

AUTOMOBIL-KLUB



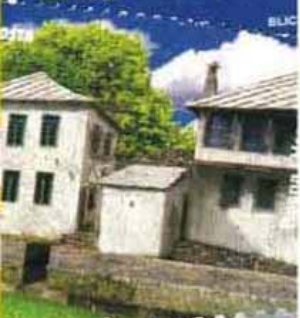
Prvi automobilski klub u BiH

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T. Lucićević, Blicdruštvo 2013

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Insekti, skakavac i cvrčak

Insects, Grasshopper and Cricket

Autor/Author.....	A. Branković
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination.....	2 X 2,50 KM ; 2 X 1,28 €
Veličina marke / Size of the stamp.....	42,00 x 35,00 mm
Veličina bloka / Size of the block.....	100,0 X 60,05 mm
Broj maraka u bloku.....	2 marke u bloku
Number of stamps per block.....	2 stamps in block
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed.....	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation.....	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampa / Printing process.....	Offset Lithography
Štampanja / Printer.....	Blicdruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue.....	15.03.2013.
Tiraž/Quantity.....	10.000



Skakavac (Caelifera; također i šaška, skakavica, prug), naziv je za većinu pripadnika reda ravnokrilaca. Caelifera je, podred srednjih do velikih (najčešće dužine između 1 i 7,5 cm) insekata, karakterističnih po izrazito dugim i snažnim stražnjim nogama, koje im omogućuju skakanje (po čemu su nazvani) na udaljenosti i dvadeset puta veće od njihove dužine.

Tijelo skakavca je usko (bočno stisnuto), antene (ticala) kratka, oči velike. U ustima ima dvije vilice prilagođene za kidanje i žvakanje. Ledna pločica prvog prsnog kolutića mu je povećana i strši kao štiti preko srednjeg dijela tijela. Prednja krila su uska i kruta, stražnja su šira i elastičnija. Leti najčešće samo na male udaljenosti i obično pritom proizvodi štropotavi šum. Timpanalni organi (organi sluha) smješteni su u prvom kolutiću zatka. Skakavci proizvode čegrtanje stridulacijskim organima, tako da povlače nazubljenu izbočinu stražnjih bedara preko izbočenih rebara prednjih krila. U nekih vrsta čegrtati mogu i ženke, samo tiše. Ženke su veće od mužjaka. Hrani se različitim dijelovima biljaka. Ako se jako razmnože mogu prouzročiti štetu.

Ženka kratkom leglicom polaže jaja u rupicu koju iskopa u zemlji. Jaja u zemlji prezimljuju, a razvijaju se tek kad zatopli. Izležene ličinke izlaze iz zemlje i odmah nalikuju odraslima (samo što su sitne i nemaju krila). Hrane se biljem. Postupno (s oko pet presvlačenja) se preobražavaju u odraslog skakavca. Raširen je po cijelom svijetu osim hladnih područja oko Sjevernog i Južnog pola. Najčešće nastanjuje polja i livade. Neke su vrste migratorne.

Postoji više od 11.000 vrsta. Najveća vrsta *Tropidacris cristata* ima tijelo dugo 12 cm, a promjer krila 23 cm. Najpoznatija porodica; pravi skakavci (Acrididae) kod nas je zastupljena sa 70 vrsta. Porodice Pyrgomorphoidea, Tridactylidae, Tetrigidae su zastupljene manjim brojem vrsta.

Cvrčak (Cicadidae) je porodica insekata karakterističnih po cvrčanju mužjaka (po čemu je nazvan).

Tijelo mu je zdepasto, zaštitne boje tijela, teško ga se može zapaziti. Prednja su mu krila dulja od stražnjih. Glava mu je kratka, antene (ticala) kratka, čelo istaknuto. Usta su mu podešena za bodenje i sisanje. Mužjaci imaju na prvom kolutiću zatka cvrčalo kojim ispuštaju ritmičke, prodorne zvukove, posebno za vrućih popodnevni sat. Na temperaturi ispod 25 °C, nemaju dovoljno energije za cvrčanje.

Hrani se biljnim sokovima.

Ženka čvrstom kratkom leglicom polaže jaja u koru niskih drvenastih biljaka. Izležene ličinke padaju na tlo, zakapaju se lopatastim nogama u zemlju, gdje na dubini od 30 cm do 2,5 m kopaju tunele i sišu korijenje. Razvoj većine vrsta cvrčaka traje od dvije do pet godina.

Ličinka sjevernoameričke vrste; sedamnaestogodišnji cvrčak (*Magicicada septemdecim*) se razvija čak sedamnaest godina. Faza kukuljenja im je kratka. Ličinka izlazi iz zemlje, penje se do biljke, mimo čeka pucanje skrućene kože i odrasli cvrčak lagano izlazi iz stare kože. Prije nego odleti, mladi cvrčak ostaje u staroj koži oko tri sata kako bi mu se krila potpuno otvorila i osušila na suncu.

Nastanjuje područje oko Sredozemnog mora, sjeverno do Beča. Žive u vrtovima, parkovima, šumama crnog bora.

Najpoznatije vrste kod nas su: manin cvrčak (*Cicada orni*), obični cvrčak (*Lyrstes plebejus*), veliki cvrčak (*Cicada plebeja*), vinogradski cvrčak (*Tibicen haematides*), *Cicadetta dimissa*.

A **grasshopper** (Caelifera, also known as short-horned grasshopper) refers to a majority of insects in the order Orthoptera. Caelifera is a suborder and includes medium to large sized insects (usually between 1 and 7.5 cm long), characterised by extremely long and strong hind legs, which enable them to leap long distances, even twenty times the length of their body.

The grasshopper has a narrow body (laterally compressed), long antennae and large eyes. In its mouth, it has two large jaws adapted for cutting and chewing. A pronotum on the prothorax is enlarged and it looks like a shield covering the middle section of the body. The fore wings are narrow and stiff, while the back wings are wider and more elastic. The grasshopper flies short distances, usually making stridulation sounds. Tympanal organs (hearing organs) are on the sides of the first abdominal segment. Grasshoppers make rattling sound by stridulation organs by rubbing the hind femurs against the protruding ridges on forewings. In some species, females also can make stridulation sound, only quieter than males. Females are larger than males. Grasshoppers eat different parts of plants. If they overpopulate, they can cause damage.

Females lay eggs through short ovipositors in a hole dug in soil. The eggs stay in soil during the winter and develop during warm periods. Hatched nymphs leave the soil and they immediately look like adults (except that they are small and have no wings). They feed on plants. Gradually (with approximately five moltings) they reach adult size. Grasshoppers live all over the world, with the exception of the cold North and South Pole areas. Most frequently, they live in fields and meadows. There are some migratory species among grasshoppers.

There is over 11,000 species of grasshoppers. The largest specie *Tropidacris cristata* has a 12cm long body and wing span of 23cm. In this area, the best known family of grasshoppers is Acrididae, which comprises 70 species. Families Pyrgomorphidae, Tridactylidae, Tetrigidae are also present, but comprise lesser number of species.

Cricket (Cicadidae) is a family of insects characterised by chirping of male crickets (wherefore, in many languages, its name is onomatopoeic). The cricket has a short and wide body with camouflage colour making it difficult to notice it. Its fore wings are longer than the hind wings. It has a short head, short antennae and prominent forehead. Its mouth is adjusted for stinging and sucking. Males have a tymbal on the first abdominal segment, which is used to make rhythmic, loud sounds, particularly in hot afternoon hours. At the temperatures below 25 °C, they do not have enough energy to chirp. They feed on herbal juices.

Female crickets lay their eggs through a short ovipositor into the bark of short woody plants. Hatched nymphs fall onto the ground and, using digging claws, they bury themselves into the ground, where, at the depth of 30cm to 2.5 m, they dig tunnels and feed on root juices. Development of majority of species lasts from two to five years.

Locust of a north-American specie *Magicalicada septendecim* or the 17 year cicada develops for astounding seventeen years. The pupal stage in its life cycle is short. A nymph emerges from soil and climbs to nearby vegetation waiting for molting and adult cricket comes out from the old skin. Prior to flying away, a young cricket stays in the old skin for about three hours in order for its wings to completely open and dry out in the sun. It lives in the area surrounding the Mediterranean and north from Vienna. They live in gardens, parks and black pine forests.

Best known species in this area are: manna cicada (*Cicada omi*), common cicada (*Lyrstes plebejus*), large cicada (*Cicada plebeja*), vineyard cicada (*Tibicen haematides*), *Cicadetta dimissa*.



Stari gradovi BiH, Ključ

Old Towns of B&H, Ključ

Autor/Author:	T. Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	0,70 KM ; 0,36 €
Veličina / Size:	58,44 x 35,37 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	8 + vlnjeta
Number of stamps per sheet:	8 + vlnjette
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:	102 g
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Tehnika štampe / Printing process:	Offset Lithography
Štampanja / Printer:	Blićdruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	20.03.2013.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Ključ je mali, živopisni gradić koji se nalazi u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine poznatom po imenu Bosanska krajina, odnosno na samom jugu Unsko-sanskog kantona. Grad leži na savremenoj magistrali puta M-5, koja ga povezuje sa susjednim općinama Bosanskim Petrovcem i Mrkonjić Gradom, zapadnom Evropom, jadranskom obalom i, preko Sarajeva, Bliskim istokom. Sa sjeverne strane naslanja se na općinu Sanski Most.

Ključ se u historijskim izvorima prvi put spominje u povelji bosanskog bana Stjepana II Kotromanića 1322. godine, kojom ban potvrđuje ključkom knezu posjede njegovog djeda. Ključ je ipak mnogo stariji, jer na njegovom području su pronađeni ostaci rimskih objekata.

