

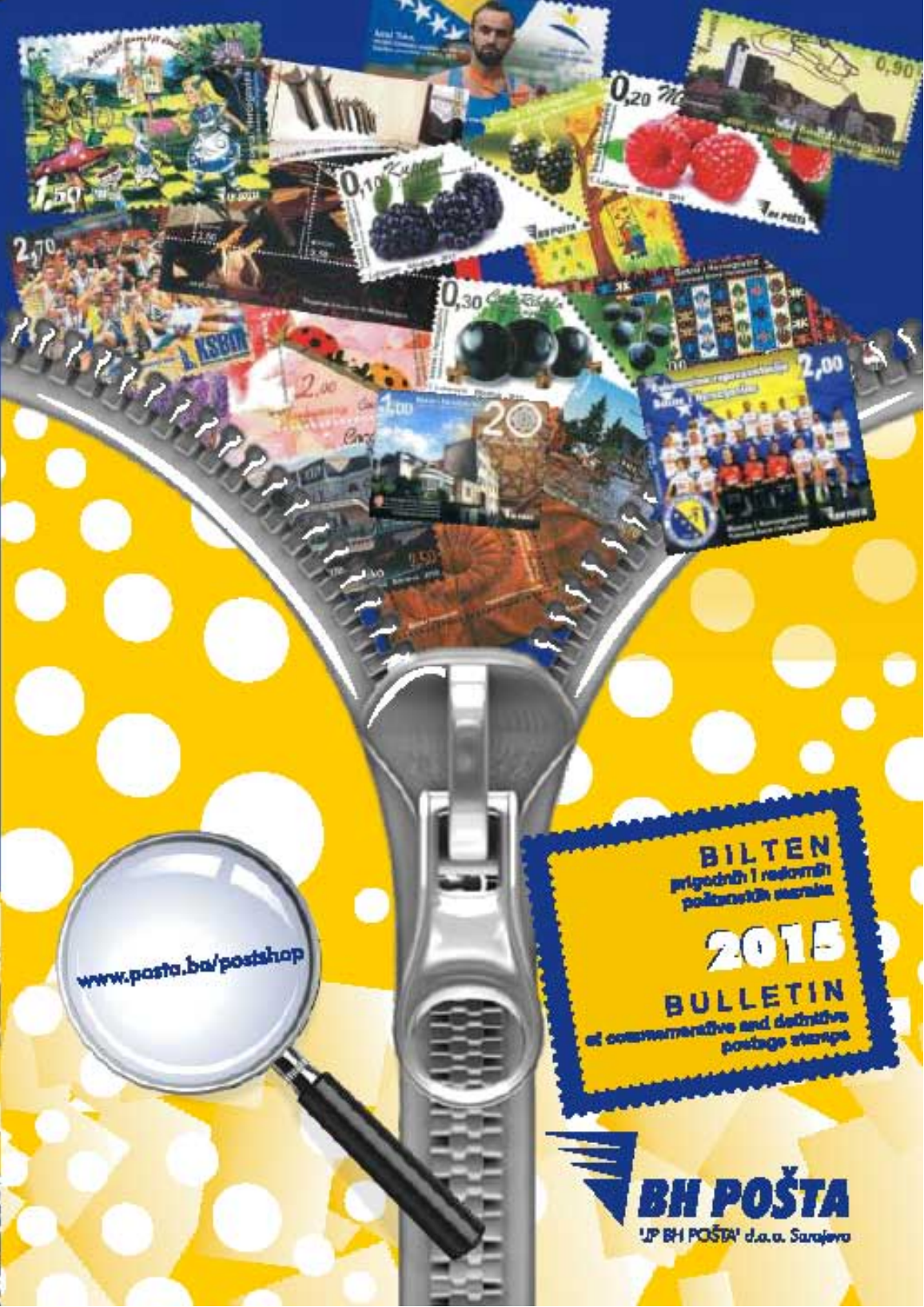


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## Rukomet

## Handball

Autor / Author:	T. Lušević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	2,00 KM; 1,02 €
Veličina motiva / Size of the stamp:	42,00 x 36,00 mm
Broj izdanja u tisku / Number of stamps per sheet:	10
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zapušnja / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
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Štampanje / Printing:	Edicija
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	17.02.2015.
Tiraz / Quantity:	10.000



Od 1948. godine u BiH postoji Rukometni savez Bosne i Hercegovine koji od tada organizira sva takmičenja na prostoru BiH. Klubovi iz BiH su bili veoma uspješni, kako u jugoslavenskim, tako i u evropskim takmičenjima. Rukometni klub Borac iz Banja Luka je najuspješniji bosanskohercegovački klub u historiji, koji je bio sedam puta prvak i deset puta osvajač kupa ex Jugoslavije, a najveći uspjeh se veže za osvajanje kupa za prvaka Evrope 1978. godine. Osim Borca, prvak ex Jugoslavije je bio i sarajevski Željezničar 1978. godine. Regionalne uspjehe su postizali Borac iz Banja Luke, Sloga iz Doboja, Bosna iz Visokog, Sloboda iz Tuzle, Krivaja iz Zavidovića, Željezničar iz Sarajeva.

Abas Arslanagić, Zdravko Radenović, Milorad Karalić, Zlatan Amautović, Jasmin Mrkonja, Jasmin Velić, Jasna Merdan – Kolar, Zlatan Saračević, Irfan Smajlagić... su samo neka od imena iz bosanskohercegovačkog rukometa koja su ostavila upечатljiv trag u svjetskom rukometu.

U poslijeratnom periodu, rukometni klubove iz BiH su ostvarili zapažene rezultate na međunarodnoj sceni te su Izviđač iz Ljubuškog i Bosna iz Sarajeva uspjeli doći do polufinala kupa pobjednika kupova za sezonu 2004/2005. odnosno 2006/2007.

U domaćem takmičenju najuspješniji klubovi su Izviđač iz Ljubuškog i Bosna iz Sarajeva, a uz bok njima su Borac iz Banja Luke i Sloga iz Doboja.

Najelitnije takmičenje u BiH je Premijer liga.

Rukometni savez Bosne i Hercegovine je 2013. godine bio domaćin Svjetskog juniorskog prvenstva.

Rukometna reprezentacija Bosne i Hercegovine predstavlja državu Bosnu i Hercegovinu u međunarodnim takmičenjima. Predsjednik saveza je Mirsad Sirčo, a aktualni selektor reprezentacije je Dragan Marković.

Prvo veliko natjecanje na koje se kvalificirala bosanskohercegovačka reprezentacija je Svjetsko prvenstvo 2015. u Kataru, na kojem su, u dresu sa državnim grbom, nastupili sljedeći igrači: Nebojša Grahovac, Benjamin Burkić, Peđa Dejanović, Muhamed Toromanović, Senjatin Burkić, Vledimir Vranješ, Alen Ovičina, Mirko Mikić, Faruk Vražalić, Muhamed Zulfić, Nikola Proe, Duško Čelica, Mirsad Terzić, Kostja Šević, Dejan Malinović, Ivan Karačić, Josip Perić i Stefan Janković.

Direktor reprezentacije  
Mirza Muzurović a.r.

Generalni sekretar RS BiH  
Smajo Karačić a.r.

Handball Federation has been existing in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1948, organizing all its contests in B&H since then. The handball clubs in B&H were very successful both at Yugoslav and at European contests. „Borac“ from Banja Luka was the most successful handball club in the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, winning seven golden medals and ten cups at championships in ex Yugoslavia, and its biggest success was winning the first place in European championship in 1976. Beside the „Borac“ club, „Željezničar“ handball club from Sarajevo was another winner in 1978. Regional successes were accomplished by the following handball clubs: „Borac“ from Banja Luka, „Sloga“ from Doboja, „Bosna“ from Visoko, „Sloboda“ from Tuzla, „Krivaja“ from Zavidovići, „Željezničar“ from Sarajevo.

Abas Arslanagić, Zdravko Radenović, Milorad Karalić, Zlatan Amautović, Jasmin Mrkonja, Jasmin Velić, Jasna Merdan – Kolar, Zlatan Saračević, Irfan Smajlagić... are several names significant in Bosnian handball that left their impressive trace in international handball.

In the post-war period, handball clubs from Bosnia and Herzegovina reached distinct results at international sports arena. „Izviđač“ from Ljubuškog and „Bosna“ from Sarajevo managed to reach to the semi-finals of the cup championship for the seasons of 2004/2006 and 2006/2007. During domestic contests, the most successful clubs are „Izviđač“ from Ljubuškog and „Bosna“ from Sarajevo, followed by „Borac“ from Banja Luka and „Sloga“ from Doboja.

The highest competition is reserved for the Premier League in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Handball Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was the host of the World's Junior Championship in 2013.

National Handball team of Bosnia and Herzegovina represents the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina at international competitions. The president of the Handball Federation of B-H is Mirsad Sirčo, and current selector of the handball representation is Dragan Marković.

The first great contest participated by Bosnian national handball team was the Handball World Championship held in Qatar in 2015 and taken part by the following national players: Nebojša Grahovac, Benjamin Burkić, Peđa Dejanović, Muhamed Toromanović, Senjatin Burkić, Vledimir Vranješ, Alen Ovičina, Mirko Mikić, Faruk Vražalić, Muhamed Zulfić, Nikola Proe, Duško Čelica, Mirsad Terzić, Kostja Šević, Dejan Malinović, Ivan Karačić, Josip Perić and Stefan Janković.

