

On the obverse, all Polish coins feature:

- face value
- emblem of the Republic of Poland
- legend: 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 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 22 313 04 44 and +48 801 044 410.

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

On 22 May 2014, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a coin from the series “Discover Poland – 25 Years of Freedom” with the face value of PLN 5.

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 money

NBP

Narodowy Bank Polski

Jan Karski (1914–2000)



Collector coins

Jan Karski (1914–2000)

Jan Koziński went down in history under the alias of Jan Karski. He was a talented son of a craftsman from Łódź, member of the Sodality of Our Lady. He graduated from the Faculty of Law and Diplomacy at the Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov. After the outbreak of World War II he was first in Soviet and later in German captivity. He managed to escape from both and at the end of 1939 he went underground. Due to his knowledge of foreign languages, physical fitness and qualifications he was entrusted with the role of emissary of the Polish Underground State.

During one of the missions, Karski was captured by the Gestapo in Slovakia but was rescued by members of the underground when staying in hospital in Nowy Sącz. In autumn 1942, Karski entered the Warsaw Ghetto and the interim camp of Izbica illegally. He carried microfilms with reports on the situation of Jews in a hollowed-out key (he kept a replica of the key in his archive donated to the Hoover Institution in Stanford, USA). When he managed to get through to England after more than two months, he gave his shocking account documenting the systematically planned extermination of the Jewish nation to his superiors and to American and British elites. He also met with the US President. However, it was to no avail.

After World War II, Jan Karski lived in exile in the United States and withdrew from political life. He studied political science and received a Ph.D. at Georgetown University in Washington, where he became a lecturer. In 1985 he published *The Great Powers and Poland, 1919–1945: From Versailles to Yalta*.

When his unusual history was recalled in the hours-long film *Shoah*, Karski resumed the subject of the Holocaust and recounted his war mission at the lectures. Being a man of deep religious faith, he was always looking for the sense of history, of which he was a part.

Jan Karski lived to see his recognition – he was bestowed, among others, with the Righteous Among the Nations title, conferred the *Order of the White Eagle*, and, posthumously – the highest civilian award of the United States.

This is what Zbigniew Brzezinski said of Karski: ... *his place is on the first pages of Poland's contemporary history. He represents all that is the most beautiful, and the most admirable in the history of World War II.*

Ewa Wierzyńska
Museum of Polish History
and Jan Karski Educational Foundation

On 24 April 2014, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation “Centenary of the birth of Jan Karski” coins with face values of PLN 200, PLN 10 and PLN 2.



Face value 200 zł

Metal: Au 900/1000

Finish: proof (latent image)

Diameter: 27.00 mm

Weight: 15.50 g

Mintage: up to 2,500 pcs

Coin designer: Sebastian Mikołajczak

Issuer: NBP

The coins, commissioned by NBP, were struck by Mennica Polska S.A.



Face value 10 zł

Metal: Ag 925/1000

Finish: proof (microprinting)

Diameter: 32.00 mm

Weight: 14.14 g

Mintage: up to 30,000 pcs

Coin designer: Sebastian Mikołajczak

Issuer: NBP

The coins, commissioned by NBP, were struck by Mennica Polska S.A.



Face value 2 zł

Metal: CuAl5Zn5Sn1

Finish: standard

Diameter: 27.00 mm

Weight: 8.15 g

Mintage: up to 800,000 pcs

Obverse designer: Ewa Tyc – Karpińska

Reverse designer: Sebastian Mikołajczak

Issuer: NBP

The coins, commissioned by NBP, were struck by Mennica Polska S.A.