

On the obverse, all Polish coins feature:

- face value,
- national emblem,
- legend: Rzeczpospolita Polska,
- year of issue.

Collector coins issued by NBP are sold in the NBP regional branches and at the internet shop.

NBP

Narodowy Bank Polski



On 5 August 2014, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a collector banknote, "Centenary of the formation of the Polish Legions", with the face value of PLN 20.

Narodowy Bank Polski is the central bank of the State, responsible for its monetary policy and price stability. The Bank's functions are described in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and the Act on NBP. NBP holds the exclusive right to issue the currency of the Republic of Poland. As the central bank, it does not provide accounts for the general public, accept deposits from or extend loans to individuals. It acts as a banker to the State budget and public sector entities. NBP also holds and manages the foreign exchange reserves of the State. Finally, it functions as a banker to banks, creating conditions for the operation of the Polish banking system. Narodowy Bank Polski is one of the most important research and analytical centres in the fields of economics and financial markets. For more information on NBP visit: www.nbp.pl

Issuing collector items is an occasion to commemorate important historic figures and anniversaries, as well as to develop the interest of the public in Polish culture, science and tradition.

Information on the issue schedule can be found at the www.nbp.pl/monety website.

Should you have any questions, please contact our consultants at the following phone numbers: +48 801 111 000 and +48 22 185 44 50.

Narodowy Bank Polski

We protect the value of money

Patriots 1944 Citizens 2014



Collector coins

Patriots 1944 Citizens 2014

In 2014, we shall celebrate the 70th anniversary of the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising, an event holding a particular place in our history and memory. The heroism of those who stood up to fight for free and independent Poland on 1 August 1944 is an example of the highest test of patriotism. The attitude of the insurgents was unique – guided by solidarity, loyalty, and responsibility for the homeland, city, home, for others and for themselves. Today, after 70 years, we demonstrate our patriotism in a different way – in our daily civic attitude, by participating in social and political life, by working pro Res Publica. However, patriotism is still expressed by the same words, as relevant today as ever: responsibility, solidarity, commitment, loyalty, faithfulness, care, cooperation, integrity. Its essence is the care for the common good. If we are able to cultivate and develop this attitude, then those who were apparently defeated have actually won.

The Patriots of 1944 were fighting for freedom with weapons in their hands. However, the Warsaw Uprising was not only a battle for each street and each house; it was also 63 days of free Poland. For two months, legal civilian and military authorities operated in Warsaw, as well as the legal judiciary, public order protection services and the fire department. The press of all political orientations was printed, the radio and the field post operated, and own postal stamps were issued (!). Hospitals, field canteens and soldier inns functioned. The Insurgent Republic had its own journalists, operators documenting the Uprising and its own film chronicle. “This state emerging from the underground in Warsaw is only four days old” – reported “Biuletyn Informacyjny” (Information Bulletin), the major daily of the Insurgent Warsaw on the fifth day of

the Uprising – “... it is here, without waiting for an end to the fighting, in the fire of battles, directly on the front line – that the state and Polish social life is rapidly appearing from the underground”. And the “Rzeczpospolita Polska” (Republic of Poland), in its issue of 6 August 1944 wrote: “The population of Warsaw passes its exam with an excellent result, as usual ... There is nobody who would avoid their civic obligations at such a historic moment for us as this”. This is how, under extreme conditions, the real civic society was born, able to organise itself, imbued with responsibility and care for the Republic (a unique example of this attitude are the two Dzienniki Ustaw RP (Journals of Laws of the Republic of Poland) issued during the Uprising, laying the systemic foundations for the future Poland. The Patriots of 1944 became the citizens of 2014. The example of the Warsaw Uprising proves how strongly these two notions – patriot and citizen – are correlated.

This correlation is reflected by the words placed on the coin reverse: „PATRIOCI OBYWATELE” (Patriots Citizens) and „OBYWATELE PATRIOCI” (Citizens Patriots). This inscription was made by using letters in the style of the font from the “Information Bulletin”. The reference to the Warsaw Uprising is also visible in symbolic form – on the reverse the coin designer has placed the outline of the emblem derived from the famous poster “Long live the government of the Republic. Honour to the courageous Home Army”, dated 1 August 1944.

Piotr C. Śliwowski

On 28 July 2014, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation the coin “Patriots 1944 Citizens 2014” with a face value of PLN 20.



Face value 20 PLN

Metal: Ag 925

Finish: proof

Diameter: 38.61 mm

Weight: 28.28 g

Mintage: up to 35,000 pcs

Coin designer: Sebastian Mikołajczak

Issuer: NBP

The coins, commissioned by NBP, were struck by Mennica Polska S.A.