Manager of Handball National Team  
Mirza Muzurović

Secretary General of Handball Federation  
Smajo Karačić



## Bubamara (Coccinellidae)

## Ladybird (Coccinellidae)

Autor / Author:	B. Bošk
Nominatna vrijednost / Nomination:	2,00 KRa; 1,02 €
Velikina / Size:	24,80 x 29,37 mm
Velikina bloka / block size:	60,00 x 60,00 mm
Broj naraba u bloku:	1
Number of stamps per block:	1
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforations:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampa / Printing process:	Offset
Štampe / Printing:	Bicolor
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	27.02.2015.
Tiraž / Quantity:	10.000



Bubamare ili božlje ovčice (lat. Coccinellidae) porodica su kukaca, a predstavnici su joj vrste *Adalia bipunctata*, sedmotačkasta bubamara (*Coccinella septempunctata*), *Anatis ocellata* i *Exochornus quadripustulatus*. Na istočnoj crnomorskoj obali Turske postoji i predatorska vrsta *Seranglum parcesetosum*, koja se koristi za suzbijanje štetočina. Bubamare žive na lišću zelenih biljaka, a u zimi ih često nalazimo u velikom broju ispod suhe kore drvca. Samo u srednjoj Europi ima ih oko 80 vrsta. Kad je bubamara u opasnosti brani se tzv. refleksnim krvaranjem, tj. ispušta krv (hemolimfu) iz nožnih zglobova. Ta "krv" sadrži vrlo neugodnu tvar (kokočinin) koja odbija većinu ptica i mrava.

Dužina joj je 1,5 mm - 12 mm. Ima žive boje, od narančaste, crvene ili žute u kombinaciji s crnom bojom. Prednji joj kraj krila tvori pokrivanje, a stražnjim krilima leti.

Iako žive posvuda u svijetu, najviše su zastupljene na područjima umjerene klime u Evropi i Sjevernoj Americi. Mnogo rjeđe ih nalazimo u tropičkim kišnim šumama, koje su domovina mnogih vrsta kukaca. U osobito velikom broju nalazimo ih na površinama koje je čovjek već promijenio, kao na primjer u zapuštenim vrtovima, zaštićenim nasadima i neobrađenim površinama, gdje ima mnogo kopriiva i ostalog semonikog bilja. Jer ondje u izobilju ima biljnih uši koje su bubamarama glavna hrana. U Južnoj Africi postoje neke rijetke vrste bubamara koje su isključivo biljožderi.

Većina bubamara hrani se isključivo ličnim ulimima. To su mali nezreli kukci koji uništavaju vrtno bilje i voćke. Neke bubamare jedu i grinje crvenog pauka koji se također ubraja u štetočine. Lične se uši kreću vrlo polagano i ne mogu se braniti tako da bubamarama nisu potrebna nikakva epaoobnosti da ih ulove. Ličinka bubamara koje jedu mnogo više nego odrasli kukci kadkad će pojediti i manje primjerke svoje vrste.

Većina bubamara pari se u proljeće i ljeto. Ženka zatim polaže jaja (3-300 ovisno o vrsti) na petaljkama listova blizu kolonija biljnih uši. Ličinka (dvotočkasta) božlje ovčice izlaze iz jaja nakon 5-8 dana. Cjelokupni razvojni ciklus traje od 4-7 sedmica tako da se tokom ljeta može razviti više generacija. Životni vijek im je oko godinu dana. Sedmotačkasta bubamara (*Coccinella septempunctata*) najčešća je i najraširenija vrsta bubamara u našim krajevima. Često prezimljuje na hladnim mjestima u kućama.

Ladybugs or lady-birds (Lat. Coccinellidae) family belongs to family of insects. The best known representatives of this species include *Adalia bipunctata*, seven dots ladybug (*Coccinella septempunctata*), *Anatis ocellata* and *Exochornus quadripustulatus*. Ladybug family has a predatory kind - *Seranglum parcesetosum*, used for pets' control. It lives on the eastern Black Sea coast of Turkey.

Ladybugs live on the leaves of green plants. During winter, they can be in large number found under dry bark. Central Europe alone has about 80 species. When the ladybug is in danger, it defends itself by realizing so called reflex bleeding, i.e. drops blood (hemolymph) of the ankles. This "blood" has a very unpleasant substance (kokočinin) that is repulsive to most birds and ants.

Its length is 1.5 mm - 12 mm and is very colorful, varying from orange, red or yellow combined with black. The front end of her wings forms the elytra and it uses her back wings for flying.

Even though ladybugs can be found all over the world, they are the most represented in the moderate climates of Europe and North America. Very rarely ladybugs are to be found in tropical rain forests, which are the home of many species of insects. In particular, a large number are found in areas that the man has changed, such as the neglected gardens, protected crops and uncultivated areas, where there are many nettles and other wild plants, as they provide environment for plant lice, main food source for ladybirds. In South Africa, there are some rare species of ladybug that are exclusively herbivorous.

Most ladybugs exclusively eat leaf ears. These are small insects that destroy unprotected garden plants and fruit trees. Some ladybugs eat and red spider mite, another type of pest. Leaf ears move very slowly and cannot defend themselves, which enables ladybugs, which do not have predator skills to catch them. Ladybug larvae, who eat much more than adults occasionally eat small insects and small specimens of other ladybugs as well.

Majority of ladybugs steam in the spring and summer. Female lays eggs (3-300 depending on the type) on the stems of leaves near the colonies of aphids. The larvae (two dots ladybirds, break out of the eggs after 5-8 days. The entire development cycle takes 4-7 weeks, so several generations develop in course of summer. The lifespan of ladybug is about a year. Seven dots ladybird (*Coccinella septempunctata*) is the most common and widespread species of ladybugs in our country. It often spends winter in cold places of houses and homes.



Autor / Author	Abdulah Bratović/Photo Anadolu Agency
Nomininalna vrijednost / Nominal value	1,80 JPY; 0,48 €
Veličina / Size	40,00 x 40,00 mm
Broj motiva u tablici	10
Number of stamps per sheet	10
Papir, gumčani / Paper, Gummed	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation	13 x 2 mm
Tehnika štampa / Printing process	Offset
Štampa / Printing	Black & White
Datumi izdavanja / Date of issue	13.03.2015.
Tiraz / Quantity	10.000



Generalna skupština UN-a donijela je odluku da se u periodu od 14. do 18. marta 2015. godine u Japanu održi Treća svjetska konferencija o smanjenju rizika od prirodnih katastrofa.

Danas se u svijetu suočavamo sa brojnim prirodnim katastrofama od kojih je većina posljedica ljudskog uticaja na okolinu.

Konferencija će kao rezultat imati stvaranje jednog konciznog, fokusiranog, dugoročnog i akcijski orijentiranog dokumenta koji će za cilj imati finaliziranje ocjene i izvještaja o Hyogo okviru za djelovanje 2005-2015., koji je za opći cilj imao značajno smanjenje ljudskih, socijalnih, ekonomskih i okolišnih gubitaka država i zajednica, kao i integraciju smanjenja rizika od katastrofa u politike i planiranja održivog razvoja pojedinih zemalja te usvajanje smjernica djelovanja za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa.

Ovom prilikom, na jednom mjestu bile su okupljene sve zainteresirane strane, uključujući vlade, parlamente, organizacije civilnog društva, Međunarodni Crveni križ, nevladine organizacije, naučne institucije, privatni sektor, organizacije Ujedinjenih nacija ...

Poštanski sektor kao mrežna industrija pogođen je prirodnim opasnostima u cijelom svijetu. Sa svojom jedinstvenom mrežom i pristupom stanovništvu, poštanski operatori mogu imati značajnu ulogu u pripremama za suočavanje sa prirodnim opasnostima i izgradnji poštanskog lanca za snabdjevanje.

S tim u vezi, Svjetski poštanski savez pozvao je poštanske operatore da izdaju marke na ovu temu.

JP BH Pošta d.o.o. Sarajevo ovim se prigodnim izdanjem želi pridružiti aktivnostima Svjetskog poštanskog saveza u cilju smanjenja rizika od prirodnih katastrofa. Likovno rješenje motiva izdanja je posvećeno prirodnoj katastrofi (poplavama) koja je zadesila Boenu i Hercegovinu u 2014. godini, nakon padavina koje su prevazišle rekord u zadnjih 120 godina (otkako se vrše mjerenja) te izazvale ogromne materijalne, kao i ljudske žrtve.

UN General Assembly brought the decision for the Conference on the Third Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to be held in Japan between 14th and 18th of March 2015. Nowadays we are facing numerous natural disasters mostly caused by human impact on the environment.

The conference will result in preparation of a concise, focused, long-term and action-oriented document aiming at finalization of estimation and report on Hyogo action plan for 2005-2015 period, generally aiming at significant reduction of human, social, economic and environmental losses of countries and communities, as well as integration of DRR into the policies and planning of sustainable development of certain countries as well as recognition of guidelines for acting in order to reduce the disaster risks.

This would be the opportunity for all interested parties to be gathered at one place, including governments, parliaments, civil society organizations, International Red Cross, non-governmental organizations, scientific institutions, private sector, UN organizations...

