



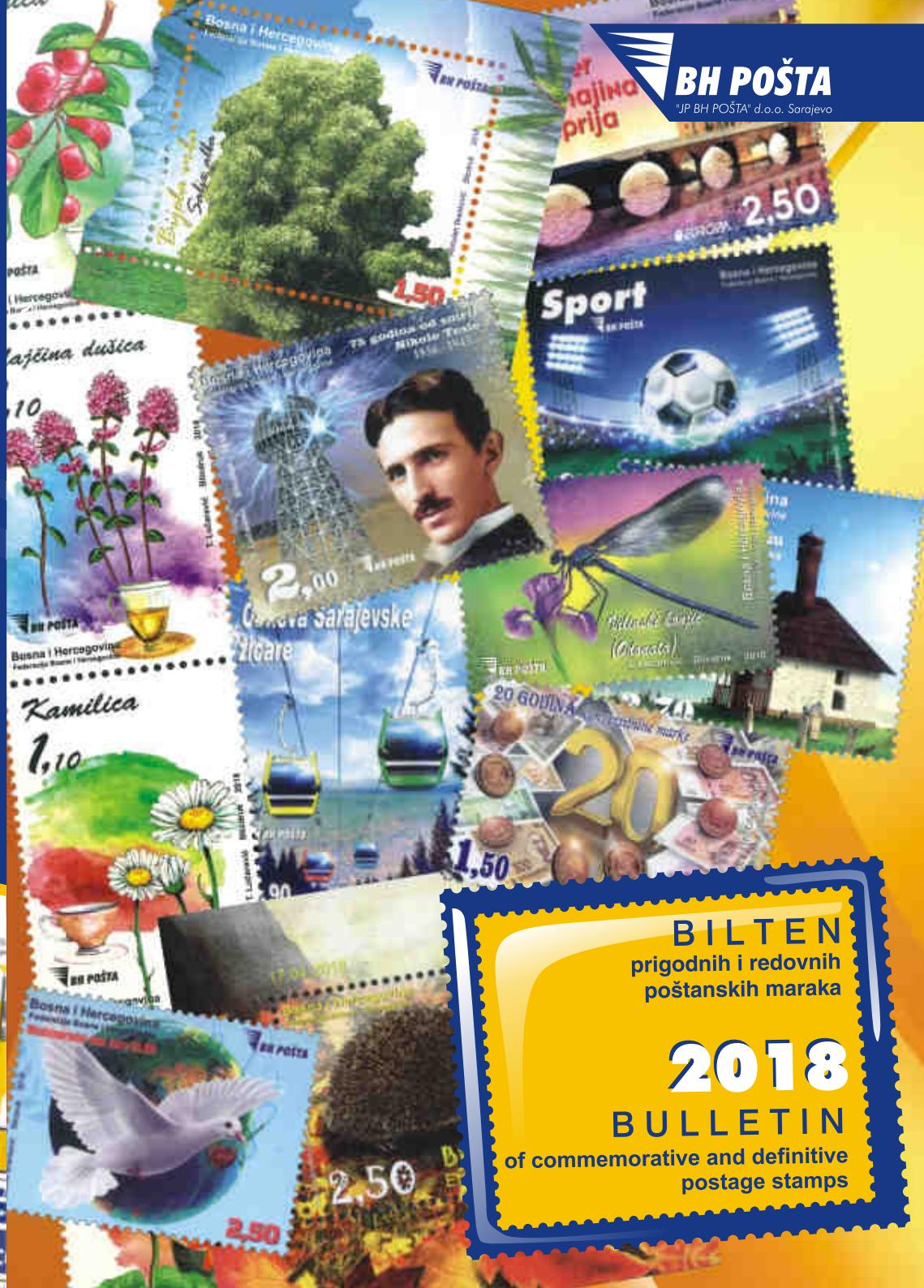
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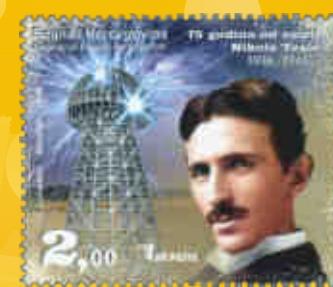
**Vaša Pošta**  
za sva vremena



**75 god. od smrti Nikole Tesle**  
(10.07.1856 - 07.01.1943.)

**75 years since the death of Nikola Tesla**  
(10.07.1856 - 07.01.1943.)

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević  
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,00 KM; 1,02 €  
Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
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Nikola Tesla, (Smiljan, Hrvatska, 10.7.1856. – New York, 7.1.1943.), naučnik i inovator svjetskog glasa.  
Osnovnu školu pohađao je u Smiljanu i Gospočiću (1862-1866), Nižu realnu gimnaziju u Gospočiću (1866-1870), a Višu realnu gimnaziju u Karlovcu (1870-1873). Studira na Politehničkoj školi u Gracu (1875-1878), a 1880. godine nastavlja studije u Pragu.

U periodu od 1881. do 1882. godine Tesla radi u Telegrafskom zavodu u Budimpešti, gdje usavršava telefonski pojačivač. A to je i period kada dolazi na ideju o obrtnom magnetnom polju.

Sredinom 1882. godine odlazi u Pariz gdje radi kao inžinjer u Edisonovojo Električnoj kompaniji na poslovima unapređenja električne opreme. Kompanija ga već 1883. godine upućuje na rad u Strazbur i pravi prvi indukcioni motor.

Godine 1884. Tesla se seli i u Ameriku, prihvata posao u sjedištu Edisonove kompanije i započinje pronalazački rad. To je izuzetno plodan period njegovog stvaralaštva kada otkriva sistem naizmjenične struje.

Tesla prekida saradnju sa Edisonom 1885. godine i osniva sopstvenu kompaniju "Tesla Arc & Light Co.". Konstruiše motore i generatore naizmjenične struje i energije.

Svoj prvi patent "Komutator za električne dinamo-mašine" prijavljuje Američkom patentnom zavodu 1887. godine, a najznačajnije pronašće iz oblasti polifaznih naizmjeničnih struja i prenosa energije patentira u periodu od 1887. do 1890. godine.

Nakon uspješnih istraživanja naizmjeničnih struja visoke učestanosti, Tesla održava predavanje pred Američkim institutom elektroinženjera 1891. godine na temu "Eksperimenti sa naizmjeničnim strujama vrlo visokih frekvencija i njihova primjena u vještačkom osvijjetljenju".

Od 1893. do 1895. godine uspješno proizvodi struju od million volti, bavi se sinhronizacijom električnih kola i rezonatorima, kao i bežičnim prenosom električne energije i prenosom radio-talasa.

U saradnji sa Westinghausovom kompanijom, 1896. godine realizuje prvu centralu na Nijagarinim vodopadima, koja funkcioniše po modelu njegovog sistema polifaznih struja. Struja je distribuirana do grada Bafala.

Prvi patent iz oblasti radio-tehnike prijavljuje 1897. godine, a već 1898. godine vrši i prvi javni eksperiment sa radio-upravljanim brodom, čime je postavio temelje za razvoj robotike.

Godinu dana vrši eksperimente u Koloradu Springsu (1899-1900) gdje je, boraveći u laboratoriji na 2000m nadmorske visine, vršio elektronska pražnjenja od više miliona volti. Dokazao je da je Zemlja dobar provodnik energije tvrdeći da u njoj postoje stacionarni (stojeći) talasi. Gradio je Svjetsku radio stanicu sa visoko-antenskim tornjem na Long Ajlendu kraj Njujorka (1901-1905) u cilju bežičnog prenosa energije.

U njegovu čast jedinica za magnetsku indukciju nazvana je Tesla (T). Nikola Tesla se danas smatra jednim od najvećih genija u historiji svijeta na području elektrotehnike.

Nikola Tesla, (Smiljan, Croatia, 10.7.1856. - New York, 7.1.1943), a scientist and innovator of the world's voice. He attended elementary school in Smiljan and Gospic (1862-1866), lowered the real high school in Gospic (1866-1870), and Higher Real Gymnasium in Karlovac (1870-1873). He studied at the Polytechnic School in Graz (1875-1878), and in 1880 he continued his studies in Prague.

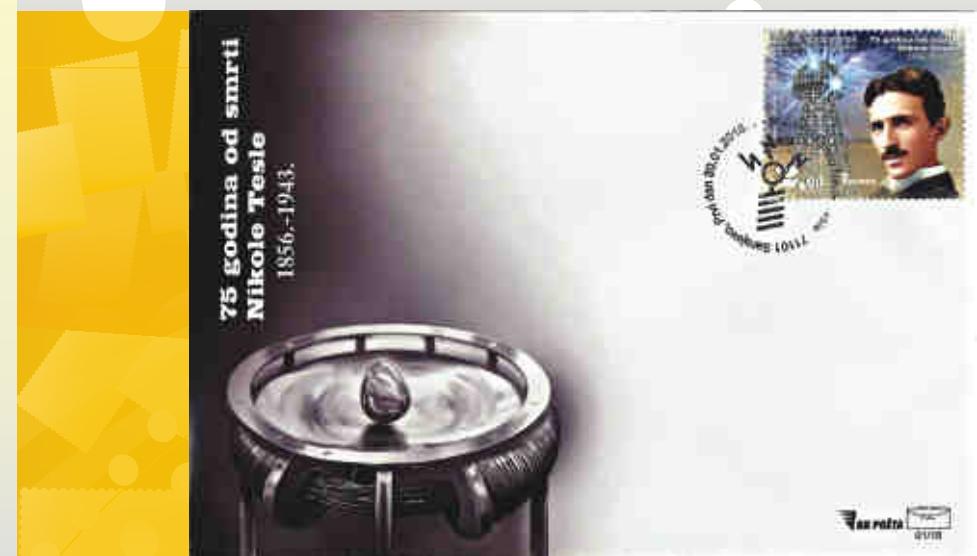
In the period from 1881 to 1882, Tesla worked at the Telegraph Institute in Budapest, where he improved the telephone amplifier. And this is the time when the idea of a rotational magnetic field comes in.

