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100 godina od rođenja Hamdije Pozderca (1924 - 1988)

100 years since the birth of Hamdija Pozderac (1924 - 1988)

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
 Nominalna vrijednost..... 1,10 KM
 Nomination:..... 0,56 €
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 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
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo
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Hamdija Pozderac bio je jedan od najutjecajnijih i najznačajnijih bosanskohercegovačkih intelektualaca u XX stoljeću i istinski borac za Bosnu i Hercegovinu zalažući se za ravnopravnost svih njenih građana i boreći se protiv svih oblika nacionalizma. Rođen je 15. januara 1924. godine u Cazinu.

Hamdija Pozderac potiče iz ugledne muslimanske i partizanske porodice Pozderac. Njegov stric, Nuriya Pozderac bio je prijeratni muslimanski političar i potpredsjednik Prvog zasjedanja AVNOJ- a. Pred Drugi svjetski rat odlazi na školovanje u Banja Luku i odmah se uključuje u rad (1939) tada ilegalne organizacije SKOJ- a, a kasnije i Saveza komunističke partije. Učesnik je antifašističkog rata od 1941. godine i nosilac Partizanske spomenice.

Završio je Visoku partijsku školu u Moskvi (1947) te Filozofski fakultet u Beogradu (1959). Jedan je od osnivača i prvih nastavnika Fakulteta političkih nauka u Sarajevu (1961) na kojem je predavao Opštu sociologiju. Od 1965. godine član je CK SKBiH. U periodu od 1969. do 1987. godine obavljao je brojne društveno-političke dužnosti i predstavljao jednog od vodećih političara i dužnosnika Bosne i Hercegovine. Bio je član Predsjedništva CK SKBiH i CK SKJ, predsjednik Predsjedništva CK SKBiH, član Predsjedništva SRBiH, predsjednik Predsjedništva SRBiH, član Predsjedništva SFRJ i potpredsjednik Predsjedništva SFRJ.

Ovaj period smatra se najznačajnijim za razvoj Bosne i Hercegovine nakon Drugog svjetskog rata u kojem je BiH uspostavljena kao relevantna i u svemu ravnopravna članica bivše Jugoslavije. Djelovanje Hamdije Pozderca karakteriziralo je insistiranje na brzom ekonomskom i privrednom razvoju BiH, jačanju i prosperitetu naučnih, obrazovnih, umjetničkih i kulturnih institucija i afirmaciji svih naroda koji su živjeli na prostoru BiH. U svom odnosu prema Bosni i Hercegovini protivio se svemu što je imalo predznak jedne nacije.

Aktivno je sudjelovao u donošenju Ustava iz 1974. godine kojim je Muslimanima dat status državotvornog naroda u BiH i u Jugoslaviji. Bio je na čelu Ustavne komisije Skupštine Jugoslavije za donošenje novog Ustava, sredinom osamdesetih, boreći se za veću samostalnost federalnih jedinica i odlučno se suprostavljajući nacionalističkim politikama. Godine 1987. kada je trebao preuzeti mjesto predsjednika Predsjedništva SFRJ, bio je prisiljen podnijeti ostavku i povući se iz javnog i političkog života.

Dobitnik je brojnih nagrada i priznanja. Odlikovan je Ordenom za hrabrost, Ordenom zasluga za narod, Ordenom bratstva i jedinstva, Ordenom Republike, Ordenom jugoslovenske zastave sa lentom, Ordenom junaka socijalističkog rada. Nosilac je nagrade ZAVNOBiH- a.

Autor je četiri knjige, peta sa izborom njegovih tekstova objavljena je posthumno, te mnogobrojnih naučnih, stručnih i publicističkih radova, sudjelovao je na velikom broju naučnih skupova i održao veći broj javnih predavanja. Preminuo je 6. aprila 1988. godine u Sarajevu.

Hamdija Pozderac was one of the most influential and significant Bosnian-Herzegovinian intellectuals of the 20th century and a true fighter for Bosnia and Herzegovina, advocating for the equality of all its citizens and fighting against all forms of nationalism. He was born on January 15, 1924 in Cazin.

Hamdija Pozderac comes from a prominent Muslim and Partisan family, the Pozderacs. His uncle, Nurija Pozderac, was a pre-war Muslim politician and vice-president of the First Session of AVNOJ. Before World War II, he went to Banja Luka for education and immediately became involved in the work (1939) of the then illegal organization SKOJ, and later the Alliance of the Communist Party. He participated in the anti-fascist war from 1941 and was awarded the Partisan Memorial.

He graduated from the Higher Party School in Moscow (1947) and the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade (1959). He was one of the founders and first teachers of the Faculty of Political Sciences in Sarajevo (1961), where he taught General Sociology. Since 1965, he has been a member of the Central Committee of the Serbian Communist Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina. From 1969 to 1987, he held numerous socio-political positions and was one of the leading politicians and officials of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He was a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Serbian Communist Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party of Yugoslavia, President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Serbian Communist Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Member of the Presidency of the SRBiH, President of the Presidency of the SRBiH, Member of the Presidency of the SFRY and Vice-President of the Presidency of the SFRY.

This period is considered the most significant for the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina after World War II, in which Bosnia and Herzegovina was established as a relevant and fully equal member of the former Yugoslavia. Hamdija Pozderac's work was characterized by his insistence on the rapid economic and commercial development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the strengthening and prosperity of scientific, educational, artistic and cultural institutions, and the affirmation of all peoples who lived in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In his attitude towards Bosnia and Herzegovina, he opposed everything that had the hallmark of a single nation.

He actively participated in the adoption of the Constitution from 1974, which gave Muslims the status of a state-forming nation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia. He was the head of the Constitutional Commission of the Assembly of Yugoslavia for the adoption of a new Constitution in the mid-eighties, fighting for greater independence of the federal units and resolutely opposing nationalist policies. In 1987, when he was supposed to take over the post of president of the SFRY Presidency, he was forced to resign and withdraw from public and political life.

He has received numerous awards and recognitions. He was decorated with the Medal of Courage, the Medal of Merit for the People, the Medal for Brotherhood and Unity, the Medal of the Republic, the Medal of the Yugoslav Flag with Ribbon, and the Medal of the Hero of Socialist Labor. He is the recipient of the ZAVNOBiH award.

He is the author of four books, the fifth with a selection of his texts was published posthumously, and numerous scientific, professional and journalistic works, he participated in a large number of scientific conferences and held a number of public lectures. He died on April 6, 1988 in Sarajevo.



700 godina od smrti Marka Pola (1254-1324)

700 years since the death of Marco Polo (1254-1324)

Autor / Author:	Abdulah Branković
Nominalna vrijednost:	3,20 KM ; 1,64€
Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:	35,00 x 42,00 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:	20.03.2024.
Tiraž / Quantity:	10.000 blokova / blocks



Marko Polo (Venecija ili Korčula, 15. septembar 1254. - Venecija, 8. januar 1324.) bio je mletački istraživač, putopisac i trgovac, poznat po svojim zapisima s putovanja kroz Kinu.

Oko mjesta njegovog rođenja postoje mnoga sporenja, vezano uz to je li rođen u Veneciji ili u gradiću Korčuli, ali nije sporno da se rodio u ondašnjoj Mletačkoj Republici.

Marko Polo bio je svjetski putnik koji je Evropi otkrio Kinu i druge azijske zemlje i trajno povezo Evropu s Azijom. Naime, 1271. godine (sa svojim ocem Nikolom i stricem Mateom, koji su bili poduzetni trgovci i istraživači) iz Venecije je otišao na putovanje dugo 24 godine u Kinu gdje je ostao u službi mongolskog vladara Kublaj-kana. Živeći na mongolskom dvoru sedamnaest godina, proputovao je i upoznao veliki dio Azije koju je kasnije opisao u svome putopisu.

Polo je usput vidio mnoge značajne gradove i znamenitosti, uključujući sveti grad Jerusalem i pustinju Gobi. Bio je fasciniran bogatstvom i raskoši kineskih gradova i Kublaj-kanovog dvora. Putovao je Kinom kao Kublaj-kanov glasnik. Obišao je i predjele na kojima se danas nalaze Mijanmar i Vijetnam. Naučio je mnogo toga o gastronomiji, kulturi, gradovima, jezicima i običajima različitih naroda.

Nakon što je upoznao tamošnji svijet o kojem Evropa nije znala gotovo ništa, 1295. godine vratio se u Veneciju. Godine 1298. Polo je sudjelovao u sukobu između mletačkih i genoveških brodova kraj Korčule, gdje je bio zarobljen. U zarobljeništvu je ispričao svoje doživljaje s putovanja prijatelju Rustichelliu iz Pise, romanopiscu koji ih je zabilježio na francuskom jeziku u knjizi "Knjiga svjetskih čuda" (Livre des merveilles du monde), poslije poznatij pod nazivom "Milion" (tal. Milione), jednoj od najprevođenijih i najčitanijih knjiga na svijetu na temelju koje su nastala mnoga umjetnička djela, kako književna tako i filmska.