Postal sector as the network industry has been affected by natural dangers in the whole world. With its unique network and its access to population, postal operators may play significant role in preparation of facing with natural dangers and in building of postal chain of supply.

In this regard, Universal Postal Union (UPU) invited postal operators to issue postal stamps on this subject.

By this special edition of postal stamps, JP BH Pošta d.o.o. Sarajevo company wishes to join the activities of the UPU, in order to reduce the disaster risks. Visual design motif of the stamp issue was dedicated to the natural disaster (floods) that hit Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014, after rainfalls exceeding the record in last 120 years (since the beginning of its registration) and caused huge material and human casualties.



175 godina od rođenja Petra Iljiča Čajkovskog

175th anniversary of the birth of Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky

Autor / Author:	Abdulah Branković
Nominalna vrijednost / Nominal value:	2,50 KUD; 1,25 €
Velikina / Size:	42,00 x 38,00 mm
Velikina bloka / Block size:	80,00 x 40,00 mm
Broj listova u bloku:	1
Number of sheets per block:	1
Samojepljivi papir / Self adhesive paper:	102 g
Zubičanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampa / Printing process:	Offset
Štampa / Printing:	Blondić
Datum izdavanja / Date of issue:	07.05.2015.
Tiraž / Quantity:	10.000



Petar Iljič Čajkovski, ruski kompozitor (Kamensk-Votkinsk, 07.05.1840 – Sankt Peterburg, 06.11.1893). Kao pravnik 1859. stupio u službu Ministarstva pravosuđa, 1862–1865. studirao na novootvorenom Petrogradskom konzervatoriju, od 1866. nastavnik na Konzervatoriju u Moskvi i neko vrijeme (1872–1876) glazbeni kritičar. Od 1878. slobodni umjetnik, često boravi u inozemstvu (omogućila mu bogata ljubiteljica umjetnosti Nadežda von Meck). Od 1885. živi u Klinu (sjeverno od Moskve). U periodu 1888–1889. na velikoj je turneji po Evropi, a 1891. u SAD-u izvodi vlastita djela. Izrazit kašnoromantik. Djela su mu prožeta nježnim lirizmom, potresnom dramatikom, čak tragičnošću. Djelomice slijedi evropsku tradiciju (Mozart, njemački romantizam) i ideje Petrice (grupa ruskih kompozitora koji su u drugoj polovini 19. stoljeća uspostavili ruski nacionalni stil u muzici nasljeđujući ideje M. I. Glinka i A. Dargomižakoga, čije stvaralaštvo čini posebnu epohu u ruskoj i svjetskoj muzici) te je, iskorištavajući osobujne karakteristike ruskog muzičkog folkora, stvorio lični muzički govor i izraz, bogat melodičnošću, orkestralnim bještilom, rafiniranim harmonijskim slogom, nabijenim emotivnošću i snažna, neposredna djelovanja. Još za života svojim se djelima, omiljenim i izvan Rusije, uvrstio među letaknute stvaratelj evropske muzičke kulture druge polovine 19. stoljeća. Opsežan opus sadrži šest simfonija (1. Zimski snovi; 2. Maloruska; 3. Poljaka; 6. Patetična), simfoniju Manfred, uvertire fantazije (Romeo i Julije; Hamlet), uvertiru 1812, suite (Mozartiana), Talijanski capriccio, Serenadu, tri koncerta za klavir (1. u b-molu), koncert i Melaniholičnu serenadu za violinu i orkestar, varijacije na temu iz rokoka za violončelo i orkestar, četiri gudačka kvarteta, gudački sekstet (Souvenir de Florence), Adagio za duhački orkestar i još desetak kompozicija za razne komorne sastave; klaviru su namijenjene sonata, valceri, nokturni i druge romantičarske programske kompozicije (ciklus Godišnja doba); muzičko-drameko područje zastupljeno je s deset opera (među kojima i Evgenij Onjegin; Pikova dama) i tri baleta (Labuđe jezero; Tmoružica; Orašar) i scenskom muzikom za šest drama. Uz jedan oratorij, dvije kantate i horove a cappella, komponirao je više od stotinu popijevki, nekoliko crkvenih kompozicija (Liturgija sv. Ivana Zlatoustoga za hor a cappella). Obradivao je i narativne napjeve, objavio nekoliko spisa. Danas balet i opera Petra Iljiča Čajkovskog čine nazočniji dio repertoara u svim pozorišnim kućama u svijetu.

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, Russian composer (Kamensk-Votkinsk, 05th of July 1840 - St. Petersburg, 11th June, 1893). As a lawyer in 1859, entered the service of the Ministry of Justice, 1862–1865. He studied at the newly opened St. Petersburg Conservatory, from 1866 teacher at the Moscow Conservatory and for some time (1872–1876) music critic. Since 1878, freelance artist, often staying abroad (enabled by rich art lover Nadezhda von Meck). From 1885 he lives in Klin (north of Moscow). In the period from 1888 to 1889, he does a big tour in Europe, and 1891 in the United States performed his own works. Very much later-romantic. His works have been imbued with a gentle lyricism, emotional drama, even tragedy. Partly follows the European tradition (Mozart, German Romanticism) and the idea of Quint (a group of Russian composers in the second half of the 19th century who were establishing Russian national style of music inheriting the idea of M. I. Glinka and A. Dargomizhskogo. Their work mark a special epoch in the Russian and world music). Therefore, by taking advantage of the peculiar features of the Russian musical folklore, he created a personal musical speech and expression, rich in melody, orchestral glitter, refined harmonic style, charged with emotions and strong, immediate action. Even during his life, became known and famous outside of Russia, ranking him among the leading representative of the European musical culture of the 19th century. An extensive body of work contains six symphonies (the first Winter Dreams 2. Ruthenian 3. Poland 6. Pathetic), Manfred symphony, overture fantasy (Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet), the overture 1812 suite (Mozartiana), Italian Capriccio, the Serenade, three concerts for piano (1 in B minor), concert and melancholy serenade for violin and orchestra, variations on a Rococo Theme for Cello and Orchestra, four string quartets, string sextet (Souvenir de Florence), Adagio for wind octet and more than ten compositions for various chamber ensembles; piano sonatas are intended, waltzes, nocturnes and other romantic programmatic composition (cycle of the seasons); Area of music drama is represented by ten operas (including Eugene Onegin, The Queen of Spades) and three ballets (Swan Lake, Sleeping Beauty, The Nutcracker) and in addition to this he wrote stage music for six plays. With one oratorio, two cantatas and a cappella choir, he composed more than a hundred songs, several church compositions (Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom for chorus a cappella). He also dealt with the narrative songs and published several writings. Today, ballets and operas by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky constitute an essential part of the repertoire in all theater companies in the world.



## Stare igračke

## Antique toys

Autor / Author:	Abdulah Branković
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	2 x 2,50; KM 1,25 €
Veličina / Size:	42,00 x 36,00 mm
Broj motiva u tabeli:	6 slika od 2 motiva
Number of stamps per sheet:	2 stamps
Samolepivi papir / Self adhesive paper:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 mm
Tehničke oznake / Printing process:	Offset
Štampe / Printing:	880000
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	08.05.2015.
Tiraž / Quantity:	2x20.000



U ovom fundusu Muzej Sarajeva, u okviru Etnološke zbirke, posjeduje kolekciju dječjih igraćaka. Njihovo porijeklo su, najčešće, sela u okolini Sarajeva i pravili su ih odrasli za djecu. Što je još važnije pravili su ih odrasli zajedno sa djecom. Ova podatak ukazuje na kvalitet porodičnog života i prtljiva vrijednosti koje su se izgubile. Polazeći od spoznaje da malo djeteta najbrže i najlakše uči i upoznaje svijet praćući postupke starijih, njemu bliskih osoba, roditelji te odraslije braća i sestre su pravili minijaturne predmete po uzoru na stvarima, sa kojima su se djeca igrala, imitirajući odrasle. Te igračke smo podijelili u skupinu: poljoprivrednih alata (plug i ralo, lopata, krampa, kosa...). Zatim igračke kojima su se, većinom, igrala djevojčice (lučice, koljevnica, posuda za kuhanje, pribor koji se koristi za pradenje vuna i sl.). Igračke tipične za dječake ( mač, pištolj, luk i strijela, pribor za gradnju kuća, zaprežna kola...). I na kraju, igračke podjednako zanimljive i jednom i drugom spolu tzv. igračke za društvene igre (kopta, piljci, kikiriki, igra školice i sl.) Pojedine igračke su napravljene iz jednog dijela (sjekirica, koljevnica, sinija), a neke se sastoje iz više dijelova (jaram sa volovima, voz...)

Nazivi igraćaka i terminologija pojedinih igara svjedoče o istorijskim i ekonomskim uplivima sa strane. Pored domaćih imena (npr. kopta, strijela) ima dosta i stranih, naročito hrvatskih (džilit-vrsta kopta, sinija-stol, itd.), kao i germanizama (štrik-konopac, štula-hod na visokim štapovima), koji se javljaju dolaskom Austrougarske monarhije.