Prve temelje udarili su mu stari Rimljani u toku prvog stoljeća naše ere. U toku slavenskog srednjeg vijeka nastaje vojni dio dvora gospodara i tzv. "ključko podgrađe", s tim što Osmanlije zaokružuju kompleks grada gradnjom svojih utvrda sa avlijama, pod nazivom tabori. Drevni grad Ključ sastoji se od tri različita arhitektonska kompleksa i to: rimskog, srednjovjekovnog slavenskog i osmanlijskog dijela. Rađen je u romanskom, gotičkom i orijentalnom stilu.

Stari grad Ključ je biser naše srednjovjekovne baštine i arhitekture te predstavlja neprocjenjivo kulturno bogatstvo velike historijske vrijednosti. Odlukom Komisije za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika broj: 06-6-741/03-3 od 06.05.2003. godine Graditeljska cjelina - Stari grad Ključ u Ključu proglašen je nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine.

Ovaj nacionalni spomenik igrao je značajnu ulogu u historiji i politici srednjovjekovne bosanske države. Ključ je posljednja prijestolnica bosanskog kralja Stjepana Tomaševića, koji se 1463. godine pred Osmanlijama povlači iz Jajca u Ključ, pa grad sa pravom dobija epitet kraljevskog grada. Pod drevnim gradom Ključem odigrala se posljednja epizoda između bosanske i osmanlijske vojske, kojom je označen kraj samostalnosti srednjovjekovne bosanske države.

Zbog historijskog i kulturnog značaja Starog grada, općina Ključ je poduzela niz aktivnosti s ciljem njegovog očuvanja i zaštite. Restaurirane su i obnovljene tabor kule u skladu sa njihovim izgledom u 15 vijeku, a asfaltiran je i prilazni put gradu. Urađene su pješačke staze kojima je omogućeno sigurno i nesmetano kretanje po kompleksu Starog grada. Pored toga urađenu su i terase na platou grada gdje su postavljene klupe i stolovi za odmaranje posjetilaca tokom obilaska Starog grada. Planovi za naredni period obuhvataju rekonstrukciju ostalih tabora i njihovo stavljanje u ugostiteljske i turističke svrhe.

Općina Ključ

Ključ is a small, picturesque town situated in the north-west part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, specifically, in the southernmost part of the Una-Sana Canton, also known as Bosanska Krajina. The town lies on the modern main road of M-5 highway, connecting it to the neighboring municipalities of Bosanski Petrovac and Mrkonjić Grad, the Western Europe, Adriatic Coast, and through Sarajevo, to the Middle East. In the north it borders on the municipality of Sanski Most. In the historic sources Ključ was first mentioned on the 1322 Charter of Bosnian Ban Stjepan II Kotromanić whereby he verified to the Prince of Ključ his grandfather's landholdings. However, Ključ is much older, for the remains of Roman buildings were found in the area.

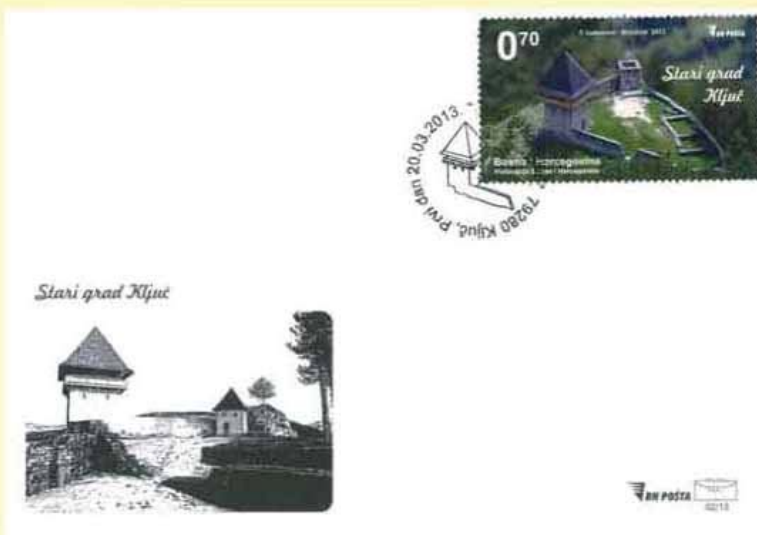
The first foundations of the town were laid by old Romans in the first century AD. During the Slavic Middle Ages the military part of ruler's court was built and the so-called "Ključ outskirts", and Ottomans rounded the city compound constructing their fortresses with yards called 'tabori' (eng.camps). The ancient town of Ključ consists of three different architectural compounds: Roman, Medieval Slavic and Ottoman part. It was built in the roman, gothic and oriental style.

The old town of Ključ is a gem of our medieval heritage and architecture and an invaluable cultural treasure of high historic importance. The Decision of the Committee for National Monuments Preservation No. 06-6-741/03-3 dated 6 May 2003 declared the entire building - the Old Town of Ključ in Ključ, a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This national monument played a significant role in history and politics of the medieval Bosnian State. Ključ was the last residence of the Bosnian King Stjepan Tomašević, who in 1463 retreated from Jajce to Ključ under Ottomans invasion, therefore the town got an attribute of the royal town with a good reason. Near the ancient town of Ključ the last episode unfolded between Bosnian and Ottoman army, marking the end of the independent medieval Bosnian State.

Due to the historical and cultural importance of the Old Town, the Municipality of Ključ carried out some activities for the purpose of its preservation and protection. The camp towers were restored and renewed to their 15th century original form, and the access road to the town was asphalted. The pedestrian walkways were also developed to enable safe and unhindered visits to the Old Town compound. In addition, the terraces on the town's plateau were renewed and benches and tables were placed for the visitors to rest while visiting the Old Town. The plans for the coming period include the reconstruction of other camps and their use for the catering and tourist purposes.

Municipality of Ključ



Poštanska vozila

Postal Vehicles



Autor/Author.....	T. Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost	2 X 2,50 KM
Nomination.....	2 X 1,28 €
Veličina / Size.....	41,58 X 27,72 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku.....	10 (5 serija)
Number of stamps per sheet.....	10 (5 series)
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed.....	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation.....	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampa / Printing process.....	Offset Lithography
Štampanja / Printer.....	Blicdruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue.....	09.05.2013.
Tiraž/Quantity.....	2 X 20.000



Poštanski promet nema poseban prijevozni put, a ni prijevozno sredstvo koji bi ga karakteriziralo. Za prijevoz poštanskih pošiljki uglavnom se koriste sva prijevozna sredstva, a samim tim i svi prijevozni putevi. Sredstva za prijevoz poštanskih pošiljki u željezničkom prometu su: poštanski vagoni prtljažni vagoni, željeznički službeni vagoni s prostorom predviđenim za poštu ili bez takvog odjeljka i željeznički zatvoreni vagoni.

Sredstva za prijevoz poštanskih pošiljki u cestovnom prometu su: automobili (u vlasništvu pošte), autobusi s posebnim spremištem za prijevoz poštanskih pošiljki (na međugradskim relacijama), zatvoreni teretni automobili (furgoni) i motocikli različitih tipova i zapremine, predviđeni za transport pošiljki.

Sredstva za prijevoz poštanskih pošiljki u pomorskom prometu su: putnički brodovi - obalna ili prekoceanska plovidba. Sredstva za prijevoz poštanskih pošiljki u zračnom prometu su avioni, za udaljenosti veće od 500 km.

Poslovno opredjeljenje BH Pošte jeste da ima vozni park čija prosječna starost vozila ne prelazi osam godina. U skladu s tim, realizirana je nabavka novih 11 vozila, predviđena Planom poslovanja za 2009. godinu.

Riječ je o šest vozila VW Caddy Furgon 2,0 SDI (nosivost do 800 kg) i pet vozila T5 furgon 2.0 TDI (nosivosti 1 t).

Bolji vozni park podrazumijeva bržu i kvalitetniju uslugu korisnicima, što i jeste krajnji cilj naše kompanije. Jer jedino je kvalitet naših usluga način da BH Pošta i ubuduće bude stabilna, snažna i ekonomski samoodrživa kompanija kojoj građani vjeruju.

Literatura: Internet / Osnove prijevoza i prijenosa, Nova vozila u voznom parku BH Pošte - JP BH Pošta www.posta.ba/vijesti/1/0/21.html

There are no separate transport routes or characteristic means of transportation for mail transport. Mail is usually transported in all means of transportation by all existing ways of transport. Transport of mail by railway is conducted in railway mail cars, baggage cars, railroad official cars with or without an area intended for mail or in closed railway cars.

Transportation of mail by road is conducted in: vehicles (owned by the postal service), buses with a special bunk for mail transport (inter-city transportation), commercial vans and motorcycles of different models and strength designed for mail transport.

Means for mail transportation by sea are commercial vessels, on the coastal or transatlantic lines. Mail transportation by air is conducted in airplanes and it is used for distances exceeding 500km.

Business objective of the BH Postal Service is to have the fleet comprising vehicles of average age not exceeding eight years. Accordingly, new 11 vehicles were purchased, as foreseen in the 2009 Business Plan.

Newly purchased vehicles include six vehicles VW Caddy Furgon 2.0 SDI (with the carrying capacity of up to 800kg) and five T5 Furgon 2.0 TDI vehicles (with the carrying capacity of 1t).

Better fleet means faster and better-quality services for our customers, which is the ultimate goal of our company. Only the quality of our services can ensure that BH Postal Service will remain to be a stable, strong and economically self-sustainable company trusted by citizens.

