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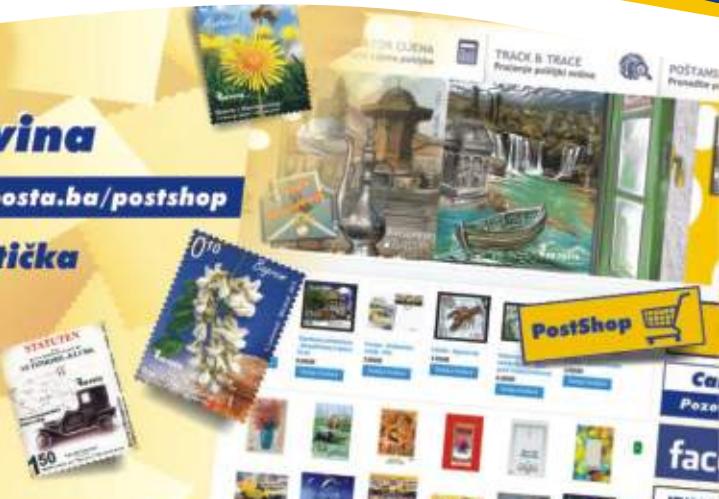


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BILTEN
prigodnih i redovnih
poštanskih maraka
2016
BULLETIN
of commemorative and definitive
postage stamps

Jubilej - 150 godina od prvog lista štampanog u BiH -"Bosanski vjestnik"

Jubilee - 150th Anniversary of the first newspaper printed in Bosnia and Herzegovina -"Bosanski vjestnik"

Autor / Author:..... S. Đožić
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,50 KM; 0,76 €
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 30,00 x 40,00 mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
 Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 09.05.2016.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Prva štamparija u Bosni, Božidara Ljubavića – Goraždanina, bila je smještena u crkvi Svetog Georgija pokraj Goražda. Ugašena je 1531. godine i narednih više od 300 godina u BiH nije bilo štamparija.

Misao o pokretanju prvog bosanskog lista javila se tek oko 1840. godine kada je bosanski franjevac Ivan Franjo Jukić pokušao osnovati književno društvo i izdati časopis. On je u to vrijeme iz Fojnice pisao Ljudevitu Gaju u Zagreb: Da je želja svih domorodaca da ovu nesretnu ilirsku pokrajinu poslije toliko stoljeća jednom već suncu prosvijete ograne i da obasja. Nakon višegodišnjih priprema objavljen je časopis Bosanski prijatelj, 1850. godine, na 140 stranica, i koji se smatra prvim bosanskim listom jer, iako štampan u Zagrebu, njegov urednik i saradnici bili su iz reda bosanskih franjevaca a sve teme lista gotovo se isključivo odnose na Bosnu, njene ljudi i događaje. Ukupno su štampana četiri broja Bosanskog prijatelja. Drugi broj 1851. godine na 202 stranice. Treće izdanje pojavilo se 1861. a četvrto 1870. godine.

Potkraj turske uprave u Bosni u periodu reformi vilajetske uprave 1866. godine omogućeno je otvaranje prve moderne štamparije na ovim prostorima. Na ovaj način postavljeni su temelji za štamparsko-izdavačke poslove u BiH. Zemunski štampar Ignjat Sopron (Ignjaz K. Sopron) na osnovu ugovora sa vlastima dobio je ovlaštenje da, nezavisno od zvaničnog lista Bosna, može izdavati u Sarajevu i jedne političko-informativne novine i tako se istog dana kada je u Sarajevu otvorena Sopronova štamparija pojavio i Bosanski Vjestnik.

7. aprila 1866. godine objavljen je prvi broj lista Bosanski Vjestnik. To je prvi list štampan u BiH i početak moderne štampe u nas. Prvi list u BiH štampao je i uređivao Ignjat Sopron (1821 – 1894). Njegov prvi saradnik je bio Miloš Mandić (1843 – 1900). Sačuvano je samo prvi 25 brojeva Bosanskog Vjestnika (svi su digitalizirani u arhivi Media centra – Sarajevo). Štampan čirilicom izlazio je jedanput nedjeljno. Prva četiri broja svakog četvrtka a od petog broja izlazio je subotom jer je pošta iz Sarajeva polazila nedjeljom. Veličine, kako kaže jedan izvor (T.Kruševac) 36 x 26 cm, a po drugom izvoru (H. Kreševljaković) 25 x 84 cm. U pretplatni list je koštalo 60 turskih groša uz 8 groša poštarine. Program lista iznesen je krajnje obazrivo: Izdavanje periodičnog lista svagda je preduzeće od priličnog značaja a u ovom našem položaju mora se smatrati kao neki osobiti događaj kad se uzme u obzir vrijeme i mjesto izlaska ovog lista. Na posljednjoj stranici prvog broja u pozivu na pretplatu izdavač navodi: List će ovaj biti političnog i poučno - zabavnog sadržaja.

MEDIACENTAR
Sarajevo

First printing house in Bosnia owned by Božidar Ljubavić from Goražde was located in St. George Church near Goražde. It was closed in 1531 and next 300 years there were no printing houses in Bosnia.

Idea on initiation of the first Bosnian newspaper arose not before 1840 when Bosnian Franciscan Ivan Franjo Jukić tried to found a literary association and to publish a newspaper. He wrote a letter from Fojnica to Ljudevit Gaj in Zagreb saying: The wish of all the natives is for this miserable Illyrian province to be finally lightened by the literary sun after so many centuries. After several years of preparation, the newspaper named Bosnian Friend, published on 140 pages in 1850, was considered to be the first Bosnian newspaper; though printed in Zagreb, its editor and authors were Bosnian Franciscans and all the topics referred almost exclusively to Bosnia, to its people and events. Totally four issues of Bosnian Friend were printed. Second issue was printed on 202 pages in 1851. Third issue showed up in 1861 and the fourth one in 1870.

At the end of Ottoman rule in Bosnia during the period of reforms made by the Vilayet administration in 1866, there was the possibility for opening of the first modern printing house in this region. By this way, the foundations for printing-editing business were set in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Pressman Ignjat Sopron (Ignjaz K. Sopron) from Zemun, on the basis of the contract concluded with the authorities, received the authorization to issue, regardless of official newspaper Bosna, a political-informative newspaper in Sarajevo and this is the way how Sopron's printing house was opened in Sarajevo on the same day when Bosanski Vjestnik showed up.

On April 7 1866, the first issue of Bosanski Vjestnik newspaper was printed. That was the newspaper printed in Bosnia and Herzegovina being the beginning of modern printing business at these areas. The first newspaper in Bosnia and Herzegovina was printed and redacted by Ignjat Sopron (1821 – 1894). His first associate was Miloš Mandić (1843 – 1900). Only 25 issues of Bosanski Vjestnik were saved (all of them are digitalized in the archives of the Media Center – Sarajevo). It was written in Cyrillic letters and was issued once a week. First four issues were issued on Thursdays while the rest of them were issued on Saturdays because the postal mails were dispatched on Sundays from Sarajevo. As stated by the information source (T.Kruševac), its size was 36 x 26 cm, and another one (H. Kreševljaković) claimed it to be 25 x 84 cm. Its subscription price was 60 Turkish groszes with 8 groszes of postage. The newspaper program was set forth very carefully: Issue of a periodical always represents a high importance business and in our case it should be considered even a special event, taking into account the time and the place of issue of the newspaper. The first page of the first issue of the newspaper has a kind of editor's call for subscription saying: This newspaper contains political, moral and entertaining content.

MEDIACENTER
Sarajevo



Svjetska književnost:

400 godina od smrti Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra

World Literature:

400th Anniversary of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Death

Autor / Author:..... T. Lučarević
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 2,00 KM; 1,02 €
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp: 42,00 x 35,00 mm
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block: 80,00 x 0,00 mm
 Broj maraka u bloku: 1
 Number of stamps per block: 1
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed: 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation: 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: Offset
 Štampa / Printing: CPU Printing Company
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue: 09.05.2016.
 Tiraž / Quantity: 10.000



Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (Miguel de Servantes Saavedra ili samo Miguel Servantes) (1547. - 1616. godine) je bio španski pisac, koji je značio najviši uspon i sintezu španskog duha i španske stvarnosti svog vremena.

Roden je u gradiću Alcala de Henares, nedaleko od Madrija, kao četvrti od sedmoro djece siromašnog hirurga. Tokom rane mladosti često je sa svojom porodicom mijenjao mjesto boravka. Školovao se u rodnom mjestu, Sevilli i Madridu, gdje je počeo pisati svoje prve pjesme. Sa dvadeset godina, kao član pratnje kardinala Acqavive, papinog legata u Španiji, odlazi u Italiju. Tu je upoznao i italijansku književnost ispregnutu djelima Dantea i Boccaccio te život, bujniji i slobodniji nego u svojoj domovini. Učestvovao je u mnogim borbama te je bio i zarobljen i odveden u Alžir. Nakon pet godina otkupljen je i vraćen u Španiju. Ali, ni u domovini ga nije dočekala sreća. Niko nije mario za zasluge i patnje isluženog vojnika. U 37. godini se ženi, a od 1582. godine posvećuje literaturi, no njegova pozorišna djela i pjesme ne nalaze izdavača.

Godine 1585. izdao je pastoralni roman "Galatea". Unatoč popularnosti takvih romana tog doba, ovo Cervantesovo djelo mu ne donosi slavu i novac kojem se nadoao. Tada ga propast bankara, kod kojeg je položio svoj novac, upropaštava i dovodi u zatvor.

