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 12 October 2023, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a collector coin "250th Anniversary of the Commission of National Education", 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: nbp.pl

Narodowy Bank Polski

We protect the value of Polish money



The Battle of Vienna



The Battle of Vienna

On 10 October 2023, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a gold coin with the face value of 100 złoty and a silver coin with the face value of 50 złoty – "The Battle of Vienna".

The Battle of Vienna in 1683 was in many respects a breakthrough in the history of Europe and one of the largest military operations for both its sides: the Ottoman Empire and the Polish-Imperial army. The Turks fielded an army of over 100,000 men (of whom approximately 65,000 actually fought in the battle), while the allied forces amounted to some 70,000 soldiers, including 27,000 Poles. The clash was a rare example of effective coordination between the large forces of the Empire and Poland. Commander-in-Chief Jan III Sobieski concentrated his troops close to the enemy's forces and brought the Ottomans to a decisive battle, fought in accordance with the old Polish art of war, in which he defeated the enemy and freed Vienna, previously besieged for two months. The effective cooperation of Christians against the Ottomans was an event unprecedented in history — and one of the reasons for the success.

The victorious battle on 12 September 1683 saved the imperial capital, broke the fear of the Ottoman army and initiated an agreement between the neighbouring Christian states. As a result, a peace was made in 1699, liberating almost all of Hungary from the Turks, while Podolia and Right-Bank Ukraine, lost in 1672, returned to Poland. It was also the last



Face value 100 zł Metal: Au 900/1000 Finish: proof Diameter: 21.00 mm Weight: 8.00 g

Edge (side): plain Mintage: up to 1,200 pcs

Face value 50 zł Metal: Ag 999/1000 Finish: standard, high relief Dimensions: 32.00 × 50.00 mm Weight: 62.20 g Edge (side): plain

Mintage: up to 6,000 pcs

Designer: Sebastian Mikołajczak

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

victorious treaty the Commonwealth concluded before its downfall. It permanently normalised Polish-Turkish relations, ushering in good relations and friendship in the age of partitions.

The obverse of the gold coin bears an image of Jan III Sobieski, Commander-in-Chief at the Battle of Vienna. The king is depicted in right semi-profile, in Polish attire, in accordance with his image from the time. The reverse features hussars in gallop with their lances lowered for attack. The figures commemorate the decisive role of the charge of the Polish cavalry.

The obverse of the silver coin shows hussar wings, while the reverse — a stylised equestrian portrait of Jan III Sobieski as the victor, holding a standard in his left hand and a sabre in his right hand, knocking down the defeated enemies.

The image is modelled on the memorial plaque from 1883, put up on the wall of St Mary's Basilica in Kraków.

Dariusz Milewski

Certyfikat