Sources: Internet /Osnove prijevoza i prijenosa, Nova vozila u voznom parku BH Pošte - JP BH Pošta www.posta.ba/vijesti/1/0/21.html



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 15.00 KM ; 7,67 €
 Veličina karneta / Size of the carnet:..... 60,00 x 100,00 mm
 Broj maraka u karnetu:..... 3 serije
 Number of stamps per carnet..... 3 series
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 8.000

Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 5,00 KM ; 2,56 €
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 103,00 x 47,00 mm
 Broj maraka u bloku:..... 2 marke
 Number of stamps per block:..... 2 stamps
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 20.000

200 god. od rođenja kompozitora Ričarda Wagnera

200th anniversary of Richard Wagner's birth



Autor/Author:	S. Fazlić
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	2,00 KM ; 1,02 €
Veličina / Size:	36,90 x 26,10 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	8 + vinjeta
Number of stamps per sheet:	8 + vignette
Samoljepljivi papir / Self adhesive paper:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:	Offset Lithography
Štampanja / Printer:	Blicdruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	22.05.2013.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Wilhelm Richard Wagner (Lajpcig, 22. maj 1813. - Venecija, 13.februar 1883.) je bio njemački kompozitor, pjesnik, esejista i muzički teoretičar.

Wagner je ličnost od presudnog značaja za historiju muzike, kao jedan od najvećih stvaralaca na području opere. U svojim djelima je postavio osnovu ozbiljne muzike 20. stoljeća, naročito u "Tristanu i Izoldi", gdje se obilno koristi hromatizmom i gdje možemo naći korijen atonalnosti. Ističe se po upotrebi lajtmotiva.

U svojim esejima je teorijski postavio osnovu "sveukupne umjetnosti" (njem. Gesamtkunstwerk), teorije po kojoj je muzička drama najsavršeniji oblik umjetničkog izraza jer obuhvata sve ostale grane umjetnosti i ima potencijal da "iskupi svijet". Iz tog razloga su ga, još za života, mnogi onovremeni kritičari proglasili megalomanom.

Za sve svoje opere sam je pisao libreto (ili, u wagnerovskom rječniku - "poemu"), što je posljedica vjerovanja u "sveukupnu umjetnost", a ulagao je veliki trud kako bi ih izveo onako kako je zamislio. S tim ciljem je i podigao vlastitu opersku kuću.

Osim toga, Wagner je bio i veliki dirigent koji je, prema čuvenom Wilhelmu Furtvengleru, zajedno s Hansom fon Bilovom, doveo do stvaranja nove generacije dirigenata. Wagnerova djela kategoriziraju se sa WWV, što je skraćeno od njemačkog Wagner-Werke-Verzeichniss ("Indeks Wagnerovih djela).

Najznačajnija djela: Ukleti Holandez, Tannhaeuser, Lohergin, Tristan i Izolda, Majstori pjevači, Nibelungov prsten, Parsifal.

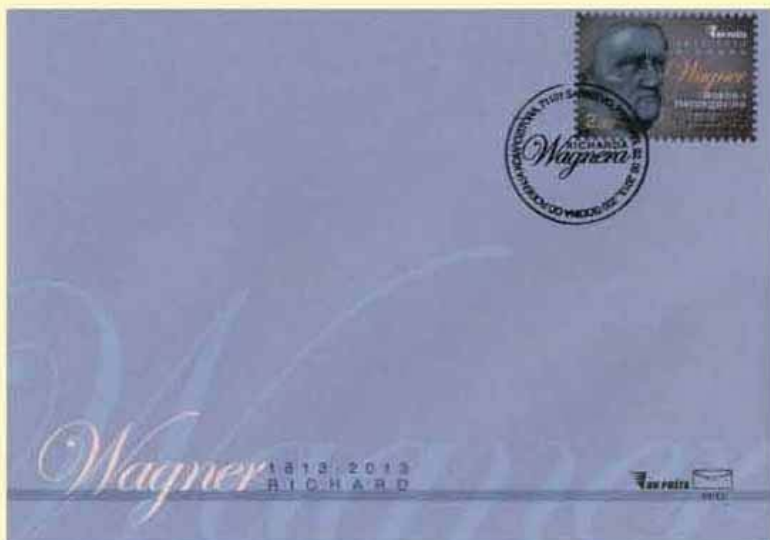
Wilhelm Richard Wagner (Leipzig, 22 May 1813 - Venice, 13 February 1883) was a German composer, poet, essayist, and music theorist.

Wagner is one of the most influential figures in the history of music and features prominently as one of the greatest opera composers. In his compositions, Wagner set the foundation of 20th century serious music, in particular in his opera *Tristan and Isolde*. *Tristan and Isolde* opera is notable for his advanced use of chromaticism and here we can detect the roots of atonality.

Wagner was also known for the use of leitmotifs. In his essays, he set the foundation of "total work of art" (exact term is *Gesamtkunstwerk*), the theory which claims that the music drama is the most perfect form of artistic expression because it unites all other art forms and holds a potential to "redeem the world". Due to this Wagner was, in his lifetime, labelled as megalomaniac by many critics of that period.

Wagner wrote libretti for all his operas (libretto or, a poem, in Wagnerian vocabulary), which resulted from his belief in the "total work of art". He was also hugely invested to stage his operas in the way he envisioned them. For this purpose he established his own Opera House. In addition, Wagner was a great conductor who, according to famous Wilhelm Furtwangler, inspired a whole new generation of conductors, together with Hans Guido von Bülow. Wagner's works are tagged with WWV, which is shortened from German *Wagner-Werke-Verzeichniss* (Catalogue of Wagner's Works).

Major works: *The Flying Dutchman*, *Tannhauser*, *Lohengrin*, *Tristan and Isolde*, *The Mastersingers of Nuremberg*, *The Ring of the Nibelung*, *Parsifal*.



200 god. od rođenja kompozitora Đuzepea Verdija

200th anniversary of Giuseppe Verdi's birth



Autor/Author:	S. Fazlić
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	2,00 KM ; 1,02 €
Veličina / Size:	36,90 x 26,10 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	8 + vinjeta
Number of stamps per sheet:	8 + vignette
Samoljepivi papir / Self adhesive paper:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:	Offset Lithography
Štamparija / Printer:	Blicdruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	22.05.2013.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Giuseppe Fortunino Francesco Verdi (Le Roncole kraj Parme, 10. oktobra 1813. - Milano, 27. januara 1901) je bio talijanski kompozitor.

Svoju muzičku djelatnost počeo je kao pijanist, kompozitor i dirigent mjesnog Filharmonijskog društva u Bussetu. Studirao je u Milanu. Nadovezuje se na Rossinija, Donizettija i Bellinija, ali očituje stvaralačku individualnost. Međunarodnu reputaciju stekao je operom "Nabucco" u kojoj patriotske ideje zaodijeva u historijski sadržaj.

Nastojao je uskladiti tradicionalnu talijanski "muzičku operu" s dramskim tekstom te pridaje sve veću važnost literarnoj vrijednosti libreta. Vrhunac dostiže operama "Rigoletto", "Trubadur" i "Traviata". Za ruskoga cara napisao je operu "Moć sudbine", a premijeri u St. Peterburgu 1862. prisustvovao je i sam car. Utjecaj francuske opere naročito se očituje u postavljanju masovnih scena.

Svoj drugi vrhunac dostigao je 1871. operom "Aida". Premijera opere "Aida" izvedena je 1871. u Kairu, u povodu otvaranja Sueskog kanala. U sedamdeset trećoj godini (1887.) komponirao je "Otella", a "Falstaffa" u osamdesetoj. Sa Verdijevih 28 djela, talijanska opera dosekala je vrhunac.

Djela: "Oberto", "Jedan dan kraljevanja", "Nabucco", "Ernani", "Ivana Orleanska", "Luisa Miller", "Stiffelio", "Rigoletto", "Trubadur", "Traviata", "Sicilijanska večernja", "Aroldo", "Krabuljni ples", "Inno delle nazioni", "Moć sudbine", "Don Carlos", "Aida", "Otello", "Falstaff".

Giuseppe Fortunino Francesco Verdi (Le Roncole near Parma, 10 October 1813 - 27 January 1901, Milan) was an Italian composer.

Verdi started his music career as a pianist, composer and conductor in local Busseto Philharmonic Society. He studied music in Milan. Although his music was influenced by Rossini, Donizetti and Bellini, Verdi demonstrated his creative individualism. In Opera Nabucco, which earned him an international reputation, he wrapped patriotic ideas in historical context.

Verdi was striving to align traditional Italian "music opera" with dramatic text and was attributing increasing importance to the literary value of libretti. He reached his creative peak with operas Rigoletto, The Troubadour and La traviata (The Strayed Woman). Opera The Force of Destiny was written for the Russian Emperor who attended its premiere in St. Petersburg, in 1862. The influence of French opera was, in particular, reflected in staging the mass scenes.

Verdi saw his second peak with opera Aida, in 1871. Aida premiered in Cairo in 1871 at the opening of the Suez Canal. At 73 years of age (1887) Verdi composed Otello, and Falstaff at the age of 80. The Italian opera reached its peak with Verdi's 28 operas.

Works: "Oberto", King for a Day (Un giorno di regno), Nabucco, Ernani, Joan of Arc, Luisa Miller, Stiffelio, Rigoletto, The Troubadour, La traviata, The Sicilian Vespers, Aroldo, A Masked Ball (Un Ballo in Maschera), Hymn of nations (Inno delle nazioni), The Force of Destiny, Don Carlos, Aida, Otello, Falstaff .



Mediterranske igre - Mersin 2013.

Mediterranean Games - Mersin 2013.



