

On the obverse, all Polish 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 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 91 96 and +48 22 185 91 59.

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

NBP

Narodowy Bank Polski

On 18 November 2015 Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a collector coin "50th Anniversary of the Letter of Reconciliation of the Polish Bishops to the German Bishops", with the face value of 10 zł.

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

100th Anniversary of Regaining Independence by Poland

Józef Piłsudski



Collector coins

Józef Piłsudski

On 11 November 1918 an armistice was signed between the Allies and Germany in the Compiègne forest north of Paris. Fighting on the Western fronts ceased and Europeans began celebrating the end of the four-year-long hecatomb.

The results of World War I tore down the old order in Europe, and strengthened the dreams of Poles, Czechs or Ukrainians of their own statehood. The Polish efforts to regain independence lasted throughout the 19th century. They intensified in 1914-1918, even though Poles could not agree on the tactics to be adopted in the light of the conflict devastating the world.

At the time of the Compiègne armistice, Polish territories remained under the control of Germany and Austria-Hungary. From October 1918, the already visible weakening of this control had been used for the establishment of regional centers of Polish independent rule. However, the developments in the territories of the German Kingdom of Poland, established in 1916, were the most important. The Regency Council, which ruled the state at the appointment of the Central Powers, tried to act as the representative of the whole nation, but it did not possess sufficient pan-national recognition as a Polish sovereign authority. In early November 1918, the Provisional People's Government of the Republic of Poland formed in Lublin by the political Left tried to abolish the Regency Council. They, however, failed to secure the support of the right wing, led by Roman Dmowski. The internal conflicts undermined Polish potential on the international scene. The situation was further clouded by the Polish-Ukrainian fighting over Lwów and Eastern Galicia (from 1 November), as well as uncertainty about the potential reaction by the German soldiers occupying areas in the east reaching up to the Black Sea coast.

The turning point was the arrival of Józef Piłsudski in Warsaw on 10 November 1918. Piłsudski – who had just been released from German custody – during the war had gained the reputation of a freedom fighter standing above all political divisions. As such he was able to establish cooperation with different political



forces. As the Provisional Head of the State, he quickly proceeded to form the structures of the Polish statehood, which was recognized by the Western powers, as a result of Dmowski's diplomatic efforts. Piłsudski also facilitated the return of the German soldiers to the Reich, so no foreign militaries remained in the territories of the reborn Polish state, and finally he led to the organization of free elections. Poland was reborn as a democratic parliamentary republic. Although the creation of the Polish state lasted for many months after, the November of 1918 made history as the symbolic beginning of that process.

Andrzej Chojnowski

Face value 100 zł

Metal: Au 900/1000

Finish: proof

Diameter: 21.00 mm

Weight: 8.00 g

Edge: inscription: Stulecie odzyskania
przez Polskę niepodległości
/100th Anniversary of Regaining
Independence by Poland/

Mintage: up to 2,500 pcs

Designer: Dobrochna Surajewska



Face value 10 zł

Metal: Ag 925/1000

Finish: proof, microprinting

Dimensions: 32.00 mm x 22.40 mm

Weight: 14.14 g

Edge: plain

Mintage: up to 30,000 pcs

Designer: Dobrochna Surajewska

Issuer: NBP



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

On 9 November 2015 Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation collector coins inaugurating the series "100th Anniversary of Regaining Independence by Poland" – Józef Piłsudski: a gold coin with the face value of 100 zł and a silver coin with the face value of 10 zł. In the years 2015-2018, four themes will be issued in the series commemorating the "100th Anniversary of Regaining Independence by Poland".