

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



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 59 and +48 22 185 13 03.

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

On 16 April 2019, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a silver coin with a face value of 10 zł – “The Enduring Soldiers Accused by the Communists” – Stanisław Kasznica alias Wąsowski.

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

100th Anniversary of the Catholic University of Lublin



Collector coins

100th Anniversary of the Catholic University of Lublin

The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin (abbreviated as KUL, formerly until 2005 Catholic University of Lublin) is one of the oldest Polish universities. It started its activities on 8 December 1918, shortly after Poland regained its independence. Over the one hundred years of its existence it has become an important centre of Catholic thought, influencing the shape of Polish science and culture. It was the first university that restarted activities after the Second World War. It played a special role during the period of the Polish People's Republic. Despite the repression, it retained its identity, remaining the only centre of free thought in the socialist bloc, and was referred to as an "island of freedom". It gave shelter to lecturers and students who had been removed from other universities because of their opposition activities. For almost a quarter of a century, Father Karol Wojtyła, later Pope John Paul II, contributed to the development of the university as a lecturer in ethics. The fall of communism enabled the rapid development of the university – new departments and degree programmes were created and the number of employees and students increased significantly.

The founder of the university, Father Idzi Radziszewski, encapsulated his mission in the words: Deo et Patriae. The aim of KUL is to educate people to be good citizens inspired by Christian values. Remaining faithful to this task, the university has educated 120,000 graduates. Many of them occupy positions of responsibility, serve the Church, fulfil important social or political roles, excel in business, or co-create culture.

KUL is a university open to the challenges facing civilisation and science in the modern world. It cooperates with almost 200 universities from all over the world. It conducts scientific research in harmony between science and faith. This covers not only fields that are characteristic of a Catholic university, such as theology or philosophy, but also the humanities, law,



social science, and recently natural and exact sciences. Over 11,000 students and doctoral students, including a growing group of foreigners, are studying 47 degree programmes.

The importance of KUL in Polish history was recognised by the Senate of the Republic of Poland, which announced 2018 the Year of the 100th Anniversary of KUL.

On the reverse of the gold coin is the coat-of-arms of KUL, while on the obverse is the motto of the university "Deo et Patriae" (God and Country), expressing

On 11 April 2019, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a gold coin with a face value of 200 zł and a silver coin with a face value of 10 zł – "100th Anniversary of the Catholic University of Lublin".

Face value 200 zł

Metal: Au 900/1000

Finish: proof

Diameter: 27.00 mm

Weight: 15.50 g

Edge: plain

Mintage: up to 1,500 pcs

Designer: Robert Kotowicz

Issuer: NBP

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



Face value 10 zł

Metal: Ag 925/1000

Finish: proof

Dimensions: 32.00 mm

Weight: 14.14 g

Edge: plain

Mintage: up to 15,000 pcs

Designer: Robert Kotowicz

Issuer: NBP

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



the mission of the university. Next to it is the symbol of the university authorities, and in the background is the organ from the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński Auditorium, in which the most important ceremonies take place.

Father Idzi Radziszewski (1871–1922), founder and first rector of the university, is commemorated on the reverse of the silver coin. In the background is the logotype of the eight currently existing faculties of the university.

On the obverse is the motto of the university, and next to it the number 100 is a direct reference to the anniversary of the founding of KUL.

Leszek Wojtowicz

The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin