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/monety 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.

On 26 October 2022, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation silver coins of the series "The Great Polish Economists" – Władysław Zawadzki and Michał Kalecki, each with a face value of 10 złoty.

## 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 Polish money



## 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Port of Gdynia



## 100th Anniversary of the Port of Gdynia

Polski is putting into circulation a silver coin with a face value of 20 złoty.

Under the Treaty of Versailles, Poland was granted a narrow strip of coastline (about 140 km including the Hel Peninsula) and the right to use the port of Gdańsk. In practice, however, due to the special status of Gdańsk as a free city, it was not fully possible to use the existing port for the military and commercial needs of Poland. In 1920, a few months after Poland's Wedding to the Sea, the Ministry of Military Affairs commissioned engineer Tadeusz Wenda to designate a convenient location for the construction of the future port.

In June 1920, Tadeusz Wenda submitted a report on the inspection and observation of the Coast. The convenient location of Gdynia, providing, among others, the protection from winds by the Hel Peninsula, sufficient depth of water at the shore and the proximity of the railway station were the reasons for choosing this particular place. Afterwards, things moved on quite quickly. Within two years (1921–1923), the Temporary Military Port and the Fisherman Shelter were developed. At the same time, in 1921 Wenda prepared the concept of the proper port with a reloading capacity of 6 million tonnes.

A year later, on 23 September 1922 the Sejm of the Republic of Poland passed the Act on the Construction of the Port of Gdvnia. Article 1 of the document reads: "The Government shall be authorised to make any necessary arrangements to carry out the construction of the seaport at Gdynia in Pomerania as a public utility port". The date of passing of the Act is recognised as the formal beginning of the Port of Gdynia.



Face value: 20 zł

Metal: Ag 925/1000 Finish: standard (transparent resin, oxidised) Diameter: 38.61 mm Weight: 28.28 g Edge (side): plain Mintage: up to 12,000 pcs

Designer: Dominika Karpińska-Kopiec Issuer: NBP The coins, commissioned by NBP, were struck by Mennica Polska S.A.

of Gdynia. The plan in the form of a coloured photocopy from the collection of the Gdynia City Museum, made by Leon Wilbik on the basis of Tadeusz Wenda's design, was used as a model. The plan was probably drawn up around 1936. It shows the status of the port in that year as well as the Industrial Canal (which was ultimately never built), some of the port warehouses as well as embankments and basins which were planned for construction in the subsequent years.

The reverse shows the bust of Tadeusz Wenda reproduced from portrait photographs taken in 1918, which are deposited in the collection of the Gdynia City Museum.

The fragments of the portal of the openwork gantry crane shown in the foreground were used in Wenda's times and are still in use today. The cranes in the background are contemporary devices. At the port, the past blends with the present.

dr Anna Śliwa