



"JP BH POŠTA" d.o.o. Sarajevo

BILTEN
poštanskih maraka

BULLETIN
www.posta.ba

2018

2017

JUBILEJ

Januar 2022

**225 godina od rođenja Franz Schuberta
(31.01.1797-19.11.1828)**

**225 years since the birth of Franz Schubert
(31.01.1797-19.11.1828)**

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost..... 2,50 KM
Nomination..... 1,28 €
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:..... 31.01.2022.
Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



225 godina od rođenja Franz Schuberta
Franz Schubert
31.01.1797-19.11.1828
BH Pošta
Bosna i Hercegovina
Issue date: 31.01.2022
Signature: Franz Schubert

Franz Schubert (Beč, 31.01.1797 – Beč, 19.11.1828), austrijski kompozitor, jedan od prvih i glavnih predstavnika romantizma u muzičkom stvaralaštvu. Veliku nadarenost za komponovanje pokazao je već u ranoj životnoj dobi. Muzički se obrazovao u zboru bečke dvorske kapele, te privatnom podukom kod Antonia Salieria. Veći dio života Schubert je proveo u Beču u materijalno skromnim prilikama, a izdržavao se kao učitelj muzike. Afirmirao se u umjetničkom krugu prijatelja koji su od 1823. priređivali privatne koncerte zvane "Šubertijade", posvećene njegovoj muzici. Prvi javni koncert na kojem su izvedene isključivo Schubertove kompozicije, održan je neposredno pred njegovu smrt, 1828. godine.

Franz Schubert povezuje klasično i romantično razdoblje, na zalasku bečke klasične unije romantičarsku senzibilnost za razliku od svojih prethodnika. U svom muzičko-stvaralačkom razdoblju stvorio je bogat muzički opus. Jedan od prvih kompozitora čije melodije obiluju muzičkim idejama i često su kratkih formi. Komponovao je simfonije i preko šest stotina solo pjesama, poznatih pod nazivom Lied - za glas i klavir, a izvor su mu bili stihovi Goethea, Schillera i drugih pjesnika. Među najpoznatije mogu se izdvojiti Serenada, Ave Maria, Ružica u gaju, Lijepa mlinarica, Zimsko putovanje i dr. Slavu su mu donijele Velika simfonija u C-duru nastala 1828. godine i Nedovršena simfonija u h-molu nastala 1822. godine. Osim toga, komponovao je djela za vokalne sastave i zborove u kojima je i sam sudjelovao, klavirske sonate i komorna djela. Najpoznatiji je kvintet Pastrva (kvintet za klavir i gudače u A-duru). Schubert je komponovao i scensku muziku, od kojih je najpoznatija prateća muzika za predstavu Rosamunde.

Umro je na vrhuncu stvaranja muzičkih djela, vrlo mlađ, 1828. godine u Beču. Sahranjen je pored Beethovena kojega je cijenio, bio mu je uzor, a njegov utjecaj je bio vidljiv na početak komponovanja. U svom tridesetjednogodišnjem životu Franz Schubert je stvorio djela nenadmašne umjetničke ljepote. Stvarajući u neposrednom dodiru s tradicijom klasičke epohe, Schubert je stvorio djela koja nose pečat vlastite genijalnosti. Za života, njegova muzika bila je poznata samo uskom krugu obožavatelja u Beču. Tek kasnije su Mendelson, Šuman, List, Brams i drugi kompozitori 19. vijeka otkrili i promovirali njegova djela, te se danas svrstava među najveće kompozitore kasnog klasicizma i ranog romantizma.

Franz Schubert (Vienna, 31.01.1797 – Vienna, 19.11.1828), Austrian composer, one of the first and main representatives of romanticism in musical creation. He showed great talent for composing already at an early age. He received his musical education in the choir of the Vienna court chapel, and private lessons with Antonio Salieri. Schubert spent most of his life in Vienna in materially modest circumstances, supporting himself as a music teacher. He established himself in the artistic circle of friends who, since 1823, organized private concerts called "Shubertiades", dedicated to his music. The first public concert in which only Schubert's compositions were performed was held just before his death, in 1828.

Franz Schubert connects the classical and romantic periods, in the decline of the Viennese classics, he introduced a romantic sensibility unlike his predecessors. In his musical and creative period, he created a rich musical opus. One of the first composers whose melodies are full of musical ideas and are often short. He composed symphonies and over six hundred solo songs, known as Lied - for voice and piano, and his source was verses by Goethe, Schiller and other poets. Among the most famous, we can single out Serenade, Ave Maria, Rose in the Grove, Beautiful Miller, Winter Journey and others. The Great Symphony in C major composed in 1828 and the Unfinished Symphony in B minor composed in 1822 brought him fame. In addition, he composed works for vocal ensembles and choirs in which he himself participated, piano sonatas and chamber works. The most famous is the Pastrva quintet (quintet for piano and strings in A major). Schubert also composed stage music, the most famous of which is the accompanying music for the play Rosamunde.

He died at the peak of his musical works, very young, in 1828 in Vienna. He was buried next to Beethoven, whom he admired, who was his role model, and whose influence was visible at the beginning of composing. In his thirty-one years of life, Franz Schubert created works of unsurpassed artistic beauty. Creating in direct contact with the tradition of the classical era, Schubert created works that bear the stamp of his own genius. During his lifetime, his music was known only to a narrow circle of admirers in Vienna. Only later did Mendelssohn, Schumann, Liszt, Brahms and other composers of the 19th century discover and promote his works, and today he ranks among the greatest composers of late classicism and early romanticism.



Napuljska ciklama (Cyclamen hederifolium Aiton)**Cyclamen hederifolium**

Autor / Author:..... A. Branković / A. Boškailo
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,00 KM; 1,02 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 27,72 x 41,58 mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 9
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 9
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummied:..... 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika Štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 28.02.2022.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000

Bosna i Hercegovina
 Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine
 A. Branković / A. Boškailo BiH Pošta 2022



Napuljska ciklama (*Cyclamen hederifolium* Aiton) pripada rodu ciklama (*Cyclamen L.*) i porodici jaglaca (Primulaceae). Naziv roda *Cyclamen* dolazi od grčke riječi "kyklamines" = krug, okrugla pogaća – prvenstveno zbog pločastih korjenovitih gomolja. Rod *Cyclamen L.* obuhvata preko 20 vrsta, uz veliki broj kultivara koji se pretežno razlikuju po obliku i boji cvjetova i listova, također pojedine sorte se uzgajaju i kao sobno bilje. U Bosni i Hercegovini su konstatovane 3 vrste ciklama: *Cyclamen hederifolium* Aiton – napuljska ciklama, *Cyclamen purpurascens* Mill. – šumska ciklama i *Cyclamen repandum* Sibth. et Sm. – primorska ciklama (Beck-Mannagetta et al., 1967). Osim međunarodno priznatog imena *Cyclamen hederifolium* Aiton, tokom prošlosti su se koristili i sinonimi za datu vrstu, poput: *Cyclamen neapolitanum* Ten., *Cyclamen linearifolium* DC. (Marhold, 2011).

Napuljska ciklama je višegodišnja biljka visine 10-20 cm, s gomoljem veličine 3-5 cm, u gornjoj polovici s korijenovim dlačicama i lisnim drškama. Listovi su izduženo srastog, bubrežastog ili kopljastog oblika sa nepravilnim rubovima. Lice lista tamnozeleno, sa srebrenastim mrljama, naličje mrko zeleno ili zeleno. Cvjetovi su slabo mirisavi. Čašični listići trokulasti ili uzuđni, šiljasti i nazubljeni. Cvjetovi su ružičaste boje. Cvijeta od jula do novembra. Krunična cijev je poluloptasto-zvonasta. Plod je tobolac. Raste u sjenovitim šumama i šikarama, na svježem zemljištu bogatom humusom i krečnjakom. Prirodno je rasprostranjena u Centralnoj i Južnoj Evropi, Zapadnoj Aziji i nekim dijelovima Sjeverne Afrike.

U Bosni i Hercegovini su zabilježeni literaturni, herbarijumski i sopstveni terenski nalazi koji upotpunjavaju distribuciju napuljske ciklame u našoj zemlji. Najstariji literaturni podatak o prisutnosti napuljske ciklame u Bosni i Hercegovini nalazimo 1877. godine kod Aschersona i Kanitza, gdje je navode za područje Hercegovine (bez detaljnijeg navođenja lokaliteta!), a najmladi literaturni nalaz je iz 2018. godine za područje Počitelja kod Čapljine (Maslo i Boškailo, 2018). Napuljsku ciklamu su u svojim radovima bilježili i drugi bosansko-hercegovački naučnici: Struschka (1880), Beck-Mannagetta (1887), Malý (1928, 1933), Beck-Mannagetta et al. (1967); Riter-Studnička (1958, 1959), Šilić (1972/1973, 2009), Šolić (1974), Maslo (2014), Maslo i Abadžić (2015) i Boškailo et al. (2016). Uz ove literaturne navode, prema herbarijumskim podacima (SARA) iz Herbarijuma Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, napuljsku ciklamu su nalazili, sabirali i pohranili brojni čuveni botaničari naše zemlje: Franjo Fiala, Karl Malý i Čedomil Šilić, koji je navode za lokalitete: Žabe pl., Duži kod Trebinja, Ravnog, Domanovića, Hutova blata i Ljuboškog. Sumirajući dostupne literaturne podatke, herbarski materijal i vlastite terenska istraživanja koja se kontinuirano vrše od 2008. godine do danas, napuljska ciklama registrovana je na ukupno 28 lokaliteta, isključivo na području mediteranske i submediteranske regije Bosne i Hercegovine.

