "Somebody Else" Best Video PJ Harvey - "The Community of Hope" Nominees Beyoncé - "Formation" Coldplay - "Up & Up" The 1975 - "A Change of Heart" Wolf Alice - "Lisbon" Best Album The 1975 - "I Like It When You Sleep, for You Are So Beautiful yet So Unaware of It" Nominees Bastille - "Wild World" Christine and the Queens - "Chaleur Humaine" Coldplay - "A Head Full of Dreams" David Bowie - "Blackstar" 2015 The winners of 2015 Q Awards are:[9] Hero Award: Mark Ronson Classic Song: Queen - "Bohemian Rhapsody" Classic Album: Soul II Soul - "Club Classics Vol. One" Innovation in Sound: Gary Numan Gibson Les Paul Award: Tony Iommi Outstanding Contribution To Music: New Order Icon Award: Duran Duran Award Winner Nominee Best Act in the World Today Foals Nominees Blur Ed Sheeran Muse Noel Gallagher's High Flying Birds Best Live Act Royal Blood Nominees Catfish and the Bottlemen Ed Sheeran The Libertines Mumford & Sons Best New Act James Bay Nominees The Bohicas Circa Waves Courtney Barnett Jess Glynne Slaves SOAK Songhoy Blues Wolf Alice Years & Years Best Solo Artist Ed Sheeran Nominees Kanye West Noel Gallagher Sam Smith Taylor Swift Best Track The Libertines - "Gunga Din" Nominees Florence and the Machine - "What Kind of Man" Foals - "What Went Down" Mark Ronson - "Uptown Funk" New Order - "Restless" Best Video Florence and the Machine - "Ship to Wreck" Nominees Foals - "What Went Down" Miguel - "Coffee" Muse - "Psycho" The Weeknd - "Can't Feel My Face" Best Album Noel Gallagher's High Flying Birds - "Chasing Yesterday" Nominees Blur - "The Magic Whip" Everything Everything - "Get to

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.[21] Since the European Central Bank plans to redesign the notes every seven or eight years after each issue, a second series of banknotes is already in preparation. New production and anti-counterfeiting techniques will be used for the new notes, but the design will be the same. The identification of the currencies, bridges and arches. However, they would still be recognisable as a new series.[22] Design 70 euro banknote under fluorescent light [UV-A]ObverseReverse The twenty euro note is the third smallest euro note at 133 millimetres (5.2 in) × 72 millimetres (2.8 in) with a blue colour scheme.[6] All bank notes depict bridges and arches/doorways in a different historical European style; the twenty euro note shows the gothic era (between the 13th and 14th century CE).[23] 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.[24] Like all euro notes, it contains the denomination, the EU flag, the signature of the president of the ECB[6] and the initials of said bank in different EU languages, a depiction of EU territories overseas, the stars from the EU flag and thirteen security features as listed below.[6] The ECB released a game on 5 February 2015 to discover some of the new security features embedded in the new €20 note.[25] The most significant new anti-counterfeit measure is a transparent window, containing a hologram which shows a portrait of Europa and the number 20.[26] The Europa series design of the 20 euro note was officially revealed on 24 February 2015.[12] Security features (first series) The watermark on the 20 euro note As a lower value note, the security features of the twenty euro note are not as high as the other denominations; however, it is protected by: A hologram.[27] 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.[28] The EUriON constellation. A special printing processes give the euro notes their unique feel.[27] A glossy stripe,[27] tilt the note and a glossy stripe showing the value numeral and the euro symbol will appear. Watermarks,[27] it appears when the banknote is against the light. Raised printing,[27] 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.[29] Ultraviolet ink,[27] Under ultraviolet light, the paper itself should glow. Fibres embedded in the paper should appear, and should be coloured red, blue and green, the European Union flag looks green and 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.[30] Microprinting,[27] On numerous areas of the banknotes you can see microprinting, for example, inside the "EYPO" (EURO in Greek characters) on the front. You will need a magnifying glass to see it. The tiny text is sharp, and not blurred.[30] A security thread,[27] 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.[31] Perforations,[27] 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.[31] A matted surface,[27] the note paper is made out of pure cotton, which feels crisp and firm, but not limp or waxy.[29] Barcodes,[27] A serial number.