Hiljade pustolova i istraživača nadahnjivali su se njegovim pričama, te su kretali u nepoznato, željevši vidjeti i doživjeti barem djelić onoga o čemu je Marko pričao. Najpoznatiji među njima je bio Kristofor Kolumbo. Njegova knjiga imala je presudan uticaj u doba velikih otkrića. Zemljopisne karte Dalekog istoka stoljećima su izrađivane baš po njegovu putopisu.

Broj "milion" dovodi se u vezu s Markom Polom. Prema njegovom drugom imenu Emilio (Marko Emilio Polo) proširila se riječ "emilioni" iz koje je nastao milion. Danas ime Marka Pola nose: zračna luka u Veneciji, podvrsta ovaca Marko Polo (lat. Ovis ammon polii) opisana prilikom njegova prelaska planine Pamir, ali i mnoga plovila. Tako je po Marku bio nazvan jedrenjak sagrađen u Saint Johnu 1851. godine, prvi brod koji je oplovio svijet za manje od šest mjeseci.

Marco Polo (Venice or Korcula, September 15, 1254 - Venice, January 8, 1324) was a Venetian explorer, travel writer, and merchant, known for his records of his travels through China. There are many disputes about the place of his birth, related to whether he was born in Venice or in the small town of Korcula, but it is not disputed that he was born in the then Republic of Venice.

Marco Polo was a world traveler who discovered China and other Asian countries to Europe and permanently connected Europe with Asia. Namely, in 1271 (with his father Nikola and uncle Mateo, who were enterprising merchants and explorers) he left Venice for a 24-year journey to China, where he remained in the service of the Mongolian ruler Kublai Khan. Living at the Mongol court for seventeen years, he traveled and got to know a large part of Asia, which he later described in his travelogue.

Polo saw many important cities and landmarks along the way, including the holy city of Jerusalem and the Gobi Desert. He was fascinated by the wealth and splendor of Chinese cities and Kublai Khan's court. He traveled through China as Kublai Khan's messenger. He also visited the areas that are now Myanmar and Vietnam. He learned a lot about the gastronomy, culture, cities, languages, and customs of different people.

After getting to know the world there, about which Europe knew almost nothing, he returned to Venice in 1295. In 1298, Polo took part in the conflict between Venetian and Genoese ships near Korčula, where he was captured. In captivity, he told his travel experiences to his friend Rusticelli from Pisa, a novelist who recorded them in French in the book "Book of World Wonders" (Livre des merveilles du monde), later known as "Million" (ital. Milione), one of the most translated and most read books in the world, on the basis of which many works of art, both literary and cinematic, were created.

Thousands of adventurers and explorers were inspired by his stories, and they moved into the unknown, wanting to see and experience at least a fraction of what Marko talked about. The most famous among them was Christopher Columbus. His book had a decisive influence in the age of great discoveries. For centuries, geographical maps of the Far East were made exactly according to his travelogue.

The number "million" is associated with Marco Polo. According to his second name, Emilio (Marco Emilio Polo), the word "emilioni" was spread, from which million was born. Today, Marco Polo is named after: the airport in Venice, the subspecies of Marco Polo sheep (lat. *Ovis ammon polii*) described during his crossing of the Pamir Mountains, as well as many vessels. That's how the sailing ship built in Saint John in 1851, the first ship to sail around the world in less than six months, was named after Mark.



Džamija na špicastoj stijeni Kušlat kod Zvornika

Mosque on the Pointed Kušlat Rock near Zvornik

Autor / Author:	Abdulah Branković
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,70 KM; 0,87 €
Veličina / Size:	35,00 x 42,00 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	9 (8 + vinjeta)
Number of stamps per sheet:	9 (8 + vignete)
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:	102 g
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Tehnika štampe / Printing process:	Offset
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Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	29.03.2024.
Tiraž / Quantity:	10.000



Na špicastoj stijeni visokoj 500 metara, pored saobraćajnice Sarajevo-Zvornik, nedaleko od ušća rijeke Jadar u Drinjaču, nalazi se tvrđava Kušlat i u njoj, kao gnijezdo ptica – mala drvena džamija Kušlat. Naziv Kušlat (potiče od riječi “kuš” što na turskom jeziku znači ptica) je ostao još od Osmanlija, a lokalno stanovništvo je preuzelo ovaj naziv koji je ostao i dan danas.

Tvrđava Kušlat je prije dolaska Osmanlija predstavljala srednjovjekovni utvrđeni grad. Iz ove utvrde štice su karavani, ali i obični putnici. Nakon dolaska Osmanlija, a iz duhovne i vjerske potrebe njihovih vojnika, nastala je Kušlat džamija. Džamija se smatra jednom od najstarijih u Bosni i Hercegovini, a radi se o jedinstvenom objektu izgrađenom u ranom osmanskom periodu u 15. stoljeću, između 1460. i 1480. godine.

Izgradili su je osmanlijski vojnici odmah po dolasku u Bosnu, i iz tog razloga se smatra i prvom vojnom džamijom u Bosni i Hercegovini. Kasnije, kao jedina džamija na ovom području, bila je glavno mjesto okupljanja lokalnih vjernika. Posljednjih godina džamija je izgubila svoju svrhu, većina okolnih mjesta su se osamostalila, izgradila svoju džamiju, ali vjernika ima i danas.

Džamija, do koje se može doći samo pješaćenjem, kroz šumu i to uskim putem, porušena je u prošlom ratu 1993. godine, a u izvornom obliku i na istom mjestu obnovljena je 2013. godine. Upravo od posljednje obnove nastavlja se sa tradicijom iz prošlih vremena kada se posljednjeg petka u avgustu klanjao džuma-namaz, a posljednjih nekoliko godina praksa je i da se jedan džuma-namaz u ramazanu obavi u ovoj džamiji.

Ranije su u Kušlat džamiju dolazili derviši, sufije, međutim, i danas mnogi vjernici i znatiželjnici dolaze kako bi vidjeli i posjetili ovu čuvenu džamiju. Putnike, namjernike, privlačile su i legende vezane za njen nastanak. Jedna od tih priča je ta kako su ljudi pokušavali rastaviti džamiju i spustiti je u dolinu rijeke Jadar. Međutim, nakon što bi to uradili, ujutro bi džamija ponovo bila na istom mjestu, na vrhu Kušlata”.

O historiji i posebnosti ove džamije svjedoče i zapisi u brojnim knjigama historije, ali i sjećanja ljudi koji su je pohodili. Evlija Čelebija pominje postojanje džamije u tvrđavi: "U gradu ima mala Ebu' Fethova džamija, kuće: čehajina, imamova, mijezinova i vratareva (kapidži). Zatim ima žitnica, oružnica (džebhane), pet šahi-topova, gradski zapovjednik (dizdar) i dvadeset i osam prisutnih vojnika posade.»

Ivo Andrić je zapisao "Kakav ste mi vi Bosanac kad ne znate za Kušlat?! To vam je na onom dijelu puta koji od Zvornika vodi prema središnjoj Bosni, a poznat je po tome što je tu sagrađena prva džamija u Bosni."

Zbog svog vrlo dugog vijeka trajanja ova džamija ima iznimno značajnu vrijednost kao graditeljsko i kulturno-historijsko dobro.

On a pointed rock 500 meters high, next to the Sarajevo-Zvornik road, not far from the confluence of the Jadar River and the Drinjača River, is the Kušlat Fortress, and inside it, like a bird's nest, is the small wooden Kušlat Mosque. The name Kušlat (derived from the word "kuš" which means bird in Turkish) dates back to the Ottomans, and the local population adopted this name, which has remained to this day.

Before the arrival of the Ottomans, the Kušlat fortress represented a medieval fortified town. Caravans, as well as ordinary travelers, were protected from this fort. After the arrival of the Ottomans, and out of the spiritual and religious needs of their soldiers, the Kušlat mosque was created. The mosque is considered one of the oldest in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it is a unique building built in the early Ottoman period in the 15th century, between 1460 and 1480. It was built by Ottoman soldiers immediately after their arrival to Bosnia, and for this reason it is considered the first military mosque in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Later, as the only mosque in this area, it was the main gathering place for local believers. In recent years, the mosque has lost its purpose, most of the surrounding towns have become independent, built their own mosque, but there are still believers today.

The mosque, which can only be reached on foot, through the forest and on a narrow path, was destroyed in the last war in 1993, and was rebuilt in its original form and on the same site in 2013. Since the last renovation, the tradition from the past has continued, when Friday prayers were performed on the last Friday in August, and in the last few years, it has also been the practice to perform one Friday prayer in Ramadan in this mosque.

Previously, dervishes and Sufis came to the Kušlat mosque, however, many believers and the curious still come today to see and visit this famous mosque. Travelers and passersby were also attracted by the legends related to its origin. One of these stories is that people tried to dismantle the mosque and lower it into the valley of the Jadar River. However, after they did this, in the morning the mosque would be in the same place again, on the top of Kušlat.