Igračka je materijalni činilac igre koja utiče na njen tok i pravila. Javlja se već na zidovima pećina nekih predaka i nezaobilazan je činilac odrastanja. Ove naše, muzejske, su pretežno od drveta ili njegove kombinacije sa vunom, kartonom, paprom i povezane sa platenim prućem, špagom, kožom... Svaku možemo smatrati unikatom jer nisu rađene po šablonu. I svaka je izrađena od prirodnih materijala. Pojedine su potpuno od neprerađenih materijala (kesten, kamen, šipurak). Dakle, nesvjesno, primjenjeni su i ekološki standardi. Pripadaju periodu od četrdesetih, do šezdesetih godina prošlog vijeka. I ukazuju na tadašnja društvena obilježja, način života i kulturni nivo. Na put pređen od krpnjače do elektronskih igara.

Na ovom prigodnom izdanju predstavljani su motivi starih igraćaka iz fundusa Muzeja Sarajeva (avion sa propelerom, koljevnica za djeteta, seonica, ralo za oranje zemlje, volovi, zvrk, presaica za vunu) ručne su izrade, iz jednog komada drveta ili dijelova drveta povezanih kanapom, kožom, žicom. Datiraju iz četrdesetih i šezdesetih godina prošlog vijeka.

JU Muzej Sarajeva

Sarajevo Museum has the collection of children's toys within its ethnological collection. They originate mostly from villages surrounding Sarajevo and were made by the adults for their children. Even more important thing is that the adults and the children made those toys together. This information discovers the quality of family life, recalling the values lost long time ago. Starting from the perception that the fastest and the easiest way for children to learn about the life is to follow the acts of the adults being close to them, the parents and elder children at that time used to make miniature objects as the replica of real ones that the children played with, imitating the adults. We classified that kind of toys into the group of agricultural tools, (plow, shovel, pickaxe, scythe...). Then the toys mostly played with by girls, (dolls, cradle, cooking vessels, wool spinning accessories etc.). Toys typical for boys (sword, gun, bow and arrow, equipment for house construction, horse-drawn carts...). At the end, there are toys equally interesting for both genders, so-called social game toys (ball, jack stones, taws, hopscotch etc.). Some toys were made out of one piece (hatchet, cradle, low coffee table), and some of several pieces (yoke of oxen, train...)

Names of toys and terminology of certain games witness historical and economic influences from outside. Beside domestic names (ex. ball, arrow), there are many foreign names, especially Turkish names (džilit - sort of dart, sinia - low coffee table, etc.), as well as many German names (štrik-rope, štula-walking on high stilts), that appeared with Austrian-Hungarian monarchy.

The toy is material factor of a game influencing its flow and rules. The first toys were seen drawn on the walls of our forefathers and they are unavoidable growing up factor. These museum toys are mostly made of wood or its combination with wool or of cardboard and paper and are bound with knitted brushwood, rope, leather... Every toy may be considered a unique since it was not made by template. Each of these toys was made of natural material. Some of them were made of totally crude materials (chestnut, stone, and rose hip). Therefore, ecological standards were unconsciously applied in their production. These toys dated from 40's to 60' of last century indicating social symbols, way of life and cultural level of that time. They indicate the temporal journey from rag-ball to electronic games.

This special stamp edition shows the motifs of antique toys exhibited in Sarajevo Museum (airplane with propeller, cradle, sled, plow, oxen, whirligig, wool distaffs,) hand-made from one piece of wood, bound with rope, leather, and string. They date from 40's to 60' of last century.

Sarajevo Museum Public Institution



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	10,00 KM; 7,00 €
Veličina motiva / Size of motif:	84 x 15,8 mm
Broj motiva u tabeli:	3 slika
Number of stamps per sheet:	2 stamps
Tiraž/Quantity:	2.000



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	5,00 KM; 2,50 €
Veličina motiva / Size of motif:	104,80 x 80,90 mm
Broj motiva u tabeli:	2
Number of stamps per sheet:	2
Tiraž/Quantity:	20.000

160 godina od objave knjige „Alice u zemlji čudesa“

150th anniversary of the publication of the book "Alice in Wonderland"

Autor / Author:	Josip Lučević
Nomininalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,50 KM; 0,78 €
Većina / Size:	40,50 x 30,50 mm
Broj maraka u tabeli:	8 + vigneta
Number of stamps per sheet:	8 + vignette
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zaprežanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 on
Tehnika štampa / Printing process:	Ofset
Štampa / Printing:	8/2015
Datum izdavanja / Date of issue:	01.07.2015.
Tiraž / Quantity:	10.000



Alice u zemlji čudesa knjiga je dječje fantastike koja je prvi put objavljena 26. novembra 1865. godine u Velikoj Britaniji.

Ovo čarobno djelo je napisao Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, pod pseudonimom Lewis Carroll (Daresbury, 27. januar 1832. – Guildford, 14. januar 1898., engleski pisac, čiju prozu odlikuju humor i fantastika, po čemu je blizak poletnjem nadrealizmu). Carroll je jedan od najčitanijih engleskih pisaca, ali je, također, i matematičar, logičar, anglikanski sveštenik i amaterski fotograf. Karakteristična crta njegovih priča jeste prelaz iz običnog, svakodnevnog života u svet sanjarenja, izmišljanja i ličnog preispitivanja.

„Alice u zemlji čudesa“ bajka je u kojoj nema hrabrih prinčeva na bijelim konjima, sedmoglavih aždaja i vještica, ali se u njoj događaju prava i ozbiljna čuda. Priča govori o devojčici Alice koja kroz zečju rupu pada u svijet fantastije, među neobična antropomorfna bića. Sa preprekama koje mora savladati, nesvjesna je šta se nalazi iza zaključanih vrata. Divna šuma u koju zalazi i životinje koje tamo sreće još više povećavaju njenu radoznalost. Svaki lik nosi svoju priču i specifičan je po nekom događaju ili fizičkom izgledu. Pojedina bića na koja nailazi su Bjeli Zec, Ludi Šeširdžija, Češirski Mačak, Ptica Dodo, Gusjenica, Kraljica i Kralj Srce itd. Ipak, najzanimljiva je Gusjenica, neobična i previše opuštena životinja, koja zagonetkama podstiče glavnu junakinju da nađe put. Na svakom koraku čeka je nešto novo, a čajanka sa Šeširdžijom predstavlja vrhunac ljepote i apsurdne ove bajke.

Priča je prepuna aluzija na Dodgsonove prijatelje (i neprijatelje), kao i lekcija koje su u to doba učenici britanskih osnovnih škola morali učiti napamet. Radnja se poljubi sa logikom na način koji je roman učinio trajno popularnim i među odraslima i među djecom. Smatra se jednim od najkarakterističnijih primjera žanra književnih priča bez logičkog smisla, a njegov narativni tok i struktura bili su enormno utjecajni, uglavnom na žanr fantastike. Izraz "zemlja čudesa" ušao je u popularnu kulturu kao mjesto sa sanjarskim, fantastičnim osobinama. Izraz "niz zečju rupu" postao je izraz za putovanje u nepoznato.

Na temelju knjige nastale su brojne teatarske, filmske i televizijske adaptacije. Nastavak knjige je „Alice s one strane ogledala“, koja sadrži i čuvenu besmisleni pjesmu Jabberwocky, odnosno Hudodrakija, u prijevodu Antuna Šoljana.

Book entitled: „Alice in Wonderland“ is a children's fiction, which was first released on November 26, 1865 in the UK, and is written by Charles Lutwidge Dodgson under the pseudonym Lewis Carroll (Daresbury, January 27, 1832 – Guildford, January 14, 1898). He was an English writer, whose prose is characterized by humor and fantasy, later turned to surrealism. Carroll is one of the most widely read English writers, but also a mathematician, logician, Anglican priest and amateur photographer. The characteristic trait of his story is the transition from ordinary life in the world of fantasy, invention and personal review.

„Alice in Wonderland“ is a fairy tale in which no brave princes on horseback rugged country, fights seven head dragon and witches, but is a place of proper and serious miracles. It says a story of a girl Alice who falls through the rabbit hole into worlds of fantasy, the strange anthropomorphic creatures. She encounters many obstacles that must be overcome, and she is unaware of what is behind locked doors. Beautiful forest in which sets and animals that happiness only increase her curiosity. Each character carries its own story and specific for an event or physical appearance. These extraordinary creatures which she encounters include the White Rabbit, the Mad Hatter, Cheshire cat, and The Dodo bird, Track, Queen and King Heart etc. Nonetheless, the most interesting animal of all is Caterpillar, unusual and too relaxed animal, who by using riddles encourages Alice to find a way. While every step of the way is something new famous tea party the Hatter is the peak of beauty and absurdity of this fairy tale.

The story is filled with allusions to Dodgson's friends (and enemies); as well as lessons students of British primary schools had to learn by heart at that time. The story plays with logic in ways that are new and fresh and due to this novel remains popular among adults and children even today. It is considered one of the most characteristic examples of the genre of literary stories with no logical sense, and its narrative course and structure has been enormously influential, mainly in the fantasy genre. The term "Wonderland" entered the popular culture as a place of dreamy, fantastic features. The term "series of rabbit hole" has become a term for a journey into the unknown.

Based on the book were created numerous theater, film and television adaptations.

Continuation of the book is "Alice the Looking Glass", which contains the famous nonsensical poem Jabberwocky, or "Hudodrakija", as was translated by Anthony Šoljan.