Također, neophodno je istaknuti činjenicu da je napuljska ciklama ugrožena vrsta i nalazi se u brojnim listama i konvencijama. Na globalnoj IUCN-ovo listi napuljska ciklama je svrstana u kategoriju LC – najmanje zabrinjavajuća vrsta (Schweizer, 2014), a na Crvenoj listi flore Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine (Đug et al., 2013) svrstana je pod kategoriju CR – kritično ugrožena vrsta. Također, vrsta se nalazi na spisku Bernske konvencije (Bern Convention) i CITES listi (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).

mr.sci. Aldin Boškailo

Cyclamen hederifolium belongs to the cyclamen genus (*Cyclamen L.*) and the primrose family (Primulaceae). The name of the genus *Cyclamen* comes from the Greek word "kyklamines" = circle, round cake - primarily because of the flat root tubers. The genus *Cyclamen L.* includes over 20 species, in addition to a large number of cultivars that mainly differ in the shape and color of flowers and leaves, some varieties are also grown as houseplants. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, 3 types of cyclamen have been identified: *Cyclamen hederifolium* Aiton – Neapolitan cyclamen, *Cyclamen purpurascens* Mill. – forest cyclamen and *Cyclamen repandum* Sibth. et Sm. – coastal cyclamen (Beck-Mannagetta et al., 1967). In addition to the internationally recognized name *Cyclamen hederifolium* Aiton, synonyms for the given species were also used in the past, such as: *Cyclamen neapolitanum* Ten., *Cyclamen linearifolium* DC. (Marhold, 2011).

Cyclamen hederifolium is a perennial plant 10-20 cm high, with a tuber size of 3-5 cm, in the upper half with root hairs and leaf stalks. The leaves are elongated heart-shaped, kidney-shaped or spear-shaped with irregular edges. The face of the leaf is dark green, with silvery spots, the reverse is dark green or green. The flowers are weakly scented. Sepals triangular or longitudinal, pointed and toothed. The flowers are pink. Flowers from July to November. The crown tube is hemispherical-bell-shaped. The fruit is a quiver. It grows in shady forests and thickets, on fresh soil rich in humus and limestone. It is naturally distributed in Central and Southern Europe, Western Asia and some parts of North Africa.

Literature, herbarium and own field findings were recorded in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which complete the distribution of *Hederifolium cyclamen* in our country. The oldest literature data on the presence of *Hederifolium cyclamen* in Bosnia and Herzegovina can be found in 1877 by Ascherson and Kanitz, where they mention it for the Herzegovina area (without specifying the locality in detail!), and the youngest literature finding is from 2018 for the Počitelj area near Čapljina (Maslo and Boškailo, 2018). The *Hederifolium cyclamen* was recorded in their works by other Bosnian-Herzegovinian scientists: Struschka (1880), Beck-Mannagetta (1887), Malý (1928, 1933), Beck-Mannagetta et al. (1967); Riter-Studnička (1958, 1959), Šilić (1972/1973, 2009), Šolić (1974), Maslo (2014), Maslo and Abadžić (2015) and Boškailo et al. (2016). In addition to these literary references, according to herbarium data (SARA) from the Herbarium of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the *Hederifolium cyclamen* was found, collected and stored by numerous famous botanists of our country: Franjo Fiala, Karl Malý and Čedomil Šilić, who mention it for the localities: Žabe pl., Longer near Trebinje, Ravno, Domanović, Hutovo blato and Ljubuški. Summarizing the available literature data, herbarium material and own field research that has been continuously carried out since 2008 until today, *Hederifolium cyclamen* has been registered in a total of 28 localities, exclusively in the area of the Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean region of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is also necessary to point out the fact that the *Hederifolium cyclamen* is an endangered species and is included in numerous lists and conventions. On the global IUCN list, *Hederifolium cyclamen* is classified in the category LC - species of least concern (Schweizer, 2014), and on the Red List of the Flora of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Đug et al., 2013) it is classified under the category CR - critically endangered species. Also, the species is on the list of the Bern Convention (Bern Convention) and the CITES list (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).

Msc. Aldin Boškailo



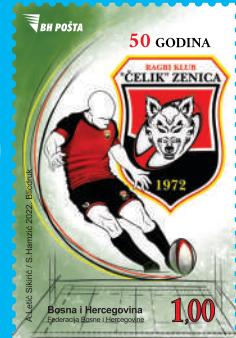
JUBILEJ

Mart 2022

50 godina Ragbi kluba "Čelik" Zenica

50 years of Rugby Club "Čelik" Zenica

Autor / Author:..... A. Letić Sikirić / S. Hamzić
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,00 KM; 0,51 €
Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 9 (8 + vinjeta)
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 9 (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:..... 08.03.2022.
Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



50 godina Ragbi kluba "Čelik" Zenica
Sarajevo 71101, Prvi dan 08.03.2022.

Datum 08.03.1972. godine predstavlja dan obilježavanja godišnjice nastanka ovog sporta u Bosni i Hercegovini, a koji se prvi put prakticirao u Zenici. Ragbi klub Čelik je prvi osnovani ragbi klub u Bosni i Hercegovini. Osnovala ga je grupa istaknutih zeničkih intelektualaca na čelu sa Odić Nezirom, Sarajlić Abdulahom, Haramandić Hakijom, Tarabar Askom, Talić Muhamedom, Hadžić Raifom i Salčinović Emirom. Ipak, najpoznatija ličnost koja je vezana za ragbi sport jeste Suad Kapetanović, koji je tada igrao za RK Zagreb. Na prvom sastanku, održanom 05.03.1972. godine u prostorijama željezarske kasine, Suad Kapetanović je prikazao informative materijale o ragbi sportu i pritom je zakazan termin za prvi trening kluba. Prvi predsjednik kluba je bio Nezir Odić, a potpredsjednik Abdulah Sarajlić – Dulčić. Prvobitni naziv kluba je bio Ragbi klub "Zenica", dok od 1978. klub nosi današnji naziv. Historijski datum za Ragbi Klub Čelik predstavlja 08.03.1972. godine kada je održan prvi trening na pomoćnom terenu stadiona "Blatuša". Na treningu je prisustvovalo oko 40-tak zainteresovanih, a trening su vodili Suad Kapetanović i Raif Hadžić.

Prva test utakmica je odigrana 20.09.1972. godine, a protivnik je bila kombinovana ekipa Nade iz Splita i Energoinvesta iz Makarske. Zenički klub je izgubio ovu utakmicu, a prvi skor u historiji kluba je postigao Sulejman Šabanović – Frenki. Prva zvanična, tj. prvenstvena utakmica kluba se odigrala 1972. godine u Zagrebu protiv ekipe Lokomotiva, koju su zeničani izgubili sa 52-0. Iste godine klub učestvuje u svom prvom natjecanju – Prvenstvo Jugoslavije Skupina "B". Početkom osamdesetih godina 20. vijeka, dolazi do jačanja kluba što dovodi do osvajanja prve seniorske prvenstvene titule Jugoslavije u sezoni 1981/1982. Nakon toga dolazi niz od sedam osvojenih prvenstava i šest osvojenih Kupa Maršala Tita. Tokom osamdesetih godina Čelikovi igrači postaju okosnica reprezentacije Jugoslavije i mnogi od njih uspješno nastavljaju karijeru u klubovima širom Evrope.

Značaj jednog kolektiva kao što je Ragbi klub Čelik ogleda se i u tome da je to jedan od prvih sportskih kolektiva koji je odigrao utakmicu kao reprezentacija Bosne i Hercegovine, ako ne i prvi, u nekom sportu nakon sticanja nezavisnosti. Utakmica se odigrala 26.09.1992. godine u Splitu kada su igrači i treneri kroz veoma teške uslove putovali do Splita više od 12 sati.

Unatrag nekoliko godina u sklopu Ragbi kluba Čelik funkcioniра i ragbi škola koja broji više od 150 članova koji se u potpunosti besplatno bave sportom i fizičkom aktivnošću, a sam klub i svi angažirani u klubu su volonteri i tako je od postojanja 1972. godine.

Ragbi klub Čelik je primjer pozitivnog sportskog kolektiva koji je baziran prvenstveno na razvoju mlađih ljudi u zdrave individue i članove društva, njegujući plemenite vještine koje je definirao Pierre de Coubertin kao načelo olimpijskog sporta (inače Ragbi 7 je olimpijska verzija ragbi sporta).

Predsjednik UO Ragbi kluba Čelik
Samir Fetić, dipl. ing.

The date March 8, 1972 marks the anniversary of the origin of this sport in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was practiced for the first time in Zenica. Rugby club Čelik is the first established rugby club in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was founded by a group of prominent Zenica intellectuals led by Odic Nezira, Abdulah Sarajlić, Hakija Haramandić, Tarabar Aska, Muhamed Talić, Raif Hadžić and Emir Salčinović. However, the most famous personality related to the rugby sport is Suad Kapetanović, who played for RK Zagreb at the time. At the first meeting, held on March 5, 1972. in the premises of the ironworks casino, Suad Kapetanović presented informative materials about the sport of rugby, and at the same time an appointment was scheduled for the club's first training session. The first president of the club was Nezir Odić, and the vice president was Abdulah Sarajlić – Dulče. The original name of the club was "Zenica" Rugby Club, while since 1978 the club has had the current name. The historical date for Rugby Club Čelik is March 8, 1972. when the first training session was held on the secondary field of the "Blatuša" stadium. About 40 interested people attended the training, and the training was led by Suad Kapetanović and Raif Hadžić.