The history and uniqueness of this mosque is evidenced by the records in numerous history books, as well as the memories of people who visited it. Evlija Celebija mentions the existence of a mosque in the fortress "In the city there is a small mosque of Ebu'l Feth, the houses of: cehajin, imams, mijezins and gatekeepers (kapidzi). Then there are granaries, armory (jebhana), five shahi-cannons, city commander (dizdar) and twenty-eight soldiers of the crew present." Ivo Andrić wrote, "What kind of Bosnian are you when you don't know about Kušlat?! It's on that part of the road that leads from Zvornik to central Bosnia, and it's famous for the fact that the first mosque in Bosnia was built there." Due to its very long lifespan, this mosque has an extremely significant value as an architectural and cultural-historical asset.



100 godina FK "RUDAR" Breza (1924-2024)

100 years of FC "RUDAR" Breza (1924-2024)

Autor / Author:.....	Tamer Lučarević / Mersiha Dinar Šehić
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:.....	1,70 KM; 0,87 €
Veličina / Size:.....	27,72 x 41,58 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:.....	9 (8 + vinjeta)
Number of stamps per sheet:.....	9 (8 + vignete)
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:.....	26.04.2024.
Tiraž / Quantity:.....	10.000



Počtom 20. stoljeća fudbalska groznica zahvatila je svijet. Igra se iz Engleske, kolijevke nogometa, širila Evropom, pa je stigla i u Brezu, grad koji se u to doba nije razlikovao od ostalih rudarskih varoši u svijetu. Veza grada sa rudnikom bila je neraskidiva. Rudarska naselja formirala su se uz jame, a na poljanama i ostalim mjestima, koja su mogla poslužiti kao igrališta, mladići su šutirali loptu.

Ostalo je upamćeno da je prvu fudbalsku loptu u Brezu donio neki Čeh. Bio je predradnik u rudniku, a imena mu se više niko ne sjeća. Prvi pisani dokument iz lokalne historije fudbala datira iz 1924. godine, kada je u Brezi osnovan HŠK Građanski. Klub je 1935. preimenovan u Brezanski sportski klub (BSK) i pod tim imenom takmičio se sve do početka Drugog svjetskog rata. Za boje kluba izabrane su tradicionalne rudarske: crna i zelena. Prve crno-zelene dresove klubu je poklonio Ivo Zloušić, vlasnik lokalne pilane, ljubitelj fudbala koji nije propuštao utakmice BSK-a.

Prvo fudbalsko igralište u Brezi izgrađeno je u Sutješkom polju, iznad prve željezničke stanice, odakle se fudbal preselio na jednu strmu livadu na Banjevcu. Stadion se prostirao ispod Bilbijine kuće, klupske prostorije bile su u podrumu, a igralište je postalo poznato po голу koji se nalazio na nižoj strani terena. Kako je teren bio kos penali su redovno završavali iznad gola, pa se ni domaći ni gosti nisu libili napraviti prekršaj u šesnaesteru. Za sve je važila deviza: "Ne boj se penala na donjem голу - svaka lopta ide nebu pod oblake".

Malo arhivske građe, sačuvane iz tog perioda, kazuje da je brezanski fudbalski klub, bilo kao Građanski ili kao BSK, igrao gostujuće utakmice u Vareš Majdanu, Varešu, Podlugovima, Ilijašu, Semizovcu, Visokom, Kaknju, Zenici, Zavidovićima i Travniku.

Svjetski rat prekinuo je sportske aktivnosti u zemlji. Na slobodu se čekalo do 6. aprila 1945. godine, kada u Brezu ulaze jedinice NOV Jugoslavije. Grad uglja oslobođen je od fašizma, obnova zemlje obuhvatila je i sportski život, pa je na temeljima BSK-a, u skladu sa novom ideologijom koja je propagirala vrijednosti radničke klase, formiran Fudbalski klub Rudar Breza. Izgrađeno je i novo igralište u centru grada, a ponijelo je ime 27. juli.

U drugoj Jugoslaviji Rudar će doživjeti najslavnije trenutke svoje historije. Klub čije je srce bio rudnik, a na svojim plećima ga nosili rudari, 80-ih godina plasirao se u 2. Saveznu ligu. Iz tog perioda ostale su upamćene utakmice sa Crvenom zvezdom koju je na terenu predvodio Dragan Džajić, FK Sarajevom u čijem je dresu briljirao Safet Sušić, a kruna je bila utakmica protiv državne reprezentacije SFR Jugoslavije.

Disolucijom Jugoslavije i početkom agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu fudbal ponovo postaje samo sporedna stvar, ali čim su se stekli uslovi za igru, Rudar Breza našao se među klubovima koji su formirali Prvu ligu Bosne i Hercegovine. Naiveći uspjeh iz tog perioda je 4. mjesto u 1. ligi BiH. Došle su potom i teške godine, Rudar je prebrodio i najveću krizu, a danas se takmiči u 2. ligi FBiH-grupa Centar.

FK Rudar Breza je uvijek bio više od fudbalskog kluba, noseći radnički identitet bio je sredina u kojoj su stasavali sjajni fudbaleri, ali i sredina u kojoj su se formirali karakterni i plemeniti ljudi. Iza kluba je sada prvih 100 crno-zelenih godina na koje svi mogu biti ponosni

Fudbalski klub Rudar Breza

At the beginning of the 20th century, football fever swept the world. The game spread from England, the cradle of football, across Europe, and even reached Breza, a town that at that time was no different from other mining towns in the world. The town's connection with the mine was unbreakable. Mining settlements were formed along the pits, and in the fields and other places that could serve as playgrounds, young men kicked the ball. It is remembered that the first soccer ball was brought to Breza by a Czech. He was a foreman in a mine, but no one remembers his name anymore.

The first written document from the local football history dates back to 1924, when HŠK Građanski was founded in Breza. In 1935, the club was renamed Breza Sports Club (BSK) and competed under that name until the beginning of World War II. The club's colors were the traditional miners' colors: black and green. The first black and green jerseys were donated to the club by Ivo Zloušić, the owner of a local sawmill and a football fan who never missed a BSK match. The first football pitch in Breza was built in Sutješko Polje, above the first railway station, from where football moved to a steep meadow on Banjevac. The stadium stretched under Bilbija's house, the club rooms were in the basement, and the pitch became famous for the goal located on the lower side of the pitch.

As the pitch was sloping, penalties regularly ended above the goal, so neither the home team nor the visitors were afraid to commit a foul in the penalty area. The motto applied to everyone: "Don't be afraid of penalties on the lower goal - every ball goes to the sky under the clouds". A little archival material, preserved from that period, shows that the Breza football club, either as Građanski or as BSK, played away matches in Vareš Majdan, Vareš, Podlugovi, Iljaš, Semizovac, Visoko, Kakanj, Zenica, Zavidovići and Travnik.

The World War interrupted sports activities in the country. Freedom was awaited until April 6, 1945, when units of the Yugoslav People's Army entered Breza. The coal town was liberated from fascism, the country's reconstruction also included sports life, so on the foundations of the BSK, in accordance with the new ideology that propagated the values of the working class, the Rudar Breza Football Club was formed. A new playground was also built in the city center, and it was named 27 July.

In the second Yugoslavia, Rudar would experience the most glorious moments of its history. The club, whose heart was the mine, and whose shoulders were carried by miners, in the 80s qualified for the 2nd Federal League. From that period, memorable matches with club Red Star, led on the field by Dragan Džajić, FK Sarajevo, in whose jersey Safet Sušić excelled, and the crowning glory was the match against the national team of the SFR Yugoslavia.

With the dissolution of Yugoslavia and the beginning of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, football again became a secondary matter, but as soon as the conditions for playing were met, Rudar Breza found itself among the clubs that formed the First League of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The greatest success from that period was 4th place in the 1st League of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Then came the difficult years, Rudar overcame the biggest crisis, and today it competes in the 2nd League of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Group Center.

FK Rudar Breza has always been more than a football club, carrying a working-class identity, it was an environment in which great football players grew up, but also an environment in which people of character and nobility were formed. The club now has the first 100 black and green years of which everyone can be proud.

Football club Rudar Breza



Podvodna fauna**Mekousna pastrmka *Salmo obtusirostris*
(Heckel, 1851)****Underwater fauna****Soft - mouth trout *Salmo obtusirostris*
(Heckel, 1851)**

Autor / Author:..... T.Lučarević / S. Kujundžić
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 3,20 KM ; 1,64 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 40,00 mm (Ø30 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:..... 09.05.2024.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 20.000



Sinonimi: *Salar obtusirostris* Heckel, 1851, *Salmo obtusirostris* infrasp. *oxyrhynchus* Steindachner, 1882, *Salmo zetensis* (Hadzisce, 1960), *Salmothymus obtusirostris* (Heckel, 1851), *Salmothymus zetensis* Hadzisce, 1960, *Thymallus microlepis* Steindachner, 1874, *Trutta obtusirostris* infrasp. *krkensis* Karaman, 1927, *Trutta obtusirostris* infrasp. *salonitana* Karaman, 1927.

