



FACE VALUE **20** ZŁ

metal **Ag 925/1000 and paint: various shades of white and blue**
finish **proof** ■ diameter **38.61 mm**
weight **28.28 g** ■ mintage (volume) **80,000 pcs**

OBVERSE: In the centre, against the background of stylised rays of light a stylised image of the silhouette of John Paul II climbing stairs. At the bottom, against the background of a fragment of the silhouette of the Pope, inscription: Totus/Tuus. On the left-hand side, at the bottom, semicircular inscription: 20 ZŁ. On the left-hand side, an image of the Eagle established as the State Emblem of the Republic of Poland. Above the Eagle, notation of the year of issue: 2011. At the top, semicircular inscription: RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA [Republic of Poland]. The Mint's mark, M/W, under the Eagle's left leg.

REVERSE: In the centre, against the background of a stylised image of a fragment of the globe, a stylised image of John Paul II raising his hands in a greeting gesture. In the rim, in an isolated area, inscription: BEATYFIKACJA JANA PAWŁA II [Beatification of John Paul II], and after a separating star, inscription: 1 V 2011.

Coin designer: **EWA TYC-KARPIŃSKA**

COINS ISSUED IN 2011 COINS ISSUED IN 2011



FACE VALUE **2** ZŁ

metal **CuAl5Zn5Sn1 alloy** ■ finish **standard** ■ diameter **27.00 mm**
weight **8.15 g** ■ mintage (volume) **1,000,000 pcs**

OBVERSE: Image of the Eagle established as the State Emblem of the Republic of Poland. On the sides of Eagle, the notation of the year of issue: 20-11. Below the Eagle, inscription: ZŁ 2 ZŁ. In the rim, inscription: RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA (Republic of Poland), preceded and followed by six pearls. The Mint's mark, M/W, under the Eagle's left leg.

REVERSE: In the centre, a stylised image of the bust of John Paul II, against stylised rays of light. At the bottom, in an isolated area, semicircular inscription: BEATYFIKACJA JANA PAWŁA II [Beatification of John Paul II] and, after a separating star, inscription: 1 V 2011.

ON THE EDGE: Inscription, NBP repeated eight times, every second one inverted by 180 degrees, separated by stars.

Coin designer: **EWA TYC-KARPIŃSKA**

The National Bank of Poland

holds the exclusive right to issue the currency
of the Republic of Poland.

In addition to **coins and notes for general circulation**,
the NBP issues **collector coins and notes**.

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.

Since 1996, the NBP has also been issuing **occasional 2 zloty**
coins, struck **in Nordic Gold**, for general circulation.

All coins and notes issued
by the NBP are legal tender in Poland.

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

Collector coins issued by the National Bank of Poland
are sold in the Kolekcjoner service (Internet auction/Online shop)
at the following website:

www.kolekcjoner.nbp.pl



and at the NBP regional branches.

The coins were struck at the Mint of Poland in Warsaw.
Edited and printed: NBP Printing Office

NBP

National Bank of Poland

COINS



Blessed John Paul II

1 May 2011

Blessed John Paul II – 1 May 2011

● The universal awareness of a person's greatness is the sign that this person has earned respect for his remarkable role in the history of mankind. During the lifetime of John Paul II, it was becoming more and more evident that he will earn the appellation "the Great" – as his contribution to the modern history of the Christian Church and mankind, along with the meaning and impact of his long pontificate (1978-2005) cannot be overestimated. Ever since the passing of the Holy Father (2 April 2005) the conviction has been growing that his personal holiness was manifested throughout his entire life and papacy.

● The word "holy" originates from the Hebrew meaning "out of the ordinary", "different". God is holy because He is absolutely out of the ordinary, different than the world, thus He is not affected by any of the world's laws and limitations. The Christian faith states that those who follow the will of God, while observing His commandments and testifying of His love and mercy, are allowed to take a special part in God's life - even now in the worldly life. When they pass away, on the other side of life – as death is not the end but the gate - they experience the life of God in its fullness and obtain perfect joy. In short, beatification brings the blessed down from heaven to the altars because it recognizes their holiness and holds them up as a model for the faithful to follow. At the same time it encourages the faithful to effectively use the intercession of the blessed ones. The subsequent act in recognition of a Christian who showed outstanding moral perfection, bordering on heroism and worthy of ecclesiastical public veneration, is the process of canonization, i.e. the declaration that this person has been included in the canon of recognized saints.

● Beatification (which originates from the Latin word *beatificare* meaning "to distinguish", "to make happy" and "to declare blessed") is an ecclesiastical and liturgical declaration made at the conclusion of a canonical beatification process conducted by the Holy See in accordance with the meticulously defined rules. Its purpose is to present the Servant of God - who in public perception is already a saint - as the one who lived a perfect Christian life, and also to reinforce faith in his salvation. The whole life and actions of the person who is to be raised to the altars are examined thoroughly in a scrupulous beatification process, and if the person is not a martyr, it is required that a true miracle which occurred as the result of the intercession of that person has been recognized. The Blessed is included into the liturgical calendar of the Church, and is added to the list of those believed to be ahead of us on the way to God, who already attained the most desirable purpose of Christian life, which is salvation. The faithful having the highest respect for the saints and the blessed, and holding them in great veneration, proclaim their faith in eternal life as well as effective salvation of the world and mankind by Jesus Christ.