In mid-1882, he went to Paris where he worked as an engineer at Edison Electric Company in the field of electrical equipment improvement. In 1883 the company sent him to work in Strasbourg and made the first induction engine. In 1884, Tesla moved to America, accepted the job at the headquarters of Edison's company and began the inventive work. It is an extremely fruitful period of its creation when it detects a system of alternating current. Tesla quit cooperation with Edison in 1885 and founded his own company, Tesla Arc & Light Company. They construct motors and generators of alternating current and energy.

He reported his first patent, "Commutator for Electric Dynamo Machines", to the US Patent Office in 1887, and patented the most significant inventions in the field of polyphase alternating current and energy transfer between 1887 and 1890.

After successful research of alternating high frequency currents, Tesla holds a lecture at the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1891 on "High Frequency Experiments with High Frequency Experiments and Their Application in Windscreen Lighting". From 1893 to 1895, he successfully produces millions of volts, deals with synchronization of electric circuits and resonators, as well as wireless transmission of electricity and radio wave transmission. In cooperation with Westinghouse's company, in 1896, he realized the first center on Niagara Falls, which functions according to the model of his polyphasic current system. Electricity is distributed to the town of Buffalo. He registers the first patent in the field of radio technology in 1897. In 1898 he also performed the first public experiment with a radio-controlled ship, which laid the foundations for the development of robotics.

He spent a year doing experiments in Colorado Springs (1899-1900). While staying in a laboratory at 2,000m above sea level, he performed electronic discharges of several million volts. He proved that the Earth is a good conductor of energy, claiming that there are stationary (standing) waves. He built the World Radio Station with a high-antenna tower at Long Island near New York (1901-1905) for wireless transmission of energy. In his honor, magnetic induction units are called Tesla (T). Nikola Tesla is today considered one of the greatest geniuses in the history of the world in the field of electrical engineering.



## Lik i zadužbine Memed - paše Sokolovića

## The character and endowments of Mehmed – pasha

Autor / Author:..... Abdullah Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,00 KM; 1,02 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 80,00 x 60,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u bloku:..... 1  
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 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdajanja / Date of issue:..... 28.02.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Mehmed-paša Sokolović, jedan od najznačajnijih velikih vezira Osmanskog Carstva rođen je oko 1505. godine u Sokolovićima kraj Višegrada na području današnje Bosne i Hercegovine. Bio je iznimno sposoban vojskovođa, diplomat i jedan od vodećih političkih aktera toga vremena u svjetskim razmjerima, koji je dao veliki doprinos razvoju društvenog, političkog i ekonomskog života u Osmanskom carstvu, ali i u Bosni u 16. i 17. stoljeću. Njegov život od admirala mornarice, vojnog komandanta turske vojske, osvajača Sigeta, Arapske i Bagdada, održao ga je u službi kod čak tri sultana, što je bila rijekost. Sudjelovao je u ratovima protiv Rusije, Venecije, Habsburgovaca i Svetе lige (savez sredozemnih kršćanskih država). Svoj položaj učvrstio je ženidbom s Esmom, kćeri prijestonasljednika Selima I.

Za Velikog vezira (otprilike odgovara današnjoj funkciji premijera) imenovan je 1565. godine. Tako je igrao veliku ulogu u stvaranju moći Carstva. Također je ojačao disciplinu u vojsci, radio na razvijanju prosvjete, književnosti i umjetnosti, planirao radeve na probijanju Sueskoga kanala i kanala Don–Volga. Mehmed-paša je posljednjih desetak godina vezirovanja održavao Carstvo na vrhuncu vojno-političke moći te kulturno-prosvjetnog i graditeljskog procvata.

Vakufi i građevine koje je Mehmed-paša Sokolović ostavio iza sebe su po cijelom carstvu tog vremena, u Meki, Medini, Damasku, Halepu, današnjoj Mađarskoj i Beogradu. On je diljem carstva dao sagraditi više od 30 džamija, univerziteta, današnjih koledža, prostorije u kojima se samo učio Kur'an, vodovoda u Medini, Meki...

Najbitniji vakufi u Bosni i Hercegovini su: džamija Mehmed-paše Sokolovića, podignuta za dušu njegovog oca koja se nalazi u Sokolovićima, Mehmed-pašin mekteb u Sokolovićima koji je podignut neposredno do džamije, česma Mehmed-paše Sokolovića, Čuprija Mehmed-paše Sokolovića u Višegradu, kao i Sokolovićev hamam u Višegradu sa posebnim vodovodom, ali njega danas nema. Među građevinama se nalazi i karavansaraj Mehmed-paše Sokolovića u Višegradu, ali i mnoge druge građevine.

Podigao je i nekoliko mostova: most na Drini u Višegradu, Arslanagića most u Trebinju, most na ušcu Žepu u Drinu, Kozju Čupriju u Sarajevu i Vezirov most u Podgorici. Najpoznatiji je most Mehmed – paše Sokolovića na Drini u Višegradu.

Umro je kao žrtva zavjere 1579. godine u Istanbulu.

Mehmed – pasha Sokolović, one of the most important large vignettes of the Ottoman Empire, was born around 1505 in Sokolovići near Višegrad in the territory of today's Bosnia and Herzegovina. He was an extremely capable military leader, a diplomat and one of the world's leading political actors of that time, who made a major contribution to the development of social, political and economic life in the Ottoman Empire, but also in Bosnia in the 16th and 17th centuries. His life from the Admiral of the Navy, the military commander of the Turkish army, the conqueror of Sziget, Arabia and Baghdad, served him in the service of as many as three Sultans, which was rare. He participated in the wars against Russia, Venice, Habsburgs and the Holy League (the union of Mediterranean Christian state). He consolidated his position by getting married to Esma, the daughter of the premiership Selim I.

For the Great Vizier (approximately corresponds to the current function of the prime minister) was appointed in 1565. Thus he played a major role in the creation of the power of the Empire. He also strengthened discipline in the army, worked on the development of education, literature and art, planned works on breaking the Suez channel and the Don-Volga channel. Mehmed- pasha kept the Empire at the height of military-political power, cultural-educational and builder's bloom in the last ten years of bondage.

The vakufs and buildings that Mehmed – pasha Sokolović left behind are throughout the empire of that time in Mecca, Medina, Damascus, Halep, today's Hungary and Belgrade. Throughout the Empire he has built over 30 mosques, universities, today's colleges, rooms where only the Qur'an, the water supply in Medina, Mecca.

The most important vakufs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are: Mehmed – pasha Sokolović mosque, built for the soul of his father in Sokolovići, Mehmed – pasha mekteb in Sokolovići, which was built directly to the mosque, the fountain of Mehmed – pasha Sokolović, Čuprija Mehmed – pasha Sokolović in Višegrad, as well as Sokolović hamam in Višegrad with a special plumbing but it does not exist today. Among the buildings there is a caravan of Mehmed – pasha Sokolović in Višegrad but also many other buildings.

He also built several bridges: the Drina bridge in Višegrad, the Arslanagi bridge in Trebinje, the bridge at the mouth of Žepa to Drina, Kozja Čuprija in Sarajevo and the Vezirov bridge in Podgorica. The most famous bridge is Mehmed – pasha Sokolović bridge on Drina in Višegrad. He died in 1579, as a victim of a conspiracy in Istanbul.

Oriental Institute of the University of Sarajevo



**Obnova Sarajevske žičare****Reconstruction Of The Sarajevo Cable Car**

Autor / Author..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination..... 0,90 KM; 0,46 €  
 Veličina / Size..... 30,00 x 40,00 mm  
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 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 30.03.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Na Dan grada Sarajeva, 6. aprila 2018. godine u rad će biti puštena novoizgrađena Sarajevska žičara.

Na mjestu nekadašnje žičare, Grad Sarajevo je izgradio potpuno novu uz pomoć donatora Edmonda Offermana.

Obnova Sarajevske žičare jedna je od najvažnijih poslijeratnih infrastrukturnih i razvojnih investicija. To je važan simbol obnove grada koji nikada nije niti će izgubiti svoju posebnost. Žičara će povezati pokidana sjećanja Sarajlija.

Sarajevskom žičarom za samo osam minuta moći ćete doći iz starog dijela grada na olimpijsku planinu Trebević. Činit će je 33 moderne gondole, svaka sa po 10 sjedećih mjesta, kapaciteta 1.200 putnika na sat. Gondole će biti u bojama olimpijskih krugova, kao podsjećanje na sarajevsku Olimpijadu iz 1984. godine.

Sarajevska žičara ponovno će oživjeti Trebević koji je oduvijek bio najbliže i omiljeno izletište Sarajlija. Sa Trebevića se pruža prelijep pogled na grad i svi posjetiocu mogu uživati u čistom zraku.