Adriatic salmon In English

U Bosni i Hercegovini je utvrđeno prisustvo 119 vrsta salmonidnih i ciprinidnih riba, a mnoge su endemične i jedinstvene u svijetu. Mekousna pastrmka spada u endemske vrste riba sliva rijeke Neretve, i prema Međunarodnoj uniji za zaštitu prirode (IUCN) od 1996. godine se nalazi na Crvenoj listi kao ugrožena vrsta kojoj prijete nestanak zbog pretjeranog izlova, krivolova, uništavanja staništa onečišćenja voda, hibridizacije s drugim vrstama pastrmki i nedostatka spolno zrelih jedinki. Omladinski klub Novi Val predstavio je 2024. godine rezultate projekta "Inventarizacija ihtiofaune u rijeci Buni" sa posebnim naglaskom na kritično ugroženu vrstu mekousne pastrmke, kao dio kampanje za zaštitu rijeka jugoistočne Evrope koju provodi The Nature Conservancy (TNC) u suradnji sa partnerima iz Bosne i Hercegovine, Crne Gore, Hrvatske, Sjeverne Makedonije i Srbije. Studija pregleda stanja i valorizacije mekousne pastrve u regiji Jadranskog slijeva iz 2019. godine daje: kvalitativni i kvantitativni sastav mekousne pastrve u rijeci Buni; identifikaciju staništa bitnih za dinamiku populacije mekousne pastrve; procjenu ugroženosti staništa mekousne pastrve na rijeci Buni; prijedlog mjera ublažavanja negativnih utjecaja ili kompenzacijskih mjera za mekousnu pastrvu i njena staništa na rijeci Buni; čuvanje zaštićenog područja; program praćenja mekousne pastrve na rijeci Buni.

Kratak opis: Razlikuje se od svih svojih srodnika u jadranskom bazenu po tome što ima sljedeće jedinstvene karakteristike: mesnate usne, eliptične ljuske bočne linije, reducirane na nešto više od nervne cijevi, manje od ljuski u susjednim redovima; 100-120 ljuski duž bočne linije, 26-32 škržnih grablja. Razlikuje se dalje kombinacijom sljedećih karakteristika: zubi čeljusti mali ili nejasni, tupa njuška i subinferiorna usta.

Biologija vrste: Živi u vodama kraške regije. Nastanjuje hladne potoke i male rijeke, obično u dubokim, mirnim mjestima. Javlja se u grupama. Hrani se beskičmenjacima. Mrijesti se u aprilu i maju. Dostize maksimalnu veličinu od oko 70 cm. Nije neobično da obitava u vodenim tokovima na velikoj nadmorskoj visini.

Distribucija u Evropi: Krka, Jardo, Žrnovnica, Vrljika, Neretva, Zeta. Neretvanska mekousna pastrmka pokazuje najviše izražene morfološke karakteristike.

Status: Nalazi se na Direktivi o staništima EU II. Mekousna pastrmka je procijenjena za IUCN-ovu Crvenu listu ugroženih vrsta 2024. godine. Navedena je kao ranjiv (VU) takson prema kriteriju B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii). Trend populacije ima oznaku – smanjenje. U FBiH je u kategoriji kritično (CR) ugroženih taksona sa statusom strogo zaštićene vrste (SZ). Zaštićena je lovostajem u FBiH – P i L. Endemična je vrsta Jadranskog sliva. Uzrok ugroženosti je obično regulacija i pregrađivanje vodotoka, zagađivanje vode, prekomjeran izlov, ribogojilišta, unos invazivnih i drugih problematičnih vrsta, rudarstvo i kamenolomi, klimatske promjene i slično.

Detaljan opis neretvanske mekousne pastrmke: Na glavi dominira jako izdužena gubica zbog čega je i dobila naziv *oxyrhynchus* što dolazi od riječi lat. *oxy*-oštro i *rhincho*-nos. Usta su malena, mesnata i mekana sa sitnim zubima koji su uglavnom prekriveni mesnatim zadebljanjem. Lubanjske kosti su ispućene u predjelu između očiju. Gornja čeljust dopire do ispod sredine oka. Boja tijela je maslinasto-zelena. Na bokovima se od glave pa do ispod sredine leđne peraje protežu rijetke crne mrlje. Crvene mrlje su vrlo rjetke, a češće su narančaste koje se poklapaju s crnim i pružaju do repne peraje. Od peraja jedino je leđna pigmentirana. Nastanjuje dublje i mirnije dijelove toka, a rijetka je na brzacima. Živi u jatima i ne traži zaklone poput potočne pastrmke. Zadržava se u duljim, mirnijim dijelovima rijeke. Mrijest započinje u ožujku i odvija se tijekom travnja, pa čak i svibnja na pjeskovitim ili šljunkovitim pozicijama. Ženka kopa mrijesnu jamu, tzv. trlo na dubini 30-140 cm. Trlo je dugo od 30-90 cm, široko 20-60 cm i duboko 15-70 cm. Mrijesti se pri temperaturi vode od 9-10°C. Mužjaci spolnu zrelost dostižu tijekom četvrte i pete godine, a ženke kasnije, između pete i sedme godine starosti. Hrani se pridnim beskičmenjacima, a zabilježeno je da su u proljetnoj ishrani dominirale ličinke Chironomidae s 90% udjela. Rasprostranjena je samo u slivu rijeke Neretve, u glavnom toku i u pritocima Raktinici, Rami, Trebižatu, Buni, Bunici i Bregavi. Naseljava vodene tokove unutar nadmorske visine 4-570 m.

Dr Elvedin Šabanović

Synonyms: *Salar obtusirostris* Heckel, 1851, *Salmo obtusirostris* infrasp. *oxyrhynchus* Steindachner, 1882, *Salmo zetensis* (Hadzisce, 1960), *Salmothymus obtusirostris* (Heckel, 1851), *Salmothymus zetensis* Hadzisce, 1960, *Thymallus microlepis* Steindachner, 1874, *Trutta obtusirostris* infrasp. *krkensis* Karaman, 1927, *Trutta obtusirostris* infrasp. *salonitana* Karaman, 1927.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the presence of 119 species of salmonid and cyprinid fish has been determined, many of which are endemic and unique in the world. The softmouth trout is one of the endemic fish species of the Neretva River basin, and according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) since 1996 it has been on the Red List as an endangered species threatened with extinction due to overfishing, poaching, habitat destruction, water pollution, hybridization with other trout species and the lack of sexually mature individuals. In 2024, the Youth Club Novi Val presented the results of the project "Inventory of the Ichthyofauna in Buna River" with a special emphasis on the critically endangered soft-mouthed trout species, as part of the campaign to protect the rivers of Southeast Europe, implemented by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in cooperation with partners from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, North Macedonia and Serbia. The 2019 review study of the condition and valorization of soft-mouth trout in the Adriatic Basin region provides: the qualitative and quantitative composition of soft-mouth trout in the Buna River; identification of habitats important for the dynamics of the soft-mouth trout population; assessment of the threat of soft-mouth trout habitat on the Buna River; proposal for measures to mitigate negative impacts or compensatory measures for soft-mouth trout and its habitats on the Buna River; protection of the protected area; soft-mouth trout monitoring program on the Buna River.

Brief description: It differs from all its relatives in the Adriatic basin by having the following unique characteristics: fleshy lips, elliptical lateral line scales, reduced to little more than a neural tube, less than scales in adjacent rows; 100-120 scales along lateral line, 26-32 gill rakers. It is further distinguished by a combination of the following characteristics: jaw teeth small or indistinct, blunt snout, and subinferior mouth.

Biology of the species: It lives in the waters of the karst region. Inhabits cold streams and small rivers, usually in deep, still places. Occurs in groups. It feeds on invertebrates. It spawns in April and May. It reaches a maximum size of about 70 cm. It is not unusual for it to inhabit waterways at high altitude.

Distribution in Europe: Krka, Jardo, Žrnovnica, Vrljika, Neretva, Zeta. The Neretva soft-lipped trout shows the most pronounced morphological characteristics.

Status: It is listed on the EU Habitats Directive II. The softmouth trout was assessed for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in 2024. It is listed as a vulnerable (VU) taxon according to criterion B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii). The population trend is marked – decreasing. In the Bosnia it is in the category of critically endangered (CR) taxons with the status of strictly protected species (SZ). It is protected by a hunting season in the Bosnia – P and L. It is an endemic species of the Adriatic basin. The cause of the threat is usually regulation and damming of watercourses, water pollution, overfishing, fish farms, introduction of invasive and other problematic species, mining and quarries, climate change, etc.

Detailed description of the Neretva soft-lipped trout: The head is dominated by a very elongated bill, which is why it got the name *oxyrhynchus*, which comes from the word lat. oxy-sharp and rincho-nosed. The mouth is small, fleshy and soft with tiny teeth that are mostly covered by fleshy thickening. The skull bones are bulging in the area between the eyes. The upper jaw reaches below the middle of the eye. Body color is olive green. On the flanks, rare black spots extend from the head to below the middle of the dorsal fin.

