

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 at NBP regional branches and in the NBP online shop.

In January 2021, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a silver coin with a face value of 50 złoty and a gold coin with a face value of 500 złoty of the series “Treasures of Stanisław August” – John Casimir Vasa.

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Narodowy Bank Polski

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Narodowy Bank Polski

To Victims of the KL Warschau Concentration Camp



Collector coins

To Victims of the KL Warschau Concentration Camp

On 8 December 2020, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a silver coin “To Victims of the KL Warschau Concentration Camp”, with a face value of 10 zloty.

The Konzentrationslager Warschau (KL Warschau) was set up in the heart of the Polish capital at the time of the bloody German occupation during the 2nd World War. The victims of the KL Warschau included both Jewish prisoners transported from the KL Auschwitz-Birkenau and Poles – mostly citizens of Warsaw – who were killed in the mass executions in 1943–1944. The camp extended over a large area in the city centre, colloquially referred to as “Gęsiówka”. The term derived from the oldest part of the camp located in the former military barracks in Gęsia Street in Warsaw, to be renamed in the post-war period as Mordechaja Anielewicz Street after one of the leaders of the Jewish uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto in 1943. The corpses of the murdered prisoners were incinerated in the crematorium and in the courtyards of the KL Warschau (Gęsiówka). The timespan of the camp’s existence is marked by two Warsaw uprisings. The history of the KL Warschau began in July 1943, after the defeat of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. It ended with the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising, when Home Army soldiers carried out a victorious raid on the fortified camp, and liberated it on 5 August 1944.

The primary goal of the concentration camp set up by the Nazis was the pillage of the property left behind and the remnants of the municipal buildings of the former Warsaw Ghetto. Then appeared the next goal: the extermination of the inhabitants of Warsaw. The corpses of the people shot down in the streets were therefore collected and transported to Gęsiówka. For this purpose the Nazis used the “Sonderkommandos” – special units made up of Jewish prisoners of the camp. The area of Gęsiówka itself also served as the place of executions of the political prisoners from Pawiak



Face value: 10 zł

Metal: Ag 925/1000

Finish: standard, oxidised

Diameter: 32.00 mm

Weight: 14.14 g

Edge (side): plain

Mintage: up to 11,000 pcs



Designer: Dominika Karpińska-Kopiec

Issuer: NBP

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

– the neighbouring Gestapo prison. The number of the victims of the KL Warschau and the street executions in Warsaw in 1943–1944 is estimated at roughly 20,000. These human losses are mostly anonymous.

The obverse of the coin features brick-built barracks and the wall of the concentration camp preserved in photographs taken by insurgents on 5 August 1944. A broken barbed wire and the symbol of Fighting Poland accurately convey the emotions associated with the liberation of Gęsiówka by the insurgents in August 1944. The reverse of the coin features their outline. This was a heroic struggle for the freedom and dignity of the Jewish and Polish prisoners held in the camp. They are shown wearing concentration camp striped uniforms with identification numbers sewn on. The striped uniform motif is presented on both sides of the coin.

Bogusław Kopka