

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 schedule of issue can be found at the nbp.pl/schedule-of-issue website.

Should you have any questions, please contact our consultants at the following phone number: +48 22 185 17 05.

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

On 16 April 2025, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation two silver collector coins with a face value of 10 złoty and 100 złoty, and a gold collector coin with a face value of 500 złoty – “1000th Anniversary of the Coronation of Boleslaus the Brave”.

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: nbp.pl

Narodowy Bank Polski

We protect the value of Polish money



NARODOWY
BANK POLSKI

85th Anniversary of the Katyn Massacre



Collector coins

85th Anniversary of the Katyn Massacre

On 8 April 2025, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a silver coin “85th Anniversary of the Katyn Massacre”, with a face value of 50 zloty.

After the Soviet Union's aggression against Poland on 17 September 1939, approximately 250 thousand soldiers of the Polish Army and Border Protection Corps, officers of the State Police, Silesian Voivodeship Police, Prison Guard, Border Guard and all other uniformed formations were taken prisoner. Prisons in the Eastern Borderlands, occupied by the USSR, soon also filled with thousands of civilians. From among the prisoners of war and civilian captives, the NKVD selected more than 20,000 people, who were placed in special NKVD camps in Kozelsk, Starobilsk and Ostashkov, as well as prisons in Western Belarus and Western Ukraine. They were representatives of the military, political, intellectual and cultural elites of the Second Polish Republic.

Based on the political decision of the highest authorities of the USSR of 5 March 1940, in the following months, a mass crime was committed against the defenceless prisoners of war and civilian captives who, regardless of their religion, education, wealth and background, were, according to the Soviets, “hardened and incorrigible enemies of the Soviet state”. At the same time, a large-scale operation of deporting civilians deep into the USSR was carried out, including the families of the prisoners of war and civilian captives living in the territories annexed by Soviet Russia.

The German attack on the USSR in 1941 changed the balance of power in the international arena and forced the establishment of relations between the government of the Republic of Poland in exile and Soviet Russia. Polish authorities began searching for the “missing ones”. Their fate was unknown until April 1943, when, for propaganda reasons, the Germans officially informed the public about the discovery of mass graves in Katyn. The USSR immediately took action to falsify and cover up the Katyn crime, currently referred to as the Katyn lie. During the communist era,



any attempt to investigate the Soviet perpetration and to commemorate the murdered was prohibited.

It was not until 13 April 1990 that the USSR officially admitted to committing the “Stalinist crime”. This enabled archaeological and exhumation research to be carried out in Kharkiv, Katyn, Mednoye and Bykivnia, where cemeteries of the victims of the Katyn massacre were subsequently established. Unfortunately, the search for the so-called Belarusian Katyn list, which may include about 4 thousand previously unknown names of victims of Soviet crimes committed against citizens of the Republic of Poland, is still ongoing.

Bartłomiej Bydoń, Ph.D

Face value: 50 zł

Metal: Ag 999/1000

Finish: **standard, high relief, selective plating**

Diameter: 45.00 mm

Weight: 62.20 g

Edge (side): **plain**

Mintage: **up to 5,000 pcs**



Designer: Robert Kotowicz

Issuer: Narodowy Bank Polski

The coins, commissioned by Narodowy Bank Polski, were struck by Mennica Polska SA

The images of people and objects depicted on the coin are based on photographs from the collections of the Katyn Museum – the Martyrology Branch of the Polish Army Museum in Warsaw.

The reverse of the coin features symbolic silhouettes of victims – officers of the Polish Army and an officer of the State Police; in the background, there is a fragment of the Katyn Epitaph containing details of the victims of the Katyn massacre.

The obverse of the coin features a reproduction of the model 19 military eagle emblem with a broken wing found in the death pits in Kharkiv, as well as two shoulder marks: one belonging to an officer of the Polish Army and the other to an officer of the Silesian Voivodeship Police. Above there is a line from a postcard sent by the family to one of the prisoners.