Autor/Author:	B. Sumenić - Bajić
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,00 KM ; 0,51 €
Veličina / Size:	24,60 x 23,07 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	10
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XVII Mediteranske igre bit će održane u turskom gradu Mersinu od 20. do 30. juna 2013. godine.

Na Mediteranskim igrama u Mersinu očekuje se učešće oko 4.500 sportista, koji će se takmičiti u ukupno 28 sportova, od kojih je 24 sa programa Olimpijskih igara, zatim dvije paraolimpijske discipline; plivanje i atletika, kao i karate, boćanje i skijanje na vodi.

Smještaj učesnika predviđen je u nekoliko smještajnih jedinica na više lokacija, koje će sve zajedno funkcionirati kao Mediteransko selo, što će predstavljati svojevrсни izazov za organizaciju. Mersinski univerzitet će ugostiti najveći broj sportista i oficijelnih lica i bit će jezgro Mediteranskog sela. U njemu će se nalaziti Internacionalna zona sa internet salom, poštom, bankom i ostalim sadržajima za potrebe sportista, zatim administrativne prostorije, sale za sastanke itd.

Takmičenja i treninzi održavat će se na ukupno 52 terena u Mersinu i obližnjim mjestima: Adana, Tarsus, Erdemli i Kickaleši. Većina postojećih sala i terena se renovira, a deset od njih su potpuno novi objekti, trenutno u izgradnji, među kojima košarkaška arena sa 7.500 sjedišta i stadion kapaciteta 25.000 mjesta za ceremonije otvaranja i zatvaranja Igara.

U cilju popularizacije Igara, Organizacioni komitet je uspostavio saradnju sa turskom nacionalnom TV kompanijom "Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT)", koja će realizirati prenos otvaranja i zatvaranja Mediteranskih igara i minimum 40 sati sportskog programa, ali i omogućiti besplatno preuzimanje programa TV stanicama iz Mediteranskih zemalja.

Očekuje se da će veliki doprinos Igrama dati preko 5.000 volontera, a "Kareta", zelena morska kornjača, čija se, u svijetu malobrojna mrijestilišta nalaze duž Mersinske obale, izabrana je za maskotu i logo XVII Mediteranskih igara "Mersin 2013."

The 17th Mediterranean Games will take place in the Turkish city of Mersin through June 20-30, 2013.

Around 4.500 competitors are expected to take part in the Mediterranean Games in Mersin who will compete in the total of 28 sports, including 24 sports from the Olympic Program, two Paralympics' disciplines; swimming and athletics, as well as the karate, bowling and water skiing.

A few units in several locations are foreseen to accommodate the participants and altogether they will be functioning as a Mediterranean Village, which in terms of organization will be a challenge in itself. The Mersin University will host the largest number of competitors and officials and will be a focal point of the Mediterranean Village.

The international zone will be established there, including the internet room, PTT, bank and other services for the competitors, as well as the administration rooms, conference rooms, etc.

The competitions and trainings will take place in the total of 52 sports grounds in Mersin and neighboring places: Adana, Tarsus, Erdemli and Kickaleşi. Most of the existing halls and sports fields are being renovated, and ten of them are entirely new buildings, currently under construction, including a 7,500-seat basketball arena and 25,000-seat stadium for the opening and closing ceremonies.

Aiming at promoting sports, the Organizational Committee established the cooperation with the Turkish national TV company Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT), which will broadcast the opening and closing of the Mediterranean Games and minimum 40-hour sports program, providing the free program takeover by TV stations of the Mediterranean countries.

It is expected that over 5,000 volunteers give a great contribution to the Games, and Kareta, a green sea turtle, whose few world's nursery grounds are located along the Mersin Coast, has been selected to be a mascot and logo of the 17th Mediterranean Games Mersin 2013.



"XVIIth Mediterranean Games" Mersin 2013
XVII Mediteranske igre Mersin 2013 20-30. 06.2013.



Svjetsko prvenstvo u preciznom slijetanju paraglajderom

World Paragliding Precision Landing Championship

Autor/Author:	A. Branković / M. Zenuni
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,50 KM ; 0,76 €
Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:	35,00 x 42,00 mm
Veličina bloka / Size of the block:	54 X 66 mm
Broj maraka u bloku	1 marka u bloku
Number of stamps per block:	1 stamp in block
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Paraglajding je jedan od najmlađih zrakoplovnih sportova, a intezivno se razvija i širi u posljednjih petnaest godina te sve više uzima maha u sportskom zrakoplovstvu. U ovom sportu ne postoje komplicirane procedure, zakoni, duge i naporne obuke i sve ono što "ubija" zadovoljstvo, spontanost i slobodu letenja. Prednost bavljenja paraglajdingom je i u tome što kompletna oprema potrebna za ovaj sport stane u jedan ruksak težine oko 15 kg. Ovaj sport dostupan je svima - od 16 do 75 godina starosti. Dobra oprema, pravilna obuka i, najvažnije, zrelo prosuđivanje čine paraglajding sigurnim. Ipak, treba uzeti u obzir da je riječ o avanturističkom sportu, koji uključuje i određeni rizik. Osnovna obuka traje od 8 do 10 dana, a u našoj zemlji postoje mnogi sportski klubovi koji obučavaju zainteresirane za paraglajding, a to su između ostalih Extreme Sport Club Sarajevo, Sportere Mostar i Paraglajding klub "Airdrenaline" iz Banja Luke.

Bosna i Hercegovini povjerena je organizacija Sedmog svjetskog prvenstva u preciznom slijetanju paraglajderom, koje će biti održano od 17. do 25. augusta 2013. godine na Bjelašnici.

Svjetsko prvenstvo u preciznom slijetanju paraglajderom organizira se svake dvije godine pod nadzorom Međunarodne zrakoplovne federacije (FAI), koja je priznata od strane Međunarodnog olimpijskog komiteta, a Bosna i Hercegovina će po prvi put biti domaćin najvećeg svjetskog natjecanja u paraglajdingu.

U okviru priprema za Svjetsko prvenstvo, organizator prvenstva Extreme Sport Club Sarajevo, prošlog je augusta, na istoj lokaciji, organizirao Predsvjetsko prvenstvo, na kojem je sudjelovalo 120 učesnika iz cijelog svijeta te nekoliko hiljada posjetitelja iz Bosne i Hercegovine i zemalja regije. Za sada su stigle prijave iz svih dijelova svijeta, od Slovenije do Velike Britanije i Kolumbije, a ako je suditi po dosadašnjem interesu, ovog ljeta Sarajevo i njegove posjetioce očekuje izvrsna prezentacija ovog vrhunskog sporta.

Članovi Extreme Sport Cluba Sarajevo pobrinut će se da Sarajevo i Bjelašnica budu dobri domaćini najboljim svjetskim letačima, a publika će imati priliku tokom pet dana uživati u vrhunskom takmičarskom programu, koji će biti besplatan zahvaljujući prijateljima i partnerima projekta.

Ponosni smo što ćemo ugostiti brojne natjecatelje iz svijeta, organizirati prestižno natjecanje kada je vrhunski sport u pitanju, te našim gostima predstaviti bh. olimpijske planine na najljepši način.

Extreme Sport Club Sarajevo

The paragliding is one of the most recent air sports which has intensively developing, expanding and taking root in the sport aviation in the past fifteen years. Complicated procedures, long and tough trainings and all other things which 'kill' the pleasure, spontaneity and freedom of flying do not exist in this sport. The advantage of paragliding lies also in the fact that the entire needed for this type of sport can fit into a 15kg backpack. This sport is available to everyone - persons from 16 to 75 years of age. A good, proper training and most importantly, mature consideration, make the paragliding safe. However, one must take into account the fact that it is an adventurous sport, which includes a potential risk. The basic training last from 8 to 10 days, and there are many sports clubs in our country providing the training to all those interested in paragliding, including, among others, Extreme Sport Club Sarajevo, Sportero Mostar and Airdrenaline Paragliding Club from Banja Luka.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has been entrusted with the organization of the 7th World Paragliding Precision Landing Championship, to be held from 17 to 25 August 2013 on the Bjelašnica Mountain.

The World Paragliding Precision Landing Championship is organized every two years under the supervision of the International Aeronautic Federation (FAI), recognized by the International Olympic Committee, and for the first time Bosnia and Herzegovina will host the biggest world paragliding competition.

Within the preparation of the World Championship the organizer, Extreme Sport Club Sarajevo, organized a preliminary world championship in the same location last August with 120 participants from all over the world and few thousand visitors from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region. For now the applications have been received from all parts of the world, from Slovenia to the United Kingdom and Columbia, and judging on the interest shown by far, this summer Sarajevo and its visitors should expect an excellent presentation of this exceptional sport.

Members of Extreme Sport Club Sarajevo will make sure that Sarajevo and Bjelašnica be good hosts to the world's best paragliders and the audience will have an opportunity to enjoy the exceptional five-day competition program for free, thanking to the friends and partners of the project.

We are proud to host a number of world competitors, to organize this prestigious competition in this exceptional sport, and to present our Olympic mountains to our guests in the best possible manner.

Extreme Sport Club Sarajevo



60 god. PSD PTT "Prijatelj prirode" Sarajevo

60 years of Hiking Society PTT Friend of Nature, Sarajevo



Autor/Author:	M.N. Sarić / B.S. Bajić
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Po završetku drugog svjetskog rata, PTT radnici su se odmah uključili u novoformirana planinarska društva, odnosno sekcije koje su bile formirane pri sportskim društvima: "Torpedo", "Udamik", "Zeljezničar" i "Komunalac". Kada je 1950. godine formirano PSD "Bjelašnica", radnici PTT-a su pri ovom društvu formirali planinarsku družinu. Već tada se ukazala potreba za formiranjem planinarskog društva PTT radnika.