Izgradnjom žičare znatno će se obogatiti turistička ponuda grada Sarajeva koje je, kao što dokazuju brojne reportaže u prestižnim evropskim i svjetskim listovima i turističkim publikacijama, postalo mjesto vrijedno posjete i top destinacija našeg regiona.

Prije agresije naš grad je imao žičaru, koja je puštena u saobraćaj 1959. godine i u to vrijeme bila je najveća i najmoderna u regionu. Za vrijeme rata i opsade grada, žičara je bila potpuno razrušena.

Grad Sarajevo

On the Day of the City of Sarajevo, on April 6, 2018, a newly built Sarajevo cable car is put in operation.

At the site of the former cable car, the City of Sarajevo has built a brand new cable car with the help of donor Edmond Offermann.

The reconstruction of the Sarajevo cable car is one of the most important post-war infrastructure and development investments. It is an important symbol of the city's renewal that will never even lose its specialty. The cable car will connect the broken memories for people of Sarajevo.

You will be able to come from the old part of the city to the Trebević Olympic mountain in only 8 minutes by the Sarajevo cable car. There will be 33 modern gondola, each with 10 seating capacity, with a capacity of 1,200 passengers per hour.

Gondola will be in the colors of the Olympic circles, as a reminder of the 1984 Olympic Games in Sarajevo. The Sarajevo cable car will once again revive Trebević, which has always been the closest and favorite for people of Sarajevo. Trebević offers a beautiful view of the city and all visitors can enjoy the clean air.

The construction of the cableway will significantly enrich the tourist offer of the city of Sarajevo. Sarajevo, as numerous reports in prestigious European and world newspapers and tourist publications prove, has become a place worth visiting and top destinations in our region.

Before the aggression, our city had a cableway, which was put into traffic in 1959 and at that time it was the largest and most modern in the region. During the war and siege of the city, the cable car was completely destroyed.

City of Sarajevo



**Bjeloprsi jež (Erinaceus concolor)****White-breasted hedgehog (Erinaceus concolor)**

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,50 KM; 1,28 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 70,00 x 60,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u bloku:..... 1  
 Number of stamps per block:..... 1  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 17.04.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Bjeloprsi jež ili istočneuropski jež (*Erinaceus concolor*) pripada porodici sisavaca. Izgledom i veličinom je vrlo sličan tamnoprsom ježu (*E. europaeus*), od kojeg se razlikuje jasno uočljivim svjetlijim prsim, u kontrastu prema tamno obojenom trbušu. Bjeloprsi jež, relativno je maleni sisavac zdepastog, okruglastog tijela oslonjenog na petoprstim mekanim stopalima. Jedini je europski sisavac tijela prekrivenog bodljama. Glavna osobitost ježeva su upravo njegove bodlje. Cijelom površinom leđa i bokova, isključujući lice, trbuš i noge, gusto je prekriven sa oko 5000 oštih bodlji koje poput kopalja strše naprijed. Bodlje su zapravo preobražene dlake koje rastu iz folikula smještenih u koži, na isti način kako raste kosa. To su šuplje cjevaste tvorevine, koje omogućavaju čvrstinu uz minimum težine. Vršni dio bodlja završava oštrim šiljkom, dok je suprotni kraj smješten u koži i laptastog oblika.

Ova laptasta tvorevina ima veliki značaj u zaštiti tijela budući da može amortizirati udarce bez da ozlijedi samog ježa. Bodlje su dvobojne; trake smeđe i bijele boje protežu se od osnovice do vrha, dok su u donjem dijelu bijele. Bodlje kontinuirano rastu oko 18 mjeseci, kada otpadaju i zamjenjuju se novima. S donje strane tijela i dijelom po glavi prekriven je krznom sastavljenim od mekanih dlaka. Glava završava šiljastom i pokretljivom njuškom, iznad koje se nalaze okrugle oči i kratke okruglaste uši skrivene među bodljama. U čeljustima ima 36 zuba. Mužjaci su obično nešto dulji od ženki, obično narastu 15 do 35 cm duljine i prosječne mase oko 400 g (međutim mogu težiti i do 1,5 - 2 kg, posebice u jesen). Duljina uključuje vrat koji je 4 ili 5 centimetra dug. Ova vrsta je rasprostranjena u istočnoj Evropi. Opseg preklapanja rasprostranjenosti s tamnoprsim ježem je na području od Poljske do Jadranskog mora. Na istoku obitava do Izraela, Irana, i oko Kaspijskog jezera.

Živi uglavnom u šumovitim područjima s niskim rastinjem. Nalazimo ga i na pašnjacima, pogotovo u blizini šume i grmlja. Relativno je čest čak i u urbanim sredinama. Njegova glavna hrana su: insekti, kišne gliste, puževi, miševi, ptičja jaja i ptiči, gljive, korjenje i voće. Love ih jazavci, nekad sove, kune i lisice.

Oглаšava se cvrčanjem, rokčenjem i zviždanjem, u opasnosti "puše", (mota se u "loptu") te se može glasno derati. Najaktivniji je u sumrak i noću. Međutim, ponekad se može vidjeti tokom dana, obično u jesen. U zimskom razdoblju na sjevernoj hemisferi spava zimski san. Tada mu pada tjelesna temperatura na 4 °C (normalna temperatura je 34 °C).

Vrijeme parenja je od aprila do avgusta. Ženka mlade nosi 35-42 dana, koti od maja do septembra 1-2 puta po 2-10 mladih (slijepi 14-18 dana; sišu 18-20 dana; samostalni sa 40-45 dana; spolno zreli sa 12 mjeseci).

The southern white-breasted hedgehog (*Erinaceus concolor*), sometimes referred to as white-bellied hedgehog (*Erinaceus concolor*) belongs to the family of mammals. Appearance and size is very similar to common hedgehog (*E. europaeus*), from which it is distinguished by clearly visible lighter breasts, in contrast to the dark wall of the stoma. The whitish hedgehog, a relatively small male of a stiff, rounded body, resting on five-foot soft feet. The only European body mammal covered with spines. The main features of the hedgehogs are his spear. The whole surface of the back and the hips, excluding the face, stomach and legs, is densely covered with about 5,000 sharp spines that, like the digging, move forward. Bodies are actually transformed hair that grows from follicles placed in the skin, in the same way as hair grows. That they are hollow tubular crevices, which provide strength with minimal weight. The upper part of the spine ends with a sharp spike, while the opposite end is placed in the skin and in a ball shape.

This ball-shaped creature has a great importance in protecting the body, because it can amortize the blows without injuring the hedgehog itself. Boddles are two-tone; The streak of brown and white colors comes from the base to the top, while the lower part is white. Boddles are continuously growing for about 18 months when they are falling off and replacing them with new ones. From the bottom of the body and partly on the head is covered with fur composed of soft hair. The head ends with a pointed and moving muzzle, above which are round eyes and short round ears hidden between spines. There are 36 teeth in the eggs. Males are usually slightly longer than females, usually growing from 15 to 35 cm in length and average weighing about 400 g (but they can weigh up to 1.5-2 kg, especially in autumn). The length includes a door that is 4 or 5 cm long. This species is widespread in Eastern Europe.

The extent of the overlapping of the widespread distribution with the dark blue hake is in the area from Poland to the Adriatic Sea. In the east, it resides in Israel, Iran, and around the Caspian lake. It lives mainly in lowland forested areas. We are in the pastures, especially in the vicinity of forests and scum. It is relatively common even in urban areas. Its main foods are: insects, rain nests, snails, mice, bird eggs and plants, mushrooms, roots and fruits. They are likened to badgers, sometimes owls, kunas and foxes. It is advertised with sneering, decaying and whistling, in danger of "blowing" (it is "ball") and it can be heard out loud. It's most active at twilight and at night. However, it can sometimes be seen during the day, usually in autumn. In the winter period, a winter dream is sleeping in the northern hemisphere. At that time, his body temperature drops to 4 °C (normal temperature is 34 °C). The mating time is from April to August. A young woman wears 35-42 days, angles from May to September 1-2 times in 2-10 young people (blind 14-18 days, sows 18-20 days, stand-alone with 40-45 days, sexual harassment with 12 months).



**Mostovi****Bridges**

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2 x 2,50 KM; 2 x 1,28 €  
 Veličina maraka / Size of the stamp:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10 (5 serija)  
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 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 09.05.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 2 X 20.000



**Šeher-Čehajina čuprija** nalazi se na Miljacki u historijskom središtu Sarajeva, u neposrednoj blizini Vijećnice. Prvi most sagrađen u osmanskom razdoblju, vjerovalno je bio izgrađen na mjestu starijeg srednjovjekovnog prijelaza rijeke. Malo se zna o izgradnji mosta. Prema jednom natpisu u Mostarskom gradskom arhivu, čuprija je možda bila izgrađena već 1585./1586. godine. Samo ime mosta navodi na tumačenje da ga je podigao neki šeher-čehaja (upravnik grada) Sarajeva. Po nekim izvorima most je izgrađen 1620. godine. Postoji i jedan drugi historijski naziv za most, "Mustafa-pašin", koji se spominje u Sarajevskim novinama 1881. godine.