U tamnici piše prva poglavља "Don Quijote" (Don Kihot) koji će biti objavljen 1605. pod naslovom "Umišljeni plemić Don Kihot od Manče" i tom parodijom postiže veliki uspjeh. "Don Quijote" jedno je od remek djela španske i svjetske književnosti i najprevodnije knjiga na svijetu poslije Biblije. Smatra se kamenom temeljcem zapadnoevropske književnosti i jednim od najboljih djela fikcije ikad objavljenih, kao i najvažnijim djelom španskog Zlatnog vijeka (pod pojmom Zlatni vijek (šp. Siglo de Oro) u španskoj književnosti podrazumjeva se doba Renesanse (XVI vijek) i Baroka (XVII)).

Cervantes razvija vrlo živu književnu djelatnost. Izdaje zbirku od dvanaest novela "Uzorne novele", kojom tu proznu vrstu uvodi u špansku književnost; satiričko didaktičku poemu "Put na Parnas" i "Osam komedija i osam novih međuugri". Potaknut objavljivanjem nastavka romana "Don Quijote" Alonza Fernandeza de Avellaneda, Cervantes objavljuje svoj nastavak romana. Zadnje Cervantesovo djelo bio je herojsko-viteški roman "Persiles i Sigismunda", objavljen posmrtno.

Umro je u Madridu 23. aprila 1616., istog dana kada i William Shakespeare. Taj dan je UNESCO proglašio za Međunarodni dan knjige.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (Miguel de Servantes Saavedra or just Miguel Servantes) (1547. - 1616) was Spanish writer who represented the highest rise and synthesis of Spanish spirit and Spanish reality of his time.

He was born in small city named Alcala de Henares, in the vicinity of Madrid, being the fourth out of seven babies of a poor surgeon. During his early adolescence, his family often used to move from one place of living to another. He attended the school in his native town, in Seville and Madrid where he started writing his first poems. When he was twenty, he went to Italy as one of escorts to cardinal Acqavive, Pope's representative in Spain. There he became familiar with Italian literature marked by the work of Dante and Boccaccio as well as with the life being more prodigal and more boundless than his homeland. He took part in many battles and was imprisoned and taken to Algeria. After five years of his captivity, he was redeemed and sent back to Spain. However, he didn't find his happiness even in his homeland. Nobody minded the veteran's merits and miseries. He got married when he was 37. From 1582 he became devoted to the literature but he couldn't find the publisher for his theatre works and poems.

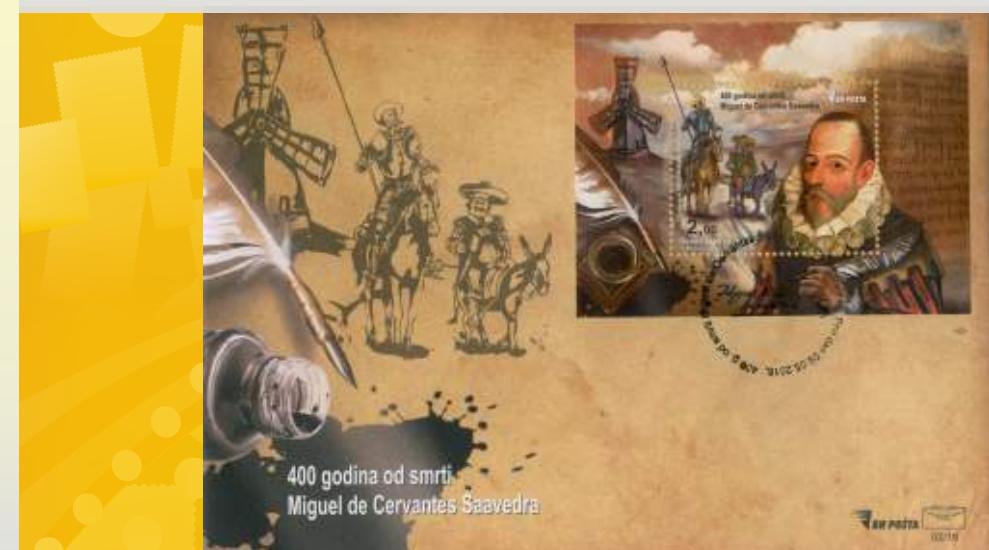
In 1585, he published a pastoral novel titled "Galatea". In spite of popularity of such kind of novels at that time, this Cervantes's artwork did not bring him glory and money he hoped for. Bankruptcy of his banker whom he saved all his money with completely destroyed him and took him to the jail.

He wrote two chapters of the "Don Quixote" in jail, the novel to be published in 1605 under the title "The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha" achieving great success by this parody. "Don Quixote" is one of masterpieces of Spanish and world literature and the most translated book in the world after the Bible. It is considered the cornerstone of Western European literature and one of the best fiction books ever published as well as the most significant artwork made during the Spanish golden era (in Spanish: Siglo de Oro) within Spanish literature meaning the age of Renaissance (XVI century) and Baroque (XVII century).

Cervantes developed very vivid literature role. He published anthology of twelve novels titled "Classical Novels", inaugurating this prose form into Spanish literature; satirical-didactic poem titled "A journey to Parnas" and "Eight comedies and eight new interludes". Motivated by publishing of sequent of the "Don Quixote" novel of Alonso Fernandez de Avellaneda, Cervantes published his first novel sequent.

His last work was heroic-chivalrous novel titled "Persiles and Sigismunda", posthumously published.

He died in Madrid on 23rd of April 1616, on the same day when William Shakespeare died. This date was proclaimed by the UNESCO to be celebrated as the World Book Day.



EVROPA - MISLI ZELENO**EUROPE - THINK GREEN**

Autor / Author:..... T. Lučarević; D. Sergidou
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2 x 2,50 KM; 2 x 1,28 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
 Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue:..... 09.05.2016.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 2 x 40.000



BH Pošta tradicionalno izdaje poštanske marke s EUROPA logom, posebne marke pod okriljem PostEuropa koje svake godine imaju zajedničku temu. Zaštićene su EUROPA logom i važne su u promociji filatelije te doprinose svjesnosti o zajedničkim korijenima, kulturi i povijesti Europe. Tema i motiv za prigodno poštansko izdanje "Evropa 2016 - Misli zeleno" ima za cilj da se skrene pažnja na ekološke probleme koji danas postaju jedni od najaktuelnijih tema u svijetu, pa je stoga informisanje iz ove oblasti od izuzetnog značaja. U želji da poboljša sopstveni kvalitet života čovek je sebično i nemarno koristio prirodne resurse, što je rezultiralo rušenjem ravnoteže u prirodi i stvaranjem niza problema koji, paradoksalno, sada ugrožavaju kvalitet života za koji se toliko borio. U tom smislu, važno je istaći da se značaj razvijanja ekološke kulture ne ogleda samo u cilju usmerenja ponašanja u lokalnoj sredini u kojoj se pojedinac svakodnevno kreće, već i u cilju opštег djelovanja u pravcu zaštite životne sredine na globalnom nivou.

Ove godine proslavlja se 60. obljetnica izdanja EUROPA koja će biti obilježena na razne načine, između ostalog i kroz zajednički dizajn koji će biti na poštanskim markama svih pošta država članica PostEuropa.

PostEurop objavila je da je Pošta Kipra pobjednica takmičenja za zajednički dizajn prigodne poštansku marku na temu i motiv: „Evropa 2016 – Misli zeleno“, autorice Doxia Sergidou.

Druge mjesto je pripalo Pošti Slovenije i treće mjesto Pošti Mađarske.

Autorica pobjedničkog dizajna gospodica Sergidou objasnila je da je glavna svrha koncepta dizajna ovog izdanja bila pokazati da je stvaranje "zelenijeg" planeta u našim rukama.

"Stoga je ruka na gornjoj strani markice, ruka koja zapravo predstavlja bilo koga od nas, kako aktivno zamjenjujemo sivu boju (okolišno zagađenje) sa zelenom bojom koja simbolizira život i nadu, i inspirira nas na bolji svijet.

Ljeva strana markice predstavlja zagađenu stranu i obojena je u sivo. Pokazuje nam nevjerojatnu katastrofu uzorokovanu industrijskim, automobilima, proizvodnjom energije i otpadom. Također pokazuje na koji način ljudske aktivnosti negativno utječu na okoliš.

Desno se nalazi zelena strana markice, koja nam pokazuje kako korištenje obnovljivih izvora energije, odgovorno ponašanje kada je u pitanju okoliš, povećanje svijesti o značaju okoliša, može pozitivno utjecati na okoliš."

Ceremonija dodjele nagrada održana je na plenarnoj skupštini PostEurop-a koja je održana 14.10.2015. godine na Kipru.

BH Post prepares traditional issue of postal stamp with the EUROPE logo, a special stamp under the PostEuropa auspice having a mutual topic every year. It is protected by the EUROPE logo and has significance in promotion of philately contributing in consciousness on mutual roots, culture and history of Europe. The topic and the motive of special postal stamp issue titled "Europe 2016 – Think Green" aims at advertizing the attention from ecological matters being top subjects in the world today, thus information in this field are of very high importance. Wishing to improve his quality of life, a human used natural resources selfishly and carelessly, causing destruction of balance in nature and creation of series of problems endangering, paradoxically, the quality of life that he fought for so much. In the light of this, it is important to underline the importance of development of ecological culture not to be considered only for the purpose of direction of behavior in a local environment where the human daily moves but for the purpose of common activities focused on environment protection on global level.

This year, 60th Anniversary of EUROPE issue is to be celebrated in different ways, out of which is a mutual design to be used on postal stamps of all postal administrations of PostEuropa member countries.

PostEuropa announced that Postal Administration of Cyprus is the winner of special stamp design competition titled: "Europe 2016 – Think Green", composed by its author Doxia Sergidou. Second prize was awarded to Postal Administration of Slovenia and the third one to Postal Administration of Hungary.

The author winner Mrs. Sergidou explained the main concept of this issues design was to show that the creation of "greener" planet was in our hands. "Thus the picture of hand placed on upper side of the stamp represents any of our hands actively replacing gray color (environmental pollution) with green one symbolizing the life and the hope, inspiring us for better life.