Osnivačka skupština pod nazivom "Prijatelj prirode" održana je 29. jula 1953. godine.

Po osnivanju, članovi Društva uključuju se u sveopću akciju izgradnje i obnove ratom poružene zemlje i 1955. godine započinju sa izgradnjom planinarske kuće na Igmanu - Malo polje. Ovom prilikom treba istaći da je to bio neviđen elan, požrtvovanje i odricanje velikog broja članova Društva. Radne akcije su bile stalne i masovne. 1970. godine PSD "Prijatelj prirode" je od OUR-a TT Mreža dobio jedan objekat manjeg kapaciteta na Romaniji - Crvene stijene.

U periodu od osnivanja do 1992. godine Društvo se okitilo brojnim priznanjima i nagradama, a članovi Društva su zasluženom dobili veliki broj zlatnih, srebrnih i bronzanih znački Planinarskog saveza BiH i Jugoslavije za učesća u transferzalama, sletovima i sveukupno zalaganje za razvoj planinarstva, smučarstva-skijanja i očuvanja prirode. Najznačajnija priznanja su: Orden zasluga za narod sa srebrnom zvijezdom -1979. godine, Prvomajska nagrada, Srebrna značka grada Sarajeva i dr.

Ratnim dejstvima i agresijom na BiH planinska kuća Igman - Malo polje je potpuno uništena. U maju 1992. godine uništena je i zgrada PTT-a na Obali u kojoj su se nalazile prostorije PSD "Prijatelj prirode" tako da je uništena i skoro sva dokumentacija. Društvo obnavlja svoj rad 1995. godine, pod nazivom PSD PTT "Prijatelj prirode", a okuplja radnike PTT-a sarajevske regije.

U oktobru 1996. godine, PSD PTT Prijatelj prirode Sarajevo, u saradnji sa Radnom organizacijom PTT saobraćaja Sarajevo, nabavilo je dva kontejnera koji su postavljeni na proširenju ispod Doma (zbog velikog snijega kontejneri se nisu mogli postaviti na lokalitet poruženog Doma). Zahvaljujući tome, Društvo je, u januaru 1997. godine, organiziralo prvu poslijeratnu školu skijanja, koju je pohađalo oko 120 djece članova Društva. U maju 1997. godine, kontejneri su postavljeni u blizini ostataka poruženog Doma i koristili su se za sve planinarske aktivnosti te, nakon početka izgradnje novog doma, za smještaj naših članova koji su dežurali na objektu. Zahvaljujući tome, Društvo je i dalje bilo jedno od najaktivnijih u planinarskoj organizaciji Bosne i Hercegovine.

U 1999. godini započinje se sa izgradnjom novog doma na lokaciji Igman - Malo polje, gdje je nekada bio stari dom. Po idejnom projektu ing. Mome Radića, koji je ujedno bio i nadzorni organ, i uz nesebičnu pomoć tadašnjeg JP PTT saobraćaja BiH, Dom je završen 2002. godine. Ponovo su najveći teret podnijeli članovi Društva i radnici PTT Sarajevo, koji su hiljade sati dobrovoljnog rada uložili na izgradnji Doma. Ne smijemo zaboraviti da su značajna sredstva sakupljena i putem donacija, koje su članovi Društva dobrovoljno izdvajali iz svojih ličnih dohodaka. Teško bi bilo spomenuti sva imena onih koji su se naročito istakli na ovom ogromnom projektu, ali u nekoj novoj monografiji bit će puno više prostora posvećeno svima onima koji su zaslužni da je Društvo postalo prepoznatljivo širom BiH, pa i dalje, i da je Dom proglašen 2007. godine za najbolji dom u BiH.

PSD PTT "Prijatelj prirode" Sarajevo

Following the Second World War, employees of the then Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Service (PTT) joined newly established mountaineering associations, i.e. mountaineering sections within the sport clubs "Torpedo", "Udamik", "Željezničar" and "Komunalac". When the Mountaineering and Skiing Association "Bjelašnica" was established in 1950, PTT employees established a mountaineering section with this Association. It was obvious that there was a need to establish a mountaineering association of the PTT employees.

Founding assembly of the association named "Friend of Nature" was held on 29 July 1953.

Following the establishment of the Association, its members were actively engaged in the rebuilding and reconstruction of war-devastated country. In 1955, they began construction of a mountain hut at Malo polje on mountain Igman, during which a large number of the Association members demonstrated great enthusiasm and commitment. Regular work actions were organised with massive participation of the Association members. In 1970, the association "Friend of Nature" was given, by the Department of TT Network, a facility of small capacities at mountain Romanija, area of Crvene Stijene. In the period from its establishment to 1992, the Association was awarded numerous awards and recognitions and its members received a great number of gold, silver and bronze badges from the Mountaineering Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia for their participation in mountaineering transversals, large scale events and overall contribution to the development of mountaineering, skiing and nature protection. The most significant awards are the Silver Star Order of Merit in 1979, First May Award and Silver Badge of the City of Sarajevo.

During the war and aggression on BiH, the mountain hut Igman - Malo polje was completely devastated. Also, in May 1992, the PTT Head Quarters were devastated, where the office of the Association was located, which meant that almost entire documentation was destroyed. The Association renewed its work in 1995 under the name PTT Mountaineering and Skiing Association "Friend of Nature", gathering PTT employees from Sarajevo region. In October 1996, in cooperation with the PTT Sarajevo, the Association provided two containers which were placed beneath the Igman hut (the containers could not have been placed at the location of the devastated hut due to the deep snow). Thanks to this, in January 1997, the Association organised the first post-war skiing school attended by 120 children of Association members. In May 1997, containers were placed close to the remains of the devastated hut and were used for all mountaineering activities, including accommodation of the Association members during the construction of the new facility. Because of that, the Association remained one of the most active associations in the Mountaineering Organisation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Construction of the new mountain hut at Igman - Malo polje began in 1999 at the location of the old devastated mountain hut. The design for the new mountain hut was made by engineer Momo Radić, who also supervised the construction. Thanks to the generous support of the then BiH PTT Company, the building was finished in 2002. Again, the greatest contribution was given by the members of the Association and employees of the PTT Sarajevo who volunteered thousands of hours during the construction. We also mustn't forget that significant resources were collected from donations given by the Association members from their personal income. It would be difficult to mention the names of all those who participated in this enormous project, but some future publication may have sufficient space to honour all those who contributed to make this Association recognisable throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and further. In 2007, this mountain hut was declared the best facility of this kind in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PTT "Friend of Nature" Sarajevo



Zašto je voda dragocjena?

Why Water Is a Precious Resource?

Autor/Author:	Iman Džombić
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Svijet sačinjava 75 % vode, ali samo jedan procent vode je upotrebljiv za piće. Voda koju mi koristimo je ista voda od postanka svijeta. Čitav je život na Zemlji, u biti, nastao iz vode. Voda je najveći i najvažniji sastavni dio našeg tijela. Naše se tijelo u svakom trenutku sastoji od 55 do 75 posto vode. Voda, koju čovjek s divljenjem koristi od pradavnoga doba, je za razliku od ostalih prirodnih pojava, neodvojiva od čovjeka samoga. Među različitim elementima koji okružuju čovjeka na Zemlji voda se javlja gotovo svuda - kao savršena, plodonosna, jedinstvena. Najvjerojatnije otuda i njezina duhovna simbolika kao izvora života, sredstva očišćenja te sredstva obnavljanja. Voda je preduvjet života, kulture i privredne moći. Najbolje to dokazuju rađanja starih civilizacija na ušćima rijeka. Čudesan život vode nikada se ne gubi s površine Zemlje. To neprekidno kretanje vode sa svoja tri lica (od plinovitoga stanja kao pare, do tekućega i krutoga u obliku snijega i leda) daje joj životnost. Isparavanjem sa površine zemlje u obliku vodene pare odlazi u atmosferu, gdje se hladi i, u obliku kiše ili snijega, vraća na Zemlju. U atmosferi se nalaze tone prljavštine, koje se sa padavinama vraćaju Zemlji.

Godine progressa i ubrzanog razvoja su dovele do znatnog smanjenja, ali i zagađenja izvora vode. Najveća zagađenja su u industrijskim zonama te u poljoprivrednim područjima zbog upotrebe hemijskih sredstava i pesticida koji zagađuju vodu. Voda, bez koje nema života, je najvažniji prirodni resurs koji moramo sačuvati. Ona je preduvjet za ljudsko zdravlje i dobrobit, za očuvanje prirode.

Kako bi skrenuli pažnju svjetske javnosti na probleme vezane za vodu i vodne resurse, Rezolucijom opće skupštine Ujedinjenih naroda iz 1993. godine, proglašen je 22. mart kao dan obilježavanja Svjetskog dana voda, a razdoblje od 2005. do 2015. proglašeno je desetljećem voda pod geslom "Voda za život". Time se želi podsjetiti na važnost zaštite vode i nedostatak vode za piće u mnogim zemljama svijeta, jer još uvijek 11% stanovništva nema pristup sigurnoj i pitkoj vodi.

Svjetski poštanski savez i UNESCO su za 42. Međunarodno takmičenje u pisanju pisama za mlade u 2013. godini odabrali temu: "Napiši pismo o tome zašto je voda dragocjena". Uz tradicionalnu organizaciju izbora za najljepše pismo, JP BH Pošta d.o.o. Sarajevo odlučila je organizovati i takmičenje za najljepši likovni dječiji rad na istu temu, a za motiv ovog prigodnog izdanja.

