

All Polish collector coins feature:

- face value
- image of the Eagle established as the state emblem of the Republic of Poland
- inscription: Rzeczpospolita Polska
- year of issue



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/money website.

Should you have any questions, please contact our consultants at the following phone numbers: +48 22 185 91 59 and +48 22 185 13 03.

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

On 23 July 2020, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a silver coin “Polish Thermopylae – Węgrów”, with the face value of 20 złoty.

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

Narodowy Bank Polski

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Narodowy Bank Polski

The Great Polish Economists

Stanisław Głabiński



Collector coins

The Great Polish Economists – Stanisław Głąbiński

On 2 July 2020, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a silver coin of the series “The Great Polish Economists” – Stanisław Głąbiński, with a face value of 10 zloty.

In his public activity, Stanisław Głąbiński (1862–1941) combined the roles of an economist, politician, lawyer and columnist. He studied at Lwów University, where he received the title of Professor of Law and held the post of its rector. During the partitions of Poland, he served as member of the Austrian parliament and the Diet of Galicia for many years, and was briefly Railway Minister in the Austrian government. After Poland regained independence, he held a seat in the Sejm from 1919–1927, and afterwards in the Senate for the next seven years. In the second government of Wincenty Witos, he served as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Religion and Public Enlightenment for several months in 1923.

Głąbiński was one of the co-founders of the National Democratic Party and played a leading role in the national democratic camp throughout the interwar period. After the outbreak of World War II, he was arrested by the Soviet NKVD near the Romanian border. He died in the Kharkiv prison for deportees.

As a thinker, Głąbiński drew inspiration from the work of his teacher, Leon Biliński, and the German historical school – the ideas of Gustav von Schmoller in particular.

He perceived economics as a domain inseparably linked to politics and sociology, where certain widely-held laws and facts are treated in a pragmatic and common sense manner. At first,



Face value: 10 zł

Metal: Ag 925/1000

Finish: proof

Diameter: 32.00 mm

Weight: 14.14 g

Edge (side): plain

Mintage: up to 12,000 pcs



Designer: Sebastian Mikołajczak

Issuer: NBP

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

he defined his economics as “social”, while later he preferred to call it “national”. The scholar rejected excessive theorising, methodological individualism and subjectivism. In his “The Science of Public Finances and Taxes” (*Nauka skarbowości*), economics is the study of knowledge of real society, constituting a coherent whole. Hence, it is wrong to divide its rules and principles into constituent parts and elements.

Głąbiński believed that the foundation of social order was the existence of private ownership with, however, a number of activities set aside for state institutions fostering the public welfare. The key is the “household of the nation” forming a living community whose individual members pass away and are reborn in the generational cycle. Meanwhile, the long-term aim of economic policy is achieved through continual development, which sustains social balance and political order.

The most important work by Głąbiński was the two-volume “National Economics”. His other major works include “The Science of Public Finances and Taxes” and “The History of Economics”.

The obverse of the coin presents a fragment of the text of Stanisław Głąbiński’s speech entitled “The Socio-Economic Programme of the Popular National Union”.

The reverse of the coin features an image of Stanisław Głąbiński and an outline of an image of the eagle established as the state emblem of the Republic of Poland in 1919–1927. Below the eagle, the dates of Stanisław Głąbiński’s birth and death are shown.

Grzegorz Jeż