Left part of the referred stamp represents polluted part and is colored in gray. It shows us unbelievable disaster caused by industries, cars, energy production and waste. It also shows the way how human activities have negative effect on environment. Right part is green side of the stamp showing us how usage of renewable energy sources, responsible behavior toward the environment and improvement of consciousness about the environment can have positive influence on the environment."

The prize award ceremony was held at the PostEuropa Plenary Session held on 14.10.2015. in Cyprus.



Halačija

Halacsya

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,00 KM; 0,50 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
 Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 25.05.2015.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Halačija ili cvakija (*Halacsya sendtneri* (Boiss.), dorfler) je biljka porodice Boraginaceae: oštrolisti. Višegodisnja je busjenasta biljka sa ustajućim jednostavnim stabljikama i dugim korijenovim sistemom.

Stabljike su pokrivenе prileglim čekinjastim dlačicama, na vrhu imaju prosti uvojak. Listovi jednostavni, cjevorivog ruba, a pri osnovi stabljike su linearno lancetasti. Listovi koji su na stablu su znatno sitniji, naizmjenični i obrasli čekinjastim dlačicama.

Cvjeta u maju, cvjetovi su dvospolni, malo razrezani i imaju dvostruko ocvijeće: časicu i krunicu. U čašku je pet lapova koji su međusobno uglavnom srasli. Zlatnožuta krunica je ljevkasta sraslih latica, po obodu peterokrpasta, a u ždrijelu nema ljsupi. Od rasplodnih organa ima pet prašnika i jednovrati tučak. Prašnici su prirasci za cijev krunice, a antere su im zašiljene, na obodu trepavičaste. Tučak ima vrat i nadraslu plodnicu koja je četverodijelna; svakom pretincu ima po jedan sjemeni zametak.

Plod halačje je suhi koji se nakon dozrijevanja raspada u četiri plodića koji su trouglasto jajoliki. U sezoni cvjetanja, sivim serpentinskim stijenama i kamenjarama daje osebujnu ljepotu.

Staništa halačje su serpentini; ona je izraziti serpentinofit. Raste na otvorenim serpentinskim kamenjarama između menitih blokova, na nadmorskim visinama oko 190 do 1.500 metara.

Endem je Balkana. Rasprostranjena je u Bosni i Hercegovini, Crnoj Gori i Albaniji. U Bosni i Hercegovini može se naći na području Maglaja, Žepča, Zavidovića, Olova i Višegrada.

Locus classicus je u Bosni: Okolina Maglaja, na serpentinu (Sendtner, O. 1848.).

Halacsya (*Halacsya sendtneri* (Boiss.), dorfler) is the plant from Boraginaceae, the borage or forget-me-not family. It is perennial grassy plant with plain rising branches and with the long root system.

Branches are covered with short sharp hairs with the simple curve at the top. Leaves are simple with full edge and at the base of leaf we can see linear chains. Leaves on the branch are smaller, alternant and covered by sharp short hairs.

Halacsya blossoms in May, flowers are diploid, a little bit cut and with the double flowers: sepal and corolla. Sepal has got five mostly joined parts. Golden-yellow corolla has got the shape of funnel with joined petals, with five-end edges and without small shells in septum. Reproductive part of the flower includes five filaments and single anther. Filaments grow close to the sepal tube and anthers are sharpened with some hairs on the edge. Pistil is made of the neck and four-part stigma; each part contains one seed germ.

The fruit of Halacsya is dry and after ripening it is divided into four parts, smaller fruits, which have triangular to egg shape. During the season of blossom this plant gives a special beauty to grey serpentines rocks.

Halacsya grows in serpentines, i.e. it is endemic to serpentines. It grows in open rocks between blocks, on 190 to 1.500 meters AMSL.

It is endemic to Balkans. It grows in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania. In Bosnia and Herzegovina it can be found in Maglaj, Oovo and Višegrad.

Locus classicus is in Bosnia: area of Maglaj, in serpentines (Sendtner, O. 1848.).

Leptiri

Butterflies

Autor / Author:..... T. Lučarević
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2 x 2,50 KM; 2 x 1,28 €
 Veličina maraka / Size of the stamp:..... 35,37 x 24,60 mm
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 90,00 x 50,00 mm
 Broj maraka u bloku:..... 2
 Number of stamps per block:..... 2
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
 Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue:..... 25.05.2016.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Leptiri (Lepidoptera), red insekata s dva para krila obraslih gustim ljuskastim dlačicama koje se prekrivaju poput crjepova. Tijelo im je dlakavo, glava slabo pokretljiva, oči sastavljene i dobro razvijene (često imaju i dva jednostavna oka), ticala (osjetilo njuha) raznolika oblika.

Usni su im organi pretvoreni u sisalo, kojim sišu cvjetni sok, a kada miruju, ono je spiralno savijeno. Neki se leptiri uopće ne hrane, pa zato i nemaju sisala. Kod leptira je često spolno dvojčje (spolni dimorfizam). Tako se mnoge vrste mužjak bojom i gradom razlikuje od ženke. Što više, ženke nekih vrsta iz porodice grbica, moljaca i gubara imaju posve zakržljala krila.

Leptiri se razvijaju potpunom preobrazbom. Ličinka (gusjenica) ima čeljusti za grizenje, pa se hrani isključivo biljem. U ustima ima predive žlijezde, koje joj služe za pravljenje zapretka (kukuljice). Prijе nego se zakukulji, gusjenica se više puta presvlači. Kukuljica leži na zemlji, u zemlji ili je pričvršćena na neku tvrdu podlogu. Kod nekih se leptira gusjenica zavije u čahuricu od svilenih niti i zakukulji (dudov svilac).

Leptiri su rašireni po cijelom svijetu, a osobito su brojni u tropima. Poznato je više od 150.000 vrsta leptira, a podijeljeni su u 90-ak porodica. Veće su porodice: moljci (Tineidae), grbice (Geometridae), sovice (Noctuidae), svilci (Bombycidae), prelci (Saturniidae), gubari (Lymantriidae), lastinrepici (Papilionidae) i bijelci (Pieridae). Mnoge su vrste ugrožene. Kod nas je zabilježeno oko 3.000 vrsta leptira, od kojih je 186 dnevnih.

Zakonom o zaštiti prirode zaštićeni su: lastin rep (Papilio machaon), prugasto jedarce (Iphiclus podalirius), apolon ili crvenooki parnasovac (Parnassius apollo), velika prelijevalica (Apatura iris), mala prelijevalica (Apatura ilia) i veliki topolnjak (Limenitis populi). To su danji leptiri ugroženi uglavnom zbog svoje ljepote koja privlači sakupljače i zbog malih populacija.

Na prigodnim poštanskim markama predstavljene su prema Crvenoj listi faune Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine po kategorijama CR (kritično ugrožene) vrste dnevnih leptira u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine: 1. Cupido decolorata (Staudinger, 1886.) je poznata sa lokaliteta Jajce (Rebel, 1904.) i Ilijde (Sijarić, 1966.) i Coenonympha tullia (Müller, 1764.) je poznata sa lokaliteta: Jajca (pored Plivskog jezera; Rebel, 1904.) te Glamočkog (Petrovo vrelo) i Livanjskog (Ždralovac) polja (Sijarić, 1984.).

Butterflies are insects with two pairs of wings covered by many shell-hairs that look like tiles, with hairy body that can hardly move their heads. Eyes are connected and well developed (often they have two simple eyes), the sense of smell is well developed and butterflies have different shapes.

Their mouths are actually transformed into suction organs, by which they derive nectar and when they are not moving, it is bent in spiral shape. Some butterflies do not need food so they do not have suction organs. Butterflies are often sexually dimorphic. So many species can be distinguished by colors, males from females. Moreover, females of some species from families of tussocks, moths and gypsy moths, have completely undeveloped wings.

Butterflies are reproduced by complete metamorphosis. Larvae have got jaws for biting so they eat exclusively herbs. In its mouth larvae has glands used to make a typical pupa. Before reaching the pupa stage, larvae transforms a couple of times. Pupa stays on the ground, in the ground or is attached to some firm base. In some butterflies larva covers herself by silk and becomes pup (the silk worm).

Butterflies are distributed worldwide and especially in tropic areas. There are more than 150.000 types of butterflies known and these are divided in some 90 families. Bigger families are: moths (Tineidae), geometer moths (Geometridae), owlet moths (Noctuidae), wild silk moths (Bombycidae), saturniids (Saturniidae), tussock moths (Lymantriidae), swallowtails (Papilionidae) and White and Sulphurs (Pieridae). Many species are endangered. In our region there are some 3.000 types of butterflies where 186 are daily butterflies.

By the Law on Nature Protection, following species are protected: the swallow tail (Papilio machaon), the scarce swallowtail (Iphiclus podalirius), the mountain Apollo (Parnassius apollo), the purple emperor (Apatura iris), the lesser purple emperor (Apatura ilia) and the poplar admiral (Limenitis populi). These are daily butterflies endangered mostly due to their beauty which attract lepidopterists and due to smaller populations.

In postal stamps we have presented critically endangered species of daily butterflies (according to the Red list of Fauna – Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina – CR category critically endangered): 1. Cupido decolorata (Staudinger, 1886.) found in the locations Jajce (Rebel, 1904.) and Ilijde (Sijarić, 1966.) and Coenonympha tullia (Müller, 1764.) found in: Jajce (nearby Pliva lake; Rebel, 1904.), Glamoč (Petrovo vrelo) and Livno (Ždralovac) fields (Sijarić, 1984.).

Karnet/Carnet



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 15.00 KM; 7,67 €
 Broj maraka u karnetu:..... 3 serije
 Number of stamps per carnet:..... 3 series
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 1.500
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue:..... 25.05.2016.