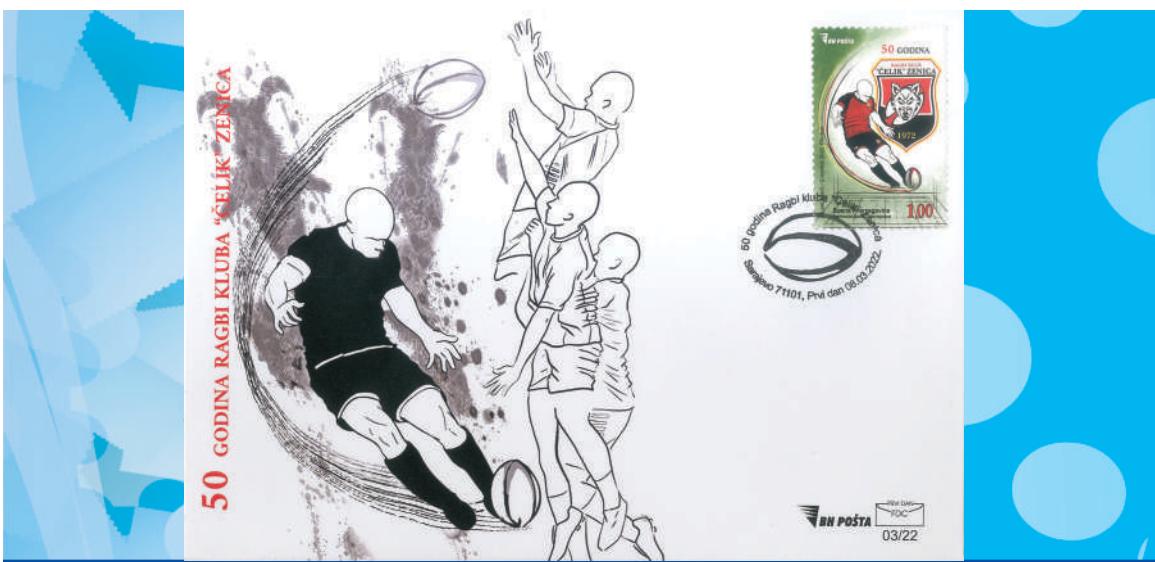
The first test match was played on September 20, 1972. and the opponent was the combined team of Nada from Split and Energoinvest from Makarska. The Zenica club lost this game, and the first score in the club's history was scored by Sulejman Šabanović - Frenki. The first official, i.e. the club's first game took place in 1972 in Zagreb against the Lokomotiv team, which the Zenica lost 52-0. In the same year, the club participates in its first competition - the Championship of Yugoslavia, Group "B". At the beginning of the eighties of the 20th century, the club was strengthened, which led to the winning of the first Senior Championship of Yugoslavia in the 1981/1982 season. After that comes a streak of seven championships won and six Marshall Tito Cups won. During the eighties, Čelik's players became the backbone of the Yugoslav national team and many of them successfully continued their careers in clubs across Europe.

The importance of a team such as the Čelik Rugby Club is also reflected in the fact that it is one of the first sports teams that played a match as a representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, if not the first, in a sport after gaining independence. The match took place on September 26, 1992. in Split, when the players and coaches traveled to Split for more than 12 hours through very difficult conditions.

A few years ago, within the Čelik Rugby Club, there was also a rugby school, which has more than 150 members who engage in sports and physical activity completely free of charge, and the club itself and everyone involved in the club are volunteers, and it has been like that since its existence in 1972.

The Čelik Rugby Club is an example of a positive sports collective that is based primarily on the development of young people into healthy individuals and members of society, nurturing the noble skills defined by Pierre de Coubertin as the principle of Olympic sports (otherwise Rugby 7 is the Olympic version of rugby).

President of the Board of Directors of Čelik Rugby Club
Samir Fetić, B.Sc



Priče o bosanskim vilama

Stories about Bosnian fairies



Autor / Author: Sunita Hamzić
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 2 x 2,50 KM; 2 x 1,28 €
 Veličina maraka / Size of the stamp: 40,00 x 30,00 mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku: 10 (5 serija)
 Number of stamps per sheet: 10 (5 series)
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed: 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation: 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: Offset
 Štampa / Printing: Blicdruk sarajevo
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: 09.05.2022.
 Tiraž / Quantity: 2 X 20.000



Vile su mitološke djevojke neobične ljepote, obdarene čarobnim moćima. Mitovi o vilama dio su narodnih vjerovanja mnogih evropskih naroda, a osobito su zastupljene u keltskoj i slavenskoj mitologiji.

Kako tvrdi bosanska mitologija, vile su se rađale iz kapljica vode koje su padale po tajanstvenom stablu na vrhu nepoznatog brda.

Vile su svoju magiju mogle upotrebljavati i u dobre i u loše svrhe, a vjerovanja su bila razna. Od toga da su ostavljena djeca u stvari djeca neke vile, do toga da su epskog junaka Muju Hrnjicu i njegovu braću odgojile vile zaštitnice.

Najpoznatije vile koje je zabilježila bosanskohercegovačka mitologija zvale su se uglavnom po svojim vanjskim obilježjima, ali i po magiji koje su širile. Tako su najpoznatije: Crvena vila, Bosanska vila, Kraljica vila Zlatna, Gorska vila i vila Planinka.

Crvena vila bila je poznata i kao vila zalaska sunca, jer se najčešće pojavljivala u to doba dana. Njen zaštitni znak, osim crvene boje, bila je i duga crvena kosa kojom je, prema predanjima, znala i udariti one koji joj se nisu sviđali.

Bosanska vila je bila dobranjerna, zlatokosa ljepotica čije su uvojke krasili llijani. S obzirom na to da je imala krila, legenda kaže da je letjela iznad cijele Bosne i Hercegovine, obasipajući je pjesmom svog umiljatog glasa.

Gospodaricu svih bosanskih vil, Zlatnu Kraljicu vila simbolizirao je pun Mjesec. Pojavljivala bi se noću, plesala bi i pjevala sa drugim vilama ili bi se kupala u jezeru, a odlazila bi u zoru. Krasila su je zlatna krila i kruna na glavi, zbog čega je i dobila ime.

Najstarija među vilama, Gorska vila važila je za tzv. majku vila. U pričama joj se posebno pripisuje zasluga za to što je Mujo Hrnjica postao najveći junak Bosne i Hercegovine. Blaga, umiljatog glasa kao i svaka majka, simbolizirala je dobroto.

Planinka, vila sa upletenim poljskim cvijećem u kosi, pomagala je pastirima na velikim zelenim prostranstvima. Kako bi lakše prolazila planinama i proplancima, pretvarala se povremeno u kozu, koja je ujedno bila i njen zaštitni simbol.

Fairies are mythological girls of unusual beauty, endowed with magical powers. Myths about fairies are part of the folk beliefs of many European nations, and are particularly represented in Celtic and Slavic mythology.

According to Bosnian mythology, fairies were born from drops of water that fell on a mysterious tree on top of an unknown hill.

Fairies could use their magic for both good and bad purposes, and beliefs varied. From the fact that the children left behind are in fact the children of a fairy, to the fact that the epic hero Muja Hrnjica and his brothers were raised by protective fairies.

The most famous fairies recorded in Bosnian mythology were named mainly for their external features, but also for the magic they spread. The most famous are: Red Villa, Bosnian Villa, Fairy Queen Golden, Mountain villa and Villa Planinka.

The red fairy was also known as the sunset fairy, because she most often appeared at that time of day. Her trademark, in addition to her red color, was also her long red hair, which, according to tradition, she used to hit those she didn't like.

The Bosnian fairy was a benevolent, golden-haired beauty whose curls were decorated with lilies. Considering that she had wings, legend says that she flew over the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina, showering it with the song of her sweet voice.

The mistress of all Bosnian fairies, the Golden Queen of Fairies, was symbolized by the full moon. She would appear at night, dance and sing with other fairies or bathe in the lake, and leave at dawn. She was decorated with golden wings and a crown on her head, which is why she got her name.

The oldest among the villas, the Mountain villa was considered the so-called the mother of fairies. In the stories, she is especially credited with making Mujo Hrnjica the greatest hero of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Soft, sweet-voiced like any mother, she symbolized kindness.

Planinka, a fairy with wild flowers braided in her hair, helped the shepherds on the large green expanses. In order to pass mountains and glades more easily, she occasionally transformed into a goat, which was also her protective symbol.

Karnet/Carnet



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination..... 15,00 KM ; 7,67 €
 Veličina karneta / Size of the carnet..... 83,16 x 100,00 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..... 96,00 x 50,00 mm
 Broj maraka u bloku..... 2 marke
 Number of stamps per block..... 2 stamps
 Tiraž/Quantity..... 20.000

JUBILEJ

Maj 2022



Zavod za slijepu djecu počinje sa radom 1947. godine sa sjedištem u Sarajevu. Donošenjem Zakona o Centru za slijepu i slabovidnu djecu i omladinu ("Službeni list RBiH" broj 36/94) od 26. 12. 1994. godine raniji Zavod za slijepu djecu nastavlja rad kao Centar za slijepu i slabovidnu djecu i omladinu (član 1. Zakona).

Centar za slijepu i slabovidnu djecu i omladinu je javna ustanova za obrazovanje slijepih i slabovidnih učenika iz cijele Bosne i Hercegovine. Nalazi se u Sarajevu, u Nedarićima na dvije adrese, srednja škola sa internatom u ulici Ramiza Salčina 6. i osnovna škola sa internatom i velikim parkom u Aleji Bosne Srebrenе. Nastava ide po redovnom planu i programu za Kanton Sarajevo i po prilagođenom programu u nekim slučajevima.

U srednjoj školi su smjerovi za fizioterapeute (IV stepen), za telefonske operatere (IV), za poslovne sekretare, za telefoniste (III) i pakere proizvoda (II).

Djeca su iz cijele zemlje, većina boravi u internatu a nešto djece iz Sarajeva dolazi samo na nastavu. Osim redovne nastave učenici imaju cijelodnevnu podršku u učenju i svim drugim potrebnim vještinama, od mobilnosti, brige o sebi, vježbi vida za slabovide, korištenja pomagala, igara, izlazaka u grad i posjeta kulturnim, sportskim i drugim manifestacijama do rada na posebnim softverima. Škola je dobro opremljena. Nastavni kadar je obučen i kvalificiran. Centar ima veliko iskustvo u raznim segmentima potrebnim za ovakvu vrstu ustanove.

