On 15 April 2021, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a silver coin with a face value of 10 złoty and a gold coin with a face value of 200 złoty – “100th Anniversary of the 3rd Silesian Uprising”.

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
On 25 March 2021, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a silver coin from the series “The Great Polish Economists” – Adam Heydel, with a face value of 10 złoty.

Adam Heydel (1893–1941) was a Polish economist and a political writer. He was born into a family of landed gentry. He finished law school at the Jagiellonian University, where he later taught economics from 1927. He had a stint in diplomacy. He was politically associated with the national-democratic camp, but was not directly involved in politics. He was a critic of the policy of the Piłsudski camp of Sanacja, which led to his expulsion from the Jagiellonian University in 1933. He resumed his teaching duties four years later as a full professor. He headed the Institute of Economics at the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, where he was the editor of the *Studia Ekonomiczne* [Economic Studies] journal. In 1939, Heydel was arrested by the Germans in the *Sonderaktion Krakau* operation and transported to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. After his release in early 1940, he joined the underground movement, but was arrested again and imprisoned. In 1941, he was deported to the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp, where he was killed in a mass execution.

Heydel was a strong supporter of economic liberalism. He advocated the idea of a free market and eagerly campaigned against state interventionism. His criticism of overregulation was backed by economic and political arguments. He pointed out that the economic activity of the state will not be viable in the long term and that the restrictions on the rights of the individual will result in the decline of parliamentary democracy.

Heydel, who was an advocate of the Austrian school of economics, claimed that economic turmoil is primarily driven by the oversupply of money, leading to overinvestment, with the two factors contributing to a fall in output and a growth in unemployment.

His interests went well beyond economics. He was particularly interested in art, which is reflected in the extensive monograph on the oeuvre of painter Jacek Malczewski.

Adam Heydel’s major works include: *Podstawowe zagadnienia metodologiczne ekonomii* [Basic Methodological Issues of Economics], *Przyczynowość w ekonomii* [Causality in Economics], *Kapitalizm i socjalizm wobec etyki* [Ethics of Capitalism and Socialism] and *Myśli o kulturze* [Thoughts on Culture].

Grzegorz Jez

The reverse of the coin features the image of Adam Heydel and the dates of his birth and death.

The obverse of the coin shows a quote from Heydel’s article *Kapitalizm i socjalizm wobec etyki.*