405 godina od rođenja Evlije Čelebije

405 years since Evliya Celebi was born

Autor / Author:..... Abdullah Branković
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,00 KM; 1,02 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 8 + vinjeta
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 8 + vignette
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
 Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue:..... 25.05.2016.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Evlija Čelebija najznačajniji osmanski putopisac, pisac, a bez dvojbe i jedan od najvećih svjetskih putopisaca, rođio se u Carigradu Istanbulu 1611. (10. muharema 1020. hidžretske godine), a umro u Kairu 1682. ili 1685. godine.

Evlija ibn Derviš Mehmed Zilli, kako glasi njegovo puno ime, potiče iz imućne i ugledne stambulske porodice porijeklom iz Kutahije. Otac mu je bio starješina sultanovih zlatara. Mati mu je abhaskog porijekla i rodica je velikog vezira Melek Ahmed-paše, namjesnika u Bosni (1659- 1660.) i Rumeliji (1660-1662). Upravo zahvaljujući njemu Evlija će proputovati Bosnu i Ugarsku.

U rodnom gradu Evlija je počeo pohađati osnovnu školu (mekteb), a onda medresu šejhu-l-islama Hamid-efendije, da bi na kraju 1636. godine bio primljen na Enderun, dvorsko sveučilište, gdje je proveo dvije godine. Imao je dosta učitelja, od kojih posebno ističe Derviš Omer Pišuvaja te Evliju Mehmed-efendiju, njegovog glavnog učitelja pred kojim je jedanest godina izučavao nauke, i naučio, između ostalog, napamet Kur'an i pravilno učenje Kur'ana na sedam kiraeta. Takođe, izučio je i zlatarski занат od svog oca Derviš Mehmeda.

Evlija Čelebija (Čelebi, odnosno efendi, su konvencionalni staleški nazivi, koji su se u to vrijeme davali obrazovanim ljudima, a oba naziva znače- gospodin) je, dakle, bio visoko obrazovan, kurra hafiz. Bio je i izvrstan karija (učać Kur'ana) što je i bio povod njegovog dolaska na dvorsko sveučilište.

U toku četrdeset godina putovao je po tadašnjem Osmanlijskom carstvu i izvan njega, a sudjelovao je i u ratovima na Kreti, u Hrvatskoj, Mađarskoj, Austriji i drugdje pod sultanima Ibrahimom i Muhamedom IV. O svim svojim opažanjima i doživljajima napisao je opsežno djelo u deset knjiga pod imenom "Putopis" (Sejhatnama) ili "Tarihi sejjah".

Putopisi Evlije Čelebije imaju velikog značaja za historiografiju. On u svojim putopisima opisuje gradove, historiju, građevine, običaje i tradiciju kao i značajne ličnosti iz zemalja koje je posjetio. U njegovim putopisima ima interesantnih opisa balkanskih zemalja iz 17. vijeka.

Ostavio je i brojne zabilješke o Bosni i Hercegovini i Sarajevu (O Sarajevu zapisa:

"Na ovom svijetu postoji mnogo gradova sa imenom Saraj. Ak-Saraj, Tebe- Saraj između Perzije, Džurdistana i Dejestana, grad Saraj na obalama rijeke Erdelje kad se prođe poljima Hajhata, sad u zemljama Muskovi, Vize- Saraj u Rumeliji i drugi. Ali ovaj bosanski obedemljeni grad Sarajevo je najnapredniji, ljeplji i živahniji od svih").

Godina 2011. proglašena je od strane UNESCO-a godinom Evlije Čelebije, a Evropsko vijeće ga je proglašilo za „Jednog od 20 najvažnijih osoba koje su čovječanstvu 21. vijeka pokazale put“.

Evliya Celebi is the most significant Ottoman travel writer, writer and definitely one of the greatest world writers also. He was born in Istanbul in 1611, (10th of Muhamar 1020 year according to Hijra Calendar) and he died in Cairo, Egypt in 1682 or 1685.

Evliya ibn Dervish Mehmed Zilli, what is his full name, comes from the wealthy and prestigious family whose origins are from Kutahia. His father was the head of Sultan's goldsmiths. His mother is of Abkhazian origins and is a relative of the Grand Vezir Melek Ahmed-pasha, the Governor in Bosnia (1659 - 1660) and in Rumelia (1660- 1662). Thanks to him, Evlija travelled through Bosnia and Hungary, (the Kingdom of Hungary than).

In his home city Evliya went to the primary school (mekteb), and later the secondary school - Medrese in the class of sheikh-i-Islam Hamid-effendi. In 1636, Evliya was admitted to the Enderun, Court-University, where he spent two years. He had many teachers, among whom he specially remembered Dervish Omer Pishuvaj and Evliya Mehmed-effendi, his principal teacher in whose class he studied for eleven years, among many other subjects, reciting the Qur'an by heart and correct reading of Qur'an in seven ways of reading (Kiraets). From his father, Dervish Mehmed, Evliya learned the goldsmith's craft.

Evliya Celebi (Celebi, i.e. efendi, are conventional class names that were at the time given to educated people and both have the same meaning Mister) was highly educated, hafiz of Qur'an. He was the great kari'a (reciter of Qur'an) and this was exactly what granted him admission to the Court University.

During 40 years he was travelling through the Ottoman Empire and wider and, he took a part in wars in Kret, Croatia, Hungary; Austria and other battles under the governance of Sultans Ibrahim and Muhamed IV. His experiences and observations are described in ten books under the name: "Travelogue" (Seyahatnama) or "Tarihi sejjah".

Travel Books of Evliya Celebi are very important for the overall historiography. In his books he described cities, history, buildings, habits and tradition, as well as significant persons from countries he had visited. His books contain some very interesting descriptions of the Balkans' countries from the 17th Century.

He also left numerous notes about Bosnia and Herzegovina and about Sarajevo (Like the following one about Sarajevo: "In this world, there are many cities with the name Saraj: Ak-Saraj, Tebe- Saraj between Persia, Jurdistan and Dagestan, city Saraj on the river Erdelja when the field of Hajhat is passed, now in countries Muskovi, Vize, Saraj in Rumelija and others. But this Bosnian city Sarajevo, between fortresses, is the most advanced, more beautiful and more vivid than all others".)

The year 2011, was pronounced the year of Evliya Celebi by UNESCO, and the European Council pronounced him to be "one the 20 most important persons who showed the path to the people of 21st Century".



Slika Nasuha Matrakčije

Image of Nasuh Matrakci

Autor / Author:..... Abdullah Branković
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,50 KM; 0,76 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
 Zupčarje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
 Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 06.07.2016.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Matrakči Nasuh Bosnevi (u. 971/1564.), minijaturist, matematičar, historičar, geograf, putopisac, carski umjetnik, vitez, prevoditelj, književnik, pjesnik, kartograf, vojni strateg, kaligraf, učenjak.

Njegovo puno ime je Nasuh bin Karagöz bin Abdullah el-Bosnevî. Pridjevak Matraki (Vitez dugog štapa) zadobio je po povratku iz Egipta, gdje se natjecao na turniru Vitezova dugih štapova, odakle je izšao kao pobjednik. Potonje pojedinosti nudi prijepis fermana na kraju Matrakčijeve djela iz matematike, a kojeg mu je izdao sultan Sulejman Zakonodavac upravo po povratku iz Egipta 1530. godine. Obrazovao se na Dvoru u vrijeme vladavine sultana Bajezida II (1481-1512). Kao datum njegove smrti navodi se 16. ramazana 971./ 28. aprila 1564. godine.

Svoje prvo djelo Nasuh Matrakči započeo je u vrijeme vladavine sultana Selima I. Potonje djelo bilo je iz oblasti matematike, naslova „Ljepota spisatelja i savršenstvo u računstvu“ (Cemâlü l-küttâb ve kemâlü l-hisâb). Nakon toga, po nalogu sultana Sulejmana Zakonodavca, počinje raditi na prijevodu „Taberijeve Historije“ s arapskog na osmanski, a potom piše i raspravu o ratovanju i ratnim tehnikama, naslova „Milodar ratnicima“ (Tuhfetü l-ğuzât).

U pratinji Sulejmana Zakonodavca obišao je Irak i dijelove Irana, kada nastaje i njegova hronika „Konačišta pri putovanju kroz Irak i južni dio Irana“ (Menâzil-i sefer-i 'Irâkeyn). Hronika sadrži stotinu sedam minijatura i dvadeset pet stranica koje sadrže i tekst i sliku.

Osim spomenute hronike Matrakči je napisao i „Stjecište hronika“ (Mecme'ü-t-Tevârih), a zatim i seriju povijesnih djela zajedničkoga naziva „Knjiga o Sulejmanu Zakonodavcu“ (Süleymân-nâme), te „Hroniku porodice Osmanlija“ (Tevârih-i Âl-i 'Osmân) posvećenu Rustem-paši.

Orijentalni institut Univerziteta u Sarajevu
 Aida Smailbegović

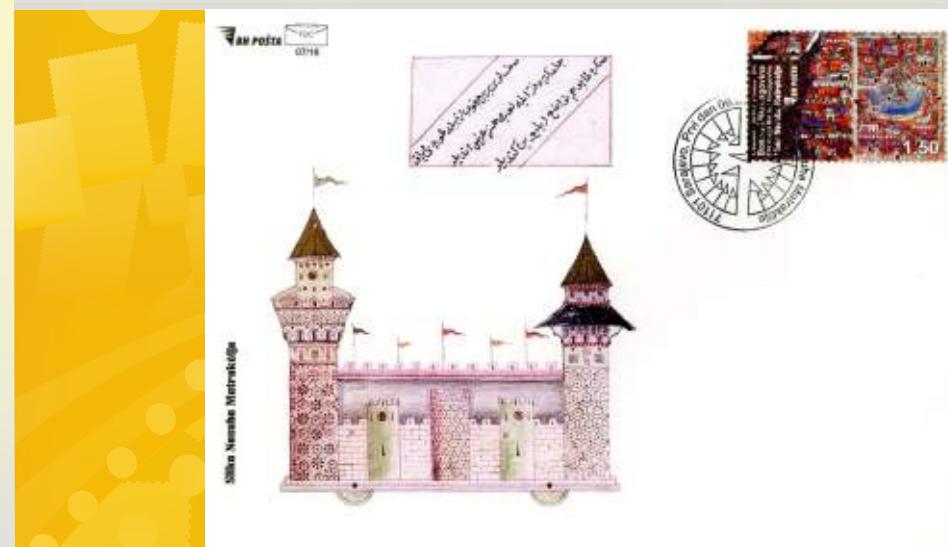
Matrakci Nasuh Bosnevi (971/1564.), miniaturist, mathematician, historian, geographer, travel writer, regal artist, knight, translator, writer, poet, cartographer, military strategist, calligrapher, scientist.