Sekcije (dramsko- recitatorska, hor, orkestar, ekološka, geografska, historijska, sportska, literarno-novinarska, liga trezvenosti, informatička, životna škola, lutkarska, debatni klub, sekcija engleskog, njemačkog, matematička) imaju redovne aktivnosti najmanje jednom sedmično.

Zajedno sa pojačanim radom na informatici (programi za slijepu i slabovidne, rad i igra na računarama počinju od drugog osnovne, svaka učionica ima računar, brzi internet je dostupan na nekoliko lokacija), orientacijom i mobilitetom, vježbama vida, korištenja pomagala, svakodnevnim vještinama, individualnom radom na učenju brajegvog pisma, fizikalnom terapijom u edukativnom kabinetu koju rade i naši učenici u saradnji sa medicinskom ustanovom za fizikalnu terapiju, jahanjem, plivanjem, izlascima i drugim aktivnostima daju djeci malo prostora i vremena za besposlicu.

Složena djelatnost Centra u svim njegovim segmentima usmjerena je ka jednom cilju: osposobiti slijepu ili slabovidnu osobu za samostalan život i rad. Centar organizira i sprovodi predškolski odgoj i obrazovanje, odgoj i obrazovanje u osnovnoj školi i obrazovanje omladine slijepu i slabovidne populacije za sticanje zvanja i zanimanja, te prekvalifikaciju, rehabilitaciju i resocializaciju učenika koji su izgubili vid u toku školovanja, odnosno osoba koje su izgubile vid u kasnijoj dobi života u srednjoj školi.

JU Centar za slijepu i slabovidnu djecu i omladinu
Azur Kuduzović, direktor Centra

The Institute for Blind Children began its work in 1947 with its headquarters in Sarajevo. With the adoption of the Law on the Center for Blind and Visually Impaired Children and Youth ("Official Gazette of RBiH" No. 36/94) dated December 26, 1994, the former Institute for Blind Children continues its work as the Center for Blind and Visually Impaired Children and Youth (Article 1. of the Act).

The Center for Blind and Visually Impaired Children and Youth is a public institution for the education of blind and visually impaired students from all over Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is located in Sarajevo, in Nedžarići at two addresses, a high school with a boarding school Ramiza Salčina Street 6 and an elementary school with a boarding school and a large park at Aleja Bosne Srebrenje. Classes follow the regular plan and program of Sarajevo Canton and an adapted program in some cases. In high school, there are courses for physiotherapists (IV degree), for telephone operators (IV), for business secretaries, for telephone operators (III) and product packers (II).

The children are from all over the country, most of them stay in a boarding school, and some children from Sarajevo come only for classes. In addition to regular classes, students have full-day support in learning and all other necessary skills, from mobility, self-care, vision exercises for the visually impaired, use of aids, games, outings in the city and visits to cultural, sports and other events to work on special software. The school is well equipped. The teaching staff is trained and qualified. The center has extensive experience in various segments required for this type of institution.

Sections (drama-reciting, choir, orchestra, environmental, geographical, historical, sports, literary-journalistic, sobriety league, informatics, life school, puppetry, debate club, English, German, mathematics section) have regular activities at least once a week.

Along with increased work on informatics (programs for the blind and partially sighted, working and playing on computers starting from the second grade, every classroom has a computer, high-speed internet is available in several locations), orientation and mobility, vision exercises, use of aids, everyday skills, with individual work on learning braille, physical therapy in the educational cabinet that our students also do in cooperation with the medical institution for physical therapy, horseback riding, swimming, going out and other activities, they give children some space and time for idleness.

The complex activity of the Center in all its segments is directed towards one goal: to enable a blind or partially sighted person to live and work independently. The center organizes and implements pre-school upbringing and education, primary school upbringing and education and education of the blind and partially sighted youth for the acquisition of titles and professions, as well as retraining, rehabilitation and resocialization of students who lost their sight during schooling, i.e. persons who lost their sight later in life, in high school.

Center for Blind and Visually Impaired Children and Youth
Azur Kuduzović, Center director



MEĐUNARODNI DAN

Juni 2022

Međunarodni dan porodičnih doznaka (IDFR)

International Family Remittance Day (IDFR)

Autor / Author:..... UPU
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,00 KM; 1,02 €
Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummied:..... 102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 16.06.2022.
Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Međunarodni dan porodičnih doznaka (IDFR) usvojen je od strane Generalne skupštine Ujedinjenih nacija i obilježava se svake godine 16. juna.

U doznake spadaju novčani transferi, ne samo radnika dok su na privremenom radu u inostranstvu, već i stalnih stanovnika u stranoj zemlji, kao i državnih transfera.

Međunarodni dan porodičnih doznaka obilježava se u cilju podizanja svijesti o ključnoj ulozi migrantskih porodica koje putem porodičnih doznaka daju svoj doprinos razvoju zajednica iz kojih vode svoje porijeklo, te tako doprinose postizanju ciljeva održivog razvoja. Ciljevi održivog razvoja predstavljaju globalni poziv na djelovanje u pravcu okončanja siromaštva, zaštite okoliša i klime na našoj planeti i pružanja mogućnosti uživanja mira i prosperiteta svim ljudima, svuda u svijetu. S obzirom na globalnu COVID-19 krizu, generalni sekretar UN-a Antonio Guterres je nedavno opisao porodične doznake kao "uze za spašavanje u svijetu razvoja".

Ovim Međunarodnim danom odaje se priznanje za doprinos preko 200 miliona radnika migranata u poboljšanju života njihovih 800 miliona članova porodice, i stvaranju budućnosti i nade za njihovu djecu. Novčane doznake ili "prekogranična plaćanja od osobe do osobe relativno male vrijednosti" služe kao vitalni spas za svijet u razvoju. Kroz ovo obilježavanje Ujedinjene nacije imaju za cilj da povećaju svijest o uticaju koji ti doprinosi imaju na milione domaćinstava, ali i na zajednice, zemlje i čitave regije. Također pozivaju vlade, subjekte privatnog sektora, kao i civilno društvo da pronađu načine koji mogu maksimizirati uticaj doznaka kroz pojedinačne i/ili kolektivne akcije.

Uzimajući u obzir jedinstvenu ulogu poštanskih operatera, sa njihovom obavezom pružanja javnih usluga i učestvovanja u ovim finansijskim tokovima, Međunarodni fond za poljoprivredni razvoj (IFAD), koji organizira brojne događaje kako bi obilježio ovaj dan i Svjetska poštanska unija (UPU), pozvala su zemlje članice UPU-a da izdaju poštansku marku povodom obilježavanja ovog Međunarodnog dana. U cilju davanja podrške IDFR-u, UPU je kreirao i dizajn za ovo prigodno izdanje, a koji je dostupan za zemlje članice UPU-a.

"JP BH Pošta" d.o.o. Sarajevo s ovim prigodnim izdanjem želi dati svoj doprinos u ovoj važnoj inicijativi za podršku implementaciji Agende održivog razvoja UN-a.

The International Day of Family Remittances (IDFR) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and is celebrated annually on June 16.

Remittances include monetary transfers, not only of workers while they are on temporary work abroad, but also of permanent residents in a foreign country, as well as state transfers.

The International Day of Family Remittances is celebrated in order to raise awareness of the key role of migrant families who, through family remittances, contribute to the development of the communities from which they originate, thus contributing to the achievement of sustainable development goals. The Sustainable Development Goals represent a global call to action to end poverty, protect the environment and climate on our planet, and provide the opportunity to enjoy peace and prosperity to all people, everywhere in the world. In light of the global COVID-19 crisis, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres recently described family remittances as "the lifeline of the developing world."

This International Day recognizes the contribution of over 200 million migrant workers in improving the lives of their 800 million family members, and creating a future and hope for their children. Remittances, or "person-to-person cross-border payments of relatively small value," serve as a vital lifeline for the developing world. Through this commemoration, the United Nations aims to raise awareness of the impact these contributions have on millions of households, but also on communities, countries and entire regions. They also call on governments, private sector entities, as well as civil society to find ways that can maximize the impact of remittances through individual or collective actions.

Considering the unique role of postal operators, with their obligation to provide public services and participate in these financial flows, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which organizes numerous events to mark this day, and the Universal Postal Union (UPU), invited countries members of the UPU to issue a postage stamp on the occasion of marking this International Day. In order to support the IDFR, UPU has also created a design for this commemorative edition, which is available for UPU member countries.

"JP BH Pošta" d.o.o. Sarajevo with this special edition, wants to contribute to this important initiative to support the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda.



Zgrada Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine

Building of the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Autor / Author: Abdulah Branković
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 1,50 KM; 0,77 €
 Veličina / Size: 40,00 x 30,00 mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku: 10
 Number of stamps per sheet: 10
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed: 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation: 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: Offset
 Štampa / Printing: Blicdruk Sarajevo
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: 05.09.2022.
 Tiraž / Quantity: 10.000



Zgrada Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine građena je u periodu od 1929. do 1932. godine kao glavna filijala državne Hipotekarne banke. Izgradnja je započeta prema projektu beogradskog arhitekta Milana Zlokovića koji, prema stilskim karakteristikama, njeguje obilježja Moderne – jednostavna morfologija svedena na geometrijske oblike. Scenograf Narodnog pozorišta u Beogradu Vladimir Pavlović Zagorodnjuk bio je zadužen da izradi osam reljefa za čeone i bočne fasade. Originalni reljefi izrađeni su u kamenu pješčaru.

Zagorodnjuk je autor i dvije bronzane monumentalne figure muškarca i žene postavljenih uz glavni ulaz. Figure su postavljene na postament i izrađene prema obrascu koji je primijenjen u oblikovanju reljefa – prenaglašena muskulatura. Naga figura žene ističe eleganciju ženskog tijela naglašenu tkaninom koja obavija njena bedra i noge u blagom contrapostnom stavu. Ovakav tretman ljudske figure, iako nesimetričan, odaje prirodnji, opušteni stav tijela. S druge strane, skladna muška figura, takođe u contrapostnom stavu, bedara prekrivenih životinjskim runom, odražava snagu, suzdržanost i muževnost.