"Most, u narodu nazvan Šeherija, imao je pet lukova sagrađenih od sedre i kamenu ogradu od hreše. Most je pretrpio mnoga oštećenja zahvaljujući poplavama (1619., i 1620., 1843., 1880. godine), ali svaki put je renoviran. Prilikom regulacije korita Miljacke, izgled mosta je promijenjen, pa je 1897. godine zatranjan jedan od pet lukova mosta na lijevoj obali Miljacke. Danas kada promatrat most, ne možete primjetiti da jedan luk nedostaje. 1904. godine skinuta je kamena ograda s mosta i dodati su konzolni pješački prelazi sa željeznom ogradom. Ovaj luk koji spaja dvije strane Miljacke sa sobom nosi i svoje legende.

Jedna od njih je da je Hadži Husein Šeher-čehaja (upravnik grada) Sarajeva po završetku gradnje ove čuprije naredio da se u jedan od stubova ugrađi i poveći dijamant koji bi se kasnije, aли bude potrebe, iskoristio za financiranje popravke čuprije. Mjesto gdje je dijamant ugrađen znali su samo njegovi najbliži tajnici. Međutim, nedugo nakon njegove ugradnje, dijamant iz mosta je ukraden. Sarajevo je u to vrijeme bilo malo mjesto pa je kradljivac nedugo zatim ulvačen. Bio je to mladić iz siromašne porodice koji je taj dijamant htio pokloniti svojoj djevojci. Kad je mladić ispričao razlog zbog čega je ukrao dijamant, kadija mu se smilovao i pustio ga uz uvjet da vrati dijamant svome pravom vlasniku koji ga nije ponovno ugradio u čupriju. U razdoblju 1999. do 2001. godine most je restauriran čime je dobio svoj izvorni, stari izgled. Na lijevom i desnem ulazu u most postavljena su dva kamena stubića koji bi trebali sprječiti prolaz motornim vozilima i most je dobio osvjetljenje. Šeher-Čehajina čuprija je danas nacionalni spomenik Bosne i Hercegovine.

**Rimski most**, (Most preko rijeke Bosne u Plandištu, nedaleko od Ilidže) izgrađen je na zapadnom izlazu iz Sarajeva, dva km nizvodno od izvorišta rijeke Bosne, na udaljenosti od 1300 m od najbližih obronaka planine Igman, odnosno tri km jugoistočno od Blažuju. Kao što je Kozja čuprija, u simboličkom smislu, istočna kapija grada Sarajeva, Rimski most je njegova zapadna kapija. Rimski most je jedan od četiri stara kameni mosta na području Grada koji su još uvek sačuvani. Ostala tri mosta su Šeher-Čehajina čuprija, Latinska čuprija i Kozja čuprija.

Godine 1530. ovim krajevima je prolazio čuveni putopisac Benedikt Kuripešić i nije zabilježio ništa o ovom mostu. Međutim 20 godina kasnije Katarin Zeni piše o ovom mostu, i govori da je to kameni most sa sedam lukova na riječi Bosni. Znači da je izgrađen poslije 1530. a prije 1550. godine. Ne zna se ništa o tome ko je naredio gradnju mosta niti ko ga je zidao. Most je obnavljan već polovinom 16. vijeka i moguće da je njegov obnovitelj bio veliki vezir Rustem-paša, koji je sagradio jedan drugi most na riječi Željeznici na Ilidži. Spominje se i da je obnovitelj mogao biti Gazi Ali-paša.

Most je izgrađen od klesanog kamena i oblikovan je kao niska polegla građevina na sedam lukova. Lukovi su visinski nešto niži na krajevima i rastu prema sredini, pa tako imamo karakterističan, blago ispušten, oblik ovog mosta. Dužina mu iznosi oko 40 metara, a širina 4,5 metara. Postoji pretpostavka da je i u doba Rimskog carstva na istom tom mjestu stajao most i da je sadašnja građevina sazidana na temeljima prethodne (ipak to još uvek nije dokazano). Ono što je dokazano je da je prilikom gradnje mosta materijal za gradnju uziman i sa kasno antičkih objekata čije su ruševine ležale u blizini, tako da možemo vidjeti i neke zanimljive antičke reljefe uzidane u građevinu. U nizvodnom koraluku (ogradi) ugrađena je rimska spolija, kamena ploča na čijoj površini se nalazi plitki reljef, zbog čega se ovaj most u narodu često naziva i Rimskim mostom. O tom reljefu nema podataka u dostupnoj literaturi. Na reljefu je prikazana naga figura u stoećem položaju, lijeve noge prekriveno preko desne, sa desnom rukom podignutom iznad glave i lijevom rukom prekrivenom preko grudi. Postoji velika mogućnost da je upravo zbog toga ovaj most prozvan Rimski iako je izgrađen za vrijeme Osmanskog carstva. Most je proglašen za nacionalni spomenik Bosne i Hercegovine.

**Šeher-Čehajina Čuprija** is a bridge which crosses the river Miljacka in the historical center of Sarajevo, in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall. The first bridge built in the Ottoman period was probably built on the site of the older medieval river crossing. Little is known about building a bridge. According to one inscription in the Mostar City Archives, the mayor was probably built in 1585/1586. years. The name of the bridge itself suggests that it was raised by a certain leader of the city of Sarajevo. According to some sources, the bridge was built in 1620. There is another historical name for the bridge, "Mustafa-pasha", which is mentioned in Sarajevo's newspapers in 1881.

"The bridge, is also called Šeherija, it had five arches built of a tufa and a stone fence of the hare. The bridge suffered many damages due to floods (1619 and 1620, 1843, 1880), but each time it was renovated. The regulation of the Miljacka riverbed, the appearance of the bridge was changed, and in 1897 one of the five bridge ports on the left bank of Miljacka was buried. Today, when you observe the bridge, you can not notice that one arc is missing. In 1904, a stone fence was removed from the bridge and added the console pedestrian passes through the iron fence. This arch connecting two sides of the Miljacka carries with it its own legends.

One of them is that Hadži Husein Šeher-Šehja (city manager) of Sarajevo upon the completion of the construction of this hamlet he ordered to build large diamond in one of the pillars which would later be used to finance the repair of the brow. The place where the diamond was built was known only to his closest people. However, shortly after its installation, the diamond from the bridge was stolen. At that time, Sarajevo was a small place and the thief was soon caught. He was a young man from a poor family who wanted to give this diamond to his girlfriend. When the young man had told the reason why he had stolen the diamond, the judge pitied him and let him go but to return the diamond to his rightful owner who did not reinstate him in a cupboard. In the period from 1999 to 2001, the bridge was restored, giving it its original, old look. On the left and right entrance to the bridge, two stone pillars were installed that should prevent the passage by motor vehicles and the bridge received light. Šeher-Čehajina Čuprija is now a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**The Roman bridge**, (Bridge over the river Bosna in Plandište, not far from Ilidža) was built at the western exit of Sarajevo, two kilometers downstream from the source of the river Bosna, at a distance of 1300m from the nearest slopes of Mount Igman, or three km southeast of Blažuju. As the Kozja Cuprija, in the symbolic sense, is at the east gate of the city of Sarajevo, the Roman Bridge is at its western gate. The Roman Bridge is one of the four old stone bridges in the City area that are still preserved. The other three bridges are the Šeher-Čehajina Čuprija, the Latin Cuprija and the Kozja Cuprija.

In 1530, the famous travel writer Benedikt Kurišić passed through these parts and did not record anything about this bridge. However, 20 years later, Katarin Zeno writes about this bridge, and says it is a stone bridge with seven arches on the river Bosna. It means that it was built after 1530 and before 1550. There is nothing known about who ordered the construction of the bridge or who built it. The bridge was rebuilt by the middle of the 16th century and its renewer could be the great Vizier Rustem-pasha, who built another bridge in Ilidža railway. It is also remembered that the renewer could have been Gazi Ali Pasha.

The bridge was built of carved stone and it was designed as a low-pitched building on seven arches. The arches are slightly lower at the ends and grow to the middle, so we have a characteristic, slightly protruding shape of this bridge. Its length is about 40 meters, and its width is 4.5 meters. There is a presumption that in the time of the Roman Empire the bridge stood at the same place and that the present building was built on the foundations of the previous one (it has not yet been proven). What has been proven is that during construction of the bridge, the building materials were taken from late antique objects whose ruins were in the vicinity, so that we can see some interesting antique reliefs built in the building. In the downstream corridor (fence), the Roman floor is embedded, a stone slab on the surface of which is a shallow relief, and this is why the bridge is often called the Roman bridge by the people. There is no information on this relief in the available literature. The relief depicts the naked figure in the standing position, the left leg crossed over the right, with the right hand raised above the head and left hand crossed over the breast. There is a great possibility that this is precisely why this bridge was called the Roman, although it was built during the Ottoman Empire. The bridge was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Karnet/Carnet**

Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 15,00 KM ; 7,67 €  
 Veličina karneta / Size of the carnet:..... 84,00 x 115,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u karnetu:..... 3 serije  
 Number of stamps per carnet:..... 3 series  
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 8.000

**Blok/Block**

Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 5 KM ; 2,56 €  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 104,00 x 90,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u bloku:..... 2 marke  
 Number of stamps per block:..... 2 stamps  
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 20.000

**20 godina konvertibilne marke****20 years of the convertible mark**

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,50 KM; 0,77 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 22.06.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Novčana jedinica Bosne i Hercegovine je "konvertibilna marka"(KM). Konvertibilna marka se dijeli na stotinu „feninga“ (F). Međunarodna skraćenica za konvertibilnu marku je BAM. Ova valuta predstavlja zakonsko sredstvo plaćanja svih javnih i privatnih obaveza i dugova u Bosni i Hercegovini. Konvertibilna marka je Zakonom o Centralnoj banci Bosne i Hercegovine vezana za euro i svaka izdana konvertibilna marka ima puno pokriće u slobodno konvertibilnim deviznim sredstvima.