75 godina od otkrića prehistorijskog orisa u francuskoj špilji Lascaux

75 years since the discovery of prehistoric art in the French cave of Lascaux

Autor / Author:	B.S-Bašić
Nominatna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,00 KGA; 0,50 €
Većina narika / Size of the stamp:	28,10 x 38,90 mm
Broj narika u listu:	8
Number of stamps per sheet:	8
Papir, samoljepljivi / self-adhesive:	102 g
Zipčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampa / Printing process:	Offset
Štampa / Printing:	Bilustrak
Datum izdavanja / Date of issue:	10.08.2015.
Tiraž / Quantity:	10.000



Lascaux (Dordogne) je špilja s paleolitskim zidnim slikama ("Sikstinska kapela prehistorijskog doba") otkrivena slučajno 1940. nedaleko od Montignaca u Francuskoj. Zapravo, četiri dječaka su, u potrazi za izgubljenim psom, pronašli glavnu veliku špilju s crtežima životinja na zidovima..

Na stijenama i stropovima nalaze se dobro sačuvani naturalistički prikazi životinja (konji, jeleni, bikovi, krave, medvjedi, bizoni i dr.) simbolično-magličnog značenja, koji predstavljaju najvrjednija ostvarenja paleolitske umjetnosti. Godine 1979. Lascaux je dodan na popis UNESCO-a mjesta svjetske baštine u Evropi, zajedno s drugim prehistorijskim nalazištima u dolini rijeke Vézère.

Tlocrt špilje pokazuje začudujuću sličnost tog prostora čovjekova života s unutarnjim organima ljudskog tijela (utroba, krvotok). Ulaz u špilju u Lascauxu je mračni prolaz kroz koji se čovjek provlači osjećajući ga čitavim svojim tijelom, opipom, tj. taktilno, ali ne gledanjem. Daleki, teško pristupačni dijelovi špilje služili su kao svetišta i ona su oslikana.

Na stropu špilje naslikane su različite životinje. Oslikana je cijela površina stropa, ali tako da između pojedinih likova nema međusobnog odnosa. Oni se kreću u različitim smjerovima, nalaze se u različitim položajima, slikani su jedan iznad drugoga ili čak jedni preko drugih (konglomerat). Ne postoji nikakva prostorna organizacija podloge, već samo niz individualno shvaćenih tijela oblikovanih velikim obojenim površinama s tamnim obrisima.

Slikar, iskonski umjetnik, je po nagonu ostavio veliko djelo o kojemu se ne može govoriti kao o primitivnoj umjetnosti, već jednostavno o izvornoj umjetnosti, u svojoj ljepoti. Neke slike nam se mogu činiti manje "estetskim", ali nisu zato manje osobite. Nastali iz nekog mističnog obreda, crteži nam svjedoče o čovjeku koji nam i nije tako stran kao što držimo zbog vremena koje nas razdvaja.

Lascaux (Dordogne) is a cave with Paleolithic wall paintings ("Sistine Chapel of prehistoric times"). It was discovered in 1940 near Montignac, France by accident, while four boys were looking for their lost dog. They came across main big cave with drawings of animals on the walls.

On the walls and ceilings are well preserved naturalistic depictions of animals (horses, deer, bulls, cows, bears, bison, etc.) which have without doubt symbolic-magical significance, and constitute the most valuable achievements of Paleolithic art. In 1979, Lascaux was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Europe, along with other prehistoric sites in the valley of the river Vézère.

Floor plan of the cave has a striking resemblance to that area of human life from the internal organs of the human body (viscera, blood). The entrance to the cave at Lascaux is a dark passage through which man feels it tactile (i.e. by touch and not by eye). Far, difficult to reach parts of the cave served as a sanctuary and they are painted.

On the ceiling of the cave various animals were painted. The entire surface of the ceiling is painted but in a manner that demonstrates that there is no relationship or interaction between painted characters. They move in different directions, are located in different positions, and are painted one above the other or even on top of each other (conglomerate). There is no spatial organization of the space, but only a series of individually observed body shapes, large painted surfaces with dark outlines.

The painter, a true artist, instinctively left a great creation, that cannot be spoken of as a „primitive art“, but plain, original art, in all of its beauty. Some pictures may look to us less „aesthetic“, but it still does not make it any less special. Even they might come as a result or source of a mystical ritual of some kind, these works of art bear witness to us of a man who is not that different from us despite the time gap between us.





## U kakvom biste svijetu željeli odrasti?

Tell us about the world you want to grow up in

Autor/Author:	Amina Čovrk
Nominatna vrijednost / Nomination:	0,30 KM; 0,45 €
Veličina / Size:	27,72 x 41,68 mm
Broj maraka u labeli:	10
Number of stamps per sheet:	10
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:	122 g
Zupljanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 on
Tehnika štampa / Printing process:	Offset
Štampa / Printing:	Blicolux
Datum izdavanja / Date of issue:	08.10.2015.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Najčecanje mladih u pisanju najljepšeg pisma u 2015. godini koje organizira Svjetska poštanska unija (UPU) na temu „U kakvom biste svijetu željeli odrasti?“ u vazd je sa povećanjem svijesti o važnosti održivog razvoja Zemlje. Na ovogodišnjem 44. Međunarodnom takmičenju mladi širom svijeta imali su priliku da kažu svoje nade u vazd sa svijetom u kojem živimo, te da predstave moguća rješenja problema i izazova koji se nalaze pred našim planetom.

Pobjednica i dobitnica zlatne medalje na 44. Međunarodnom takmičenju u pisanju pisma za mlade u 2015. godini je Sara Jadid iz Libana, koja je međunarodni žiri impresionirala iskrenim apelom za svijet bez rata. –Odatde, iz ovog mračnog svijeta, ja sanjam o životu u svjetlijem svijetu, čak i ako je iza horizonta... Svaki put kad zatvorim oči, ja sanjam o svijetu gdje labudovi lete i gdje svjetla zaseoka na obroncima planina gore po cijelu noć, napisala je Sara u pobjedničkom pismu.

Pobjednička pisma UPU- u ove godine dostavilo je 65 zemalja, a oko 1,5 miliona djece širom svijeta učestvovalo je u najčecanju. Bosnu i Hercegovinu na međunarodnom takmičenju za 2015. godinu, predstavljalo je pismo Selme Husić, učenice iz Zenice.

U okviru obilježavanja Svjetskog dana pošte 09.oktobra, JP BH Pošta d.o.o.Sarajevo, pored ovog najčecanja, već tradicionalno organizira i najčecanje mladih za najljepši likovni rad za motiv dječije prigodne poštanske marke na istomenu temu, a kako bi potaknula dječju kreativnost i školarcima približila značenje i funkciju poštanske marke.

Na ovogodišnjem konkursu za najljepšu dječju marku na temu „U kakvom biste svijetu željeli odrasti“ prvo mjesto za najbolji dječji rad za motiv ove dječije prigodne poštanske marke osvojila je učenica Amina Čovrk iz O.Š. „Sokolje“, Sarajevo, dok je likovni rad Lorene Sužanj iz O.Š. „Fra Lovro Karaula“ iz Livna osvojilo drugu nagradu te poslužilo kao motiv FDC-a - koverta prvog dana.

BH Pošta i dalje će učestvovati na međunarodnim dječjim takmičenjima, opredijeljena da podržava mlade i njihovu kreativnost.

International letter-writing competition for young people in 2015 organized by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) on the subject „Tell us about the world you want to grow up in“ is related to the increase of public conscious of importance of sustainable development of Earth. This year, the 44th International letter-writing competition was the chance for young people to express their hopes about the world we live in and to present possible solutions of problems and challenges our planet is faced with.

Sara Jadid from Lebanon was the winner of golden medal at the 44th International letter-writing competition for young people in 2015. She impressed the international jury with her honest appeal for the world without war. From here, from this dark world, I dream about the life in lighter world even if it's behind the horizon... Every time I close my eyes I dream of the world where the swans fly and where the lights of small villages on the mountain sides are turned on all night long – Sara wrote in the winner's letter.

This year, the competing letters were submitted to the UPU from 65 countries and approximately 1,5 million children all around the world participated in the competition. Selma Husić, the pupil from Zenica, was the letter-writing competitor from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Beside the mentioned competition, BH Pošta d.o.o. Sarajevo Public Company traditionally organizes children's art work competition for young people, celebrating the 9th of October – World Post Day, for motif on children's postal stamp, in order to provoke the children's creativity and to approximate the meaning and function of postal stamp to pupils.

This year, competing for the most beautiful children's stamp on theme: „Tell us about the world you want to grow up in“, Amina Čovrk, the pupil from 'Sokolje' Primary School in Sarajevo was awarded the first prize in letter-writing while Lorena Sužanj from 'Fra Lovro Karaula' Primary School in Livno was awarded the second prize for the best art work that was then used as the First Day Cover motif.

BH Pošta d.o.o. Sarajevo public company will continue participating in international children's contests, determined to support young people and their creativity.