Između dva svjetska rata, objekat je služio kao banka, ali je imao i stambenu funkciju, jer su na sjevernoj strani bili smješteni stanovi uposlenika. Nakon II svjetskog rata, Hipotekarna banka postaje Narodna banka, pa samim tim i zgrada dobija taj naziv. Desetak godina nakon rata, krajnji sjeverozapadni, odnosno sjeveroistočni dijelovi objekta su i dalje imali stambenu funkciju, ali nakon toga postaju funkcionalna jedinica Narodne banke. Krajem 50-ih godina prošlog vijeka izvršena je dogradnja sjevernog krila objekta prema ulici Mehmeda Spahe, gdje je bila smještena Služba društvenog knjigovodstva, a danas je u tom krilu smješteno Ministarstvo finansija Federacije BiH. Sedamdesetih godina izvršena je nova dogradnja sjevernog dijela objekta prema unutrašnjem dvorištu i tu su smješteni dodatni kancelarijski prostori, dok je 80-ih izvršena nadogradnja čitave etaže.

Tokom ratnog perioda 1992.–1995. godine, u zgradi su čuvani predmeti od velike kulturno-historijske vrijednosti, a poslužila je i kao arhiv Republičkog zavoda za zaštitu kulturno-historijskih spomenika. Od 1997. godine kada je osnovana, u ovoj zgradi je smještena Centralna banka Bosne i Hercegovine. Odlukom Komisije za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika BiH, zgrada je 2009. godine proglašena nacionalnim spomenikom. Tokom 2019. i 2020. godine izvršeni su konzervatorski radovi na skulpturama, kao i sanacija stepeništa na ulazu u objekat, za što je dijelom korišten postojeći kamen, a dijelom kamen iz kamenoloma Ljig, koji je po svojim mineraloško-petrografskim i hemijskim karakteristikama, te fizičko-mehaničkim osobinama sličan kamenu od kojeg je stepenište izvorno urađeno. Centralna banka Bosne i Hercegovine u avgustu 2022. godine obilježava 25 godina rada.

Centralna banka Bosne i Hercegovine

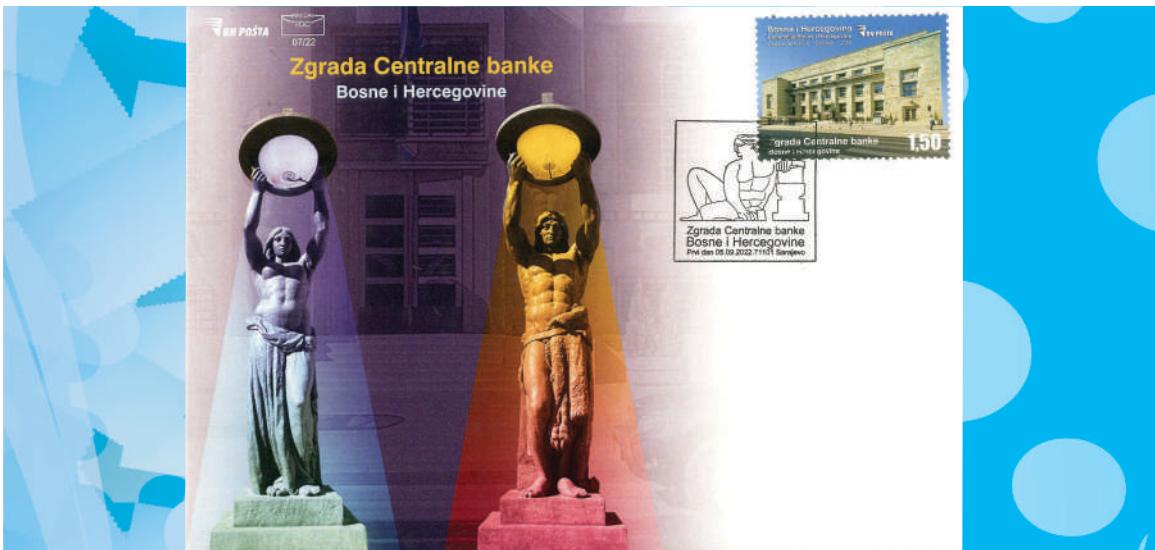
Building of the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina was built in the period from 1929 to 1932 as the main branch of the state Mortgage Bank. The construction was started according to the project of the Belgrade architect Milan Zloković, which, according to the stylistic characteristics, nurtures the characteristics of the Modern - simple morphology reduced to geometric shapes. Set designer of the National Theater in Belgrade, Vladimir Pavlović Zagorodnjuk, was in charge of creating eight reliefs for the front and side facades. The original reliefs were made in sandstone.

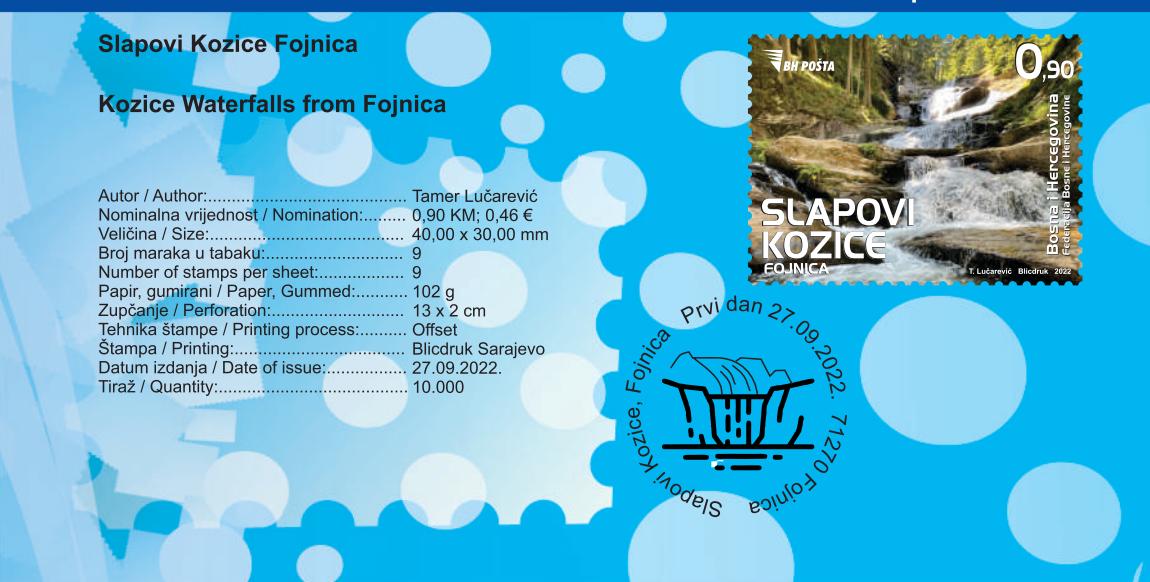
Zagorodnjuk is also the author of two bronze monumental figures of a man and a woman placed next to the main entrance. The figures are placed on a pedestal and made according to the pattern used in the shaping of the relief - overemphasized musculature. The naked figure of the woman emphasizes the elegance of the female body emphasized by the fabric that wraps around her thighs and legs in a slight contrapposto stance. This treatment of the human figure, although asymmetrical, reveals a natural, relaxed posture of the body. On the other hand, a harmonious male figure, also in contrapposto stance, thighs covered with animal fur, reflects strength, restraint and masculinity.

Between the two world wars, the building served as a bank, but it also had a residential function, because the employees' apartments were located on the north side. After World War II, Mortgage Bank became the National Bank, and thus the building got that name. Ten years after the war, the extreme northwestern and northeastern parts of the building continued to have a residential function, but after that they became a functional unit of the National Bank. At the end of the 50s of the last century, an extension was made to the northern wing of the building towards Mehmeda Spaha Street, where the Social Accounting Service was located, and today the Ministry of Finance of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is located in that wing. In the 1970s, a new addition was made to the northern part of the building towards the inner courtyard, where additional office spaces were located, while in the 1980s, the entire floor was upgraded.

During the war period 1992–1995, objects of great cultural and historical value were stored in the building, and it also served as an archive of the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural and Historical Monuments. Since 1997, when it was founded, this building has housed the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina. By decision of the Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the building was declared a national monument in 2009. During 2019 and 2020, conservation work was carried out on the sculptures, as well as the restoration of the staircase at the entrance to the building, for which part of the existing stone was used, and part of the stone from the Ljig quarry, which, according to its mineralogical-petrographic and chemical characteristics, and physical and mechanical properties similar to the stone from which the staircase was originally made. In August 2022, the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina celebrates 25 years of work.

Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina





Jedna od brojnih prirodnih znamenitosti Fojnice, opisana i kao dragulj fojničkih rijeka, slapovi Kozice, udaljeni su oko desetak kilometara od grada.

Do njih se dolazi asfaltnim putem preko izletišta Malkoč do izletišta Vladića vrh, odakle se preko sela Dragačići nastavlja makadamskim putem.

U šumskom okruženju, padajući niz strme litice stijena, na planinskoj rječici Kozica kristalno čiste i hladne vode formiralo se nekoliko manjih i dva veća vodopada, čija se visina kreće od 5 do 20 metara. Kao takvi, svojom ljestvom i bajkovitim prizorima privlače pažnju istinskim ljubiteljima prirode.

Međutim, zbog svoje nepristupačnosti, slapovi Kozice su slabije poznata turistička destinacija, iako su idealno mjesto na kojem ćete doživjeti prirodu u njenom punom obliku.

S tim u vezi, načelnik općine Fojnica Sabahudin Klisura je pokrenuo aktivnosti na uređenju ovog lokaliteta, a sve s ciljem da brojni turisti, ali i Fojničani mogu uživati u ovom prirodnom bogatstvu.