His full name was Nasuh bin Karagöz bin Abdullah el-Bosnevî. His nick name Matraki (Knight of Long Stick) was awarded to him upon his return from Egypt, where he was the winner in the tournament of the Knights of Long Sticks competition. Information of the said can be found in the transcript of the decree at the end of Matrakci's work in mathematics laid out by sultan Sulayman the Legislator upon the return from Egypt in 1530. He was educated at the palace during the rule of sultan Bayazit II (1481-1512). He died on 16th of Ramadan 971./ 28th of April 1564.

Nasuh Matrakci started his first work during the rule of sultan Selim I. The latter work was within the field of mathematics titled: „The beauty of the writer and the perfection of calculation“ (Cemâlü l-küttâb ve kemâlü l-hisâb). After this, according to the sultan Sulayman the Legislator's decree, he started to translate „Tabery's History“ from Arabic to Ottoman Turkish language, and then he started writing of dissertation on warfare and war techniques titled „Alms to Warriors“ (Tuhfetü l-ğuzât).

As an escort to Sulayman the Legislator, he visited Iraq and parts of Iran, when he wrote his chronicle titled „Taverns along the travel through Iraq and Southern Iran“ (Menâzil-i sefer-i 'Irâkeyn). The chronicle contains 107 miniatures and 25 pages containing both text and images. Beside the mentioned chronicle, Matrakci also wrote „Junction of chronicles“ (Mecme'ü-t-Tevârih), and then the series of historical works under mutual title of „The Book on Sulayman the Legislator“ (Süleymân-nâme), as well as the „Chronicle of the Ottoman Family“ (Tevârih-i Âl-i 'Osmân) dedicated to Rustem-pasha.

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 Aida Smailbegović



Ljetni sportovi

Summer sports

Autor/Author: S. Đožić
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 2,50 KM; 1,28 €
 Veličina / Size: 42,00 x 35,00 mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku: 10
 Number of stamps per sheet: 10
 Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed: 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation: 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: Offset
 Štampa / Printing: CPU Printing Company
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: 05.08.2016.
 Tiraž/Quantity: 10.000



Velika je raznolikost ljetnih sportova te svatko tko je zainteresiran može pronaći ponešto za sebe u ljetnim danima kada se češće krećemo i općenito činimo više za svoje zdravlje. Blagodati bavljenja sportom beskrajne su jer poboljšavaju naše ne samo fizičko, već i mentalno stanje.

Sportovi su individualni ili grupni, a njima se može baviti profesionalno ili rekreativno.

Ljudi su oduvijek voljeli sportove na vodi. Plivanje je omiljeni i najrasprostranjeniji vodenji sport. Plivanje je poznato od davnina, ali tek na mozaicima ranih istočnih civilizacija nailazimo na njegove prve predstave. Vještina plivanja poznavali su stari Asirci i Egipćani. Grci su pridavali pažnju plivanju kao dijelu općeg obrazovanja dok su Rimljani plivanje smatrali vojničkom vještinom.

Vodenji sportovi su popularni jer su izuzetno zdravi za tijelo, aktiviraju sve mišiće, a potrebno je i regulirati disanje. Zapravo se većina vodenih sportova, recimo vaterpolo, moderni petoboj, triatlon, sinkronizirano plivanje, razvila iz plivanja. Vaterpolo je sport koji je privlačan i rekreativcima i profesionalcima. Uz nogomet, (najraširenije i najpopularnije sportske igre na svijetu), jedan je od najstarijih ekipnih olimpijskih sportova, koji se na programu Igara pojavitio još u 19. stoljeću.

Vaterpolo je jedan od najpopularnijih ekipnih vodenih sportova u kojem sudjeluju dvije ekipe. Svaka od tih ekipa ima po sedam igrača. Potrebno je biti u odličnoj fizičkoj kondiciji, pa su uglavnom vaterpolisti, kao i ostali vodeni sportaši i sportašice, odličnog fizičkog izgleda.

Sinkronizirano plivanje je vodenji sport koji uključuje elemente plivanja, gimnastike i plesa i to sve u ritmu muzike. Iako je na većini natjecanja pravilima dozvoljen nastup i muškarcima, sinkronizirano plivanje se uglavnom smatra ženskim sportom te ga u velikoj većini prakticiraju i u njemu se natječu samo žene.

Ovaj vrlo zahtjevni sport od natjecateljica traži snagu, odličnu plivačku tehniku, fleksibilnost te osjećaj za ritam i prostor. Kako se dio figura izvodi s glavom ispod vode, potrebna je i sposobnost dužeg zadržavanja dah.

Također, postoje i sportovi koji u sklopu natjecanja ne uključuju plivanje, ali je za bavljenje tim sportovima znanje plivanja nužno, kao što su jedrenje, veslanje, ronjenje, skokovi u vodu...

There are many different summer sports and every interested person may find something for himself/herself during the summer days when we move more often and generally do more for our health. Advantages of sports life are numerous since they improve both our physical and mental condition.

Sports can be either individual or team ones and we can go in for them in professional or in fitness purposes.

People have always enjoyed the water sports. Swimming is famous and most widespread water sport. Swimming has been well known kind of sport a long time ago but its first presentations have been found on mosaics of Eastern civilizations. Swimming skill was known to ancient Asirians and Egyptians. The Greeks showed their interest in swimming as the part of common education while the Romans considered it a military skill.

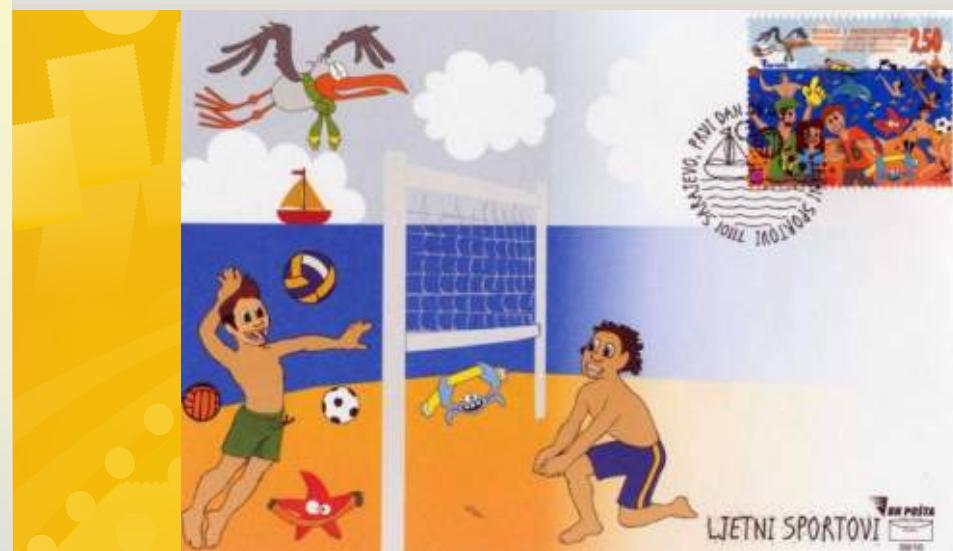
Water sports are popular because they are very healthy for our body; they activate all the muscles with corresponding method of breathing. Majority of water sport have origin from swimming, such as water-polo, modern pentathlon, triathlon, synchronized swimming. Water-polo is the sport attractive both to fitness sportsmen and to professionals. Beside the football, (the most widespread and most popular sport in the world), it is one of the oldest team Olympic sports, that has been shown up on the game program since 19th century.

Water-polo is one of the most popular team sports played by two teams. Each of the two teams has seven players. Perfect physical condition is necessary for this kind of sport; thus the water-polo players generally, beside other water sportsmen and sportswomen, have excellent physical image.

Synchronized swimming is water sport including the elements of swimming, gymnastics and dancing in the rythm of music. Although men have the right for appearance too, the synchronized swimming is generally considered the women's sport practiced and competed in by women only.

Competitors in such a demanding sport must have strength, excellent swimming strength, swimming technique, flexibility and the sense for rythm and space. Since some figures are to be played under the water surface, the ability of long breath keeping is necessary, too.

There are also sports that do not include the swimming itself within competition but the swimming is necessary with them (sailing, rowing, scuba diving, water jump...).



Sretno dijete

A Happy child

Autor/Author:..... Martina Antunović
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 0,90 KM; 0,45 €
 Veličina / Size: 41,58 x 27,72 mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku: 10
 Number of stamps per sheet: 10
 Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummmed: 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation: 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: Offset
 Štampa / Printing: CPU Printing Company
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue: 03.10.2016.
 Tiraž/Quantity: 10.000



Djeca predstavljaju temelj i budućnost svakog društva čije zdravlje, odgoj, obrazovanje i socijalni status su od posebnog značaja za svaku zemlju. Djeci je potrebna posebna zaštita. U ophođenju s njima- tako se kaže- pokazujemo svoje pravo lice, to vrijedi za odrasle, ali i za društva i države. Konvencijom o pravima djeteta je utvrđeno da svaka država treba da vodi brigu o djeci, da provodi mјere i aktivnosti koje će pratiti najbolji interes svakog djeteta i stvara okruženje u kojem se ona osjećaju sigurno.