## Konjičko drvorezbarstvo

## Woodcarving in Konjic

Autor/Author:	Oman ABO
Nominalna vrijednost / Nominal value:	1,50 KM; 0,70 €
Većina / Size:	40,00 x 30,00 mm
Većina ikolof / Size of block:	70x58 mm
Broj matrica u bloku:	1
Number of stamps per block:	1
Papir, gumiran/ Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampa / Printing process:	Offset
Štampa / Printing:	Bécsnik
Datum izdavanja / Date of issue:	09.10.2015.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Da je tradicija drvorezbarskog zanata i umjetničke obrade drveta u BiH stoljećima stara, ponajbolje svjedoče sačuvani artefakti iz osmanskog perioda, registrirani u privatnim i muzejskim zbirkama. Veoma bogat repertoar kućnog namještaja i umjetničke obrade različitih površina i predmeta od drveta svjedoči o tome da je ovaj zanat u vrijeme osmanske uprave postojao i bio razvijen. Iz perioda srednjovjekovne Bosne nemamo materijalnih ostataka obrade drveta ali uzimajući u obzir motive sa nadgrobnih spomenika – stećaka i visoki domet umjetničke obrade kamena, sasvim je osnovana pretpostavka da su i predmeti i površine od drveta bili umjetnički tretirani na istom nivou.

Prilika o konjičkom drvorezbarstvu počnje dolaskom Austro-Ugarske monarhije koja 1896. godine otvara Školu za umjetničke zanate u Sarajevu, kojom podupire razvoj i oživljavanje tradicionalnih zanata među kojima je i drvorezarski. Zbog aktivnog učesća polaznika iz Konjice Zemaljske vlada 1908. godine u Konjicu organizira drvorezarski kurs, a nakon toga se otvaraju i prve drvorezarske radionice.

Prva pisana podatka o konjičkom drvorezbarstvu nalazimo 1892. godine, u turističkom vodiču kroz Bosnu i Hercegovinu kada austrijski putopisac i novinar Heinrich Renner, koji je u to doba boravio u Konjicu i okolici, opisuje i preporučuje izlet u okolicu Konjica gdje se izrađuju „lijepo drvene rezbarije i sprave, osobito one u kojim se najed spremaju avoje haljine i vrijedne stvari“.

U konjičkim drvorezarskim radionicama počeo se izrađivati namještaj visoke kvalitete ručno izraze prilagođen evropskom načinu stanovanja. Konjički drvorezari su već od 1896. godine sudjelovali i na međunarodnim izložbama i osvojili medalje i diplome.

Konjičko drvorezbarstvo predstavlja specifičan način izrade ukrašenih predmeta od drveta koji imaju upotrebu i dekorativnu funkciju, a izrađuju se posebnim tehnikama i alatima.

Na predmetima konjičkog drvorezbarstva prepoznajemo tri vrste šara: bosanaka šara koja predstavlja nizove floralnih motiva u kombinaciji sa geometrijskim oblicima koja je danas najčešća i najtraženija šara na predmetima koju izrađuju konjički drvorezari. Arapska šara predstavlja izdužene oblike koji podsećaju na arapske slova, a geometrijska šara predstavlja nizove geometrijskih oblika i rijetko se samostalno implicira na drvenoj površini.

Konjička Povjerenstvo za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika Bosne i Hercegovine proglasila je 2008. godine namještaj porodice Nikšić iz Konjice spomenikom kulture pokretnog naslijeđa Bosne i Hercegovine, dok je Federalno ministarstvo kulture i sporta poduzelo aktivnosti u cilju nominacije "konjičkog drvorezbarstva" na Reprezentativnu listu nematerijalne kulturne baštine UNESCO-a za 2015. godinu.

Na ovaj način je, kroz pravnu legislativu, kako državnu tako i međunarodnu, konjičko drvorezbarstvo došlo zasluženu verifikaciju i promociju i na državnom i na međunarodnom nivou.

Zavod za zaštitu spomenika Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine

Artifacts from Ottoman period saved and registered in private and museum collections are the best evidences proving that the tradition of woodcarving craft and artistic wood processing in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been existed for centuries. Plentiful repertoire of house furniture and artistically processed wooden objects attest the fact that this kind of handicraft existed and moreover was developed during the Ottoman Empire rule. We do not possess material relics of wood processing from Medieval Bosnia period of time, however taking into account the motifs found on grave stones and high level of artistic stone processing, there is real presumption on that the wooden objects were treated on the same level of artistic way too, at that time.

The story on Konjic woodcarving starts with arrival of Austrian-Hungarian monarchy that opened the School for Arts and Crafts in Sarajevo in 1896 supporting, by this way, recovery and development of traditional crafts such as, among others, woodcarving craft. Due to active participation of participants from Konjic, the Government organized woodcarving course in Konjic in 1908, and the first woodcarving workshops were opened afterwards.

First written data on woodcarving craft in Konjic were discovered in 1892, as written in a tourist guide book through Bosnia and Herzegovina when Austrian travel writer and journalist who resided in Konjic and its surrounding at that time, described and recommended places in the countryside of Konjic where „beautiful wooden carvings and devices are made, especially those used for robes and valuable objects kept by peasants“.

High quality handmade furniture was produced in woodcarving workshops of Konjic adjusted to European way of housing. Woodcarvers from Konjic participated in international exhibitions since 1896 and were awarded medals and diplomas for their artwork.

Konjic woodcarving represents specific way of production of ornamented wooden objects having both decorative and useful function and is made by special techniques and tools.

Three types of ornaments can be found on the objects of the Konjic woodcarving: Bosnian ornament representing range of floral motifs combined with geometric shapes being the most common and the most wanted ornament on objects hand made by the Konjic woodcarvers. Arabic ornament represent lengthened shapes reminding of Arabic letters and geometric ornament represent ranges of geometric shapes and is rarely independently implicated on a wooden surface.

In 2008, the Committee in charge for protection of national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina proclaimed the wood carved furniture made by Nikšić family from Konjic the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina while Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport took activities aiming at „Konjic woodcarving“ to be nominated for the UNESCO Representative List of Non-Material Cultural Heritage for the year of 2015.

By this way, both through national and international legislative, the Konjic woodcarving received deserved verification and promotion at national and international level.

Institute for Protection of Monuments of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina



Obični jorgovan (*Syringa vulgaris* L.)Common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris* L.)

Autor/Author:	Tamer Lučević
Nomininalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,00 KM; 0,20 €
Većina / Size:	40,00 x 20,00 mm
Broj motiva u tabelici:	8
Number of stamps per sheet:	8
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampa / Printing process:	Offset
Štampa / Printing:	Blodnik
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	04.11.2015.
Tiraz/Quantity:	10.000



Jorgovan (*Syringa*) rod je od oko 20-25 vrsta cvjetnica u porodici maslina (*Oleaceae*), nastanjenih u Evropi i Aziji. Botanički naziv roda potječe od grčke riječi *syrix*, što znači svirala, jer su se od drveta jorgovana nekada izrađivale frule.

Porjeklom je sa Balkanskog poluotoka. Raste kao ukrasni grm u raznim bojama po vrtovima, parkovima, okućnicama, u blizini naselja, uz puteve i rubove šuma. Jorgovan je kao ukrasna biljka rasprostranjen u velikom dijelu svijeta sa umjerenom kontinentalnom klimom, prvenstveno zbog njegovih prekrasnih cvetova osebnog mirisa. Ova biljka treći hranjiva i vodopropusna tla. Najbolje uspijeva na sunčanim i otvorenim mjestima.

Jorgovani su bjelogorični grmovi ili malo drveće, visoki od 2 do 10 metara, sa stabilnim promjera 20-30 cm. Listovi naspramni, na dužim peteljcima, okruglasto jajasti, pri osnovi srcasti, na vrhu zašiljeni, cijelog oboda. Cvijet promjera je 5-10 mm, a vijenac s četiri latice i uskom cijevju dugačak 5-20 mm. One su dvopolne, s prašnicima i stigmom u svakom cvijetu. Obično, cvjetovi su ljubičasti (često svijetlo ljubičasti ili lila), ali postoje i bijeli, svijetlo žuti i ružičasti primjerci, čak i primjerci u boji tamnog burgundca. Razdoblja cvjetanja kreću se od sredine proljeća do ranog ljeta, zavisno od vrste. Razmnožava se sjemenom, izdancima i reznicama.

Svi su dijelovi biljke gorki; plodovi i kora koriste se u narodnoj medicini kao prirodni adstringens, antipiretik, analgetik, antireumatik, antiinflamatorik, antihelmitik, tonik i vermifug.

Drvo jorgovana koristi se za graviranje, muzičke instrumente itd. Kad se suši, drvo se može saviti kao uvijen materijal, i razdijeliti u uke štapiće.

Jorgovani se koriste kao hrana larvi nekih leptira. Pčelama daje nektar i cvetni prah. Na jeziku cvijeća jorgovan znači ljubav. Ljubičasti jorgovan označava prvu ljubav, a bijeli simbolizira mliedenačku nevinost. U Grčkoj, Libanonu i na Cipru povezan je sa uskrasom pa je prema tome i dobio naziv *paschalla*. *Syringa vulgaris* je cvijet države Idaho, kao i države New Hampshire gdje ima i poseban značaj – "jer je simbol čvrstog karaktera muškaraca i žena te granitne države". Grad Spokane, u državi Washington, poznat je kao grad jorgovana u kojem se svake godine održava festival jorgovana uz prikladnu paradu jorgovana.

Lilac (*Syringa*) is a genus of about 20-25 species of flowering plants in the olive family (*Oleaceae*), living in Europe and Asia. Botanical name of the genus comes from the Greek word *syrix*, which means playing because of a lilac tree was back in a day used to cut out the flute.

