



POLISH ZŁOTY



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1921



The złoty is the currency of Poland. The modern złoty is subdivided into 100 groszy.

As a result of inflation in the early 1990s, the currency underwent redenomination. On 1 January 1995, 10,000 old złotych (PLZ) became one new złoty (PLN). Since then, the currency has been relatively stable. Pursuant to the Act on the National Bank of Poland of **29** August **1997**, the National Bank of Poland has the exclusive right to issue the currency of the Republic of Poland.

GRABSKI MONETARY REFORM

The złoty was reintroduced as Poland's currency by Grabski in 1924, following the hyperinflation and monetary chaos of the years following World War I. It replaced the marka at a rate of 1 złoty = 1,800,000 marek. New coins had to be introduced, but were not immediately minted or in circulation. This was an emergency measure to provide the population with a form of the new currency.

ZLOTY DENOMINATIONS

- grosze: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 groszy
- złoty: 1, 2 and 5 zlotys
- banknotes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500





CURIOSITIES

- . Among the proposed names for the Polish currency there were: lech, pol, pol, polonia. Although the Poles liked the forest the most, the Sejm finally adopted the name of złoty. This was because the name was directly related to the historical monetary unit of the Kingdom of Poland.
- . Commemorative and collector coins are also issued

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION! :)



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