Red spots are very rare, and more often they are orange, which coincides with black and extends to the tail fin. Of the fins, only the dorsal fin is pigmented. It inhabits the deeper and calmer parts of the stream, and is rare on the rapids. It lives in flocks and does not seek shelter like brown trout. It stays in the longer, calmer parts of the river. Spawning starts in March and takes place during April and even May on sandy or gravelly positions. The female digs a spawning pit, the so-called soil at a depth of 30-140 cm. The furrow is 30-90 cm long, 20-60 cm wide and 15-70 cm deep. It spawns at a water temperature of 9-10°C. Males reach sexual maturity during the fourth and fifth years, and females later, between five and seven years of age. It feeds on benthic invertebrates, and it was recorded that the spring diet was dominated by Chironomidae larvae with a 90% share. It is spread only in the Neretva river basin, in the main stream and in the tributaries Rakitnica, Rama, Trebižat, Buna, Bunica and Bregava. Inhabits water courses within 4-570 m above sea level.

Dr Elvedin Šabanović

Karnet/Carnet



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 19,20 KM ; 9,82 €
 Veličina kameta / 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 karneta / carnets

Blok/Block



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 6,40 KM ; 3,27 €
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 11,00 x 70,00 mm
 Broj maraka u bloku:..... 2 marke
 Number of stamps per block:..... 2 stamps
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 20.000 blokova / blocks

Podvodna flora
Žuti lokvanj - Nuphar lutea (L.) Sm.

Underwater flora
Yellow water lily - Nuphar lutea (L.) Sm.

Autor / Author:..... T. Lučarević / S. Baškailo
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 3,20 KM ; 1,64 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 40,00 mm (Ø30 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
 Štampanje / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 09.05.2024.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 20.000



Žuti lokvanj - *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. pripada rodu lokvanj (*Nuphar* Sm.) i porodici lokvanjače (*Nymphaeaceae*). Porijeklo naziva roda *Nuphar* veže se za egipatsku riječi riječi "nilufars" i perzijsku riječ "nilufar". Tutin et al. (1964, 1993) navode da u Evropi postoje dvije vrste roda *Nuphar* to su: *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. i *Nuphar pumila* (Timm) DC., te jedan hibrid između *Nuphar lutea* x *pumila* (*Nuphar* x *spennerana* Gaudin), a Uotila (2009-2024) navodi da postoji i treća vrsta *Nuphar advena* (Aiton) W. T. Aiton koja egzistira na području Velike Britanije s opaskom da je možda samo kultiviran.

U Bosni i Hercegovini konstatovana je samo vrsta: *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. – žuti lokvanj (Beck-Mannagetta, 1909). Osim međunarodno priznatog imena *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm., tokom prošlosti su se koristili i sinonimi za datu vrstu, poput: *Nymphaea lutea* L., *Nenuphar luteum* (L.) Link i *Nymphozanthus luteus* (L.) Fernald (Uotila, 2009-2024). Narodni nazivi za *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. su: žuti lokvanj, plutnjak, ruža vodena, lepen žuti, lekuta, luprik, lopoč žuti, božur vodeni.

Žuti lokvanj je višegodišnja zeljasta biljka čiji je podanek horizontalan, cilindričan, iznutra bijel, a s vanjske strane žućkastozelen, smješten u muljevitom tlu voda stajačica. Listovi su veliki, kožasti i okruglasti, srcasto urezani, bez palistića, zeleni, vrlo rijetko smeđi, s dugim peteljka. Cvjetovi su dvospolni, pojedinačni, na dugim stapkama, 4 (3-6,2) cm u promjeru, plivaju po površini vode, žuti, intenzivna mirisa. Perijant je aktinomorfna, dvostruk. Lapova ima 5, oni su okruglasti, izvana zelenkasti iznutra žuti, trajni. Latice mnogobrojne, razvijene u obliku loptastih nektarija s medonosnom jamicom, trećinu tako dugačkim kao čaška. Prašnici mnogobrojni, slobodni, linealno duguljasti, najčešće tri do pet puta duži nego širi, a prema natrag okrenutim anterama.

Cvijeta od juna do avgusta. Plodovi su zeleni, jajastog oblika i sadrže nekoliko ovalnih sjemenki dužine oko 5 mm. Raste u stajaćim vodama, te rukavcima rijeka sporog toka. Karakteristična je vrsta zajednice *Myriophyllo-Nupharetum* W. Koch 1926. Koristi se u kulinarstvu, gdje se sakuplja podanak i sjeme. Podanak sadrži oko 20% škroba i jede se kuhan ili pečen. Može se sušiti i samljati te koristiti kao dodatak brašnu. Sjemenke se mogu jesti pržene. Prirodno je rasprostranjena u Evropi, Aziji (Orinet, Transkavkazija, Perzija, srednja Azija, Sibir).

U Bosni i Hercegovini su zabilježeni literaturni, herbarijumski i sopstveni terenski nalazi koji upotpunjavaju distribuciju žutog lokvanja u našoj zemlji. Žuti lokvanj su u svojim radovima bilježili brojni bosansko-hercegovački naučnici: Beck-Mannagetta (1887, 1909), Protić (1900), Malý (1928), Bjelčić (1954), Riter-Studnička (1954, 1972), Jasprica i Carić (2002), Bukvić et al. (2020) itd. Sumirajući dostupne literaturne podatke, herbarski materijal i vlastita terenska istraživanja, koja se kontinuirano vrše od 2008. godine do danas, žuti lokvanj registrovan je na ukupno 18 lokaliteta.

Također, neophodno je istaknuti činjenicu da je žuti lokvanj ugrožena vrsta i nalazi se brojnim listama i konvencijama. Na globalnoj IUCN-ovoj listi žuti lokvanj je svrstan u kategoriju LC – najmanje zabrinjavajuća vrsta (Akhani, 2014), pod istom kategorijom nalazi se i na IUCN-ovoj listi Evrope (Bilz et al., 2011). Nalazi se i na Crvenoj listi flore Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine (Đug et al., 2013) nalazi se pod kategorijom VU – ranjiva vrsta. Osim toga, nalazi se i na Crvenoj listi flore Republike Srpske (Anonymus, 2012). Također, vrsta se nalazi i na Uredbi o strogo zaštićenim i zaštićenim divljim vrstama Republike Srpske (Anonymus, 2020).

mr. sci. Safija Boškailo, prof. biologije

Yellow water lily - *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. belongs to the genus *Nuphar* (*Nuphar* Sm.) and the family *Nymphaeaceae*. The origin of the name of the genus *Nuphar* is associated with the Egyptian word "nilufars" and the Persian word "nilufar". Tutin et al. (1964, 1993) state that in Europe there are two species of the genus *Nuphar*, namely: *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. and *Nuphar pumila* (Timm) DC., and one hybrid between *Nuphar lutea* x *pumila* (*Nuphar* x *spennerana* Gaudin), and Uotila (2009-2024) states that there is a third species *Nuphar advena* (Aiton) W. T. Aiton which exists in the UK with the remark that it may only be cultivated.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, only the following species has been recorded: *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. – yellow water lily (Beck-Mannagetta, 1909). In addition to the internationally recognized name *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm., synonyms for this species have also been used in the past, such as: *Nymphaea lutea* L., *Nenuphar luteum* (L.) Link and *Nymphozanthus luteus* (L.) Fernald (Uotila, 2009-2024). Popular names for *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. are: yellow water lily, cork lily, water rose, yellow water lily, lekuta, luprik, yellow water lily, water peony. The yellow water lily is a perennial herbaceous plant whose root is horizontal, cylindrical, white on the inside, and yellowish green on the outside, located in the muddy soil of stagnant water. The leaves are large, leathery and round, heart-shaped, without leaflets, green, rarely brown, with long petioles.

The flowers are bisexual, single, on long stalks, 4 (3-6.2) cm in diameter, float on the surface of the water, yellow, intensely fragrant. The perianth is actinomorphic, double. There are 5 leaves, they are round, greenish on the outside, yellow on the inside, permanent. Petals numerous, developed in the form of spherical nectaries with a honey pit, a third as long as the calyx. Anthers numerous, free, linearly oblong, usually three to five times longer than wide, facing backwards.

Flowers from June to August. The fruits are green, egg-shaped and contain several oval seeds about 5 mm long. It grows in stagnant water and in the backwaters of slow-flowing rivers. It is a characteristic species of the community *Myriophyllum-Nupharetum* W. Koch 1926. It is used in cooking, where the root and seeds are collected. *Podanak* contains about 20% starch and is eaten boiled or baked. It can be dried and ground and used as a supplement to flour. The seeds can be eaten fried. It is naturally distributed in Europe, Asia (Orinet, Transcaucasia, Persia, Central Asia, Siberia).