It originates from the Balkan Peninsula. It grows as an ornamental shrub in a variety of colors in the gardens, parks, near the villages, along the roads and forest edges. Lilac is as an ornamental plant prevalent in much of the world with mild continental climate, primarily because of its beautiful blooms that has peculiar flavor. This plant requires nutrients and water permeable soil. It grows best in sunny and open spaces.

Lilacs are deciduous shrubs or small trees, tall from 2 to 10 meters, with a diameter of 20-30 cm. Leaves are opposite, on long petioles, roundish oval, heart shaped at the base, pointed at the top. The flower itself has a diameter of 5-10 mm and a wreath with four petals and narrow tube 5-20 mm long. They are bipolar, with stamens and stigma in each flower. Usually, the flowers are purple (often a light purple or lilac), but there are also white, pale yellow and pink copies, even specimens in the dark burgundy color. Flowering period ranges from mid-spring to early summer, depending on the species. Propagation is by seed, suckers and cuttings.

All parts of the plant are bitter; fruits and bark are used in traditional medicine as a natural astringent, antipyretic, analgesic, anti-rheumatic, anti-inflammatory, antihelmitic, tonic and vermifuge.

Lilac tree is used for engraving, musical instruments and so on. Once dried, the wood can be bent like a crisp material, and split into narrow sticks.

Lilac used as a larval food of some butterflies. Bees provide nectar and pollen. In the language of flowers lilac means love. Purple Lilac means the first love while white symbolizes youthful innocence. In Greece, Lebanon and Cyprus lilac is associated with Easter and is therefore named *Paschalla*. *Syringa vulgaris* is the flower of Idaho, and New Hampshire where he has a special significance – "because it is a symbol of strong character men and women and granite state". City Spokane, in Washington State, known as the city of lilacs holds the annual festival of lilac with appropriate parade.



## Papa Franjo

## The Issue of Pope Francis

Autor/Author:	Tamer Lučević
Nominacija vrijednosti / Nomination:	1,50 KM; 0,78 €
Veličina / Size:	27,72 x 41,58 mm
Broj motiva u listu / Number of stamps per sheet:	10
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zapuštenje / Perforation:	13 x 2 on
Tehnika štampa / Printing process:	Offset
Štampa / Printing:	Blodruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	06.06.2015.
Tiraz/Quantity:	10.000



Papa Franjo posjetio je, 6. lipnja/juna 2015. Sarajevo, glavni grad Bosne i Hercegovine. U najavi svoga dolaska, 1. veljače/februara u Vatikanu pozvao je vjernike na molitvu da bi „posjet tim dragim narodima bio ohrabranje vjernicima katolicima te potučio kvasac dobra i doprinio konsolidaciji bratstva i mira, međuvjerskog dijaloga i prijateljstva“. U tom duhu izabran je i moto posjeta pape Franje „Mir vama“. Iako je prošio 20 godina od rata u Bosni i Hercegovini, još uvijek su potrebni napor da se izgradi dugotrajan i stabilan mir koji polazi iz čovjekova srca. Poput svoga prethodnika pape Ivana Pavla II., i papa Franjo dolazi u Bosnu i Hercegovinu kao glasnik mira i kao osoba koja hrabri klonule duhom te potiče na dijalog i prijateljstvo.

Priprava za posjet pape Franje na svim razinama, od sigurnosti preko medija do uređenja mjesta za susrete s nasljednikom sv. Petra apostola, postala je očiti znak spremnosti ljudi u Bosni i Hercegovini da se ujedine oko onoga što je dobro i plemenito. Kada se ljudi ujedine u molitvi i zajedničkom radu oko dobra, onda Bog takvo djelo prati svojim blagoslovom.

BH Pošta je prepoznala veličinu i ljepotu toga događaja kojem želi dati i svoj obol izdavanjem prigodne poštanske marke s likom pape Franje koji je, zbog svoje poniznosti, skromnosti, jednostavnosti i izvanredne srdačnosti u susretu s ljudima, postao simbol Božje ljubavi koja u drugom čovjeku prepoznaje svoga brata i sestru. Tu nepoerednost i blizinu prepoznali su na osobit način ljudi u Bosni i Hercegovini jer je upravo ta odlika stoljećima krasila ljude ovih prostora, a koja je, nažalost, u njima uvelike zatumljena nedevnim ratom i brojnim neriješenim pitanjima u Bosni i Hercegovini. Zato osobito raduje da je papa Franjo, od brojnih poziva koji su mu upućeni iz zemalja širom svijeta, izabrao baš malu zemlju Bosnu i Hercegovinu da u njoj „posjeti sve drage narode“ i doprinese „konsolidaciji bratstva i mira, međuvjerskog dijaloga i prijateljstva“.

BH Pošta želi da ova marka s likom pape Franje bude još jedan izraz dobrodošlice ne samo svim njezinim djeelatnicima i korisnicima nego i svih građana Bosne i Hercegovine. Dobro nam došao, papa Franjo!

On 6th of June 2015, Pope Francis visited Sarajevo - the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 1st of February, announcing the visit, the Pope invited the believers in Vatican to pray for the visit to be „encouragement to Catholic believers and to obtain the ferment of welfare and to contribute to consolidation of brotherhood and peace, interreligious dialogue and friendship“. That specter was the basis for the motto of the Pope's visit: „The peace to you“. Although over 20 years have passed since the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, efforts are still needed for construction of long-lasting and stable peace starting from human's heart. Just like his predecessor Pope John Paul II, Pope Francis's also coming to Bosnia and Herzegovina as the messenger of the peace and the person who encourages the desponded and stimulates the dialogue and the friendship. Preparation for the Pope Francis's visit at all levels, from security to media and organization of places for meeting with the successor of apostle St. Paul, became apparent sign of readiness of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina to unite around good and generous matter. When the people unite in their pray and mutual commitment around the welfare, God blesses such performance.

BH Post recognized the significance and beauty of such event wishing to make its own contribution to the visit by issuing a special postal stamp with the Pope Francis's figure imprinted who, due to his humbleness, modesty, simplicity and extraordinary cordiality during his meetings with people, became the symbol of God's love recognizing the brother or the sister in other person. His proximity and closeness were recognized by the people in Bosnia and Herzegovina in a special way, because those very characteristics were the garnish of the people from this region for hundreds of years and that were, unfortunately, considerably suppressed by recent war and by numerous unsolved issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thus the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina were so excited for Pope Francis to have selected Bosnia and Herzegovina, the small country, to visit, among many countries around the world, all „dear peoples“ in it and to contribute to „the consolidation of brotherhood and peace, interreligious dialogue and friendship“.

BH Post wishes for this stamp with the Pope's figure imprinted on it to be one more expression of welcome shown not only by all of its employees and customers but by all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Welcome, dear Pope Francis!



## 20 godina od osnivanja Prve bošnjačke gimnazije u Sarajevu

## 20 Years of Foundation of the First Bosniak Gymnasium in Sarajevo

Autor/Author:	Timur Lučević
Nominirana vrijednost / Nomination:	1,00 KM; 0,50 €
Veličina / Size:	40,00 x 30,00 mm
Broj znakova u tabeli:	10
Number of stamps per sheet:	10
Papir, gumiran/ Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupčanja / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampa / Printing process:	Offset
Štampa / Printing:	Biosnuk
Datum izdanja / Date of Issue:	06.05.2015.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Prva bošnjačka gimnazija u Sarajevu osnovana je 1995. godine sa ciljem da nadarenim učenicima pruži najkvalitetnije obrazovanje, u skladu sa svjetskim standardima. Prateći savremene trendove, odlučili smo se za uvođenje međunarodnog programa te smo, u okviru Gimnazije, osnovali Cambridge International School. Time smo postali dio zajednice od 10.000 škola sa ovim programom u svijetu.

Sa ponosom ističemo da je ideja o osnivanju ovakve obrazovne institucije nastala na kraju četverogodišnje opsade Sarajeva te da smo odgajali mlade ljude, koji svojim znanjem i obrazovanjem mogu odgovoriti na zahtjeve poslodavaca u zemlji, ali i u svijetu. Nikada ne možemo zaboraviti bolne događaje iz prošlosti, ali možemo svoje znanje, talenat i uspjeh iskoristiti kako bismo bili na usluzi drugim ljudima, ali i društvu u cjelini. Rad naše Gimnazije u proteklih dvadeset godina, temeljili smo na sloganu "Natječite se u dobru", kao što ćemo i u budućnosti nastaviti. Priznanje lokalne zajednice za sav naš rad i uspjeh uslijedilo je 2006. godine, dodjelom Šestoaprilske nagrade Grada Sarajeva.

Izdevanje poštanskih markica u povodu obilježavanja jubileja, je veoma lijep način da naše društvo iskazuje poštovanje prema obrazovanju uopće, a posebno prema onim školama koje su dale značajan doprinos razvoju obrazovnog sistema u poslijeratnoj Bosni i Hercegovini.

Direktor Lejla Akšamija

First Bosniak Gymnasium in Sarajevo was founded in 1995 aiming to provide the highest quality education to talented pupils, in accordance with the world standards. Following modern trends, we decided to include international program and established the Cambridge International School, within the gymnasium. By this way we became the part of the world union of 10.000 schools with this program included.

