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

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

On 24 November 2022, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a commemorative coin of the series “Discover Poland” – The Former Benedictine Monastery on Święty Krzyż Mountain, with a face value of 5 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

We protect the value of Polish money
On 8 November 2022, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a silver coin “90th Anniversary of the Rodło Sign”, with a face value of 10 złoty.

Under the Treaty of Versailles of 1919, the Polish state, reborn after 123 years of partitions, had to relinquish the ancient western Piast lands together with over a million Polish indigenous people to the German state. Many then moved to Poland. However, not everyone accepted the decision of the world powers. Those who decided to stay, after numerous consultations with Polish communities, established the Union of Poles in Germany (Związek Polaków w Niemczech, ZPwN) in Berlin on 27 August 1922.

The organisation undertook to obtain full minority rights for the Polish population in Germany and to defend its interests in all areas of social and cultural life.

In the same year, the hostile German state banned Polish organisations from using the image of the White Eagle and the white-and-red banner, as they were already official symbols of the reborn Poland. In response, the ZPwN General Council decided to create its own sign of national identity, which was to emphasise the national distinctiveness of the Poles in the state of the black eagle.

The Union repeatedly announced competitions for a “sign of Polishness”, but without success. It was only when, in November 1932, the task was entrusted to a young student of the Academy of Fine Arts, the excellent graphic artist Janina Kłopocka, a pupil of Władysław Skoczylas, that a chance arose to implement the project.

The artist was born in 1904 in Koźmin, Greater Poland. From the age of four, she was brought up and educated in Imperial Berlin, but thanks to her parents Jan and Marianna, she learnt to love everything Polish and Slavic – this feeling was always an inspiration for her art and social work. This is probably why already at the first meeting on 8 November 1932 at the ZPwN House in Berlin, she so easily grasped the meaning of the suggestion by Dr Jan Kaczmarek, the head of the General Council. He suggested that the sign should be familiar to the Poles and simple enough for every child to be able to easily draw it in the sand.

At the next meeting, Kłopocka presented a graphic design of the ZPwN symbol – a stylised course of the Vistula with Kraków, the cradle of Polish culture, marked in its upper reaches; she placed the white sign against a rectangular red background. Thanks to the simplicity of the drawing and artistic finesse, the design was immediately accepted.

The name was proposed by the 19-year-old poet Edmund Osmańczyk. The combination of the Polish words for “family” (rodzina) and “emblem” (godło) created “Rodło”. It was announced at the ZPwN meeting on 3 December 1932, and has symbolised the connection of the Poles living outside their homeland with the Polish nation and its culture ever since.

The reverse of the coin features Rodło, a sign depicting the course of the Vistula River with Kraków marked on it.

The obverse depicts the “Five Truths of Poles” proclaimed in March 1938 at the Berlin Congress of Poles in Germany organised by the ZPwN, which are the ideological basis of the Union’s activities.

Krzysztof Kłopocki