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, literature, herbarium and own field findings have been recorded, which complete the distribution of the yellow water lily in our country. Yellow water lilies have been recorded in their works by numerous Bosnian and Herzegovinian scientists: Beck-Mannagetta (1887, 1909), Protić (1900), Malý (1928), Bjelčić (1954), Riter-Studnička (1954, 1972), Jasprica and Carić (2002), Bukvić et al. (2020), etc. Summarizing the available literature data, herbarium material and own field research, which has been continuously carried out since 2008 to date, the yellow water lily has been registered in a total of 18 localities.

It is also necessary to highlight the fact that the yellow water lily is an endangered species and is included in numerous lists and conventions. On the global IUCN list, the yellow water lily is classified as LC – Least Concern (Akhani, 2014), and under the same category on the IUCN European list (Bilz et al., 2011). It is also listed on the Red List of Flora of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Đug et al., 2013) and is listed under the VU – Vulnerable category. In addition, it is also listed on the Red List of Flora of the Republic of Srpska (Anonymus, 2012). The species is also listed in the Regulation on Strictly Protected and Protected Wild Species of the Republic of Srpska (Anonymus, 2020).

Mr. sci. Safija Boškailo, professor of biology



**425 godina od rođenja
Diega Velázquez (1599-1660)**

**425 years since the birth of
Diego Velázquez (1599-1660)**

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
 Nominalna vrijednost..... 2,20 KM ; 1,12 €
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 35,00 x 42,00 mm
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 50,00 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:..... 06.06.2024.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000 blokova/blocks



Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez (06.06.1599, Sevilla – 06.08.1660, Madrid), poznatiji kao samo Diego Velázquez, bio je španski slikar i vodeći umjetnik na dvoru kralja Filipa IV. Jedna je od najvećih ličnosti baroknog španskog i evropskog slikarstva XVII stoljeća. Bio je najvažniji portretist baroka i slikar scena od povijesnog i kulturnog značaja. Slikao je portrete španske kraljevske porodice, značajne osobe iz cijele Evrope, ali i obično stanovništvo. Njegova djela često pokazuju snažno modeliranje i oštre kontraste svjetlosti, nalik na dramatičnu tehniku osvjetljenja koja se naziva tenebrizam.

U prvom madridskom razdoblju (od 1623. kada je postao dvorskim slikarom Filipa IV do 1629.) slikao je tamnim bojama portrete u duhu španske slikarske tradicije, osobito J. Pantoje de la Cruz i nizozemskih slikara A. Mora, te alegorijsko-mitološke kompozicije (Pijanci – Los Borrachos, 1628). Na Rubensovu preporuku bio je poslan u Italiju (1629-31), gdje je studirao i kopirao djela talijanskih slikara, osobito Tiziana, P. Veronesea i Tintoretta.

U drugom madridskom razdoblju (1631-38) nastali su portreti Filipa IV, njegove porodice i dvorana (Kralj Filip IV, Princ Baltasar Carlos na konju) te reprezentativna povijesna kompozicija s mnogobrojnim portretima španskih i nizozemskih dostojanstvenika i vojnika u kraljevskom dvorcu Buen Retiro, Predaja Brede (zvana Koplja – Las lanzas, 1634-35), s temom iz osvajačkih ratova u Nizozemskoj.

U trećem madridskom razdoblju (1639-49) venecijansko slikarstvo, koje je upoznao za drugoga boravka u Italiji, znatno je uticalo na obogaćivanje njegovog kolorističkoga izraza, raskoš koja se očituje na Portretu pape Inocenta X (1650).

Djela nastala u posljednjem madridskom razdoblju (1651-60), osobito skupni portret, raskošna ceremonijalna kompozicija Male dvorske dame (Las meninas, 1656), portret infantkinje Margarite i njezine pratnje te autoportret pred slikarskim stalkom, i Tkalje (Las hilanderas, 1658), gdje se pučki žanr-prizor povezuje s legendom o Arahni, vrhunac su njegovog slobodnog tretiranja boje i svjetla, po čemu je preteča impresionizma. Ženskom aktu, koji toplinom inkarnata. ponajviše podsjeća na venecijanske majstore visoke renesanse (Giorgione, Tizian), dao je mitološki naziv Venera s ogledalom (također poznata kao Rokebyjska Venera, nakon 1650).

Iznimne su slikarske ljepote njegovi poetični krajolici iz Aranjueza i Italije, izvedeni laganim i širokim potezima kista. Nije manje značajan Velázquezov udio u stvaranju dvorske galerije slika, jezgre današnjeg madridskog muzeja Prado, za koju je u Italiji nabavio velik broj izvanrednih umjetničkih djela.

Velázquez je umro u Madridu u ljeto 1660. kao cijenjen i bogat čovjek, a na njegovom su sprovodu bili i članovi kraljevske porodice.

Od prve polovine 19. stoljeća Velázquezova djela primjer su za realističke i impresionističke slikare, naročito za Edoarda Maneta. Od tada sve više modernih umjetnika, kao Španci Pablo Picasso i Salvador Dali, ali i irski slikar Francis Bacon odaju počast slikajući prema Velázquezovim slavnim djelima.

Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez (06.06.1599, Seville – 06.08.1660, Madrid), better known as just Diego Velázquez, was a Spanish painter and leading artist at the court of King Philip IV. He is one of the greatest personalities of baroque Spanish and European painting of the 17th century. He was the most important Baroque portraitist and painter of scenes of historical and cultural importance. He painted portraits of the Spanish royal family, important people from all over Europe, but also ordinary people. His works often show strong modeling and sharp contrasts of light, resembling a dramatic lighting technique called tenebrism.

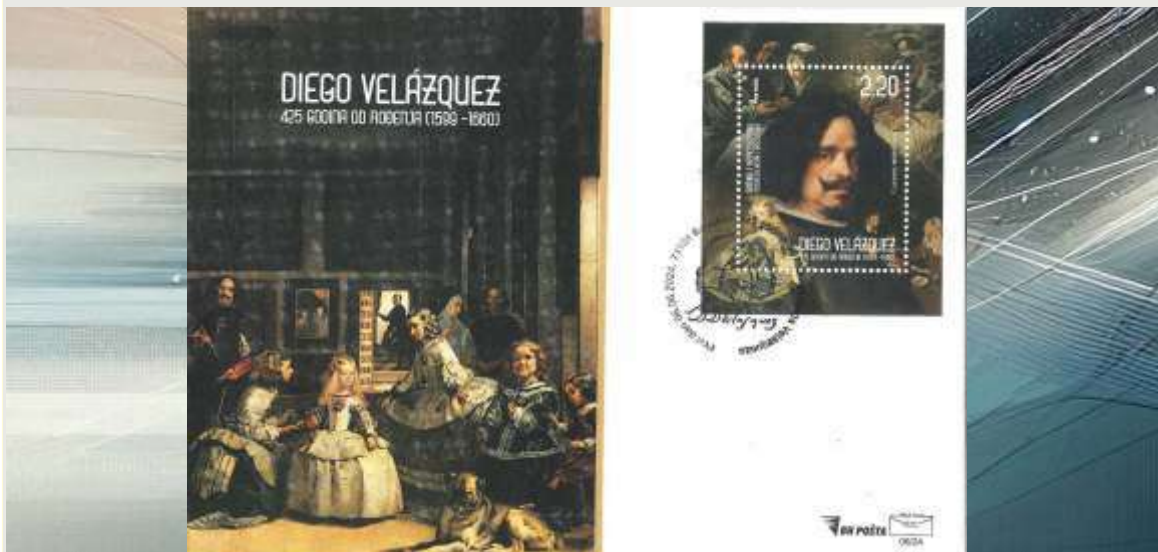
In the first Madrid period (from 1623, when he became Philip IV's court painter to 1629), he painted portraits in dark colors in the spirit of the Spanish painting tradition, especially of J. Pantoja de la Cruz and the Dutch painters A. Mora, and allegorical-mythological compositions (Drunkards – Los Borrachos, 1628). On Rubens' recommendation, he was sent to Italy (1629-1631), where he studied and copied the works of Italian painters, especially Titian, P. Veronese and Tintoretto.

In the second Madrid period (1631-1638), portraits of Philip IV, his family and court (King Philip IV, Prince Baltasar Carlos on horseback) and a representative historical composition with numerous portraits of Spanish and Dutch dignitaries and soldiers were created in the royal castle of Buen Retiro, Surrender Brede (called Spear – Las lanzas, 1634-1635), with a theme from the wars of conquest in the Netherlands. In the third Madrid period (1639-1649), Venetian painting, which he met during his second stay in Italy, significantly influenced the enrichment of his color expression, the opulence of which is evident in the Portrait of Pope Innocent X (1650).

Works created in the last Madrid period (1651-1660), especially a group portrait, a sumptuous ceremonial composition of the Little Lady of the Court (Las meninas, 1656), a portrait of the infant Margarita and her entourage, and a self-portrait in front of an easel, and The Weaver (Las hilanderas, 1658), where the folk genre scene is associated with the legend of Arachne, the pinnacle of his free treatment of color and light, making him a forerunner of Impressionism. To the female act, which incarnates with warmth, most reminiscent of the Venetian masters of the High Renaissance (Giorgione, Titian), he gave the mythological name Venus with a mirror (also known as the Rokeby Venus, after 1650).