[27] Security features (Europa series) Watermark: When the note is held under a normal light source, a portrait of Europa and an electrolyte denomination appear on either side. Portrait Window: When the note is held against the light, the window in the hologram becomes transparent and reveals a portrait of Europa, which is visible on both sides of the note. Portrait Hologram: When the note is tilted, the hologram – the silver-coloured stripe on the right of the note – reveals a portrait of Europa as well as the "€" symbol, the main image and the value of the banknote. Emerald Number: When the note is tilted, the number "20" on the bottom left corner of the note displays an effect of the light that moves up and down. The number "20" also changes colour from emerald green to deep blue. Security Thread: When the note is held to the light, the security thread appears as a dark line. The "€" symbol and the value of the note can be seen in tiny white lettering in the stripe. Microprinting: Some areas of the banknote feature a series of tiny letters. The microprinting can be read with a magnifying glass. The letters are sharp, not blurred. Circulation 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.[32] In July 2022, there were 4,741,998,578 €20 banknotes in circulation around the Eurozone.[32] For €94,839,971,560. This is a net number, i.e. the number of banknotes issued by the Eurosystem central banks, without further distinction as to who is holding the currency issued, thus also including the stocks held by credit institutions. Besides the date of the introduction of the first set to January 2002, the publication of figures is more significant through the maximum number of banknotes raised each year. The number is higher the end of the year. The figures are as follows (3 Nov 2017): Date Banknotes € Value Date Banknotes € Value January 2002 1,961,716,089 93,235,221 780 December 2008 2,617,914,839 52,358,296 780 December 2002 1,974,764,476 39,495,289 520 December 2009 2,690,208,898 53,804,177 960 December 2003 2,053,751,069 41,075,021 380 December 2010 2,751,808,438 55,036,168 760 December 2004 2,079,431,718 41,588,634,360 December 2011 2,853,452,345 57,069,046,900 December 2005 2,159,677,359 43,193,547,180 December 2012 2,988,384,283 59,767,685,660 December 2006 2,336,568,793 46,731,375,860 December 2013 3,088,833,405 61,776,668,100 December 2007 2,467,676,850 49,353,537,000 December 2014 3,233,284,025 64,665,680,500 In November 2015, a new 'Europe' series was issued. The first series of notes were issued in conjunction with those for a few weeks in the series 'Europe' until existing stocks are exhausted, then gradually withdrawn from circulation. Both series thus run parallel but the proportion tends inevitably to a sharp decrease in the first series. Date Banknotes € Value Series 1' remainder € Value Proportion December 2015 3,439,563,088 68,791,261 760 2,814,523,557 56,290,471,140 81.8% December 2016 3,590,492,061 71,809,841,220 1,336,164,040 26,723,690,800 37.2% December 2017 3,829,512,086 76,590,241,720 1,434,462,935 18,869,258,700 24.6% December 2018 4,020,474,877 80,409,497,540 744,039,941 14,880,798,820 18.5% December 2019 4,190,497,224 83,809,944,480 624,415,397 12,488,307,940 14.6% December 2020 4,498,520,808 89,970,416,160 560,639,492 11,212,789,840 12.5% December 2021 4,646,581,743 92,931,634,860 515,951,168 10,319,023,360 11.1% The latest figures provided by the ECB are the following - Date Banknotes € Value Series 1' remainder € Value Proportion July 2022 4,741,998,578 94,839,971,560 485,366,248 9,707,364,960 10.2% 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.[5] Tracking There are several communities of people at European level, most of which is EuroBillTracker.[33] 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.[33] 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.[33] EuroBillTracker has registered over 155 million notes as of May 2016.[34] worth more than €2.897 billion.[34] References • Institutions and the members of the Eurozone • "ECB: Security Features". European Central Bank. 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It excludes islands of less than 400 square kilometres because high-volume offset printing does not permit the accurate reproduction of small design elements. • "Superimose - ECB - Our Money". Our Money. 2013. Archived from the original on 2013-02-13. Retrieved 7 August 2013. • "MONTHLY BULLETIN - 10th anniversary OF THE ECB" (PDF). European Central Bank. 2008. Retrieved 7 August 2013. • "ECB: Banknotes". European Central Bank. ecb.int. 2002. Retrieved 5 December 2011. • "Money talks – the new Euro cash". BBC News. December 1996. Retrieved 13 October 2011. • "ECB:Tilt". ECB. ecb.int. 1 January 2002. Archived from the original on 2012-10-19. Retrieved 22 October 2011. • "a b "ECB: Additional features". ECB. ecb.int. 1 January 2002. Archived from the original on 2011-10-23. Retrieved 22 October 2011. • "a b "ECB: Look". ECB. ecb.int. 1 January 2002. Archived from the original on 2011-10-23. Retrieved 22 October 2011. • "a b "EuroBillTracker - About this site". Philippe Girolami, Anssi Johansson, Marko Schilde. EuroBillTracker. 