Prva serija novčanica KM u apoenima 50 F, 1 KM, 5 KM i 10 KM izdata je 22. juna 1998. godine, u apoenima 20 KM, 50 KM i 100 KM 27. jula 1998. godine. Novčanice su prepoznatljive po tome, na licu novčanice u desnom donjem uglu, ispod potpisa guvernera Centralne banke BiH, nema godine izdavanja. Novčanica u apoenu 200 KM izdata 15. maja 2002. godine.

Novčanice KM u apoenima 50 F, 1 KM i 5 KM povučene su iz opticaja i prestale su biti zakonsko sredstvo plaćanja. U opticaju su novčanice KM u pet različitih apoena: 10 KM, 20 KM, 50 KM, 100 KM i 200 KM. Novčanice KM u apoenima 10 KM, 20 KM, 50 KM i 100 KM se izdaju u dvije verzije dizajna po svakom navedenom apoenu za Federaciju Bosne i Hercegovine i Republiku Srpsku, dok je novčanica u apoenu 200 KM štampana u jednoj verziji dizajna za cijelu Bosnu i Hercegovinu.

Dizajn prvog kompleta novčanica predstavlja bosanskohercegovačke književnike sva tri konstitutivna naroda, a novčanica od 200 KM sadrži jedan dizajn i lik Ive Andrića i Ćuprije na Drini kao glavnih elemenata dizajna. Sve novčanice KM koje su u opticaju predstavljaju zakonito sredstvo plaćanja u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Prva serija kovanog novca u apoenima 10 F, 20 F, 50 F izdata je 9. decembra 1998. godine, u apoenima 1 KM i 2 KM 31. jula 2000. godine i u apoenima od 5 F i 5 KM 5. januara 2006. godine.

U opticaju je kovani novac KM u sedam različitih apoena: 5 F, 10 F, 20 F, 50 F, 1 KM, 2 KM i 5 KM. Svi apoeni kovanog novca se izdaju u jednoj verziji dizajna za cijelu Bosnu i Hercegovinu i predstavljaju zakonito sredstvo plaćanja u Bosni i Hercegovini. Centralna banka Bosne i Hercegovine novčanice domaće valute konvertibilne marke stavlja u opticaj i povlači iz opticaja pridržavajući se strogo pravila valutnog odbora utvrđenog Zakonom o Centralnoj banci Bosne i Hercegovine.

The monetary unit of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a "Convertible Mark" (KM). A convertible mark is divided into a hundred "fening" (F). The international abbreviation for the convertible mark is BAM. This currency is the legal means of payment of all public and private debts and debts in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Convertible Mark is the Law on the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina related to the euro, and each issued Convertible Mark has a lot of coverage in freely convertible foreign currency.

The first series of KM banknotes in denominations 50 F, 1 KM, 5 KM and 10 KM were issued on June 22, 1998, in denominations 20 KM, 50 KM and 100 KM on July 27, 1998. The banknotes are recognizable by that, on the face of the banknote in the right bottom corner, under the signature of the Governor of the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is no year of issue. Banknotes in denomination 200 KM issued on May 15, 2002.

KM banknotes in denominations 50 F, 1 KM and 5 KM were withdrawn from circulation and ceased to be legal tender. KM circulation is in circulation in five different denominations: 10 KM, 20 KM, 50 KM, 100 KM and 200 KM. KM banknotes in denominations 10 KM, 20 KM, 50 KM and 100 KM are issued in two versions of design for each denomination for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska, while the 200 KM banknotes are printed in one version of design for the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The design of the first set of banknotes represents Bosnian writers of all three constituent peoples, and the 200 KM banknote contains one design and figure of Ivo Andrić and Ćuprija on the Drina river as the main elements of design. All KM bills that are in circulation represent a legal means of payment in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The first series of coins in denominations of 10 F, 20 F, 50 F was issued on 9th December 1998, in denominations 1 KM and 2 KM on 31st July, 2000 and in denominations of 5 F and 5 KM on 5th January, 2006.

In circulation KM is coins KM in seven different denominations: 5 F, 10 F, 20 F, 50 F, 1 KM, 2 KM and 5 KM. All denominations of coins are issued in one version of design for the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina and represent a legal means of payment in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall place the currency of the local currency of the convertible mark in circulation and withdraw from the circulation, adhering to the strict rules of the currency board established by the Law on the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



## Međunarodni dan mira

## International Peace day

Autor / Author:..... Abdullah Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,50 KM; 1,25 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 8 + vinjeta  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 8 + vignettes  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 21.09.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Generalna skupština Ujedinjenih nacija (UN) rezolucijom iz 2001. godine, kojom se 21. septembar svake godine proglašava Međunarodnim danom mira, usvojila je i prijedlog da se na isti dan obilježava Svjetski dan prekida vatre i Dan bez nasilja "kako bi Ujedinjene nacije, zemlje članice i cijelo čovječanstvo posvetili određeno vrijeme promoviranju idealja mira i iskazivanju posvećenosti miru pozitivnim primjerima, na sve moguće načine".

Osnivajući Dan mira, UN ima za cilj postizanje mira u svijetu, a taj cilj želi prenijeti na sve nacije. U znak obilježavanja na ovaj dan oglašava se "Mirovno zvono" u sjedištu UN u New Yorku. Zvono je izliveno od novčića koje su donirala djeca sa svih kontinenata. Zvono je UN poklonila UN Asocijacija iz Japana i na njemu piše "Dug život apsolutnom svjetskom miru". Pojedinci nose i značke sa bijelim golubicama u znak poštovanja prema Međunarodnom danu mira.

Ujedinjene nacije pozivaju sve narode i časne ljudе da prekidom neprijateljstva, kao i da na druge načine, obilježe ovaj dan, kroz edukaciju i osvjećivanje javnosti o pitanjima od važnosti za mir. Bosna i Hercegovina izrazila je opredjeljenje da će u skladu s mogućnostima i raspoloživim resursima, pružiti doprinos UN-u, OSCE-u, EU i NATO-u, kao vodećim kolektivnim sigurnosnim organizacijama, u njihovim nastojanjima za održavanje mira, stabilnosti i sigurnosti na globalnom planu.

U međunarodnim odnosima, aktivnosti Bosne i Hercegovine zasnivaju se na principima koje su sadržane u Povelji UN-a, završnom aktu iz Helsinkija i ostalim dokumentima OSCE-a te na općeprihvaćenim principima međunarodnog prava.

The General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) with the 2001 resolution declared 21. September every year as International Peace day, they also adopted a proposal to mark the day of ceasefire and the day without Violence, so that the United Nations, Member States and even humanity could devote a certain amount of time to promote the ideal of peace and express the commitment to peace by positive examples, in all possible ways.

Establishing the Peace Day, the UN aims to achieve peace in the world, with the goal of transferring it to all nations.

To mark this day, the "Peace Bell" is announced at the UN headquarters in New York. The bell was poured out of the coins donated by children from all over the continents. The UN bell was donated by the UN Association from Japan and it says "Long Life to Absolute World Peace".

Individuals wear badges with white doves as a mark of respect for the International Peace Day. The United Nations invite all people and honorable people to end hostilities, and in other ways, mark this day through education and raising public awareness on issues of importance to peace.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has expressed its commitment to provide UN, OSCE, EU and NATO with the capabilities and available sources, as the leading collective security organizations, in their efforts to maintain peace, stability and security in the global plan.

In international relations, Bosnia and Herzegovina's activities are based on the principles contained in the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, other OSCE documents and the generally accepted principles of the international law.

Međunarodni dan mira 21.09.

Sarajevska ruža



**Udruženje oboljelih od bulozne epidermolize  
"DEBRA" Bosne i Hercegovine**

**Association of patients with bulk epidermolysis  
"DEBRA" of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Autor/Author:..... Emira Žerić  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 0,90 KM; 0,46 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 35,37 x 24,60 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummmed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 09.10.2018.  
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 10.000



Udruženje oboljelih od bulozne epidermolize DEBRA BiH osnovano je i registrirano u Ministarstvu pravde 28. 11. 2008. godine po uzoru na druge svjetske organizacije oboljelih od bulozne epidermolize. Udruženje trenutno broji 24 člana, odnosno ukupno 23 oboljela od bulozne epidermolize.

Bulozna epidermoliza je rijetka i teška genetska bolest, bolest kože koja se javlja jednom na 20.000 rođenih. Djeca se rađaju sa ovom bolešću i trenutno ne postoji lijek za ovu bolest. Tri su osnovne vrste bulozne epidermolize: simplex, junkcijska ili atrofična i distrofična ili ožiljna. U okviru ove podjele do danas je registrirano preko 20 podtipova bulozne epidermolize koji se razlikuju prema kliničkoj slici, morfološkim promjenama ili načinu nasljeđivanja. Svaki podtip ima svoje karakteristične simptome. Bulozna epidermoliza nastaje zbog urođenog nedostatka različitih proteina u koži, a koji su odgovorni za povezivanje različitih slojeva u koži i sluzokожama. Bolest, osim kožnih problema, prati i niz komplikacija na ostalim organima (ocima, probavnom sistemu, sistemu za kretanje, itd.) a manifestira se opsežnim promjenama, odnosno ranama po cijelom tijelu i unutar njega, od sluznice usta, duž cijelog probavnog sistema.