His poetic landscapes from Aranjuez and Italy, executed with light and broad strokes of the brush, are of exceptional painterly beauty. Velázquez's part in the creation of the palace picture gallery, the core of today's Prado Museum in Madrid, for which he acquired a large number of outstanding works of art in Italy, is no less significant. Velázquez died in Madrid in the summer of 1660 as a respected and wealthy man, and his funeral was attended by members of the royal family.

Since the first half of the 19th century, Velázquez's works have been an example for realist and impressionist painters, especially for Édouard Manet. Since then, more and more modern artists, such as the Spaniards Pablo Picasso and Salvador Dalí, as well as the Irish painter Francis Bacon, pay tribute by painting according to Velázquez's famous works.



Lana Pudar, evropska prvakinja**Lana Pudar, European champion**

Autor / Author:.....	T. Lučarević/Istvan Derencsenyi/European Aquatics
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:.....	3,20 KM; 1,64 €
Veličina / Size:.....	42,00 x 35,00 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:.....	10
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Lana Pudar rođena je 19.1.2006. godine u Mostaru. Završila je Šestu osnovnu školu u Mostaru kao đak generacije, sa istaknutim uspjesima u raznim oblastima. Trenutno pohađa četvrti razred Druge gimnazije Mostar. Pored uspjeha u školi, od šeste godine se bavim plivanjem.

Vlasnica je državnih rekorda u svim uzrasnim kategorijama, višestruka juniorska prvakinja Evrope i svijeta, vlasnica evropskih juniorskih rekorda, seniorska prvakinja Evrope, osvajačica svjetske bronce i dvostruka učesnica Olimpijskih igara 2021. i 2024. godine.

Dvije godine zaredom je proglašena za najbolju sportistkinju Bosne i Hercegovine od strane Olimpijskog komiteta BiH, Sportskog saveza BiH, Nezavisnih novina i BHRT-a, a osam godina zaredom proglašavana je za najbolju sportistkinju Mostara u svojoj uzrasnoj kategoriji, kao i seniorskoj kategoriji posljednje tri godine. Do sada je u svojoj karijeri osvojila 20 međunarodnih medalja.

Seniorski rezultati Lane Pudar:

- Svjetsko seniorsko prvenstvo Abu Dhabi 2021. godine - treće mjesto u disciplini 200 m delfin - 25 metarski bazen.
- Svjetsko seniorsko prvenstvo Doha 2024. godine - treće mjesto u disciplini 200 m delfin.
- Evropsko seniorsko prvenstvo Rim 2022. godine - prvo mjesto u disciplini 200 m delfin.
- Evropsko seniorsko prvenstvo Beograd 2024. godine - drugo mjesto u disciplini 200 m delfin.
- Evropsko seniorsko prvenstvo Rim 2022. godine - treće mjesto u disciplini 100 m delfin.
- Evropsko seniorsko prvenstvo (25 metarski bazen) Bukurešt 2023. godine - treće mjesto u disciplini 200 m delfin. (Juniorski rekord Evrope)
- Mediteranske igre Oran 2022. godine - prvo mjesto u disciplini 100 m delfin. (Rekord Mediteranskih igara)
- Mediteranske igre Oran 2022. godine - prvo mjesto u disciplini 200 m delfin.

Juniorski rezultati Lane Pudar:

- Dva puta svjetska juniorska prvakinja u disciplinama 100 m i 200 m delfin i jednom svjetska viceprvakinja u disciplini 50 m delfin.
- Šest puta juniorska prvakinja Evrope u disciplinama 50 m, 100 m i 200 m delfin.
- Tri puta juniorska viceprvakinja Evrope.
- Rekorderka svjetskih juniorskih prvenstava u disciplini 200 m delfin.
- Juniorska rekorderka Evrope u disciplinama 100 m i 200 m delfin.

Lana Pudar was born on January 19, 2006 in Mostar. She graduated from the Sixth Primary School in Mostar as a top student, with outstanding achievements in various fields. She is currently attending the fourth grade of the Second Gymnasium Mostar. In addition to her success in school, she has been swimming since she was six.

She is the owner of national records in all age categories, multiple European and world junior champion, owner of European junior records, senior European champion, world bronze medalist and double participant in the year 2021 and 2024 Olympic Games.

She was named the best athlete of Bosnia and Herzegovina for two years in a row by the Olympic Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Sports Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nezavisne novine and BHRT, and she has been named the best athlete of Mostar in her age category for eight years in a row, as well as the senior category for the last three years. So far, she has won 20 international medals in her career.

Senior results of Lane Pudar:

- World Senior Championships Abu Dhabi in 2021 - third place in the 200m butterfly - 25m pool.
- World Senior Championships Doha in 2024 - third place in the 200m butterfly.
- European Senior Championships Rome in 2022 - first place in the 200m butterfly.
- European Senior Championships Belgrade in 2024 - second place in the 200m butterfly.
- European Senior Championships Rome in 2022 - third place in the 100m butterfly.
- European Senior Championships (25m pool) Bucharest in 2023 - third place in the 200m butterfly. (European Junior Record)
- Mediterranean Games Oran in 2022 - first place in the 100m butterfly. (Mediterranean Games Record).
- Mediterranean Games Oran in 2022 - first place in the 200 m dolphin.

Lana Pudar's junior results:

- Two-time world junior champion in the 100 m and 200 m butterfly and once world vice-champion in the 50 m butterfly.
- Six-time European junior champion in the 50 m, 100 m and 200 m butterfly.
- Three-time European junior vice-champion.
- World junior championship record holder in the 200 m butterfly.
- European junior record holder in the 100 m and 200 m butterfly.



Dovište "Djevojačka pećina" kod Kladnja

Maiden's Cave near Kladanj

Autor / Author:	Tamer Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,10 KM; 0,56 €
Veličina / Size:	30,00 x 40,00 mm
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U mjestu Brateljevići, šest kilometara zapadno od Kladnja, Bosna i Hercegovina, nalazi se Djevojačka pećina. Smještena je na udaljenosti od jednog km od naselja iznad desne obale rijeke Bukovica, pritoke Drinjače, oko 30 metara visoko iznad doline. Djevojačka pećina pripada zaštićenom pejzažu Konjuh. Ova pećina iza sebe ima veoma dugu tradiciju. Jedno je od najposjećenijih dovišta i uz Ajvatovicu najveće je dovište u Bosni i Hercegovini. Dio pećine je uređen za turističku posjetu.

Za pećinu je vezana legenda o djevojci čiji se mezar nalazi na uzvišenju na kraju pećine. Legenda kaže da se jedne večeri djevojka iz Kladnja zaputila da bi dokazala svoju hrabrost. Kada je čula priču grupe mladića, koji su se opkladili da onoga ko donese vode sa izvora iz pećine, čeka bogata nagrada, htjela ih je preduhitriti te je otišla u pećinu, a kao dokaz da je tu bila ponijela je vreteno koje je zabola pored izvora.

Kako je u pećini bio mrak vreteno je zabola u dio svoje odjeće, te u trenutku kad je htjela ustati, osjetila da je "nešto" u tome spriječava. Od straha izazvanog neočekivanim događajem, djevojka je umrla. Na tom mjestu je sahranjena o čemu svjedoči mezar i nišan.

Pećina posjeduje i značajnu arheološku dimenziju. U pećini su pronađeni crteži- gravure iz različitih vremenskih razdoblja koji izazivaju opravdano zanimanje naučne javnosti, arheologa i historičara. Izvjesni elementi na ovim crtežima ukazuju na njihovu srednjovjekovnu provenijenciju. Između likovnih predodžbi moguće je jasnije izdvojiti tri tipa: konjanike, stojeće figure i životinje, jednostavni prikazi jelena. Posebno su zanimljivi lik žene i lik čovjeka koji se uslovno može nazvati „čovjek sa krilima". Pored crteža na nekim mjestima nalazi se veći broj zapisa na arapskom jeziku iz Osmanskog perioda.

Više od desetina hiljada ljudi posjeti ovu pećinu zadnje nedjelje u mjesecu avgustu kada se održava tradicionalna kišna dova, a upravo pored mezara na kraju pećine, veliki broj vjernika prije učenja kišne dove, klanja namaz i pomoli se za dušu djevojke po kojoj je pećina i dobila ime. U narodu ovoga kraja važi uvjerenje da umivanje vodom, koja curi niz zidove pećine, donosi zdravlje.

Održavanje dove u mjesecu avgustu svake godine prati i sedmodnevna manifestacija „Dani Djevojačke pećine" koja nudi priliku za okupljanje sa sadržajima koji mogu biti poezija, muzika, slika i film, historija i svi drugi mediji ljudskog duha. Cilj manifestacije je afirmisanje cjelokupne vjerske i kulturne baštine stvorene na ovom području.