Although the Earth is 75% water, only one percent may be used as drinking water. The water we use today is the same water that has been here since the beginning of time. In fact, life on the Earth has sprung from water. Our bodies are mostly made of water. At any given moment, water constitutes 55 to 75 percent of our bodies. Unlike other natural resources, the water that we have used and treated with awe since the time immemorial is inseparable from us. Water is the ever-present element - perfect, fruitful and unique. This is probably where the spiritual symbolism of water as the source of life, purification and rebirth comes from. Water is the precondition for life, culture and economy to flourish. The ancient civilisations developed at river estuaries. Miraculous life of water unfolds ceaselessly before our eyes. The continuous movement of water (it changes from gaseous state, as vapour, to liquid and into the solid form of snow and ice) imbues it with the life-like quality. Through evaporation the vapour rises into the atmosphere, where it cools and comes back to Earth in the form of rain or snow. The atmosphere holds tons of pollutants that come back to Earth with precipitation.

Years of progress and accelerated development resulted in considerable water depletion and pollution. The worst pollution problems are found in industrial zones and agricultural areas due to use of polluting chemical substances and pesticides. The life-giving water is the most important natural resource that we must protect. Without water we cannot protect human health and wellbeing or the environment.

In order to turn the global attention to water and water resource related issues, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the resolution by which 22nd of March each year is declared World Day for Water, and the period between 2005 and 2015 is declared the International Decade for Action "Water for Life". The intention is to remind us of the importance of water protection and lack of drinking water in many countries around the world, since 11% of global population remains without access to safe drinking water.

The Universal Postal Union and UNESCO chose the following theme for the 42nd International Letter Writing Competition for Young People in 2013: "Write someone a letter explaining why water is a precious resource". In addition to the traditional letter writing competition, JP BH Pošta d.o.o. Sarajevo decided to organise a children's art competition on the same theme, with the best design to be featured on this thematic stamp.



Prvi automobilski klub u BiH

First Automobile Club in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Autor/Author:	T. Lučarević / A. Dizdarević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,50 KM ; 0,76 €
Veličina / Size:	35,00 x 42,00 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 Lithography
Štampanja / Printer:	Bilodruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	25.11.2013.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Na prostoru eksjugoslavenskih zemalja koje su bile pod vlašću Austro-Ugarske došlo je do osnivanja više automobilskih klubova početkom XX stoljeća. Tako je 1906. godine osnovan "Prvi hrvatski automobilski klub". Prvu ocjensku vožnju na ovim prostorima su organizirali Austrijanci, a vožena je 1912. godine na putevima Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine. U Sloveniji je 1909. godine, kao prvi auto klub, osnovan "Kranjski automobilski klub", a u Srbiji je 1922. godine osnovan "Srpski auto klub".

U Bosni i Hercegovini je Osnivačka skupština Kluba održana u Sarajevu, u hotelu Evropa, 21. 03. 1912. godine. Prisutni su podnijeli Zemaljskoj vladi, za Bosnu i Hercegovinu, prijedlog Statuta bosanskohercegovačkog automobilskog kluba (B.H.A.K.).

Statut B.H.A.K. je 18. decembra 1913. godine, evidentiran u odgovarajuću protokolarnu knjigu pod brojem (numera) Nr. 315.637/1-2. Prema Statutu, sjedište Kluba je u Sarajevu, a namjena mu je stvaranje centralnog mjesta društvenog i stručnog podizanja standarda automobilskog sistema u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Kao osnovni principi djelovanja kluba, u Statutu su navedeni: okupljanje članova Udruženja u cilju organiziranja stručnih savjetovanja o unaprjeđenju automobilizma, ustanovljavanje biblioteke sa stručnom literatom, organizacija klupskih izleta, takmičenja i propagiranje vještine vožnje automobila, posebno u svrhu poboljšanja cestovnog prometa, organizacija stanica za gorivo unutar države (na osnovu Odobrenja Zemaljske vlade, Z. 114/18 od 17.03.1913. godine, otvorene su pumpe za distribuciju neoporezivog benzina za članove B.H.A.K.), saradnja sa drugim automobilskih udruženjima u cilju omogućavanja lakšeg protoka međunarodnog cestovnog saobraćaja.

U djelovanju Kluba principijelno su bile isključene bilo kakve političke i nacionalne tendencije. Bile su zastupljene sljedeće članske kategorije: počasno, osnovno, redovno, vanredno i dozvoljeno članstvo.

O sporovima nastalim u Klubu odlučivao je Arbitražni sud, osim o pitanjima časti članova Kluba.

Statut je, na njemačkom jeziku, 18.12.1913. godine štampala "Bosanska pošta" u Sarajevu.

Ahmet Dizdarević

The first automobile clubs at the territory of former Yugoslav countries that were under the Austro-Hungarian Empire were established at the beginning of the 20th century. "The First Croatian Automobile Club" was established in 1906. The first race at this territory was organised by Austrians in 1912 on the roads in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. "Kranj Automobile Club", the first auto club in Slovenia, was established in 1909, while in Serbia, the "Serbian Auto Club" was established in 1922.

The founding assembly of the first club in Bosnia and Herzegovina was held in Sarajevo in the hotel "Europe" on 21 March 1912. The club founders submitted the proposal of the Statute of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Automobile Club (B.H.A.K.) to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Statute of the B.H.A.K. was entered on 18 December 1913 in the corresponding Protocol under the number Nr. 315.637/1-2. According to the Statute, the official seat of the Club was in Sarajevo and its objective was to become a central place of social and professional enhancement of the standards of the automobile system in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As specified in the Statute, the main principles of the work of the Club were: organisation of professional consultations for the members of the Club with the objective of enhancement of automobile standards, establishment of a library of professional publications, organisation of Club trips, competitions and promotion of automobile driving, in particularly with the objective of improvement of road traffic, organisation of gas stations in the country (on the basis of the approval by the Government, Z.114/18 of 17.03.1913., gas stations for distribution of tax-free fuel for the B.H.A.K. members were opened), cooperation with other automobile associations for the purpose of ensuring easier flow of international road traffic.

As a matter of principle, any political or national issues were excluded from the work of the Club. The Club had the following membership categories: honorary, basic, regular, extraordinary and permitted membership.

Disputes in the Club were decided by the Court of Arbitration, except for the disputes pertaining to issues of honour of the Club members.

The Statute in German was printed on 18 December 1913 by the Bosnian Postal Service in Sarajevo.

Ahmet Dizdarević



Stambeni kompleks porodice Velagić Velagićevina, Blagaj kod Mostar 18. st.

Residential Complex of the Velagić Family Velagićevina, Blagaj near Mostar, 18.ct.

Autori/Author:	A. Branković
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	0,90 KM ; 0,46 €
Veličina / Size:	42,00 x 35,00 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	10 (5 serija)
Number of stamps per sheet:	10 (5 series)
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zučanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:	Offset Lithography
Štamparija / Printer:	Bliodruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	02.08.2013.
Tiraz/Quantity:	250.000



Stambeni kompleks porodice Velagić su sagrađene prije 1776. godine. Ovaj stambeni kompleks je jedinstven kompleks stambene arhitekture osmanskog doba, koji ima veći broj funkcionalno neophodnih sadržaja za život. Svojim lokalitetom je odvojen od vanjskog svijeta, dok su njegove razigrane fasade razigrane i otvorene prema prirodnom okruženju i rijeci Buni. Sve avlije su međusobno povezane i popločane riječnim oblukom. Kompleks Velagića kuća predstavlja najcjelovitiji skup obiteljskih kuća sa okućnicom, gdje se manifestira u punom dometu stambena kultura prošlosti područja Hercegovine.

Stambeni kompleks je smješten cca 200 m nizvodno od izvora Bune. Za vrijeme osmanske uprave u Blagaju stambene zone su se formirale kao urbane mahale, sa objektima orijentiranim ka avliji. U to vrijeme nastaju neponovljivi primjerci stambene arhitekture, koji govore o izuzetno visokoj kulturi stanovanja. Velagićevina je jedna od najvrijednijih hercegovačkih aglomeracija ovog tipa.

Porodica Velagić sagradila je svoje porodične kuće na rukavcu, na lokalitetu poluade rijeke Bune, a ispod čaršijskog puta koji vodi za dervišku tekiju.

Cijeli kompleks je ograđen kamenim zidom visine oko 2 m koji odvaja kuće sa avlijama od vanjskog svijeta.

Nasuprot kamenu, koji je vidljiv i na fasadi, drvo svugdje zadržava prirodan izgled i strukturu, kao konstruktivni elemenat i kao arhitektonski dekor. U Hercegovini, kao pokrivač se koriste kamene ploče od krečnjaka. Bitna odlika ovih kuća jeste njeno dekoriranje, rad u drvetu i kamenu, kao i metalu i tkanini.

Stambeni kompleks porodice Velagić, kao dio zaštićene ambijentalne cjeline stare čaršije u Blagaju, evidentiran je od strane Zavoda za zaštitu kulturno-istorijskog i prirodnog naslijeđa NR BiH i stavljen pod zaštitu države 1950. godine kao nacionalni spomenik Bosne i Hercegovine.

Komisija za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika Bosne i Hercegovine, proglasila je stambeni kompleks Velagićevina kao dio historijskog gradskog jezgra Blagaja, nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine ("Službeni glasnik BiH" broj: 42/06.).

Zavod za zaštitu spomenika Federacije BiH

Velagićevina residential complex was built before 1776. This residential complex is a unique complex of the residential architecture of the Ottoman era, with a large number of the functional components required for life. It is located in a way to be separated from the outside world, while its exuberant facades seem to disperse as they open to the natural environment and the river Buna. All the courtyards are interconnected and paved with river pebbles. The complex of the Velagić house is the most complete example of a family house complex with outbuildings, where the full scope of the residential lifestyle of Herzegovina in the past is revealed.