We are proud to emphasize that the idea on founding of this kind of educational institution arose at the end of the four-year siege over Sarajevo and that we brought up young people whose knowledge and education can meet the requirements of employers both in our country and abroad. We can't forget painful events from past but we can use our knowledge, talents and success to be at service to other people and society in general. The work of our Gymnasium in last twenty years was based on the following motto: "Compete in goodness" and we shall continue respecting it. Recognizing our efforts and success, local community authorities awarded us the "6th of April" Award of Sarajevo City in 2006.

The issue of postal stamps with regard to celebration of the jubilee is very nice way for our community to express its respect toward education in general and especially toward those schools who made significant contribution to development of education system in the post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Lejla Akšamija, Principal

20 godina  
PRVE BOŠNJAČKE GIMNAZIJE

*Natječite se u dobru!*



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE  
International Examinations  
Cambridge International School

Ex post 06/15

**Kupina, Malina, Malina, 450 godina Jevrejska opština u Sarajevu, Prodajno-kupno MH Vijećna Zgrada - Logo, Staro tržišta - Staro-tržište Malimović, Bosanski, Star grad Sarajevo, Sakralni objekti - Staro Sinagoga u Sarajevu, Sport Atletika - Amel Tuka, osvajač bronzane medalje Izraeli na Olimpijskim igrama u Londonu 2012. Međunarodni znakovi - Poština karta (veliki papir), Bosanska Mandarina mandarin - Plaća sušije Gradina, Bolovinar - Staro tržišta Malimović**

**Bosnia - Mandarine - mandarin - starant, Malina - 450 years of Jewish municipality in Sarajevo Religious buildings, The dominance of BiH over the Council of Europe - logo of the dominance, Old town Sarajevo - Old town Sarajevo, Bosnian buildings - The Old mosque in Sarajevo, Sport Athletics - Amel Tuka, bronze medalist, Sport Basketball - Cedar Basketball Team of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Modern bridges in Sarajevo - POSTNA LITRA, BUSH SLOWLY, Colored historical heritage - Part of the great judge Gradina, Mandarine - Bosnian rug design**

**Sport Atletika - Amel Tuka, osvajač bronzane medalje na 800 m Sport Athletics - Amel Tuka, bronze medalist**



Author / Autor:	T. Lutfarević
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	40,00 x 20,00 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,20 KSI
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	08.10.2014.
Print / Quantity:	90.000

**Sport - Kvalifikacije košarkaške reprezentacije BiH, Prvak Europe 2015**

**Sport Basketball - Qualification of Bosnia and Herzegovina**



Author / Autor:	T. Lutfarević
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	40,00 x 20,00 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,20 KSI
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	08.10.2014.
Print / Quantity:	90.000

**Bosnian Malimović - Bosnian Mandarine**



Author / Autor:	T. Lutfarević
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	40,00 x 20,00 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,20
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	04.06.2014.
Print / Quantity:	900.000

**Bosnian Malimović - Bosnian Mandarine**



Author / Autor:	T. Lutfarević
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	40,00 x 20,00 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,20
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	04.06.2014.
Print / Quantity:	200.000

**Bosnian Gradina - Bosnian Mandarine**



Author / Autor:	T. Lutfarević
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	40,00 x 20,00 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,20
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	04.06.2014.
Print / Quantity:	900.000

**450 godina Jevrejska opština u Sarajevu Malina - 450 years of Jewish municipality in Sarajevo Religious buildings**



Author / Autor:	T. Lutfarević
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	41,00 x 22,30 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,44
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	01.10.2014.
Print / Quantity:	300.000

**Moderni mostovi u Sarajevu - Poština karta - Poštari polako Moderni mostovi u Sarajevu - POSTNA LITRA, BUSH SLOWLY**



Author / Autor:	Branka Šušteršič Bakić
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	20,00 x 24,00 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,20 KSI
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	27.11.2014.
Print / Quantity:	90.000

**Prodajno-kupno Borna i Hercegovača Vijećna Zgrada - Logo of the dominance of BiH over the Council of Europe - Logo of the dominance**



Author / Autor:	T. Lutfarević
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	41,00 x 27,70 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,20
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	04.06.2014.
Print / Quantity:	300.000



**Staro tržišta - Malimović, Bosanski, Staro tržišta - Malimović, Bosanski**

Author / Autor:	Alchida Bredović
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	40,00 x 20,00 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,20
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	04.06.2014.
Print / Quantity:	200.000



**Plaća sušije Gradina - Plaća sušije Gradina**

Author / Autor:	T. Lutfarević
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	40,00 x 20,00 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,20 KSI
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	02.10.2014.
Print / Quantity:	100.000

**Staro tržišta - Staro tržišta**



Author / Autor:	Alchida Bredović
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	20,00 x 20,00 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,20
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	25.10.2014.
Print / Quantity:	1.000.000



**Sakralni objekti - Staro Sinagoga u Sarajevu Religious buildings - The Old mosque in Sarajevo**

Author / Autor:	Alchida Bredović
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	20,00 x 20,00 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,20
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	25.10.2014.
Print / Quantity:	200.000

**Rukohvorne - Bosanski šilj Mandarine - Bosnian rug design**



Author / Autor:	T. Lutfarević
Value(s) / Vrijedn.	24,00 x 26,37 mm
Number(s) of perforations / Broj rupa:	1,20 KSI
Weight of sheet / Težina lista:	90 g
Number of stamps per sheet / Broj poštara u listu:	50
Paper, gummed / Papir, gumiran:	102 g
Size(s) / Dimenzije:	15 x 3 cm
Printing process / Postupak štampa:	Offset
Color(s) / Boje:	Monochrome
Date(s) of issue / Datum izdavanja:	08.10.2014.
Print / Quantity:	90.000



## Online kupovina

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**Vaša Pošta**  
za sva vremena





## PROGRAM PRISODNE POŠTARSKIH MARKA ZA 2016. GODINU

## PRISODNE POŠTARSKE MARKE

## PRVI KVARTAL

25. mart Flora - Cvijet - Balakija (Balaskya sudanica) (Boles) Derfler  
 Fauna - Lepilni  
 Jubilej - 405 godina od rođenja Brilja Čolohija

## DRUGI KVARTAL

07. april Jubilej - 150 godina od prvog izdanja novina u BiH - "Bosanski vjestnik"  
 22. april Svjetska književnost - 400 godina od smrti Cervantesa Saavedra Miguela  
 09. maj Evropa svijeta od dvije marke - Nišni zeleni  
 09. juni Sport - Sportske manifestacije

## TREĆI KVARTAL

06. juli Uspjehnost - Žilna Muzika Heteroklija  
 05. avgust Sport - Sportske manifestacije

## ČETVRTI KVARTAL

03. oktobar Djeca našega - Zvezne djetu  
 24. novembar Kulturno-historijsko naslijeđe - Stoak  
 23. decembar Kulturno-historijsko naslijeđe  
 - Nauk karstianski za narod slovinaki, fra Marija Bihovski

## REDOVNE POŠTARSKE MARKE

Pravnici - Nova godina  
 Jezera - Pansucin jezera u Tuzli  
 Kulturno-historijsko naslijeđe - Žuta tuzla  
 Sigurnost u saobraćaju - Sigurnost građana na cestama  
 Most slobode - „Most ispod mosta“  
 Svjetski dan telekomunikacija - Bolej na brdu Novu  
 Sakralni objekti - Soljuzanija - Žarena džamija, Travnik  
 Nacionalni spomenik/kulturni krajolik  
 - Pivara jezera sa kompleksom mlina na Pivri kod Jajca

U Programu izdavanja poštarskih marki i vrijednosnica za 2016. godinu moguće su izmjene (u datumu izdavanja, motivu, nominalnoj vrijednosti i tisku), kao i izdavanje dva vanredna izdanja.



## SPECIAL POSTAL STAMP PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR OF 2016

## FIRST QUARTER

25th of March Flora - Flower - Halakija (Halaskya sudanica) (Boles) Derfler  
 Fauna - Butterflies  
 Jubilee - 405 years of Brilja Čolohija's birth

## SECOND QUARTER

07th of April Jubilee - 150 years since the first issue of newspapers in Bosnia and Herzegovina - "Bosanski vjestnik"  
 22nd of April Literature of the World - 400 years of Cervantes Saavedra Miguel's Death  
 09th of May Europe - two stamp series - Think green  
 09th of June Sport - Sports manifestations

## THIRD QUARTER

06th of July Art - Muzik Heteroklija's painting  
 05th of August Sport - Sports manifestations

## FOURTH QUARTER

03rd of October Children's Week - Happy child  
 24th of November Cultural and historical heritage - Stone  
 23rd of December Cultural and historical heritage - Christian doctrine for Slavic people, Franciscan Marija Bihovski

## DEFINITIVE ISSUES OF POSTAL STAMPS

Holidays - New Year  
 Lakes - Pansucin lakes in Tuzla  
 Cultural and historical heritage - Yellow bastion  
 Security in traffic - Security of citizens on the roads  
 Bridge of freedom - „Bridge under the bridge“  
 World Day of Telecommunications - Bolej on the Novu hill  
 Sacral objects - Soljuzanija - Colorful Mosque, Travnik  
 National monuments/cultural landscape - The Pivra lakes with the mill complex on the Pivra River near Jajce town

Changes are possible to be made in the Programme 2016 (of date of issue, nominal value, motif and quantity) as well as publishing of two extraordinary issues.