

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.

On 12 February 2015 Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation coins commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the Birth of Kazimierz Przerwa-Tetmajer, with the face values of 200 zł and 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

NBP

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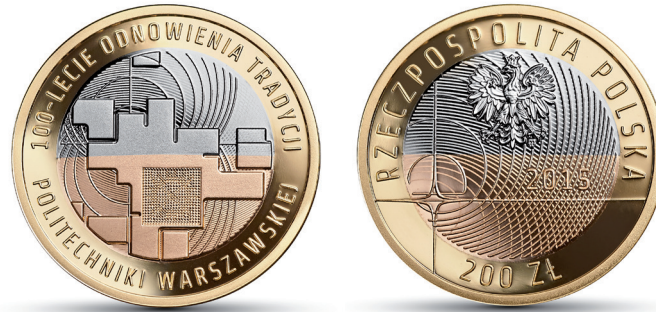
100 Years of Warsaw University of Technology



Collector coins

100 Years of Warsaw University of Technology

Warsaw University of Technology is the largest academic institute of technology in Poland. The person who first raised the idea of creating a multidisciplinary technical school in Congress Poland was the eminent Polish statesman, Stanisław Staszic. The ceremony of opening the Preparatory School for the Institute of Technology took place on 4 January 1826 in the Kazimierzowski Palace. The school was closed in 1831, following the outbreak of November Insurrection. In 1898, the tsarist government issued a decree setting up Emperor Nicolas II University of Technology with Russian as the language of instruction. In 1903, the institute consisted of 4 faculties; two years later it was closed following a students' strike. The outbreak of World War I brought a fundamental change; the Germans, who occupied Warsaw, permitted the opening of Warsaw University of Technology with Polish as the language of instruction. The grand opening of the first full-fledged Polish university of technology was held on 15 November 1915 in the edifice of the Physics faculty. In the academic year 1938/1939 the University was composed of five faculties incorporating 68 departments, which enrolled 5 000 students. Unfortunately, military operations at the beginning of World War II brought about the destruction of half of the University's premises and the majority of its equipment, which forced the closure of this establishment. In 1942, upon the prior consent of Nazi authorities, a State Higher Technical School was inaugurated, whose premises remained open until the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising in 1944. In 1945, efforts were made to rebuild and reopen Warsaw University of Technology. A solemn opening of the 1945/1946 academic year took place on 13 January 1946. In October 1951, Warsaw University of Technology incorporated the renowned Wawelberg and Rotwand's School of Engineering. In 1967, a branch of the University was created in Płock. Initially the University consisted of 6 faculties, but already in the academic year 1951/1952 there were as many as fourteen. In December 1945, there were 2 148 enrolled students, and in 1964 – 11 632 students. Numerous eminent



Face value 200 zł

metal: outer ring: Au900 Ag60 Cu40,
core, upper part: Au750 Pd130 Ag120,
core, lower part: Au900 Cu100

finish: proof, latent image

diameter: 27.00 mm

weight: 15.50 g

mintage: up to 2,500 pcs

coin designer:

Dobrochna Surajewska

Issuer: NBP



Face value 10 zł

metal: Ag 925/1000

finish: proof, lens-shaped

diameter: 32.00 mm

weight: 14.14 g

mintage: up to 30,000 pcs

coin designer:

Dobrochna Surajewska

Issuer: NBP



scientists lectured at Warsaw University of Technology, including Professor Jan Czochralski and Professor Janusz Groszkowski. In 1991, a Business School was opened at the University and in 2008 the Faculty of Management was established. Nowadays, Warsaw University of Technology consists of 20 faculties housed in 148 buildings, and educates 34 000 students.

The year 2015 has been announced as the year of the 100th anniversary of the revival of Warsaw University of Technology.

Dr Andrzej Ulmer

On 29 January 2015 Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation coins "100 Years of Warsaw University of Technology" with the face values of 200 zł and 10 zł.

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

The reverse of the gold coin features geometric forms representing an artistic visualisation of physical phenomena and mathematical forms. The coin contains latent images. When viewed from different angles, the coin depicts the sign of summation or a gear wheel, or the division times sign, which is a combination of the signs of multiplication and division. The reverse of the silver coin features a fragment of the Grand Hall of Warsaw University of Technology. The obverses of both coins depict a graphic representation of an iterative fractal function.