The residential complex of the Velagić family is located approximately 200m downstream from the source of the Buna river. During the Ottoman period in Blagaj, residential areas took shape typologically as urban mahalas, with their buildings facing the courtyards. The Velagićevina is one of the most valuable groupings of this type in Herzegovina.

The Velagić family built their family houses on one of the branches of the Buna river, on an eyot below the road leading from the čaršija to the tekke.

The entire complex is surrounded by a stone wall, approximately 2m high, which separates houses with courtyards from the outside world.

Besides the stone masonry visible on the façades, wood invariably retains a natural appearance and structure, both as a structural component and as architectural décor. In Herzegovina, limestone slabs are widely used as roof cladding. An important characteristic of these houses is their décor, worked in wood or stone, in metal and fabric.

The residential complex of the Velagić family, as a part of the protected unit of the old town of Blagaj, was registered as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina and placed under state protection by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage of the NRBiH in 1950.

The BiH Commission to Preserve National Monuments designated the Velagićevina residential complex, as a part of the historical town of Blagaj, a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH, no. 42/06).

Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of BiH



Musafirhana (Salihagića kuća) u Fojnici, 16. st.

Musafirhana (Salihagić House) in Fojnica, 16.ct.



Autori/Author:	A. Branković
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	0,90 KM ; 0,48 €
Veličina / Size:	42,00 x 35,00 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	10 (5 serija)
Number of stamps per sheet:	10 (5 series)
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:	Offset Lithography
Štamparija / Printer:	Blicdruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	02.08.2013.
Tiraz/Quantity:	250.000



Musafirhana, poznatija pod nazivom Salihagića kuća u Fojnici, predstavlja stambeni objekat specifične namjene koji datira iz osmanskog perioda. Izgrađen je krajem 18. ili početkom 19. vijeka. Situirana je u centru stare Fojnice, u ulici Maršala Tita 55.

Sagradili su je braća Mehmedaga, Muhamedaga i Mahmutaga Salihagić, potomci Salihage Iskrića, koji je sudjelovao u Dubičkom ratu 1788-1791. godine i odlikovan čelenkom koja se i danas čuva u ovoj porodici.

Kuća je sve do 1878. godine bila u funkciji musafirhane, besplatnog konačišta za goste i putnike namjernike. Za razliku od konaka, koji je u osmanskom periodu imao funkciju savremenog hotela, musafirhane su specifični stambeni objekti za prihvata putnika gdje je boravak bio besplatan. Objekte ove namjene održavale su i finansirale bogate porodice, kao što je tada bila i porodica Salihagić.

O ovom spomeniku naš poznati historičar Hamdija Kreševljaković piše: "Preko sto godina držali su musafirhanu u Fojnici Salihagići. I danas na krovu te zgrade stoji znak po kome je putnik znao da je otvoren konak. Taj znak izgleda kao drvena munara, a nalazi se na sredini vrha krova."

Objekat ima pravougaonu osnovu veličine 14,95 x 6,89 m i bio je bio pokriven šindrom. Musafirhana u Fojnici je građena na principima tradicionalne bosanske arhitekture osmanskog perioda, što podrazumijeva, kako korištenje tradicionalnih materijala i načina gradnje, tako i dispozicije prostorija u objektu. Prizemlje je zidano kamenom, a sprat je građen od drveta. Dispozicija osnove prizemlja čini četiri prostorije i hodnik iz kojega vode stepenice na sprat na kojem su smještene tri sobe i veranda.

Prilikom adaptacije kuće, oko 1950. godine, uklonjeni su stari dulafi, sofe i rezbareni stropovi koji su bili prepoznatljivi elementi tradicionalne bosanske arhitekture.

Musafirhana (Salihagića kuća) u Fojnici predstavlja spomenik graditeljske stambene arhitekture, koji je, Rješenjem broj 1303/50, od 9. oktobra 1950. godine, Zavod za zaštitu kulturno-historijskog i prirodnog naslijeđa NR BiH, stavio pod zaštitu države.

Komisija za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika BiH proglasila je Musafirhanu u Fojnici nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine ("Službeni Glasnik BiH", broj: 75/08).

Zavod za zaštitu spomenika Federacije BiH

Musafirikhana (Guest House) in Fojnica, known as Salihagić House, is a residential building from the Ottoman era used as a guest house. It was built in the late 18th or early 19th century. It is located in the centre of the old town of Fojnica, Marsala Tita 55 St.

It was built by the brothers Mehmedaga, Muhamedaga and Mahmutaga Salihagić, descendants of Salihaga Iskrić, who fought in Dubrovnik war 1788-1791 and was awarded with a chelengk for military merit, which is still kept in this family. Up until 1878, the house served as a musafirikhana, a free guest house for guests and travellers. Unlike konak, which in the Ottoman Empire was equivalent to a modern hotel, musafirikhana were specific residential buildings intended for travellers where accommodation was free of charge. Buildings for this purpose were maintained and financed by rich families, as were the Salihagićs at the time.

Hamdija Kreševljaković, a well known historian also wrote about this building: "For over a hundred years, musafirikhana in Fojnica was held by the Salihagićs. The sign on the roof signalling to a traveller that the house was open still stands on the roof of the house. This sign looks like a wooden minaret, placed in the middle of the roof".

The house is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 6.62 x 15.52 m and has a roof clad with wooden shingles. The musafirikhana in Fojnica is built in line with the principles of the traditional Bosnian architecture from the Ottoman era, which implies the use of traditional materials and manner of construction and composition of rooms. Ground floor is made of stone and the upper floor is made of wood.

The ground floor comprises four rooms and a hallway with a staircase which leads to the first floor, where there are three rooms and veranda. During the alterations in 1950, the old dulafs (wall cupboards), sofas and fine carved ceilings, which were recognisable elements of the traditional Bosnian architecture, were removed.

The musafirikhana (Salihagić House) in Fojnica represents a cultural monument and the Institute for the Protection of Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage of the NR BiH, by the Decision no. 1303/50 of 9 October 1950, placed it under state protection. The BiH Commission to Preserve National Monuments designated the Musafirikhana in Fojnica a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette BiH", no. 75/08).

Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of BiH



20 god. poštanske marke "JP BH POŠTA" d.o.o. Sarajevo, QR kod

Twenty Years of BH Postal Service Postage Stamp QR code

Autor/Author:	Š. Muhić
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,70 KM ; 0,86 €
Veličina / Size:	35,00 x 42,00 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 Lithography
Štampanje / Printer:	Blicdruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	09.10.2013.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Raspadom Jugoslavije i proglašenjem nezavisnosti Republike Bosne i Hercegovine došlo je do osnivanja BH Pošte, sa sjedištem u Sarajevu.

U opkoljenom Sarajevu 27. oktobra 1993. godine izašlo je prvo izdanje poštanskih maraka Republike BiH, kojeg je činila serija od sedam redovnih maraka sa motivom tadašnjeg grba RBiH sa lilijanima. Izdanje autora Jasminka Mulaomerovića i Save Vasiljevića štampano je u Geodetskom zavodu Sarajevo na običnom papiru, bez zupčanja, u tiražu od 50.000 kompleta, tabaku od 50 komada i u karnetu od 50 identičnih primjeraka. Vrijednosti su od 100 (žuta), 500 (ružičasta), 1.000 (plava), 5.000 (zeleni), 10.000 (žuta), 20.000 (oker) i 50.000 (siva) bosanskohercegovačkih dinara (BHD). Na suvenir listu (izdatu u 500 primjeraka) ovih prvih poštanskih maraka RBiH piše: "Ove poštanske marke su štampane u ratnim uslovima (Bez papira, boja, struje, vode, Samo dobrom voljom)". Već naredne godine, tačnije 08. februara 1994. godine, slijedi prigodno izdanje povodom "Desetogodišnjice XIV Zimskih olimpijskih igara Sarajevo 84." Poštanske marke Republike BiH u početku se tematski odlikuju stanjem u BiH za vrijeme rata. Osim motiva ratnog razaranja, u seriji od sedam maraka sa motivom Glavne pošte u Sarajevu iz 1995. godine, tematski krug se zatvara historijskim motivima, motivima prirode, slikarstva, sporta i religije.

Od 15. jula 1994. do 1. oktobra 1997. godine marke se izdaju u dinarima (10.000 starih dinara = 1 novi dinar), a 1. oktobra 1997. godine u BiH se uvodi nova valuta, konvertibilna marka (1 KM = 100 dinara), koja je i danas u upotrebi. Od 1996. godine marke nose naziv Bosna i Hercegovina. BH Pošta je članica UPU- a i tematska izdanja su svake godine slična tematskim izdanjima drugih pošta u svijetu.

Sa svojim filatelističkim izdanjima BH Pošta se danas redovito predstavlja na sajmovima svjetskog i međunarodnog značaja, a dobitnik je mnogih nagrada i priznanja:

Nagradu za izdavačkog poduhvat u filateliji BiH je dobila na sajmu u Kelnu 1995. godine. Srebranu medalju BH Pošta je dobila na međunarodnom takmičenju u Hrvatskoj 1997. godine. U konkurenciji od 80 zemalja na međunarodnom takmičenju 2000. godine u Italiji prigodna poštanska marka, sa motivom "Kuršumli medresa 1537. godine", autora Mufida Garibije, proglašena je za najljepšu izdatu marku u svijetu iz oblasti kulture u 1999. godini. U Švicarskoj, u Svjetskom poštanskom savezu, u izložbenoj Sali, nalazi se marka BH Pošte koja označava četiri konfesije. U najčuvanijim svjetskim filatelističkim novinama francuskom "Timbropresseu", na konkursu maraka 2003. godine, BH Pošta osvojila je šesto mjesto.