Mjehuri i rane nastaju i nakon beznačajne traume. Koža im je osjetljiva tako da i najmanje trenje može izazvati spadanje kože nakon čega nastaje rana. Upravo zbog te osjetljivosti su nazvani **Djeca leptiri**. Rane su veoma bolne i teško zarastaju. Usljed čestog povređivanja dolazi do ožiljavanja kože i srastanja prstiju šaka i stopala do potpune neupotrebljivosti. Prsti na rukama često potpuno srastu, pa šake izgledaju poput rukavica bez prstiju. Zbog plikova i rana na nogama, oboljeli teško hodaju, te su im često potrebna invalidska kolica, kao i posebna obložena i mehka obuća.

Primarni ciljevi i aktivnosti Udruženja se zasnivaju na sljedećem:

- unapređenje sistema zdravstvene i socijalne zaštite, te zagovaranja i lobiranja prava oboljelih od rijetkih bolesti;
- obezbjeđivanje zavojnog materijala i adekvatnih krema za članove Udruženja, s obzirom da nije sistematski riješeno pitanje zavojnog materijala, kao što je to slučaj u drugim zemljama;
- obezbjeđivanje donacija za realizaciju projekata za ospozobljavanje ljekara za adekvatnu brigu o djeci sa EB (anesteziolog, hirurg-plastičar, dermatolog, stomatolog, oftamolog);
- socijalizacija oboljelih i djelovanje na skidanju stigmatizacije sa oboljelih od bulozne epidermolize.

**Udruženje oboljelih od bulozne epidermolize "DEBRA" Bosne i Hercegovine**

Association of patients with bulldozer epidermolysis DEBRA BiH was established and registered in the Ministry of Justice on November 28, 2008, modeled on other world organizations with bulk epidermolysis. The association currently has 24 members, or a total of 23 with bulldog epidermolysis.

Bullous epidermolysis is a rare and severe genetic disease, a skin disease that occurs once per 20,000 births. Children are born with this disease and there is currently no cure for this disease. Three basic types of bulge epidermolysis: simplex, stroke or atrophic and dystrophic or scarring. Within this division, up to 20 subtypes of bullous epidermolysis have been registered to date, which differ in clinical picture, morphological changes or inheritance. Each subtype has its own characteristic symptoms. Bullous epidermolysis is caused by the innate deficiency of various proteins in the skin, which are responsible for linking different layers in the skin and mucous membranes. The illness, in addition to skin problems, is accompanied by a number of complications on other organs (eyes, gastrointestinal system, movement system, etc.) and is manifested by extensive changes, or wounds throughout the body and inside it, from the mucous membrane of the mouth, along the entire digestive system.

Bladders and wounds also occur after an insignificant trauma. Their skin is sensitive so that the slightest friction can cause skin fall as a result of which a wound develops. It is precisely because of this sensitivity that they are called **Children Butterflies**. Wounds are very painful and difficult to heal. Due to frequent injuries, the skin is scarred and the fingers of the fist and feet are completely unusable. The toes on the hands are often completely matched, so the hands look like gloves without fingers. Because of blisters and wounds on their feet, they have difficulty walking, and they often need a wheelchair, as well as special coated and soft shoes.

Primary goals and activities of the Association are based on the following:

- Improvement of the system of health and social protection, advocacy and lobbying of the rights of patients with rare diseases;
- Providing coat materials and adequate creams for members of the Association, since the issue of coating materials has not been solved systematically, as is the case in other countries;
- Providing donations for the realization of projects for the training of doctors for adequate care of children with EB (anesthesiologist, surgeon, dermatologist, dentist, ophthalmologist);
- Socialization of patients and action on removal of stigmatization from patients with bulk epidermolysis.

**Association of patients with bulk epidermolysis "DEBRA"  
of Bosnia and Herzegovina**



**Bijela vrba (Salix alba)****White willow (Salix alba)**

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,50 KM; 0,77 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 60,00 x 50,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u bloku:..... 1  
 Number of stamps per block:..... 1  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 25.10.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



**Bijela vrba (Salix alba)** je bjelogorična vrsta drveća iz porodice vrba (lat. Salicaceae).

Rasprostranjena je u srednjoj i južnoj Europi, u središnjoj Aziji i sjevernoj Africi. Raste na svijetlim, vlažnim i poplavljениm zemljištima, uz rijeke, potoke i jezera, uz rubove poplavnih područja, od nizina do preplaninskog područja 1000 m nadmorske visine. Bijela vrba ima dobro razvijen i razgranjen korijen, a posebno njegov glavni dio. Stablo starijih biljaka obloženo je tamnom, sivosmeđom duboko ukoso ispušćalom korom. Kod vrlo mladih grančica kora je bijekasta i obrasla nježnom dlakom, a kasnije dlake otpadnu, a kora postane zelenasta. Stablo je prepoznatljivo po svojim vitkim lijepim granama koje nose svilenaste listove.

Krošnja je široka i svjetla, vrhovi grana su na dole savijeni. Lišće je do 10 cm dugo i oko 1,5 cm široko, najširi u sredini liske, po obodu sitno nazubljeni, sa lica tamnozeleni i sjajni, a sa naličja bjeličasto dlakavi, po čemu je uz bijelu boju kore i dobila ime. Peteljka koja nosi list duga je 1 cm. Cvjetovi su jednospolni, u obliku resa koje su duge oko 7 cm. Cvijeta u martu i aprilu, zajedno ili poslije listanja. Razmnožavanje je sjemenom i vegetativno.

Korisna je medonosna biljka. Naročiti značaj za pčelarstvo imaju bijele vrbe koje su u močvarnim-plavnim područjima, jer se medenje ovdje višestruko povećava. Redoviti je mediša, medi svake godine, izuzeci su kod vremenskih (ne)prilika, sa velikim oscilacijama temperature. Isto kao i vrba iva daje na mjestima gdje raste na obalama riječki ili u močvarnom staništu do 3 kg nektara dnevno, a na kraju dobre paše i do 20 kg meda po košnici.

Mlade jednogodišnje grančice se koriste za pletenje košara. Hipokrat je u 5. stoljeću pr. Kr., pisao o gorkom prahu iz kore bijele vrbe, koji ublažava bolove i vrućicu. Talijanski hemičar Raffaele Piria i francuski farmaceut Henri Leroux izolovali su salicin, aktivnu tvar iz vrbine kore, 1828. godine. Od salicina dobiva se salicilna kiselina, a od nje reakcijom esterifikacije dobiva se aspirin, koji je acetilsalicilna kiselina.

Također je ova biljka vrlo pogodna za pravljenje jako lijepih živih ograda i skulptura u vrtu.

**White willow (Salix alba)** is a wild-type species of trees from the willow family (lat. Salicaceae).

It is widespread in Central and Southern Europe, in Central Asia and North Africa. It grows on bright, humid and flooded lands, along rivers, streams and lakes, along the edges of floodplains, from the lowlands to the substantiation area of 1000m above sea level. The white willow has a well-developed and branched root, and especially its main part. The tree of elderly plants is covered with dark, grayish-brown hair, deeply crushed by a cracked crab. In very young branches, the bark is whitish and overgrown with a gentle hair, and later the hair is lost and the bark becomes greenish. The tree is recognizable by its leafy branches that carry silk leaves.

The crown is wide and bright, the tops of the branches are bent down. The leaves are up to 10 cm long and about 1.5 cm wide, the widest in the middle of the fox, on the rim finely jagged, the face is dark green and shiny, and with the whiteness of the whitish hair, and with the white color of the bark it got its name. A petal carrying a sheet of rain is 1 cm. The flowers are one-sex, in the form of resins that are about 7 cm long. Flowers in March and April, together or after flipping. Reproduction is seed and vegetative.

Useful is a honey plant. Ordering the importance of beekeeping has white willows that are in swampy-blue areas, as honey here multiplies. Regular medias, medians every year, are exceptions to weather conditions, with great temperature fluctuations. The same as the willow Iva gives in places where it grows on the banks of the river or in a wetland habitat up to 3 kg of nectar per day, and at the end of good pasture and up to 20 kg of honey per hive.

Young one-year twigs are used for knitting baskets. Hippocrates in the 5th century BC Kr., Wrote about bitter powder from a white willow bark, which relieves pain and fever. Italian chemist Raffaele Piria and French pharmacist Henri Leroux isolated salicin, an active substance from the bark of the bark, in 1828. Salicylic acid is obtained from salicin, and from it the esterification reaction results in aspirin, which is acetylsalicylic acid.

Also this plant is very suitable for making very beautiful living fences and sculptures in the garden.



**Vilinski konjic (Odonata)****Dragonfly (Odonata)**

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 1,00 KM; 0,51 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 9  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 9  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 25.10.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



**Vilinski konjic (Odonata)** spada među najstarije poznate insekte na Zemlji čiji su fosilni nalazi stariji od 300 miliona godina. Postojali su prije dinosaurusa, a raspon krila u tom periodu iznosio je oko 70 cm. Iako su današnje vrste znatno skromnijih dimenzija oni i danas spadaju u nenadmašne lovce kojima gotovo da nema ravnih u prirodi. Jedan je od najljepših insekata na svijetu.