Tako je na lokalitetu Slapova uređen pristupni put od sela Dragačići, te napravljena kapija na ulazu i dovedena voda za piće.

Osim toga, napravljene su adrenalin staze do slapa I i slapa II, kao i pristupne staze do slapova, napravljeni su mostovi za prelaze, rekonstruisan je postojeći hladnjak, urađena zaštitna ograda na mjestima gdje je neophodna, a kompletan lokalitet je očišćen od smeća, te su postavljene kante za otpatke i brojni putokazi.

Sve navedeno urađeno je zahvaljujući Općini Fojnica, ali i Ministarstvo poljoprivrede, vodoprivrede i šumarstva SBK i ministru Salkanu Merdžaniću, koji su osigurali potrebna finansijska sredstva.

Prirodni potencijali jesu nemjerljivo blago koje imamo, ali koje moramo znati čuvati i konstantno uvećavati njegovu vrijednost.

S toga, nadležni iz Općine Fojnica će i u narednom periodu nastojati konstantno raditi na očuvanju prirodnog blaga, te će, između ostalog, urediti i prilagoditi turistima brojna fojnička izletišta.

Općina Fojnica

One of the numerous natural sights of Fojnica, also described as the jewel of the Fojnica rivers, the Kozica waterfalls, is about ten kilometers from the city.

They can be reached by an asphalt road through the Malkoč picnic area to the Vladića vrh picnic area, from where the macadam road continues through the village of Dragačići. In the forest environment, falling down steep rock cliffs, on the mountain river Kozica with crystal clear and cold water, several smaller and two larger waterfalls, whose height ranges from 5 to 20 meters, have formed.

As such, they attract the attention of true nature lovers with their beauty and fairy-tale scenes. However, due to their inaccessibility, the Kozica waterfalls are a less well-known tourist destination, although they are an ideal place where you will experience nature in its full form.

In this regard, the mayor of the municipality of Fojnica, Sabahudin Klisura, initiated activities on the development of this locality, all with the aim that numerous tourists, as well as residents of Fojnica, can enjoy this natural wealth.

Thus, in the locality of Slapovi, an access road from the village of Dragačići was arranged, a gate was built at the entrance and drinking water was brought in.

In addition, adrenaline trails to waterfall I and waterfall II, as well as access trails to the waterfalls, were built, bridges for crossings were built, the existing cooler was reconstructed, a protective fence was built in places where it is necessary, and the entire site was cleaned of garbage, and trash cans and numerous road signs have been installed.

All of the above was done thanks to the Municipality of Fojnica, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry SBK and Minister Salkan Merdžanić, who provided the necessary financial resources.

- Natural potentials are an immeasurable treasure that we have, but which we must know how to protect and constantly increase its value.

Therefore, the authorities from the Municipality of Fojnica will also in the coming period strive to constantly work on the preservation of natural treasures, and will, among other things, arrange and adapt numerous Fojnica picnic spots for tourists.

Municipality of Fojnica



DJEĆIJA MARKA

Oktobar 2022

JU Centar za slušnu i govornu
rehabilitaciju Sarajevo

Center for Hearing and
Speech Rehabilitation Sarajevo

Autor/Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
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 izdaja / Date of issue:..... 07.10.2022.
Tiraž/Quantity:..... 10.000



JU Centar za slušnu i govornu rehabilitaciju Sarajevo
07.10.2022. 71101 Sarajevo
ERSIG

Zavod za rehabilitaciju sluha i govora djece i omladine „Nemanja Vlatković“, osnovan je odlukom Vlade Narodne Republike Bosne i Hercegovine započinje rad 1946. godine. Zbog neadekvatnih uslova za rad Zavod 1958. godine seli u Reljevo, a 1964. godine sagrađeni su namjenski objekti.

Zadatak Zavoda prvo je bio zbrinjavanje i školovanje djece oštećenog sluha i govora, a kasnije se transformiše u zdravstvenu ustanovu za dijagnostiku i re/habilitaciju slušno oštećene djece i omladine. Human model edukativne i socijalne integracije djece oštećenog sluha i govora kroz smještaj djece iz unutrašnjosti BiH u hraniteljske porodice uvodi se 1973. godine.

U ratu od 1992. do 1995. godine Ustanova je bila potpuno devastirana, a odgojno-obrazovne i terapeutiske aktivnosti izvođene su u izuzetno teškim uslovima. U skladu sa savremenim pristupom re/habilitaciji i edukaciji Ustanova mijenja ime 1994. godine u „Centar za slušnu i govornu rehabilitaciju Sarajevo“.

Nakon rata, od 1995. do 1997. godine, svi objekti Centra su sanirani, adaptirani i stvorene su sve prepostavke za realizaciju cijelokupnog procesa edukacije i re/habilitacije djece oštećenog sluha i govora.

„JU Centar za slušnu i govornu rehabilitaciju Sarajevo“, registrovan je kod Višeg suda u Sarajevu pod brojem UF/I 2964/97, ima status specijalne ustanove za tretman djece i omladine sa slušnim i govorno-jezičkim oštećenjem.

Osnovna djelatnost Centra je odgoj i obrazovanje djece i omladine oštećenog sluha i govora, dijagnostika i rehabilitacija djece i omladine oštećenog sluha i govora.

„JU Centar za slušnu i govornu rehabilitaciju Sarajevo“

The "Nemanja Vlatković" Institute for the Rehabilitation of Hearing and Speech of Children and Youth was founded by the decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It began work in 1946. Due to inadequate working conditions, the Institute moved to Reljevo in 1958, and dedicated facilities were built in 1964.

The task of the Institute was originally the care and education of hearing and speech impaired children, and later it was transformed into a health institution for diagnosis and rehabilitation of hearing impaired children and youth. The humane model of educational and social integration of children with impaired hearing and speech through the placement of children from the interior of Bosnia and Herzegovina in foster families was introduced in 1973.

In the war from 1992 to 1995, the institution was completely devastated, and educational and therapeutic activities were carried out in extremely difficult conditions. In accordance with the modern approach to rehabilitation and education, the Institution changed its name in 1994 to "Center for Hearing and Speech Rehabilitation Sarajevo".

After the war, from 1995 to 1997, all the facilities of the Center were renovated, adapted and all prerequisites were created for the realization of the entire process of education and rehabilitation of hearing and speech impaired children.

"Center for Hearing and Speech Rehabilitation Sarajevo", registered with the High Court in Sarajevo under number UF/I 2964/97, has the status of a special institution for the treatment of children and youth with hearing and speech-language impairment.

The main activity of the Center is upbringing and education of hearing and speech impaired children and youth, diagnosis and rehabilitation of hearing and speech impaired children and youth.

Center for Hearing and Speech Rehabilitation Sarajevo“



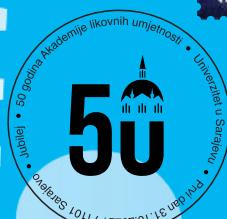
JUBILEJ

Oktobar 2022

50 godina Akademije likovnih umjetnosti Univerzitet u Sarajevu

50 years of the Academy of Fine Arts, University of Sarajevo

Autor / Author: Anja Stergar
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 1,00 KM; 0,51 €
Veličina / Size: 35,00 x 42,00 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku: 10
Number of stamps per sheet: 10
Papir, gumiран / Paper, Gummmed: 102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation: 13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process: Offset
Štampa / Printing: Blicdruk Sarajevo
Datum izdaja / Date of issue: 31.10.2022.
Tiraž / Quantity: 10.000



Akademija likovnih umjetnosti u Sarajevu (ALU), koja ove godine proslavlja svoj jubilarni 50. rođendan, osnovana je kao visokoškolska ustanova i članica Univerziteta u Sarajevu 1972. godine. Osnivači, a ujedno i prvi profesori ALU - Muhamed Karamehmedović (istoričar umjetnosti i prvi dekan Akademije), Nada Pivac (akademska slikarica), Mersad Berber (akademski slikar), Boro Aleksić (akademski slikar), Alija Kučukalij (akademski kipar), Zdenko Grgić (akademski kipar), zajedno s drugim uvaženim umjetnicima, profesorima i kulturnim djelatnicima uvidjeli su potrebu i važnost osnivanja umjetničko-obrazovne institucije u kontekstu afirmacije, vizibilnosti i daljeg razvoja kulturno-umjetničke scene, javnog i kulturnog života u Bosni i Hercegovini. Objekt današnje Akademije likovnih umjetnosti u Sarajevu je prva i jedina evangelistička crkva izgrađena 1899. godine po načrtima češkog arhitekte Karla Paržika u romaničko-bizantijskom stilu kao centralna potkupolna građevina, u ovom objektu ALU obavlja svoju djelatnost od 1981. godine. Zgrada Akademije proglašena je 2021. godine za nacionalni spomenik Bosne i Hercegovine.

Nastava na Akademiji likovnih umjetnosti u Sarajevu se realizira na studijskim programima I ciklusa (BA) i II ciklusa (MA) studija – Nastavnički odsjek, Slikarstvo, Kiparstvo, Grafika, Grafički dizajn, Produkt dizajn i Interdisciplinarni studij Konzervacija i restauracija. Svaki od ovih studijskih programa osposobljava studente za određenu umjetničku djelatnost prema europskim kriterijima umjetničkog obrazovanja. Naglasak je na permanentnom inoviranju i obogaćenju nastavnih planova i programa u duhu suvremenog društvenog razvoja i razvoja umjetnosti te trendova u visokom obrazovanju. Pored primarne, odgojno-obrazovne djelatnosti, na Akademiji se realizira niz značajnih kulturno-umjetničkih programa i manifestacija, izložbi i predavanja. ALU je organizirala i sudjelovala u brojnim umjetničkim i naučno-istraživačkim projektima, doprinoseći bosanskohercegovačkoj kulturnoj i umjetničkoj stvarnosti.

