

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/money 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.

On 30 March, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a collector coin “250th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Warsaw Mint” with a face value of 5 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

NBP

Narodowy Bank Polski

200th Anniversary of the Foundation of the University of Warsaw



Collector coins

200th Anniversary of the Foundation of the University of Warsaw

In 2016, the University of Warsaw celebrates its 200th anniversary. Established by the foundation act of Alexander I, Tsar of Russia and King of Poland, on 19th November 1816, it was launched in 1818 as the Royal University of Warsaw. It was led by the General Council headed by Stanisław Staszic. The emblem of the University was a white eagle with a crown, with its wings spread, holding laurel and palm branches in its talons, and surrounded by five stars representing the five faculties: Law, Medicine, Philosophy, Theology, and Sciences and Fine Arts. After the defeat of the November Uprising, the University was closed and valuable collections were taken to St. Petersburg.

Owing to the efforts of Aleksander Wielkopolski, in 1862 the University was reactivated under the name of the Main School which functioned only until 1869. It was replaced by the Russian-language Imperial University of Warsaw. From 1905, it was widely boycotted by the Poles. In 1915, the Polish-language University of Warsaw was reactivated and for the first time women were admitted to study at the University. In the interwar period, the University became the largest Polish academy with more than 250 academic teachers and 10,000 students. In 1939, soon after the Nazi troops had seized the capital, the University was closed. A secret university developed under the occupation, in which over 3000 students and 300 academic staff participated in 1944. During the Warsaw Uprising, the University site became an arena of battles by the “Krybar” group of insurgents. After the defeat of the uprising, in which many employees and students of the University of Warsaw were killed, the majority of buildings, equipment and collections were destroyed.

The University resumed its operations in 1945. Important events in its post-war history were strikes and demonstrations of students expressing their criticism towards the political system, widely known as March '68, which were put down by the militia. As a result of these events, the University lost a large number of valuable employees and students forced by the Polish communist authori-



ties to leave the country. The University of Warsaw and its graduates significantly contributed to Poland's freedom and independence regained after 1989.

Five Nobel Prize winners were alumni of the University. Currently, the University educates more than 48,000 students and doctoral students, and employs 3,500 academics who carry out the largest number of research grants in Poland. The University conducts research in all fields of science: human sciences, social sciences, exact sciences and natural sciences.

Aleksander Bursche

On 25 February 2016, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation coins “200th Anniversary of the Foundation of the University of Warsaw”; a gold coin with a face value of 200 zł and a silver coin with a face value of 10 zł.

Face value 200 zł

Metal: Au 900/1000

Finish: proof

Diameter: 27.00 mm

Weight: 15.50 g

Edge: plain

Mintage: up to 2000 pcs

Coin designer: Dominika Karpińska-Kopiec

Issuer: NBP



Face value 10 zł

Metal: Ag 925/1000

Finish: proof

Diameter: 32.00 mm

Weight: 14.14 g

Edge: plain

Mintage: up to 20,000 pcs

Coin designer: Dominika Karpińska-Kopiec

Issuer: NBP

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



The reverse of the gold coin features the emblem of the University of Warsaw in the centre, placed above an image of a fragment of the decorative main gate of the University at Krakowskie Przedmieście street. On the left, an image of an element of the building hosting the faculties of Modern Languages and Applied Linguistics at Dobra street.

The obverse shows an image of the top part of the open main gate of the University, with representations of the figures of Urania and Athena placed in its niches.

The reverse of the silver coin depicts the entrance to the catalogue hall of the University Library at Dobra street. On the right, an image of the open book crowning the entrance to the building, with the Latin sentence: HINC OMNIA, on the left – the University emblem.

The obverse shows the logo of the celebrations of the 200th Anniversary of the University with the slogan of the jubilee: “Dwa stulecia / Dobry początek” [Two centuries / A good beginning].