1 January 2002. Retrieved 21 October 2011. External links Media related to 5 euro banknotes at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " 14Banknote Union Fifty euro(European Union 11)Value50 euroWidth140 mmHeight77 mmSecurity featuresColour-changing ink,see-through number, hologram patch with perforations, EUriON constellation, watermarks, raised printing, ultraviolet ink, microprinting, security thread, matted surface, serial number[2]Material used100% cotton fibres[2]Years of printing1999–2011 (1st series)[since 2011 (Europa series)[5]ObverseDesignArch in Classical architecture[6]DesignerRobert Kalina[7]Design date10 January 2013[8]ReverseDesignBridge in Classical architecture and map of Europe[6]DesignerRobert Kalina[7]Design date10 January 2013[8]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.[9] The note is used in the 25 countries which have the euro as their sole currency (with 23 legally adopting it). In July 2022, there were about 14,170,000,000 fifty euro banknotes in circulation in the eurozone. It is by far the most widely circulated denomination, accounting for almost half (48.7%) of the total banknotes.[7] Estimates suggest that the average life of a fifty euro banknote is about four years before it is replaced due to wear.[8] It is the fourth smallest note, measuring 140 mm × 77 mm, and has an orange colour scheme.[4] The note depicts bridges and arches/doorways in the Renaissance era (15th and 16th centuries). The €50 note contains several complex security features such as watermarks, invisible ink, holograms and microprinting that document its authenticity. The full design of the Europa series €50 banknote was revealed on 5 July 2016.[19] The new 50 note was released on 4 April 2017.[10][11] History The hologram on the 50 euro note 50 euro note of the 2002-2017 seriesObverseReverse Main article: History of the euro The euro was founded on 1 January 1999, when it became the currency of over 300 million people in Europe.[3] For the first three years of its existence it was an invisible currency, only used in accounting. Euro cash was not introduced until 1 January 2002, when it replaced the national banknotes and coins of the 12 countries in the eurozone, such as the Dutch guilder and the Portuguese escudo.[3] Today, the €50 note is used by some 332 million Europeans [2][13] and in the 22 countries which have it as their sole currency (with 20 legally adopting it).[14] Slovenia joined the Eurozone in 2007,[15] Cyprus and Malta in 2008,[16] Slovakia in 2009,[17] Estonia in 2011,[18] Latvia in 2014,[19] and Lithuania in 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, 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.[4] 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 continue to be accepted by national central banks for periods ranging from ten years to forever.[3][20] Changes Notes printed before November 2003 bear the signature of the first president of the European Central Bank, Wim Duisenberg. He was succeeded 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.[4] The first series issues do not reflect the expansion of the European Union, as Cyprus is not depicted on the 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.[21] Since the European Central Bank plans to redesign the notes every seven or eight years after each issue, a new 50 note was put into circulation on 4 April 2017.[10] New production and anti-counterfeiting techniques are employed on the new notes, but the basic design remained on the same theme (bridges and arches) and continues to use colours identical to the previous series. However, the new note is visibly distinguishable from the old one.[22] Design 50 euro banknote under fluorescent light (UV-A)ObverseReverse The fifty euro note is the fourth smallest note, measuring 140 millimetres (5.5 in) × 77 millimetres (3.0 in), with an orange colour scheme.[4] Each euro banknote depicts bridges and arches/doorways in a different historical European style; the €50 note shows the Renaissance era (15th and 16th centuries).[4] Although Robert Kalina's original designs were intended to show real monuments, for political reasons the bridge and the window are merely hypothetical examples of the architectural era.[23] Like all euro notes, the €50 note shows the denomination, the EU flag, the signature of the president of the ECB, the initials of the ECB in the different EU languages, a depiction of EU territories overseas, the stars from the EU flag and thirteen security features as listed below.[6] The ECB released a game on 5 February 2015 to discover some of the new security features embedded in the new €50 note.[25] The most significant new anti-counterfeit measure is a transparent window, containing a hologram which shows a portrait of Europa and the number 50.[26] The Europa series design of the 50 euro note was officially revealed on 24 February 2015.[12] Security features (first series) A lower value note, the security features of the fifty euro note are not as high as the other denominations, however, it is protected by: A hologram.[27] 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.