Bosna i Hercegovina potpisnica je UN Konvencije o pravima djeteta, gdje se kao ugovornica obavezala da će svakom djetetu garantovati najviši mogući standard zdravlja, obrazovanja i društvene zaštite. Odredbe UN Konvencije o pravima djeteta su ugrađene u relevantne zakone u Federaciji BiH.

Prateći osnovne postulate svakog zdravog društva, a to je da je ulaganje u djecu najvrednije ulaganje, vlada je odgovorna da se pobrine da zaštiti prava svakog djeteta i da stvori okruženje u kojem djeca mogu rasti i doći svoje pune potencijale.

Kroz procese reforme koje je započelo Federalno ministarstvo rada i socijalne politike, odnosno Vlada Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine, će se nastojati promovirati sva zajamčena prava djece te će predlagati i poticati aktivne razvojne mјere u cilju poboljšanja položaja sve djece u društvu. Federalno ministarstvo rada i socijalne politike će pružati podršku programima koji su usmjereni na uspješan razvoj djeteta, kao i njihovo učenje te razvoj socijalnih kompetencija.

Stoga, svima nama mora biti obaveza izgraditi temelje sigurnog društva u kojem će odrastati sretna djeca i u kojem niti jedno dijete ne smije imati drugačiji tretman po bilo kojoj osnovi.

Ministarstvo rada i socijalne politike FBiH

Children represent the foundation and the future of every society whose health, nurture, education and social status have special significance for every country. Children need a special protection. The way we treat the children is the way we show our real face, as well as societies and countries do. Convention of the Rights of the Child asserts that every country should take care of children, should take measures and activities that will follow the best interest of every child and create the environment safe for him/her.

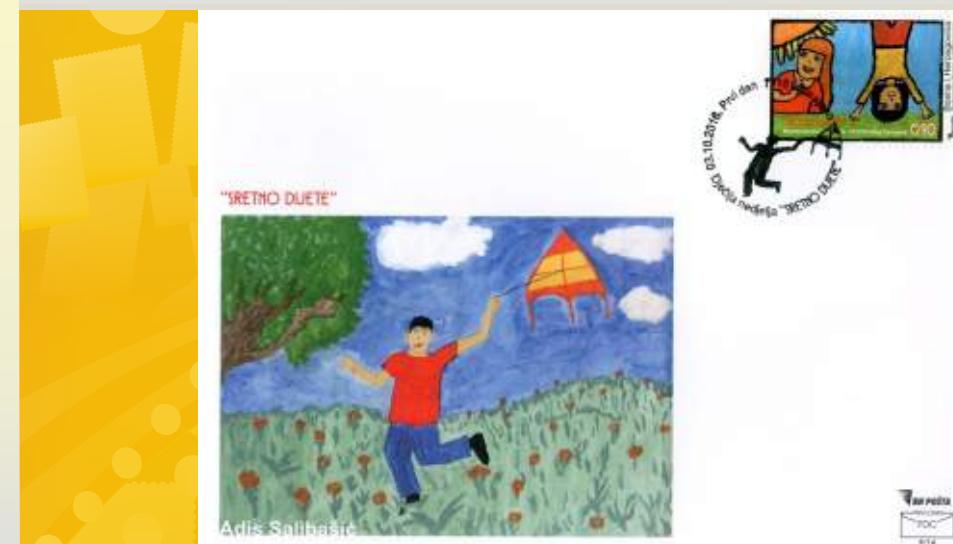
Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, committing itself, as the contractor, to guarantee every child the highest possible standard of health, education and social protection. Provisions of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child have been embedded into relevant laws of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Respecting the basic principles of every healthy society, by investing in children as the most valuable way of investment, every government is responsible for protection of the rights of every child and for creation the environment in which the children can grow up and achieve their full potentials.

Through the reform processes initiated by Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, the Government of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will try to promote all the guaranteed rights of children and will propose and encourage active development measures for the purpose of improvement of status of all the children in the society. Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Policy will support the programs directed to successful growth of children as well as to their learning and development of social competencies.

Thus we all should have obligation to build the foundations of safe society where the children will grow up and where no child have different treatment at any basis.

Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina



Stećak**Stećak (monumental medieval tombstone)**

Autor/Author:..... S. Đožić
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,00 KM; 0,50 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 27,72 x 41,58 mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10
 Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
 Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing company
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue:..... 24.11.2016.
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 10.000



Općina Živinice je u uskom sklopu tuzlanske regije što su pokazala i arheološka istraživanja. Na širem lokalitetu živjeli su Iliri, Kelti, Grci, Rimljani...

U sedmom vijeku trajno se nastanjuju slavenska plemena. Srednjovjekovna teritorija Živinica bila je u sastavu Bosanske države, oblasti Gostilj, Dramešin i Soli kao samostalnih političkih jedinica koje su do dolaska Turaka u Bosnu gubile atribute. Naselje Živinice kao urbana lokacija nastala je vjerovatno u XVIII vijeku. Postojanje prvih srednjovjekovnih utvrđenja "Gradina" u Nevrenči, "Grad Jasičak" iznad Bašigovaca, "Džebarska gradina", "Grad- Čaršija" iznad Gornje Višće i mnogi stećci, ukazuju na činjenicu da su okolna naselja znatno starije nastanka.

Prvi zapisi o stećcima datiraju iz prve polovine XVI vijeka. Stećak označava srednjovjekovne nadgrobne spomenike, koji predstavljaju najzanimljiviju i najznačajniju pojavu u umjetnosti stare Bosne. Izrađivani su u periodu od XII- XVI vijeka. Najčešće su oblika sanduka, sjemenjaka, stuba, a ima ih i nekoliko koji su atipični.

Manji broj njih, oko 30, su ornamentisani, a ukrasi su u vidu spirala, vitica, grozdova, cik-cak linija, polumjeseca, zvijezda i krsta. Južni i istočni dijelovi živiničke teritorije naročito su bogati nekropolama i stećcima. Registrirano je oko 25 nekropola i desetak stećaka samaca.

Danas je sačuvano oko 250 stećaka na raznim lokalitetima, a posebnu pažnju predstavlja stećak "Vrpolje" u Đurđeviku, koji je ujedno i jedini stećak s pisanim tekstom. Stećak je u obliku stuba, visine 113 centimetara, širina pri vrhu iznosi 95 cm, a u donjem dijelu 75 cm. Bočne strane su širine 30 cm. Ornamentisan je nazubljenim okvirom po rubovima. Unutar okvira sa bočnih strana nalaze se „S“ spirale.

Sa čeone strane unutar dva nepravilna romboida stilizovano je prikazana vinova loza te zvijezda sa osam krakova, koja simbolizuje sunce. Sa gornjih strana romboida prikazane su zvijezde sa četiri kraka. Zadnja strana podijeljena je po visini nazubljenim okvirom na dvije polovine. Na jednoj polovini prikazane su stilizovane vitice sa grozdovima vinove loze. Na drugoj polovini stilski je prikazan cvijet sa spiralama. Stećak je vjerovatno izrađen u XIV vijeku.

Općina Živinice

Municipality Živinice is the part of the core Tuzla region, what is proved by archeological investigations. In this area Illyres, Celts, Greeks and Romans had lived.

Slavic tribes settled here permanently in the 7th Century. Medieval territory of Živinice was a part of the Bosnian State, area Gostilj, Dramešin and Soli as of independent political units that lost these attributes by the Turkish conquest of Bosnia. Settlement Živinice, as the urban location, appeared probably during the XVIII century. The first medieval fortresses like "Gradina" in Nevrenča, "Grad Jasičak" above Bašigovac, "Džebarska gradina", "Grad- Čaršija" above Gornja Višća and many stećaks, indicate that nearby settlements appeared much earlier.

The first notes about stećaks stem from the first half of XVI Century. Stećak is the name for medieval tombstones that are the most interesting and the most important characteristic of the old Bosnia art. These tombstones were made during XII- XVI century. Tombstones have mostly the form of a coffin or pillar and there are some of the atypical forms.

Some of these, approximately 30, contain ornaments like spirals, arcades, rosettes, vine leaves and grapes, lily, stars (often six-pointed) and crescent moons. South and Southeastern parts of Živinice are especially abundant with stećaks and necropolis (graveyards). There are some 25 necropols registered and 10 self-standing stećaks.

Today, approximately 250 stećaks have been preserved in different locations and the special one is stećak "Vrpolje" in Đurđevik, which is the only one with the written text. It has the form of pillar, 113 cm height, width at the top is 95 cm, and at the bottom 75 cm. Lateral sides are of 30 cm width. It is decorated by ragged frame on its edges. Within the frame on the lateral side there are „S“ spirals.

From the front side, within the two irregular rhombs, there is stylistically presented vine leaves and the eight-pointed star, which is the symbol of the sun. Above the rhomboids there are four-pointed stars. The back side is split by the ragged frame into two halves. One half presents stylistic vintage ornaments with vine grapes.

The second half contains the flower with spirals. This Stećak is probably made during XIV century.

Municipality Živinice



**Nauk krstjanski za narod slovinski,
fra Matija Divković**

**Christian doctrine for Slavic People,
Fra Matija Divković**

Autor/Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 0,90 KM; 0,45 €
Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 23.12.2016.
Tiraž/Quantity:..... 10.000



Fra Matija Divković je istaknuti pisac i franjevac Bosne Srebrenе. O njegovu životu malo znamo. Tek nekoliko podataka nalazimo u njegovim djelima koje je uzgredno zabilježio. Rodio se u Jelaškama kod Vareša 1563. godine, a umro je u Olovu 21. 08. 1631. godine.

