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

On 23 May 2016 Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a collector coin from the series “Discover Poland” – Księży Młyn in Łódź, with a face value of 5 zł.

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 22 185 45 96 and +48 22 185 13 03.

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

We protect the value of money
The Warsaw University of Life Sciences (SGGW) is the largest and oldest university of life sciences in Poland. Its origins date back to 1816, when the Institute of Agronomy in Marymont was founded. It educated future stewards, estate managers, sons of landowners (at a higher level) as well as skilled workers (at an elementary level). The Institute was established as one of the "Staszic schools" and its creation owed a lot to efforts of Polish landed gentry. It was the fourth institution of this kind in Europe. The long list of prominent figures associated with the Institute, and later with the University of Life Sciences, includes i.a. Jerzy Beniamin Flatt (the first head of the Institute of Agronomy), Józef Mikulowski-Pomorski (the first rector of SGGW), Count Edward Raczyński (who donated to the Ministry of Religion and Public Education the Ursynów plot where the SGGW campus is currently located), Władysław Grabski (Prime Minister of the Second Polish Republic, the creator of the Polish currency) and Franciszek Staff (Professor of SGGW, a pioneer of fishery in Poland).

In the 19th and 20th century, new institutions and forms of agricultural education were developed. These were subsequently combined to create the Warsaw University of Life Sciences. A small establishment where 122 people had studied in the years 1816–1830 was transformed into a university with a student body of 460 in 1918, and of 1 400 in 1939. Currently 25 000 students and doctoral students are being educated there in 13 departments.

Today, SGGW is a well-equipped, dynamically developing scientific and research center, highly esteemed both at home and abroad. The university cooperates with numerous domestic and foreign universities and institutions, participating in prestigious research projects of international economic and scientific significance. Solutions developed by the SGGW researchers are changing the face of industry and agriculture, and research is conducted with a particular focus on future practical applications in the economy. The university cooperates with many companies in the field of food economy, environmental engineering, veterinary medicine and economics.

Prof. dr hab. Andrzej Radecki

On 4 May 2016 Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation collector coins “Bicentenary of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences – SGGW”, a gold coin with a face value of 200 zł and a silver coin with a face value of 10 zł.

In the centre, the reverse of the silver coin features the logo of the celebrations of the bicentenary of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences. The outline of the Ursynów Palace, which is the pride of the university campus and the current seat of the university authorities, appears above. At the bottom, we see the SGGW building in Rakowiecka Street, which is a reference to the history of the university. On the obverse, the state emblem of the Republic of Poland is surrounded by rings symbolizing the two hundred years of history of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences.

The reverse of the gold coin features the historical emblem of SGGW. The three stars above the eagle holding an olive branch and an academic palm represent the three oldest departments: Agriculture, Forestry and Horticulture. The outline of the Ursynów Palace, which is the current seat of the university authorities, appears above. On the obverse, spikes of grain arranged in a shape resembling the Ursynów Palace appear above the emblem of the Republic of Poland.