Pedesetogodišnja egzistencija Akademije likovnih umjetnosti u Sarajevu obilježena je kontinuiranim radom i djelovanjem u javnoj, obrazovnoj, znanstvenoj i kulturno-umjetničkoj sferi kako na bosanskohercegovačkom, tako i na regionalnom i internacionalnom planu. Kroz kreativno-obrazovni proces prošle su generacije i generacije studenata/ica, koji su danas priznati i prepoznati umjetnici/ice ne samo u Bosni i Hercegovini, već i na regionalnom i internacionalnom nivou. Briga i rad s mlađim ljudima, koji su sposobni promišljati i djelovati u suvremenom društvu odnosno njihova transformacija u aktivne Subjekte društva predstavlja inicijalni agens Akademije likovnih umjetnosti u Sarajevu.

Izradu poštanske markice u čast velikog jubileja Akademije likovnih umjetnosti u Sarajevu, za semestralni radni zadatak imali su studenti IV godine Odsjeka grafički dizajn, pod mentorstvom profesora Bojana Hadžihalilovića i asistentice Vanese Prodanović Durmišević. Između mnoštva zanimljivih i kreativnih rješenja, izabran je rad studentice Anje Stergar, koji koristeći grafički jezik oblikovanja putem piktograma prikazuje alate, sredstva i aparate kojima studenti ALU stvaraju i oblikuju vlastita kreativna promišljanja, zadatke i radove.

mr. Anja Bogojević
Akademija likovnih umjetnosti
Univerzitet u Sarajevu

The Academy of Fine Arts in Sarajevo (AFA), which is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year, was founded as a higher education institution and a member of the University of Sarajevo in 1972. The founders and at the same time the first professors of AFA - Muhamed Karamehmedović (art historian and first dean of the Academy), Nada Pivac (academic painter), Mersad Berber (academic painter), Boro Aleksić (academic painter), Alija Kučukalić (academic sculptor), Zdenko Grgić (academic sculptor), together with other respected artists, professors and cultural workers saw the need and importance of founding an art-educational institution in the context of affirmation, visibility and further development of the cultural-art scene, public and cultural life in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The building of today's Academy of Fine Arts in Sarajevo is the first and only evangelical church built in 1899 according to the designs of the Czech architect Karl Paržika in the Romanesque-Byzantine style as a central under-domed building. The AFA has been operating in this building since 1981. The Academy building was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2021.

Teaching at the Academy of Fine Arts in Sarajevo takes place in the I cycle (BA) and II cycle (MA) study programs - Teaching Department, Painting, Sculpture, Graphics, Graphic Design, Product Design and Interdisciplinary study Conservation and Restoration. Each of these study programs prepares students for a specific artistic activity according to the European criteria of art education. The emphasis is on permanent innovation and enrichment of curricula in the spirit of contemporary social and artistic development and trends in higher education. In addition to the primary, educational activities, the Academy has realized a number of significant cultural and artistic programs and manifestations, exhibitions and lectures. AFA organized and participated in numerous artistic and scientific research projects, contributing to the cultural and artistic reality of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The 50-year existence of the Academy of Fine Arts in Sarajevo has been marked by continuous work and activities in the public, educational, scientific and cultural-artistic sphere, both in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as regionally and internationally. Generations and generations of students have gone through the creative-educational process, who today are recognized artists not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also at the regional and international level. Care and work with young people, who are capable of thinking and acting in contemporary society, that is, their transformation into active subjects of society, is the initial agent of the Academy of Fine Arts in Sarajevo.

The creation of a postage stamp in honor of the great jubilee of the Academy of Fine Arts in Sarajevo was the semester assignment of the 4th year students of the Department of Graphic Design, under the mentorship of professor Bojan Hadžihalilović and assistant Vanesa Prodanović Durmišević. Among the many interesting and creative solutions, the work of student Anja Stergar was chosen, which uses the graphic language of design through pictograms to show the tools, means and devices with which ALU students create and shape their own creative thoughts, tasks and works.

MAAnja Bogojević
Academy of Fine Arts
University in Sarajevo



EUROMED POSTAL

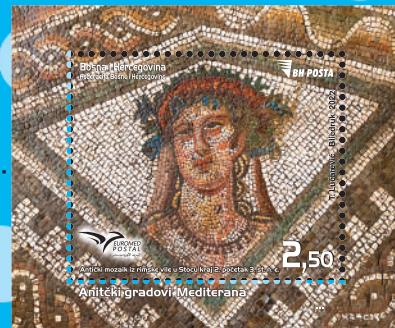
JUBILEJ

Novembar 2022

Antički gradovi Mediterana - Antički mozaik iz rimske vile u Stocu kraj 2. početak 3. st. n.e.

Ancient cities of the Mediterranean - Ancient mosaic from the Roman villa in Stolac at the end of the 2nd and beginning of the 3rd century AD.

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
 Nominalna vrijednost..... 2,50 KM ; 1,28 €
 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, Gummied:..... 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 15.11.2022.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Sarajevo Antički gradovi Mediterana Prvi dan 15.11.2022. 7/107

Mozaik sa personifikacijom godišnjih doba pronađen je u rimskoj vili u Stocu 1892. godine. Od mozaika sa personifikacijom godišnjih doba sačuvana je samo polovina. U četverokutno polje upisana su dva nepravilna romba koja se sijeku i čine osmerokut. Centralno polje osmerokuta je uništeno osim u dva ugla koji prikazuju personifikaciju proljeća i zime.

Motiv mozaika sa personifikacijom proljeća predstavljen je na prigodnoj poštanskoj marki na kojem je prikazan ženski lik sa vijencem od cvijeća na glavi, a ispod njega je kratki prozirni veo koji pada na ramena. Duguljasti izraz lica, blagi smiješak, pogled usmjeren prema gore, te koloritnost mozaika daje posebnu vedrinu mozaiku za razliku od personifikacije zime. Vjenac na glavi izveden je koloritnim teserama od staklene paste koji je posve impresionistički. Kosa koja pada na ramena je stilizovana.

Na FDC-u koverti prvog dana prikazani su bronzani kalupi za izljevanje raznih figura, simbola i dekorativnih elemenata (4.-3. st. p.n.e.) koji je pronađen na gradu Daorsonu (helenistički grad u Ošanićima kod Stoca u kojem je živjelo ilirsko pleme Daorsi), jednim od rijetkih primjera urbanih centara mediteranskog tipa u našoj zemlji. Pri ukazivanju na oblik ovakvih kalupa najbolje bi bilo reći da imaju oblik manjih pravilnih cigli. Osnovna funkcija ova kalupa bila je: izljevanje ili otiskivanje pojedinih elemenata od kojih su se sastavljale trodimenzionalne figurice.

Ovako izrađene figure upotrebljavale su se u religijske svrhe i kao samostalni dekorativni elementi. Najčešće se, vjerovatno, ipak radilo o elementima koji su negdje bili aplicirani. Takva pretpostavka odnosi se i na lik boginje Afrodite, glavu boga sunca Heliosa i na sve likove koji podsjećaju na gornju polovicu zmijiske glave. Za neka uudubljenja na kalupima možemo tvrditi da su služila isključivo za otiskivanje likova u plemenitom metalu zbog neobične preciznosti izrade i bogatstva detalja, te vrhunskog stepena umjetničkog rada. Izrada bronznih kalupa br. I i 2 bila je, bez sumnje, izuzetno skupa, jer su kalupi nastali kao rezultat dugotrajnog najpreciznijeg rada jednog od vrhunskih umjetnika onoga vremena.

Predstavljeni mozaik i bronzini kalupi na ovom prigodnom poštanskom izdanju nalaze se na stalnim postavkama "Bosna i Hercegovina u preistorijsko doba" i "Bosna i Hercegovina u antičko doba" na Odjeljenju za arheologiju u Zemaljskom muzeju Bosne i Hercegovine.

Zemaljski muzej Bosne i Hercegovine

Izvor: Zdravko Marić, "Depo pronađen u ilirskom gradu Daors...u", Glasnik ZMBiH str. 23-113, 1978. i Irma Čremošnik, Mozaici i zidno slikarstvo rimske doba u BiH, Veselin Masleša, Sarajevo 1984.

A mosaic with the personification of the seasons was found in a Roman villa in Stolac in 1892. Only half of the mosaics with the personification of the seasons have been preserved. Two irregular rhombuses are inscribed in the quadrilateral field, which intersect to form an octagon. The central field of the octagon is destroyed except for the two corners which depict the personification of spring and winter.

The mosaic motif with the personification of spring is presented on the commemorative postage stamp, which shows a female figure with a wreath of flowers on her head, and below her is a short transparent veil falling on her shoulders. The oblong expression of the face, the slight smile, the look directed upwards, and the colorfulness of the mosaic give a special cheerfulness to the mosaic, unlike the personification of winter. The wreath on the head is made of colored glass paste tesserae, which is completely impressionistic. Hair that falls on the shoulders is styled.