Osnovno obrazovanje stekao je vjerojatno u samostanu u Olovu. Studij filozofije i teologije, sudeći po znanju talijanskog i latinskog jezika, pohađao je u Italiji. Boraveći u Sarajevu, u svojstvu kapelana 1609. godine, napisao je djela „Nauk krstjanski za narod slovinski“ (tzv. veliki Nauk) i „Sto čudes“. Tiskao ih je u jednom svesku u Veneciji 1611. godine. U Kreševu je započeo pisati „Besjede“ (1612. godine), a dovršio u Olovu (1614. godine). Ovo je djelo objavio u Veneciji (1616.) zajedno s djelom „Nauk krstjanski s množinom stvari duhovničkih“ (tzv. mali Nauk). Prva dva djela tiskana su jedanput (1611.), „Besjede“ dvaput (1616., 1704.), a mali Nauk najmanje 25 puta. On spada među najčitanije pisce 17. i 18. stoljeća u Bosni Srebrenoj.

Divković je prvi autor iz Bosne i Hercegovine koji je objavio svoja djela na narodnom jeziku, što ga čini rodonačelnikom književnosti. Djela su mu tiskana bosančicom, inaćicom cirilskoga pisma kakvim su se služili franjevci u samostanima, a bilo je rašireno i u Dalmaciji, napose u Dubrovniku. Divković je pisao i jekavskom štokavštinom uz primjese ikavice, kako se govorilo u području između Olove i Kreševa. U njegovim se djelima osjećaju i jezični utjecaji dubrovačkog govorja, te elementi čakavštine i kajkavštine. Djela su pisana u duhu katoličke obnove koja je bila odgovor na protestantsku reformaciju (1517. godina).

Budući da u tiskari u Veneciji nije bilo slova bosančice, Divković je sam radio na oblikovanju bosaničnih slova i pomagao u njihovu izljevanju. Po tome je on naš prvi tipograf. Knjige je tiskao uz novčanu pomoć katoličkih trgovaca čija je imena spomenuto u svojoj zahvali.

Njegova su djela preradbe ili prijevodi latinskih i talijanskih pisaca te dubrovačkih i glagoljskih autora. Svojom osebujnom pripovjedačkom darovitošću djelima je dao svoj literarni i jezični pečat. K tome ciljano je nastojao pisani riječ približiti duhu čitateljstva Bosne, Dalmacije i Slavonije koje je živjelo u specifičnim povijesnim okolnostima.

Divkovićeva djela su od osobite važnosti u povijesti pismenosti i standardizaciji književnog jezika na ovim prostorima.

Franjevačka teologija Sarajevo

Fra Marko Karamatić

Fra Matija Divković is prominent writer and Franciscan priest of Bosna Srebrena. We know a little about his life. Just a few data are found in his books which were just accidentally written. He was born in Jelaške near Vareš in 1563. and died in Olovno on 21st of August, 1631.

He finished the primary school in Monastery Olovno. According to his knowledge of Latin and Italian language it is assumed that he continued to study philosophy and theology in Italy. During his stay in Sarajevo, in the capacity of chaplain, during 1609, he wrote following books: Christian Doctrine for Slavic People“ (so called „the Big Doctrine – Veliki Nauk“) and „A Hundred of Miracles“. He printed those in one volume in Venice, 1611. While in Kreševo, he started writing the “Besjede“ (Stories) in 1612), and he finished this in Olovno (in 1614). This piece was published in Venice (in 1616) together with „Christian Doctrine with Many Spiritual Matters“ (so called. „Small Doctrine - mali Nauk“). The first two pieces were printed once (1611.), „Besjede“ twice (in 1616 and in 1704), and Small Doctrine was printed at least 25 times. Fra Matija Divković is among the most popular writers of 17th and 18th Century in Bosna Srebrena.

Divković is the first author of Bosnia and Herzegovina who published his writings in vernacular language what makes him the founder of literature. His books are printed in Bosanciça (native variable of Cyrillic which was used by Franciscans in monasteries as well as in Dalmatia and in Dubrovnik. Divković in the vernacular language spoken between the area of Olovno and Kreševo. His books contain the influence of Dubrovnik accent and elements of other vernacular Croatian dialects. Books are written in the spirit of Catholic renaissance which was the response to the protestant reforms (1517).

As the print house of Venice had no letters of Bosanciça, Divković himself made these forms and helped forming them from steel. Therefore, Divković is our first typographer. He printed his books with the financial help from Catholic vendors whose names were mentioned in his acknowledgements.

His books are trans-creations or translations of Latin and Italian writers and of the authors from Dubrovnik or Glagoljica-writing authors. With his special story-telling gift, Divković enriched his books with his personal literary and language tone. Besides, he also made efforts to make writings familiar and close to the people of Bosnia, Dalmatia and Slavonia, who lived in specific historical circumstances.

Books of Divković have the most special place in the history of literacy and in standardization of literary language in this region.

Franciscan Theology Sarajevo

Fra Marko Karamatić



Stop nasilju i seksualnom nasilju protiv žena i djece u BiH - "Šutnja nije zlato"

Stop violence and sexual abuse against women and children in B&H - "Silence Is Not Golden"

Autor/Author:..... Edin Spahić, Propaganda
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 2,50 KM; 1,28 €
 Veličina / Size: 42,00 x 35,00 mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku: 10
 Number of stamps per sheet: 10
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummied: 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation: 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: Offset
 Štampa / Printing: CPU Printing Company
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: 08.12.2016.
 Tiraž/Quantity: 10.000



Kampanja „Šutnja nije zlato“ tretira problem neadekvatne kazne za počinioce nasilja i seksualnog nasilja nad ženama i djecom, zatim neusklađenost kriičnog zakonodavstva sa Konvencijom Vijeća Evrope i Konvencijom UN-a te Zakonom o zabrani diskriminacije i Zakonom o ravnopravnosti polova Bosne i Hercegovine. Kampanju provodi Udrženje „Žene ženama“ u saradnji sa deset nevladinih organizacija iz cijele BiH, u okviru Programa održivosti organizacija civilnog društva u BiH, uz finansijsku podršku USAID-a.

Iz istraživanja provedenog u BiH (Agencija za ravnopravnost polova BiH), podaci govore kako je jedna od četiri žene u BiH žrtva nekog od oblika nasilja, uključujući i seksualno nasilje, a podaci se donekle podudaraju sa podacima iz istraživanja Agencije Evropske unije za fundamentalna prava.

Kada je riječ o seksualnom zlostavljanju i zloupotrebi djece, nema podataka o stvarnom broju djece koja su bila izložena seksualnom nasilju i zloupotrebi jer u BiH još uvijek ne postoji sistematican i standardizovan sistem prikupljanja i obrade podataka. Podaci iz Nacionalnog izvještaja o seksualnom zlostavljanju djece u BiH, koji je prezentiran u okviru regionalnog projekta „Pandorina kutija“, govore da je 20 posto učenika, uglavnom starijih razreda, doživjelo neku vrstu pokušaja seksualnog nasilja.

Od 73 općinska centra za socijalni rad, koja su učestvovala u istraživanju, u 20 općina je zabilježen barem jedan slučaj seksualnog zlostavljanja. Ukupno je bilo 50 prijavljenih slučajeva. U 90 posto situacija žrtve su ženskog spola, a počinoci u 100 posto slučajeva muškog spola. Najmlađa žrtva imala je devet godina, a najstarija 17. Najčešći počinitelj ovog kriminalnog djela je otac. Zbog svega navedenog, u sklopu ove kampanje želimo uticati na entitetske vlade i vladu Distrikta Brčko da iskažu jaču političku volju u borbi protiv nasilja i seksualnog nasilja nad ženama i djecom, tako što će povećati kazne za počinioce ove vrste nasilja.

Ciljevi kampanje:

- Krivični zakon (FBiH, RS, Distrikat Brčko) u oblasti kažnjavanja počinilaca nasilja i seksualnog nasilja nad ženama i djecom (povećati kazne), izmjenjen i dopunjjen u skladu sa Konvencijom Vijeća Evrope o borbi protiv nasilja nad ženama i nasilja u porodici i Konvencijom Vijeća Evrope o zaštiti djece od seksualnog iskoristavanja i zlostavljanja.
- Vlade (entitetske i Distrikat Brčko) zajedno sa građanima, OCD, medijima, profesionalnim mrežama, poslovnom i akademskom zajednicom, institucionalnim mehanizmima za rodnu ravnopravnost i medijima poduzimaju potrebne korake za uvođenje i sprovođenje sveobuhvatnih mjera za prevenciju i zaštitu od nasilja i seksualnog nasilja nad ženama i djecom u BiH.
- Uvedena praksa sistemskog prikupljanja podataka o nasilju i seksualnom nasilju nad ženama i djecom u porodici svih institucionalnih aktera u sistemu zaštite od nasilja u entitetima.
- Uspostavljanje specijalizirane službe, organi starateljstva (CSR) u tri administrativne jedinice imaju jasnu odgovornost i sisteme prijave i evidentiranja podataka o seksualnom zlostavljanju i nasilju nad ženama i djecom.

Udrženje „Žene ženama“

„Silence Is Not Golden“ campaign treats the problem of inadequate sentences for the offenders who committed violence and sexual abuse against women and children, incompatibility of the current criminal legislation with the European Convention and the UN Convention as well as with the Discrimination Ban Law and the Law on Gender Equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The campaign is carried out by the „Women to women“Association in cooperation with ten biggest non-governmental organizations from entire Bosnia and Herzegovina, within the Program on sustainability of civil society organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, financially supported by the USAID.

With regard to the research carried out in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Gender Equality Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina) the data show that one woman out of four in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the victim of some of violence forms, including sexual one; those data correspond partly the data that arose from the research made by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights.