Odrasle jedinke vilinih konjica su dugačke oko 80 mm, dok im je raspon krila i do 110 mm. Larve su u prosjeku dugačke oko 50 mm. Imaju dva para prozirnih krila koja se prelivaju u svim duginim bojama. Tijela su im dugačka i vretenasta, ponekad debljine igle, a boje i šare variraju od porodice do porodice. Od jasno plavih, preko crvenih i zelenih sa smeđim pjegama do žutih. Noge su im duge i nazubljene, a oči veoma velike, te ispušćene i ispunjavaju im gotovo cijelu glavu. Pomoću ovakvih očiju vid im ostaje jasan i u brzom letu, a glava im je pokretna za gotovo 360 stepeni. Izvrsni su letači (dok lete razvijaju brzinu od tridesetak kilometara na sat) i u letu love druge insekte.

Žive uz vodu u koju ženka polaže jaja. Metamorfoza vilinskih konjica je nepotpuna. Više od pola svog života provede kao larva. U zavisnosti od vrste kojoj pripada, vilinski konjic može da živi od 6 – 7 mjeseci do punih 5 godina.

Danas se smatra da na Zemlji postoji oko 6.000 vrsta vilinskih konjica, raspoređenih u tri podreda. Evropska fauna Odonata obuhvata oko 140 vrsta. Istraživanja provedena u Evropi posljednjih decenija pokazuju stalno smanjenje brojnosti velikog broja vrsta vilinskih konjica. Najznačajniji razlozi smanjenja brojnosti i nestanka pojedinih populacija vilinskih konjica su uništenje i degradacija njihovih staništa. Najveću brojnost vrsta dostižu u stajaćim vodama, barama i jezerima sa raznovrsnom i bogato razvijenom vodenom vegetacijom.

Do sada su u Bosni i Hercegovini registrovane 64 vrste vilinskih konjica. Najveći broj vrsta, a također i najveći broj ugroženih i rijetkih vilinskih konjica u Bosni i Hercegovini nalazimo u južnoj Hercegovini na području pod uticajem mediteranske klime. Ovo područje je i jedino gdje možemo vidjeti neke od rijetkih i ugroženih evropskih vrsta poput *Lindenia tetraphylla* ili *Lestes macrostigma*, kao i više rijetkih vrsta kao što su *Caliaeschna microstigma* koja dostiže najzapadniju tačku rasprostranjenja u Evropi na području Dalmacije i južne Hercegovine ili *Calopteryx splendens balcanica*, endemična Balkanska podvrsta rasprostranjena u donjem toku rijeke Neretve, kao i rijeke Trebišnjice, Bregave i Trebižat.

**Dragonfly (Odonata)** is one of the oldest known insects on Earth whose fossil deposits are more than 300 million years old. They existed before dinosaurs, and the span of the wings in that period was about 70 cm. Although today's types are much more modest dimensions, they still belong to unsurpassed hunters with almost no straight in nature. One of the most beautiful insects in the world.

Adult elephant cubs are about 80 mm in length, with a wingspan of up to 110 mm. The larvae are approximately 50 mm long on average. They have two pairs of transparent wings that overflow in all rainbow colors. Their bodies are long and spherical, sometimes thick with needles, and their colors and patterns vary from family to family. From clear blue, over red and green with brown spots to yellow. The legs are long and jagged, and the eyes are very large, and they are bulging and fill them with almost the whole head. With this kind of eyes, their eyes remain clear in a fast flight, and their heads are movable for almost 360 degrees. Excellent flyers (as the flights develop at a speed of thirty kilometers per hour) and fly other insects.

They live by the water in which the female lays eggs. The metamorphosis of fairy cavalry is incomplete. He spent more than half his life as a larvae. Depending on the species to which it belongs, a fairy horse can live from 6 - 7 months to full 5 years.

Today, there are about 6,000 species of wild cavalry on the planet, divided into three sub-classes. The Odonata European fauna includes about 140 species. Research carried out in Europe over the past decades has shown a steady decline in the number of species of fairy cavalry. The most important reasons for reducing the number and disappearance of certain populations of wild cavalry are the destruction and degradation of their habitats. The highest number of species reaches in standing waters, bars and lakes with diverse and richly developed aquatic vegetation.

So far, 64 species of wild cavalry have been registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The largest number of species, and also the largest number of endangered and rare fairy cavalas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, are found in southern Herzegovina in the area affected by the Mediterranean climate. This area is the only place where we can see some of the rare and endangered European species, such as *Lindenia tetraphylla* or *Lestes macrostigma*, as well as several rare species such as *Caliaeschna macrostigma* reaching the westernmost point of distribution in Europe in the area of Dalmatia and Southern Herzegovina or *Calopteryx splendens balcanica*, an endemic Balkan subspecies spread in the lower course of the Neretva River, as well as the Trebisnjica, Bregava and Trebižat rivers.



Zajedničko izdanje Bosna i Hercegovina - Turska  
Džamija u Milodražu

**Common Edition Bosnia and Herzegovina - Turkey  
The mosque in Milodraž**

Autor/Author..... Abdullah Branković  
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 2,70 KM; 1,38 €  
Veličina / Size..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
Broj maraka u tabaku: 10  
Number of stamps per sheet: 10  
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed: 102 g  
Zupčanje / Perforation: 13 x 2 cm  
Tehnika štampe / Printing process: Offset  
Štampa / Printing: Blicdruk Sarajevo  
Datum izdanja / Date of issue: 10.08.2018.  
Tiraž/Quantity: 10.000



Milodraž je mjesto historije, običaja i tradicije, ljudskih prava i demokratije. Smješteno je na pograničnom dijelu općine Kiseljak sa općinama Visoko, Busovača i Fojnica.

Džemat Milodraž je do 60-tih godina prošlog vijeka pripadao Vakufskom povjerenstvu Fojnica. Danas u džematu postoje dva objekta i to: Sultan Fatihova džamija i mekteb šehida Šehitluci- Kable. Po narodnim predajama, na temeljima prve džamije sada se nalazi peti izgrađeni objekat.

Spominje se kao sjedište bosanskih kraljeva, gdje su u prvoj polovini 15. vijeka primani dubrovački poslanici (Povelja kralja Tvrtka II Tvrtkovića iz 1421. godine). Značajno je da se 26.05.1446. godine na polju Milodraž dogodio historijski čin ujedinjenja Bosne i Hercegovine. Tog su se dana vjenčali kraljica Katarina Kosača i Stjepan Kotromanić, predstavnici dvije porodice, koje su vladale Bosnom i Humskom zemljom, a kasnije i Hercegovinom. Završavajući osvajanje, Sultan Mehmed Fatih – han u pobedonosnom pohodu na kraljevinu Bosnu 28.05.1463. godine odsjeo je na ljетnom dvoru bosanskih kraljeva na Milodražu i tom prilikom je uručio čuvenu Ahdnamu duhovnom vođi bosanskih kršćana fra Andelu Zvizdoviću. Sultan Mehmed Fatih – han u Ahdnama je napisao: „Neka nitko spomenutima i njihovim samostanima ne pravi smetnje i neka ih nitko ne uznemiruje. Neka budu zaštićeni i sigurni i oni koji su pobegli i otisli, da ukoliko se vrate bez straha stanuju u našoj carskoj zemlji. Neka se nastane u svojim samostanima i neka nitko – ni moje visoko veličanstvo, ni itko od mojih vezira, ni od mojih sluga, ni od mojih podanika, niti itko od podanika moga carstva – ne uznemiruje i ne ugrožava njih i njihove živote, njihova imanja i njihove samostane”.

Ahdnama je dokument o ljudskim pravima i slobodama i predstavlja izuzetan instrument pravne zaštite drugog i drugačijeg. Danas nam isti taj dokument tj. njegove osnovne poruke mogu pomoći u razumijevanju drugih oko nas, prostora i vremena u kojem živimo.

Manifestacija "Dani Ahdname" se u Bosni i Hercegovini tradicionalno organizira svake godine krajem mjeseca maja u Milodražu, u blizini Fojnice, uz bogate kulturne, naučne i vjerske aktivnosti. Ovogodišnja manifestacija u povodu 555. godišnjice od dodjele Ahdname održava se pod pokroviteljstvom Rijaseta Islamske zajednice u Bosni i Hercegovini i uz podršku Instituta Yunus Emre.

Kenan ef. Bajrić, glavni imam Medžlisa IZ Kiseljak

Značajnu pomoć u izradi poštanske marke "Džamija u Milodražu" pružio je slikar Zijad Hasić iz Kiseljaka, koji nam je ustupio autorska prava na crtež i akvarelnu sliku "Džamija u Milodražu", kao i fotografiju "Nišan". Navedeni materijali poslužili su kao likovna podloga za izradu konačnog dizajnerskog rješenja poštanske marke "Džamija u Milodražu". Tim povodom, upućujemo iskrenu zahvalnost gospodinu Hasiću na njegovoj svesrdnoj pomoći i ustupljenim materijalima.

"JP BH POŠTA" d.o.o. Sarajevo

Milodraž is a place of history, customs and tradition, human rights and democracy. It is located on the border area of the municipality of Kiseljak with the municipalities of Visoko, Busovača and Fojnica. By the 1960s, Džemat Milodraž belonged to the Vakuf Commission of Fojnica. Today there are two objects in the jam: Sultan Fatih mosque and mekteb šehida Šehitluci-Kable. According to folk tales, on the foundations of the first mosque there is now the fifth built object.