[24] Colour-shifting ink in the denomination A EUriON constellation.[12] The EUriON constellation 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.[12] Watermarks,[12] which appear when held up to the light.[12] Raised printing[12] in the main image, the lettering and the value numerals on the front of the banknotes will be raised.[26] Ultraviolet ink.[12] the paper itself does not glow, fibres embedded in the paper do appear, and be 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.[27] Microprinting,[12] on various areas of the banknotes there is microprinting, for example, inside the "EYPO" (EURO in Greek characters) on the front. The micro-text is sharp, but not blurred.[27] Microprinting next to the ECB President's signature A security thread,[12] 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.[25] Perforations[12] in the hologram which will form the euro symbol. There are also small numbers showing the value.[25] A matted surface[12] the note paper is made out of pure cotton, which feels crisp and firm, but not limp or waxy.[26] Barcodes,[12] A serial number.[12] Security features (Europa series) Watermark: When the note is held under a normal light source, a portrait of Europa and an electrolyte denomination appear on either side. Portrait Window: When the note is held against the light, the window in the hologram becomes transparent and reveals a portrait of Europa, which is visible on both sides of the note. Portrait Hologram: When the note is tilted, the hologram – the silver-coloured stripe on the right of the note – reveals a portrait of Europa as well as the "€" symbol, the main image and the value of the banknote. Emerald Number: When the note is tilted, the number "50" on the bottom left corner of the note displays an effect of the light that moves up and down. The number "50" also changes colour from emerald green to deep blue. Security Thread: When the note is held to the light, the security thread appears as a dark line. The "€" symbol and the value of the note can be seen in tiny white lettering in the stripe. Microprinting: Some areas of the banknote feature a series of tiny letters. The microprinting can be read with a magnifying glass. The letters are sharp, not blurred. Circulation The European Central Bank closely monitors 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.[28] In July 2022, there were 14,170,285,545 €50 banknotes in circulation around the Eurozone.[28] with a total value of €708,514,277,250. This is the number of banknotes issued by the Eurosystem central banks, without any distinction as to who is holding the currency issued, thus also including the stocks held by credit institutions. The figures are as follows (Nov. 3. 2017): Date Banknotes € Value Date Banknotes € Value January 2002 1,417,053,560 70,852,678,000 December 2009 5,199,440,707 259,972,035,350 December 2002 2,434,707,158 121,735,357,900 December 2010 5,550,169,896 277,508,044,800 December 2003 2,896,386,947 144,819,347,350 December 2011 6,045,145,732 302,257,286,600 December 2004 3,255,008,516 162,750,425,800 December 2012 6,437,178,183 321,858,909,150 December 2005 3,624,320,322 181,216,016,100 December 2013 6,962,832,968 348,141,640,400 December 2006 4,077,608,858 203,880,442,900 December 2014 7,508,631,958 375,431,597,900 December 2007 4,442,233,190 222,111,659,500 December 2015 8,398,272,519 419,913,625,950 December 2008 4,911,736,808 245,586,840,400 December 2016 9,231,380,229 461,569,011,450 On 4 April 2017, a new 'Europe' series was issued. The first series of notes were issued in conjunction with those for a few weeks in the series 'Europe' until existing stocks are exhausted, then gradually withdrawn from circulation. Both series thus run parallel but the proportion tends inevitably to a sharp decrease in the first series.[clarification needed] Date Banknotes € Value Series 1' remainder € Value Proportion July 2022 14,170,285,545 708,514,277,250 420,326,873,911 166,043,695,555 23.4% 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.[3] Tracking There are several communities of people at European level, most of which is EuroBillTracker.[29] that keep track of the euro banknotes that pass through their hands, as a hobby. The aim is to keep track of the places to which the banknotes travel,[29] how they spread, from where and to where they travel in general, and generate statistics and rankings, for example, in which countries there are more banknotes.[29] EuroBillTracker has registered over 166 million notes as of November 2016,[30] worth a total of more than €3 billion.[30] References • Institutions and the members of the Eurozone • "a b "ECB: Security Features". European Central Bank. ecb.int. 2002. Archived from the original on 2009-04-09. Retrieved 22 October 2011. • "a b c d e f g "ECB: Introduction". ECB. ECB. 12 November 2020. Retrieved 21 October 2011. • "a b c d e f g "ECB: Banknotes". Eurocoins.co.uk. 2003. 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