As for the sexual harassment and child abuse, there are no data on real number of children exposed to sexual violence and abuse because there is no systematic and standardized system of data collection and data processing in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The data shown in national report on sexual abuse of children in B&H, presented within the „Pandora's Box“ regional project, say that 20% of pupils, mostly from upper classes, experienced some sort of attempts of sexual violence.

Out of 73 municipal social centers that participated in the research, 20 municipalities reported at least one case of sexual abuse. There were totally 50 reported cases. 90 percents of the sexually abused were women, and 100 percents of sexual abusers were men. The youngest victim was nine and the oldest 17 years old. Most often abusers were reported to be fathers. Due to all the said and within this campaign, we want to influence the Entity Governments and the Brčko District Government to demonstrate stronger political will in their struggle against violence and sexual violence against women and children, by the way of intensify of sentences against the abusers.

Aims of the campaign:

- Criminal Law (FB&H, RS, Brčko District) in the field of sentencing of women and children violence and sexual violence abusers (sentence intensification), amended according to the EU Convention against women violence and family violence and according to the EU Convention against children sexual harassment and abuse.
- Governments (Entity and Brčko District) together with their citizens, OCD, media, professional networks, business and academic community, institutional mechanisms for gender equality, take necessary steps to install and implement overall measures for prevention and protection from violence and sexual violence against women and children in B&H.
- Included practice of systematic data collection o violence and sexual abuse against women and children into the family of all institutional actors within the violence protection system in the Entities.
- Establishment of a specialized service; guardianship authorities (CSR) in three administrative units have clear responsibility and systems of data entry and registration on sexual abuse and violence against women and children.

„Women to women“Association



Kulturno-historijsko naslijeđe – Žuta tabija, Svjetski dan telekomunikacija i informacionog društva – Relaj na brdu Hum, Praznici - Nova godina.

Sakralni objekti – Sulejmanija – Šarena džamija, Travnik, Jezera – Panonska jezera u Tuzli,
Nacionalni spomenici/kulturni krajolik – Plivska jezera sa kompleksom mlinova na Plivi kod Jajca

Cultural and historical heritage –Yellow bastion, World Day of Telecommunications – Relay on the Hum hill, Holidays – New Year,

Sacral objects – Suleymaniya – Colorful Mosque, Travnik,

National monuments/cultural landscape - The Pliva lakes with the mill complex on the Pliva River near Jajce town,

Lakes – Pannonian lakes in Tuzla



Kulturno-historijsko naslijeđe – Žuta tabija Cultural and historical heritage –Yellow bastion

Autor / Author:..... Tarik Đikić
Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 20,00 mm
Nominala / Nomination:..... 0,30 KM; 0,15 €
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 04.07.2016.
Tiraž / Quantity:..... 200.000



Relaj na brdu Hum Relay on the Hum hill

Autor / Author:..... S. Đožić
Veličina / Size:..... 27,72 x 41,58 mm
Nominala / Nomination:..... 0,70 KM; 0,36 €
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 17.05.2016.
Tiraž / Quantity:..... 100.000



Praznici - Nova godina Holidays – New Year

Autor / Author:..... S. Đožić
Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 20,00 mm
Nominala / Nomination:..... 1,50 KM; 0,76 €
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 15.12.2016.
Tiraž / Quantity:..... 300.000



Sulejmaniya - Šarena džamija, Travnik Suleymaniya – Colorful Mosque, Travnik

Autor / Author:..... A. Branković
Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm
Nominala / Nomination:..... 1,70 KM; 0,87 €
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 15.12.2016.
Tiraž / Quantity:..... 100.000



Jezera - Panonska jezera u Tuzli Lakes – Pannonian lakes in Tuzla

Autor / Author:..... T. Lučarević
Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm
Nominala / Nomination:..... 2,00 KM; 1,02 €
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 15.12.2016.
Tiraž / Quantity:..... 300.000



Plivska jezera sa kompleksom mlinova na Plivi kod Jajca The Pliva lakes with the mill complex on the Pliva River near Jajce town

Autor / Author:..... A. Branković
Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm
Nominala / Nomination:..... 2,70 KM; 1,38 €
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
Štampa / Printing:..... CPU Printing Company
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 15.12.2016.
Tiraž / Quantity:..... 200.000

SVJETSKE NAGRADE FILATELIJI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE



BH Pošta osvojila treće mjesto na filatelističkoj izložbi u New Yorku

“Javno preduzeće BH Pošta” d.o.o. Sarajevo dobilo je još jednu vrijednu nagradu za svoja filatelistička izdanja. Ovog puta, nagrada stiže iz New Yorka. Naime, BH Pošta je bila učesnik 13. Međunarodnog takmičenja, koje se održava pod pokroviteljstvom Svjetskog poštanskog saveza (UPU- a) u okviru Međunarodne filatelističke izložbe “World Stamp Show NY2016”.

Izložba je održana u periodu od 29.maja do 04.juna 2016 godine u Javits centru u New Yorku.

SVJETSKE NAGRADE FILATELIJI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE



“Javno Preduzeće BH Pošta” d.o.o. Sarajevo je dobitnik nagrade na 12. Izboru najboljih inostranih poštanskih maraka u Kini.

Poštanska marka „Konjičko dvorezbarstvo“ autora Orhana Alića, uposlenika Službe marketinga BH Pošte, osvojila je drugu nagradu u kategoriji „Tehnika štampe“. Ovo je peti put da BH Pošta osvaja nagradu na međunarodnim takmičenjima u Kini.

Online kupovina

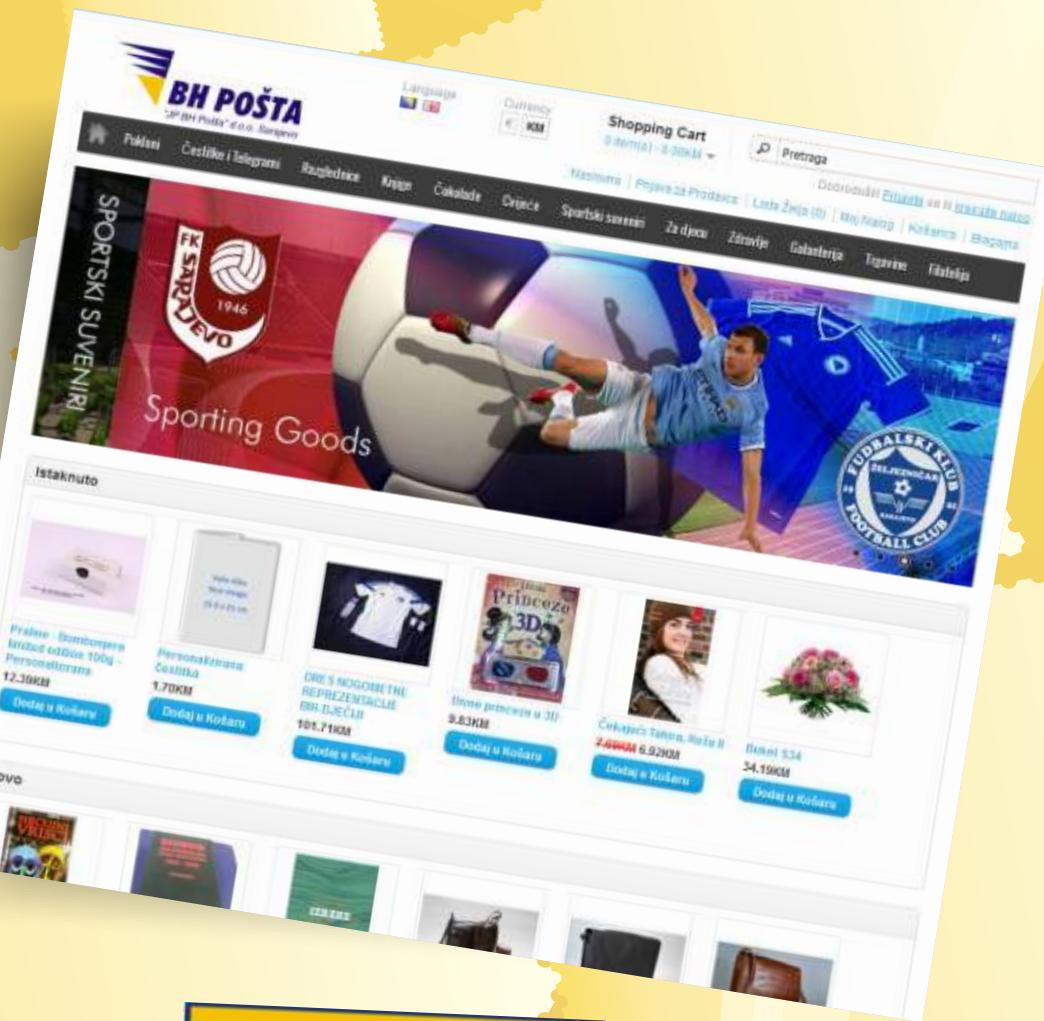
Na web stranici www.posta.ba/postshop

Možete kupiti filatelistička izdanja BH Pošte, poklone, sportske suvenire, čestitke, knjige i još mnogo toga - posjetite nas!



Vaša Pošta za sva vremena

The website features a navigation bar with links to Stamps, FDC, Balloons, Other Philatelic Products, and a Shopping Cart. Below the navigation is a banner for "Latest" products, which includes images of a blue flower stamp, a mosque stamp, a bridge stamp, and a portrait stamp. A "Bestsellers" section is also visible at the bottom.



The website has a header with language and currency options, a shopping cart, and a search bar. The main banner for "SPORTSKI SUVENIRI" features a soccer player and logos for FK Sarajevo and FK Željezničar. Below the banner, there are sections for "Istaknuto" (highlighted products) and "Novo" (new products). The "Istaknuto" section includes items like a stamp book, a personal album, a t-shirt, a 3D book titled "Princeza", and a bouquet. The "Novo" section shows new arrivals including a book and a leather bag.

