

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 schedule of issue can be found at the nbp.pl/schedule-of-issue website.

Should you have any questions, please contact our consultants at the following phone number: +48 22 185 17 05.

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

On 12 June 2024, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a silver coin “The Slovak National Minority in Poland”, with a face value of 10 zloty.

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: nbp.pl

Narodowy Bank Polski

We protect the value of Polish money



NARODOWY
BANK POLSKI

In Poland I Believe

A Free and Sovereign Poland



Collector coins

A Free and Sovereign Poland

On 28 May 2024, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a silver coin of the series “In Poland I Believe” – “A Free and Sovereign Poland”, with a face value of 10 złoty.

Already in the times of the Piast dynasty, the domain of the ruler of the Polans tribe, later also of the Vistulans, began to become a common good. At the turn of the 12th and 13th centuries, the fate of the homeland was decided by its rulers, but they increasingly took into account the opinion of the knights. With the rights gained by the nobility in the 15th and 16th centuries, the power and international importance of the Jagiellonian Commonwealth grew. A system with three centres of power was established, with the King, the Senate (the former Royal Council) and the Chamber of Deputies (i.e. the nobility representing 10% of the population of the Polish-Lithuanian state) co-ruling. Representatives of the nobility, thanks to the law of the time based on liberty and equality and the system of regional assemblies, controlled the deputies and state officials. The law of personal and property inviolability prevented political repression and thus allowed free public activity. On the other hand, in the era of free elections, the universal right to elect rulers and religious freedom and equality came into force. At the same time, absolutism of power was being cemented in the West and followers of different faiths waged religious wars against each other.

The loss of independence by the Polish Commonwealth at the end of the 18th century did not stop the Nation's desire to live in a free and sovereign homeland. The blood shed in successive uprisings was testimony to the effort to achieve this goal. Despite the absence of the Polish state from the maps and the incessant Germanisation and Russification of the population, Polishness, nurtured in homes, survived. In 1918, thanks to the efforts of many generations – after 123 years of occupation – Poland was reborn as a state capable of developing its economic potential and securing a permanent presence in Europe, despite its unfavourable geopolitical position between the German Reich and Bolshevik Russia.

When Poland was invaded by the two countries in September 1939, a period of enormous repressions began, including actions aimed at liquidating the Polish



elites and plundering national assets. During the war, in the name of the Nation's right to a free homeland, Poles formed the Polish Underground State with its own underground army (the Home Army) and civilian authority, led by the Polish Government in Exile. The war was followed by a long period of Soviet domination, which lasted until the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s. In the communist reality, Poles repeatedly rose up against the imposed authorities – in 1956, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1976 and in 1980, when the multi-million organisational structure of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union “Solidarity” was created. To a large extent, the strength of Poles defending their identity in the stateless conditions of the 19th and 20th centuries, and especially during the times of the Polish People's Republic, was underpinned by the Catholic Church and its most prominent representatives, with Blessed Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński,

Face value: 10 zł

Metal: Ag 925/1,000

Finish: proof, UV printing

Diameter: 32.00 mm

Weight: 14.14 g

Edge (side): plain

Mintage: up to 10,000 pcs



Designer: Urszula Walerzak

Issuer: Narodowy Bank Polski

The coins, commissioned by Narodowy Bank Polski, were struck by Mennica Polska SA

the Primate of Poland, and St John Paul II, the Pope, at the forefront.

In spite of repeated attempts to erase it from the maps, Poland has been an independent state of international importance for 35 years, thanks to the strength and determination of its citizens.

Prof. Jan Żaryn

The obverse of the coin shows a girl and a boy with a white-and-red flag, in the children's drawing style. The reverse features images of the Royal Castle, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw, and the Wawel Cathedral.