It is mentioned as the seat of the Bosnian kings, where in the first half of the 15th century, the apostles were sent (The Order of King Tvrtko II Tvrtković from 1421). It is significant that on May 26, in the Milodraž field, the historic act of unification of Bosnia and Herzegovina took place. On that same day, they married Queen Katarina Kosača and Stjepan Kotromanić, representatives of two families, who ruled Bosnia and Hum, and later Herzegovina. Finalizing the conquest, Sultan Mehmed Fatih – han in a victorious march on the kingdom of Bosnia. May 28, 1463. He spent the year at the summer court of the Bosnian kings at Milodraž, and on that occasion he handed the famous Ahdnam to the spiritual leader of the Bosnian Christians, Fr. Andel Zvizdović.

Sultan Mehmed Fatih-han in Ahdname wrote: "Let none of the said men and their monasteries disturb and be disturbed by no one. Let them be safe and secure, and those who have fled and gone, that if they return without fear, they live in our imperial country. May one build in his monasteries, and no one – neither my Highness, nor any of my vignettes, nor my servants, nor my subjects, nor any of the subjects of my empire – does not disturb and endanger them and their lives, their possessions and their monasteries."

Ahmadama is a document on human rights and freedoms and represents an exceptional instrument of legal protection of others and the different people. Today, this same document, and his basic messages can help in understanding others around us, the space and the time in which we live.

The "Days Ahdname" event is traditionally organized in Bosnia and Herzegovina every year at the end of May in Milodraž, near Fojnica, with rich cultural, scientific and religious activities. This year's event on the occasion of the 555th anniversary of the assignment of Ahdname is held under the auspices of the Riyaset of the Islamic Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina and with the support of the Yunus Emre Institute.

Kenan ef. Bajrić, the head of the Medžlis from Kiseljak

Significant help in the creation of the postage stamp "The Mosque in Milodraž" was provided by the painter Zijad Hasić from Kiseljak, who gave us the copyright of the drawing and watercolor painting "The Mosque in Milodraž", as well as the photo "Nišan". These materials served as an artistic background for the final design of the postage stamp "Mosque in Milodraž". On this occasion, we send sincere gratitude to Mr. Hasić for his generous help and materials.

"JP BH POŠTA" d.o.o. Sarajevo





### Orasasti plodovi - Orah, Kikiriki, Badem, Pistači, Lješnjak Nuts - Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Pistachios, Hazelnuts

Autor / Author: ..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Veličina / Size: ..... 40,00 x 20,00 mm  
 Nominala / Nomination: ..... 5 x 0,90 KM; 5 x 0,46 €  
 Broj maraka u tabaku: ..... 50  
 Number of stamps per sheet: ..... 50  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing: ..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: ..... 10.09.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity: ..... 500.000



### Sport - Nagomet / Fudbal

#### Sport - Football

Autor / Author: ..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Veličina / Size: ..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Nominala / Nomination: ..... 2,00 KM; 1,02 €  
 Broj maraka u tabaku: ..... 50  
 Number of stamps per sheet: ..... 50  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing: ..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: ..... 15.06.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity: ..... 200.000

### Gastronomija, Slana jela - Hercegovačka japrak sarma, sogan dolma, šarena dolma, klepe, sarma

#### Gastronomy, Desserts - Condiment plants - Herzegovina stuffed wine grape leaves, Onions, Mixed stuffed vegetables, Stuffed cabbage leaves, Bosnian ravioli

Autor / Author: ..... Abdulah Branković  
 Veličina / Size: ..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm  
 Nominala / Nomination: ..... 5 x 0,50 KM; 5 x 0,25 €  
 Broj maraka u tabaku: ..... 50  
 Number of stamps per sheet: ..... 50  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing: ..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: ..... 28.09.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity: ..... 200.000



### Kulturno - historijsko nasljeđe - Karađoz-begova medresa u Mostaru

#### Cultural Historical Heritage - Karađoz-Bey's Muslim Religious Secondary School in Mostar

Autor / Author: ..... Abdulah Branković  
 Veličina / Size: ..... 40,00 x 20,00 mm  
 Nominala / Nomination: ..... 2,70 KM; 1,38 €  
 Broj maraka u tabaku: ..... 50  
 Number of stamps per sheet: ..... 50  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing: ..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: ..... 04.05.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity: ..... 100.000





### Gastronomija, Slatka jela - Dvit baklava, Ružice, Kadaif, Hurmašice, Tulumbe

### Gastronomy, Desserts - Dvit baklava, Spiral baklava, Kadaif syrupy dessert, Hurmašica, Tulumba syrupy dessert

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković  
 Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72,00 mm  
 Nominala / Nomination:..... 5 x 0,70 KM; 5 x 0,36 €  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 15.11.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 100.000



### Kulturno - historijsko nasljeđe - Turhan Emin-begova džamija u Ustikolini

### Cultural Historical Heritage - Turhan Emin-Bey's mosque in Ustikolina

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm  
 Nominala / Nomination:..... 1,50 KM; 0,77 €  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 20.12.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 100.000



### Ljekovito bilje - Kamilica, Neven, Brusnica, Majčina dušica, Šipurak

### Therapeutic herbs - Chamomile, Marigold, Cranberry, Thyme, Pomegranate

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Veličina / Size:..... 27,72 x 41,58 mm  
 Nominala / Nomination:..... 5 x 1,10 KM; 5 x 0,56 €  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 50  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 50  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 15.11.2018.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 100.000

## PROGRAM PRIGODNIH POŠTANSKIH MARAKA ZA 2019. GODINU



### PRVI KVARTAL

07. februar - Sport

15. mart - Jubilej - 500 godina Sultan Selimove (Careve) džamije u Stocu

28. mart - Geomorfološki spomenik prirode - Vodopad na rijeci Blihi "Blihin skok"

### DRUGI KVARTAL

30. april - Jubilej - 500 godina od smrti - Leonarda da Vinci (15.04.1452-02.05.1519)

09. maj - Evropa - Ptice 2 motiva 1. Planinska ševa (Eremophila alpestris) i 2. Vivak (Vanellus vanellus)

04. juni - Kulturno historijsko naslijeđe - Sarajevska sahat kula i Begova džamija

### TREĆI KVARTAL

25. juli - Jubilej - 25 godina Udrženja "Obrazovanje gradi Bosnu i Hercegovinu"

26. septembar - Kulturno historijsko naslijeđe - Travnička tvrđava

### ČETVRTI KVARTAL

04. oktobar - Jubilej - 350 godina od smrti Rembrandta van Rijna (15.07.1606-04.10.1669)

09. oktobar - Djecija marka

27. novembar - Flora - Blagajev likovac (Daphne blagayana Freyer)

### REDOVNE POŠTANSKE MARKE

Žitarice - Pšenica, kukuruz, riža, zob, heljda

Kućni ljubimci - Pas, papagaj, zlatna ribica, kornjača i hrčak

Citrusno voće - Limun, grejpfrut, limeta, mandarina i klementina

Aleje - Vilsonovo šetalište

Kulturno historijsko naslijeđe - Muzički paviljon u sarajevskom parku At Međan

Čuda drevnog svijeta - Semiramidini viseći vrtovi Babilona

i dva izdanja na slobodnu temu i motiv.

U Programu izdavanja poštanskih maraka i vrijednosnica za 2019. godinu moguće su izmjene u motivu, datumu izdavanja, nominalnoj vrijednosti i tiražu, kao i izdavanje dva vanredna izdanja.

## PROGRAM OF ADVISED POSTAL STAMPS FOR 2019



### FIRST QUARTER

February 7 -Sport

March 15 -Jubilee -500 years of Sultan Selim's (Emperor's) mosque in Stolac

March 28 -Geo-morphological monument of nature - Waterfall on the river Blihi "Blihi jump"

### SECOND QUARTER

April 30 -Jubilee -500 years since the death of Leonardo da Vinci (15.04.1452-02.05.1519)

May 09 -Europe -Birds 2 motifs 1. Horned lark also called as shore lark (Eremophila alpestris) and 2. Peevit or pewit (Vanellus vanellus)

June 04 -Cultural Heritage -Sarajevo Clock Tower and Begova Mosque

### THIRD QUARTER

July 25 -Jubilee -25 years of Association "Education builds Bosnia and Herzegovina"

September 26 -Cultural Heritage -Travnik Fortress

### FOURTH QUARTER

October 04 -Jubilee -350 years since the death of Rembrandt van Rijn (15.07.1606-04.10.1669)

October 09 -Children's brand

November 27 -Flora -Daphne blagayana (Daphne blagayana Freyer)

### REGULAR POSTAL MARKS

Cereals -Wheat, corn, rice, tooth, buckwheat

Pets -Dog, parrot, goldfish, turtle and hamster

Citrus fruit -Lemon, grapefruit, lime, mandarin and clementine

Avenue -Wilson's promenade

Cultural Heritage -Music Pavilion at Međan Park in Sarajevo

Wonders of the ancient world -The Hanging Gardens of Babylon and two editions on a free theme and motive.

In the Program for issuing postage stamps and securities for 2019, changes in the motif, date of issue, nominal value and circulation are possible, as well as the issuance of two extraordinary editions.

## Online kupovina

Na web stranici [postshop.posta.ba](http://postshop.posta.ba)

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



## Online kupovina

**PostShop** 