● While primarily being an act of the Church, beatification carries enormous social significance. By showing the model of a good life, the rite teaches that goodness is one of the most important and recommendable values. The man who is blessed and holy builds up relationship between God and His people, as well as relations amongst individuals, thereby contributing to the realization of the ideals which, regardless of the religion that we follow, integrate and bring us together. Every religion has its own heroes, while the greatest heroes of Christianity are the saints and the blessed. Their lives come as a proof to the fact that being faithful to God and the holy will of God is not only possible, but also brings forth the most beautiful fruits of holiness.

● On 1 May 2011, during a solemn Holy Mass celebrated in Rome, Pope Benedict XVI will pronounce a special beatification formula and from this moment John Paul II will become one of the blessed. The relics will be placed at the altar, a painting depicting the new Blessed will be unveiled and the solemn hymn "Glory to God in the highest" will be sung. Afterwards, the Holy Father will address God through the intercession of Blessed John Paul II in a prayer which from this

moment will be included in the liturgical prayers of the Catholic Church. The most important virtues and services of the Blessed will be referred to in the occasional homily.

● The beatification of John Paul II is an exceptional event. For the first time in the history of the Roman Catholic Church the Pope will beatify his immediate predecessor. Pope Benedict XVI, as Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, worked with the Polish born Pontiff for many years, assisting him and offering support in everyday work. In this case, the solemn beatification not only marks the end of a meticulous canonic process, but it is also an expression of personal conviction of Pope Benedict XVI that his predecessor - whom he knew perfectly well - was out of the ordinary, showing the extraordinary nobility of spirit that marks a saint.

● The beatification of John Paul II is also Poland's and the Poles' day of national pride as the country's eminent son enters the treasury of prayer and memory of the Catholic Church, making the country famous worldwide.

Rev. Prof. Waldemar Chrostowski
Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw

● On **28 April 2011** the National Bank of Poland is putting into circulation coins commemorating the beatification of John Paul II, with the following face values:

- 1000 zł** – struck in proof finish in gold,
- 100 zł** – struck in proof finish in gold,
- 25 zł** – struck in proof finish in gold,
- 20 zł** – struck in proof finish in silver (with pad printing),
- 2 zł** – struck in standard finish, in Nordic Gold.



FACE VALUE **1000** ZŁ

metal **Au 999/1000** ■ finish **proof** ■ diameter **50.00 mm**
weight **93.3 g** ■ mintage (volume) **500 pcs**

OBVERSE: In the centre, an image of the Eagle established as the State Emblem of the Republic of Poland against a stylised image of a decorative rosette. At the top, semicircular inscription: RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA [Republic of Poland]. At the bottom, semicircular notation of the year of issue: 2011, and after a separating star, inscription: 1000 ZŁ. The Mint's mark, M/W, under the Eagle's left leg.

REVERSE: In the centre, a stylised image of John Paul II raising his right hand in a greeting gesture and holding a crosier in his left hand. On the left-hand side, semicircular inscription: BEATYFIKACJA JANA PAWŁA II [Beatification of John Paul II]. On the right-hand side and at the top, semicircular inscription: 1 V 2011.

Coin designer: **EWA TYC-KARPIŃSKA**



FACE VALUE **100** ZŁ

metal **Au 900/1000** ■ finish **proof** ■ diameter **21.00 mm**
weight **8.0 g** ■ mintage (volume) **8,000 pcs**

OBVERSE: In the centre, an image of the Eagle established as the State Emblem of the Republic of Poland against a stylised image of a decorative rosette. At the top, semicircular inscription: RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA [Republic of Poland]. At the bottom, semicircular notation of the year of issue: 2011, and after a separating star, inscription: 100 ZŁ. The Mint's mark, M/W, under the Eagle's left leg.

REVERSE: In the centre, a stylised image of John Paul II with folded hands against the background of stylised rays of light spreading out into various directions. On the left, semicircular inscription: BEATYFIKACJA [Beatification]. On the right-hand side, inscription: Jana/Pawła II [of John Paul II]. At the bottom and on the right-hand side, semicircular inscription: 1 V 2011.

Coin designer: **EWA TYC-KARPIŃSKA**



FACE VALUE **25** ZŁ

metal **Au 900/1000** ■ finish **proof** ■ diameter **12.00 mm**
weight **1.0 g** ■ mintage (volume) **10,000 pcs**

OBVERSE: Image of the Eagle established as the State Emblem of the Republic of Poland. Below the Eagle, inscription: 25 ZŁ. In the rim, inscription: RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA 2011 [Republic of Poland 2011]. The Mint's mark, M/W, under the Eagle's left leg.

REVERSE: In the centre, a stylised image of the face of John Paul II. Below, semicircular inscription: 1 V 2011. In the rim, inscription: BEATYFIKACJA JANA PAWŁA II [Beatification of John Paul II].

Coin designer: **EWA TYC-KARPIŃSKA**