Nagradu za najljepšu marku na međunarodnom takmičenju u Asiadu u Italiji 2004. godine osvojila je poštanska marka sa motivom "Arhitektonsko nasljeđe - Pošta u Sarajevu", autora Sanjina Fazlića. BH Pošta je dobitnica prve nagrade 2004. godine od Saveza kineskih filatelista. Za svoj izložak sa prigodnim i redovnim poštanskim markama, izdatim u periodu od 2005. do 2007. godine, BH Pošta je na međunarodnoj filatelističkoj izložbi Montenegrofila 2008. godine nagrađena srebrnom medaljom u kategoriji "Moderna filatelija".

U Pekingu, na sedmom međunarodnom natjecanju za najljepšu poštansku marku izdatu u 2008. godini, BH Pošta je osvojila nagradu za najljepšu blok marku za prigodno izdanje "Evropa 08- Pišem ti pismo". Na desetom jubilarom međunarodnom takmičenju za najljepšu marku u 2010. godini BH Pošta se okitila još jednom i to trećom nagradom iz Kine. Nagrađena je poštanska marka na temu Fauna, motiv "Labud", autora Tamera Lučarevića, koja je proglašena za najbolje dizajniranu marku.

JP BH Pošta d.o.o. Sarajevo dobitnik je još jedne vrijedne nagrade za najbolju poštansku marku. Ovo laskavo priznanje BH Pošta je osvojila na 11. Izboru najboljih inostranih poštanskih maraka u Kini za 2011. godinu. U jakoj konkurenciji prvo mjesto pripalo je poštanskoj marki na temu Flora, motiv "Jasnin encijan", autora Tamera Lučarevića.

BH Postal Service (JP BH Pošte) d.o.o. Sarajevo, with the head office in Sarajevo, was established following the breakup of Yugoslavia and declaration of independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (RBIH).

The first issue of postage stamps of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was produced in Sarajevo under the siege on 27 October 1993. The first issue consisted of seven definitive stamps depicting the image of the then coat of arms of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina displaying fleur-de-lis. The authors of the issues were Jasminko Mulaomerović and Savo Vasiljević. It was printed in the Sarajevo Institute of Geodesy on a plain paper without perforations in a print run of 50,000 sets, 50-piece sheets and in a booklet of 50 identical stamps.

Denominations ranged from 100 (yellow), 500 (pink), 1,000 (blue), 5,000 (green), 10,000 (yellow), 20,000 (beige) to 50,000 (gray) Bosnia and Herzegovina Dinars (BHD). A souvenir sheet (issued in 500 copies) of these first RBIH postage stamps reads: "These postage stamps were printed under the conditions of war (Without paper, colour, electricity or water. Only with the good will.)"

Only a year later, on 08 February 1994, commemorative stamps were issued honouring the tenth anniversary of the XIV Olympic Games "Sarajevo 84". At the beginning, postage stamps of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina thematically featured situation in BiH during the war. In addition to the images of war destruction, depicted in a series of seven stamps with an image of the Main Post Office in Sarajevo in 1995, the themes included historical images, images from nature, art, sport and religion.

In the period from 15 July 1994 to 01 October 1997, postage stamps were denominated in Dinars (10,000 old Dinars = 1 new Dinar). On 01 October 1997, BiH introduced a new currency, Convertible Mark (1 KM = 100 Dinars), which is still in use. Since 1996, postage stamps depict the name of the country Bosnia and Herzegovina. BH Postal Service is a member of the UPU and thematic issues each year are similar to the thematic issues of other postal services worldwide.

BH Postal Service regularly takes part in stamp fairs of global and international significance, presenting its philatelic issues and it has won many awards and recognitions.

BiH won the award for Publishing Project in Philately at the Cologne Fair in 1995. BiH Postal Service was awarded a silver medal at the international competition in Croatia in 1997. At the international competition in which 80 countries took part, held in 2000 in Italy, the commemorative postage stamp depicting the 1537 Kurumli Madrasah, designed by Mufid Garibija, was declared the most beautiful postage stamp in the world in 1999 in the field of cultural heritage.

The postage stamp of BH Postal Service, featuring four religions, is displayed in Switzerland, in the Universal Postal Union's (UPU) exhibition hall. The stamp of BH Postal Service was ranked 6th in the 2003 postage stamps competition run by the leading philatelic magazine in the world, the French *Timbropress*.

The postage stamp, designed by Sanjin Fazlić, featuring the theme of "Architectural Heritage - Post Office in Sarajevo" was awarded the title of the most beautiful commemorative stamp at the international competition in Asiago, Italy in 2004. The BH Postal Service was awarded the first prize by the China Philatelic Federation in 2004. At the international philatelic exhibition "Montenegrofilia 2008", BH Postal Service's exhibit won silver medal in the category "Modern Philately". The exhibit included commemorative and definitive stamps issued in the period from 2005 to 2007.

In Beijing, at the 7th international stamp competition for the most beautiful postage stamp issued in 2008, BH Postal Service received an award for the most beautiful block stamp for the commemorative issue "Europe 2008 - The Letter".

At the tenth international competition for the most beautiful postage stamp in 2010, BH Postal Service won one more award, the third one from China. The postage stamp with the theme "Fauna", depicting "Swan" by Tamer Lučarević received award for the best designed postage stamp.

BH Postal Service won another prestigious award for the best postage stamp. BH Postal Service won this flattering award at the 11th international competition in China for the best foreign postage stamp in 2011. In a very strong competition, the flora themed postage stamp depicting the image of "Gentiana Jasnæ" by Tamer Lučarević won the first place.



Bagrem, Lipa, Maslačak, Kadulja, Vrijesak

Acacia, Linden, Dandelion, Sage, Heather

Autor/Author:	T. Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	5 X 0,10 KM : 5 X 0,06 €
Veličina / Size:	30,00 x 40,00 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	10 (2 serije)
Number of stamps per sheet:	10 (2 series)
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampa / Printing process:	Offset Lithography
Štamparija / Printer:	Blicdruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	25.09.2013.
Tiraž/Quantity:	5 X 100.000





Prigodne poštanske marke

- 20.02. Flora - Božur (*Paeonia officinalis*)
- 14.03. Književnost - 450 godina od rođenja Williama Shakespearea
- 04.04. Umjetnost BiH - 100 godina od rođenja Fuada Arifhodžića
- 09.05. Evropa - Muzički instrumenti
- 20.06. Historija - 100 godina od Sarajevskog atentata
- 01.07. Sport
- 20.08. BH kinematografija - Žuta patkica - apstraktna figura
- 10.09. Fauna - Tajanska pećinska mokrica
- 09.10. Dječija poštanska marka - Kako muzika može uticati na naše živote?
- 20.11. Spomenik prirode - Hrustovačka pećina
- 15.12. Gradovi - Žepče

Redovne poštanske marke

Književnost BiH - Aleksa Šantić
Safvet - beg Bašagić

Energetski sektor - Obnovljivi izvori energije

Turizam - Zaštićeni pejzaži - Bijambarska pećina - Nišićka visoravan

Sport - Fudbalska reprezentacija BiH

Muzej - Kapi kula Ploča na Vratniku
Muzej "Alija Izetbegović"

Sakralni objekti - Džamija sultana Mehmeda II El-Fatihua u Kraljevoj Sutjesci
Katedrala Srca Isusova - Sarajevo
Saborna crkva - Sarajevo
Hram Sv. Ilije Proroka - Maglaj
Sinagoga u Zenici
Džamija u Velikoj Kladuši
Savska Atik džamija
Crkva Sv. Ante Padovanskog u Bihaću

Građevine - Obnova sarajevske vijećnice

U Programu izdavanja poštanskih maraka i vrijednosnica za 2014. godinu moguće su izmjene (u datumu izdavanja, nominalnoj vrijednosti i tiražu), kao i izdavanje dva vanredna izdanja.

Commemorative postage stamps

- 20.02 Flora - Peony (*Paeonia officinalis*)
- 14.03 Literature - 450 years of William Shakespeare's birth
- 04.04. Art of Bosnia and Herzegovina - A Centennial of Fuad Arifhodžić's birth
- 09.05. Europe - Musical instruments
- 20.06. History - A Centennial of Sarajevo Assassination
- 01.07. Sport
- 20.08. Cinematography in Bosnia and Herzegovina - Little Yellow Duck - abstract figure
- 10.09. Fauna - Tajan cave woodlouse
- 09.10. Children's postage stamp - How can music touch our lives? - Youth Philately
- 20.11. Natural monument - Hrustovo cave
- 15.12. Cities - Žepče

Definitive postage stamps

Literature of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Aleksa Šantić
Safvet-beg Bašagić

Energy sector - Renewed sources of energy

Tourism - Protected landscapes - Bijambare cave - Nišići Plateau

Sport - Football national team of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Museum - Ploča Kapi castle on the Vratnik Hill
Alija Izetbegović Museum

Religious buildings - Sultan Mehmed Fatih's mosque in Kraljeva Sutjeska
Jesus's Heart Catholic Cathedral - Sarajevo
Serb Orthodox Cathedral - Sarajevo
Temple of Prophet St. Elias - Maglaj
Synagogue in Zenica
Mosque in Velika Kladuša
The Sava Atik Mosque
St. Anthony of Padua in Bihać

Buildings - Reconstruction of the City Hall in Sarajevo

Changes are possible to be made in the Programme 2014 (of date of issue, nominal value and quantity) as well as publishing of two extraordinary issues.



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