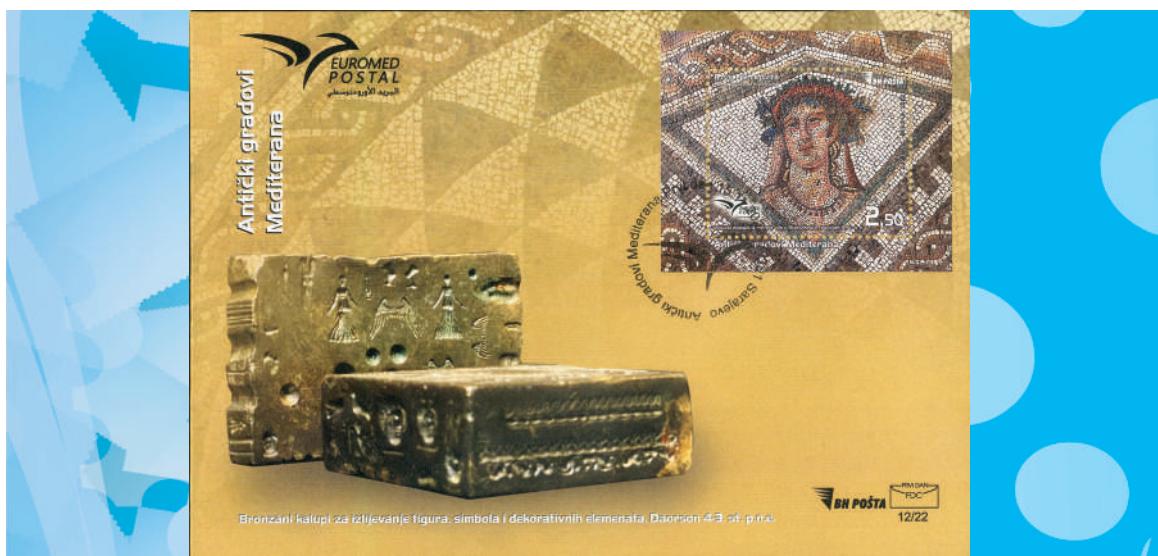
On the FDC envelope of the first day, bronze molds for casting various figures, symbols and decorative elements (4th-3rd century BC) found in the city of Daorson (the Hellenistic city in Ošanići near Stolac where the Illyrian tribe Daorsi lived), one of the rare examples of Mediterranean-type urban centers in our country.

When referring to the shape of such molds, it would be best to say that they have ordinary smaller regular bricks. The basic function of both molds was: casting or printing individual elements from which three-dimensional figurines were assembled. Figures made in this way were used for religious purposes and as independent decorative elements. Most often, probably, it was about elements that were applied somewhere. Such an assumption also applies to the figure of the goddess Aphrodite, the head of the sun God Helios, and all figures that resemble the upper half of a snake's head. For some depressions on the molds, we can claim that they were used exclusively for imprinting characters in precious metal due to the unusual precision of production and richness of details, as well as the highest level of artistic work. Production of bronze molds No. 1 and 2 was, without a doubt, extremely expensive, because the molds were created as a result of the long-term, most precise work of one of the top artists of the time.

The presented mosaic and bronze molds on this commemorative postal issue are located on the permanent exhibits "Bosnia and Herzegovina in prehistoric times" and "Bosnia and Herzegovina in ancient times" at the Department of Archeology in the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Source: Zdravko Marić, "Depot found in the Illyrian city of Daors...", Gazette of ZMBH p. 23-113, 1978 and Irma Čremošnik, Mosaics and wall painting of the Roman period in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Veselin Masleša, Sarajevo 1984.



VANREDNO IZDANJE - JUBILEJ

Oktobar 2022

Svjetski dan pošte - Pošta za planetu

World Post Day - Post for the planet

Autor / Author: UPU
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 3,00 KM; 1,53 €
Veličina / Size: 27,72 x 41,58 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: 07.10.2021.
Tiraž / Quantity: 10.000



9. oktobar, kao sredstvo obilježavanja godišnjice stvaranja Svjetske poštanske unije (UPU) 1874. godine, proglašen je Svjetskim danom pošte na Svjetskom poštanskem kongresu u Tokiju 1969. godine. Bosna i Hercegovina je ravnopravna članica među ukupno 192 države članice Svjetske poštanske unije.

Svrha Svjetskog dana pošte jeste osvijestiti ulogu pošte u svakodnevnom životu, kao i njen doprinos globalnom društvenom i ekonomskom razvoju. Tema za Svjetski dan pošte u 2022. godini je „Pošta za planetu“.

Veliki je broj segmenata u svakodnevnom poslovanju pošta koji se modifciranju kako bi se osigurala održivost zelene planete i za buduće generacije. Bilo bi nemoguće predstaviti sve te inicijative na jednom motivu tako da ovogodišnji dizajn predstavlja pojednostavljenu vizualnu poruku o doprinosu pošte ekološki održivoj budućnosti.

Kao centralna slika, planeta Zemlja sadrži jasnu razliku između noći i dana. Osim što predstavljaju kontrast, noć i dan također predstavljaju kontinuitet i razvoj. Na našoj rotirajućoj Zemlji stvari nikada ne miruju, one se neprekidno kreću i mijenjaju.

Pošta je prisutna posvuda na planeti. U tom smislu, isprekidane linije ilustruju veze između udaljenih regiona u kojima pošta stiže i do najnedostupnijih mesta na planeti kako bi svakome ponudila svoj široki spektar različitih usluga.

Dominantna boja u dizajnu je zelena koja često prva asocira na ekologiju ili prirodu. Ali, zelena također predstavlja i rast i obnovu. U psihologiji zelena se često interpretira kao boja koja predstavlja optimizam, a u ovom slučaju također asocira na nove početke.

Bilo putem isporuke paketa i pisama ili pružanjem finansijskih usluga, socijalne, zdravstvene i humanitarne pomoći, pošte rade na kontinuiranom i ekološki održivom razvoju.

Svjetska poštanska unija (UPU) pozvala je sve zemlje članice da izdaju ovo prigodno izdanje sa zajedničkim dizajnom, a u cilju da stimuliše pošte da i dalje svojim primjerom budu predvodnici u ovoj nakani.

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE - JUBILEE

October 2022

October 9, as a means of marking the anniversary of the creation of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in 1874, was declared World Post Day at the World Postal Congress in Tokyo in 1969. Bosnia and Herzegovina is an equal member among a total of 192 member states of the Universal Postal Union.

The purpose of World Post Day is to raise awareness of the role of post in everyday life, as well as its contribution to global social and economic development. The theme for World Post Day 2022 is "Post for the Planet".

There are a large number of segments in the daily business of the post office that are modified to ensure the sustainability of the green planet for future generations. It would be impossible to present all these initiatives on one motif, so this year's design presents a simplified visual message about the post office's contribution to an environmentally sustainable future.

As a central image, the planet Earth contains a clear distinction between night and day. Besides representing contrast, night and day also represent continuity and development. On our rotating Earth, things never stand still, they are constantly moving and changing.

Post office is present everywhere on the planet. In this sense, the dotted lines illustrate the connections between the remote regions where the post office reaches the most inaccessible places on the planet to offer everyone its wide range of different services.

The dominant color in the design is green, which is often first associated with ecology or nature. But green also represents growth and renewal. In psychology, green is often interpreted as a color that represents optimism, and in this case it is also associated with new beginnings.

Whether through the delivery of packages and letters or the provision of financial services, social, health and humanitarian aid, post offices work for continuous and environmentally sustainable development.

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) invited all member countries to issue this commemorative edition with a common design, in order to stimulate the post offices to continue to lead by example in this purpose.



REDOVNA POŠTANSKA MARKA

DEFINITIVE POSTAGE STAMP

Kulturno historijsko naslijeđe - Jubilej
450 godina - Gazi Turali begov vakuf

Cultural and historical heritage - Jubilee
450 years - Gazi Turali-bey's waqf

Autor / Author: Eldar Halilović
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 1,10 KM; 0,56 €
Veličina / Size: 30,00 x 40,00mm
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 izdaja / Date of issue: 14.12.2022.
Tiraž / Quantity: 400.000



Gazi Turali - beg je podigao i uvakufio niz objekata u Tuzli. On se iz tog razloga smatra začetnikom razvoja urbane Tuzle. O Gazi Turali - begu i njegovom životu nije sačuvano mnogo podataka, ali njegovi hajrati najbolje govore o ovom velikanku. Pretpostavlja se da je bio rodom iz Tuzle, a vršio je visoku dužnost sandžak-bega u Smederevskom, Sremskom i Zvorničkom sandžaku.

On je kao javno dobro (vakuf) izgradio, utemeljio i dao na korištenje: džamiju (koja je proglašena nacionalnim spomenikom i motiv je ovog izdanja), 38 dućana, jednu četvrtinu ukupnih izvora slane vode, han, hamam, preko 750 dunuma zemlje, 300.000 akči.

Pored Tuzle, Gazi Turali-beg je ostavio brojne vakufe u Sarajevu, Foči, Čajniču, Prači, zatim Novom Pazaru, Čačku i Ilok. Gazi Turali - begova vakufnama je legalizovana 15. februara 1572. godine kod Sidžil Šerijetskog suda u Čačku. Vakufnama Gazi Turali-bega sačuvana je u originalu i danas je dostupna i na našem jeziku.

Gazi Turali - beg built and dedicated a number of buildings in Tuzla. For this reason, he is considered the originator of the development of urban Tuzla. Not much information has been preserved about Gazi Turali - beg and his life, but his deeds speak best about this great man. It is assumed that he was a native of Tuzla, and he held the high office of sandjak-bey in Smederevo, Sremski and Zvornički sandjak.

As a public good (vaqef), he built, founded and made available: a mosque (which was declared a national monument and is the subject of this edition), 38 shops, one quarter of the total salt water sources, an inn, a hammam, over 750 dunums of land, 300,000 actions.

In addition to Tuzla, Gazi Turali-beg left numerous endowments in Sarajevo, Foča, Čajnič, Prača, then Novi Pazar, Čačak and Ilok. Gazi Turali-bey's endowment was legalized on February 15, 1572 at the Sijil Sheriyet court in Čačak. The Vakufnama of Gazi Turali - beg has been preserved in the original and today it is also available in our language.

FILATELIJA BiH PHILATELY B&H IZDANJA **2022**



BH POŠTA

"JP BH POŠTA" d.o.o. Sarajevo

www.posta.ba





SLUŽBA MARKETINGA / MARKETING SERVICE
Obala Kulina bana 8, 71000 Sarajevo BiH
call centre: 1312 ; tel. +387 33 25 27 08
E-mail: philately@posta.ba www.posta.ba

Online kupovina

Na web stranici postshop.posta.ba

možete kupiti filatelistička izdanja BH Pošte!

Vaša Pošta za sva vremena