In the village of Brateljevići, six kilometers west of Kladanj, Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is the Maiden's Cave (Girl's Cave). It is located one kilometer from the village above the right bank of the Bukovica River, a tributary of the Drinjača River, about 30 meters high above the valley. The Maiden's Cave belongs to the protected landscape of Konjuh. This cave has a very long tradition behind it. It is one of the most visited sites and, along with Ajvatovica, the largest site in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Part of the cave is arranged for tourist visits.

A legend is connected to the cave about a girl whose grave is located on the hill at the end of the cave. Legend has it that one evening a girl from Kladnje set off to prove her bravery. When she heard the story of a group of young men, who made a bet that a rich reward awaits whoever brings water from the spring from the cave, she wanted to outrun them and went to the cave, and as proof that she was there, she brought a spindle that she stuck next to the spring.

As it was dark in the cave, she stuck the spindle in part of her clothing, and at the moment she wanted to get up, she felt that "something" was preventing her from doing so. From the fear caused by the unexpected event, the girl died. She was buried in that place, as evidenced by her grave and tombstone.

The cave also has a significant archaeological dimension. In the cave, drawings-engravings from different time periods were found, which arouse the justified interest of the scientific public, archaeologists and historians. Certain elements in these drawings indicate their medieval provenance. Among the visual representations, it is possible to distinguish three types more clearly: horsemen, standing figures and animals, simple depictions of deer.

Particularly interesting are the figure of a woman and the figure of a man who can be conditionally called a "man with wings". In addition to the drawings, in some places there are a large number of inscriptions in Arabic from the Ottoman period.

More than tens of thousands of people visit this cave on the last Sunday of August, when the traditional rain prayer is held, and right next to the grave at the end of the cave, a large number of believers, before reciting the rain prayer, pray for the soul of the girl after whom the cave was named. The people of this region believe that washing with water, which trickles down the walls of the cave, brings health.

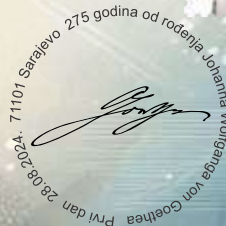
The holding of the prayer in the month of August each year is accompanied by the seven-day event "Days of the Maiden's Cave", which offers an opportunity to gather with content that can be poetry, music, painting and film, history and all other media of the human spirit. The goal of the event is to affirm the entire religious and cultural heritage created in this area.



**275 godina od rođenja
Johanna Wolfgang von Goethea (1749 - 1832)**

**275 years since the birth of
Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749 - 1832)**

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,20 KM; 1,12 €
Veličina / Size:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm
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Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (Frankfurt na Majni, 28.08.1749. - Weimar, 22.03.1832.) je jedan od najvećih njemačkih i svjetskih književnika. Svojim djelovanjem obuhvatio je sve književne rodove, a bavio se i nekim područjima znanosti. Javlja se zbirkom poezije "Annette" (1767) i pastirskom igrom "Zaljubljenikova čud" (1767).

Druži se s J. G. Herderom. Inspirisan Herderom, Goethe je napisao i svoju poznatu pjesmu „Bauk“. Pod utjecajem W. Shakespearea piše dramu "Götz od Berlichingena" (1773), u kojoj se udaljava od klasicističkih uticaja te najavljuje nova gibanja u njemačkoj književnosti. Drama mu je donijela uspjeh, koji se u evropskim razmjerama širi pojavom romana "Patnje mladoga Werthera" (1774), a u kojem afirmira sentimentalnost i kult osjećaja te doživljava "svjetske boli" (Weltschmerz).

Sljedećih desetak godina je proveo na dvoru Karla Augusta u Weimaru te je obavljao različite javne službe (1780. dobiva plemstvo), što ga nakratko udaljava od aktivnoga stvaranja. Godine 1786. putuje u Italiju, gdje se pobliže upoznaje s antičkom i talijanskom umjetnošću. Godine 1787. dovršava drame "Ifigenija" i "Egmont", a pojavljuju se i "Tasso" (1790) te "Faust", jedan fragment (1790). Rješava se javnih funkcija i vodi kulturne ustanove. Godine 1795. objavio je zbirku refleksivne i ljubavne lirike protkanu antičkim motivima "Rimske elegije", a sljedeće godine "Venecijanske epigrame". U tom se razdoblju družio sa F. Schillerom, na čiji nagovor dovršava roman "Naukovanje Wilhelma Meistera" (1796), koji će postati uzornim djelom takozvanog razvojnog romana (Bildungsroman).

Njihova suradnja u časopisima (Schillerovi Die Horen i Musenalmanach; Goetheov Die Propyläen), zajednička djela (na primjer satirična zbirka "Xenia", 1796) te praktični koraci u provođenju reformnoga kulturnog programa, snažno su uticali na cjelokupnu njemačku umjetnost toga vremena.

Uskoro se pojavljuje i poznati ep "Hermann i Dorothea" (1797), kojim će iznova oduševiti suvremenike. Godine 1806. objavio je prvi dio "Fausta", a 1809. roman "Izborna srodstva" te nakon desetogodišnjih proučavanja optike "Nauk o bojama" (1810). Nakon toga se okrenuo ka autobiografskim činjenicama te svom bogatom iskustvu i tematizirao ih je u djelima poput "Pjesništvo i zbilja" (1811–14; posljednji dio 1831) te "Talijansko putovanje" (1816–17).

Zbirka stihova i prepjeva "Zapadno-istočni divan" objavljena je 1819. godine, a 1821. roman "Putovanja Wilhelma Meistera". Godine 1832. dovršio je drugi dio "Fausta" te je tako, dovršavanjem jednoga od najpoznatijih djela svjetske književnosti, zaokružio opsesivnu temu na kojoj je radio skoro šest desetljeća. Tokom svog rada kao književnik, Goethe je pisao i o južnoslavenskom narodnom pjesništvu, te je preveo više narodnih pjesama, uključujući i "Hasanaginicu".

Kao središnja ličnost njemačke kulture svog doba, Goethe je književnim, znanstvenim i plodotvornim kulturnim djelovanjem snažno uticao na niz naraštaja evropskih književnika.

Njegovo ime bez plemićkog dodatka "von" danas nosi Frankfurtski Univerzitet.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (Frankfurt on the Main, August 28, 1749 - Weimar, March 22, 1832) is one of the greatest German and world writers. His activities encompassed all literary genres, and he also dealt with some areas of science. It appeared with the collection of poetry "Annette" (1767) and the shepherd's play "The Lover's Mood" (1767).

He was friends with J. G. Herder. Inspired by Herder, Goethe also wrote his famous poem "Bauk". Under the influence of W. Shakespeare, he wrote the drama "Götz of Berlichingen" (1773), in which he moved away from classicist influences and announced new movements in German literature. The drama brought him success, which spread on a European scale with the appearance of the novel "The Sorrows of Young Werther" (1774), in which he affirmed sentimentality and the cult of feelings and the experience of "worldly pain" (Weltschmerz).

He spent the next ten years at the Palace of Karl August in Weimar and held various public offices (he received the nobility in 1780), which briefly distanced him from active creation. In 1786, he traveled to Italy, where he became more familiar with ancient and Italian art. In 1787, he completed the plays "Iphigenia" and "Egmont", and "Tasso" (1790) and "Faust", a fragment (1790), also appeared. He handles public functions and runs cultural institutions. In 1795, he published a collection of reflective and love lyrics interwoven with ancient motifs, "Roman Elegies", and the following year, "Venetian Epigrams". In that period, he socialized with F. Schiller, at whose persuasion he completed the novel "The Apprenticeship of Wilhelm Meister" (1796), which would become an exemplary work of the so-called developmental novel (Bildungsroman).

Their collaboration in magazines (Schiller's Die Horen and Musenalmanach; Goethe's Die Propyläen), joint works (for example the satirical collection "Xenia", 1796) and practical steps in implementing the reform cultural program strongly influenced the entire German art of that time.

Soon, the famous epic "Hermann and Dorothea" (1797) appeared, with which he would once again delight his contemporaries. In 1806, he published the first part of "Faust", and in 1809, the novel Kindred Spirits, or Elective Kinship and, after ten years of studying optics, "The Science of Colors" (1810). After that, he turned to autobiographical facts and his rich experience and thematized them in works such as "Poetry and Reality" (1811-14; last part 1831) and "Italian Journey" (1816-17).

The collection of verses and songs "Western-Eastern Divan" was published in 1819, and in 1821 the novel "Travels of Wilhelm Meister". In 1832, he completed the second part of "Faust" and thus, by completing one of the most famous works of world literature, he rounded off the obsessive topic on which he had been working for almost six decades. During his work as a writer, Goethe also wrote about South Slavic folk poetry, and he translated several folk songs, including "Hasanaginica".

As a central figure of the German culture of his time, Goethe strongly influenced a number of generations of European writers through his literary, scientific and fruitful cultural activities.

His name without the noble suffix "von" is today carried by Frankfurt University.



Lokalitet Bunskih kanala

Locality of the Buna Canals



Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković
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Bunski kanali, smješteni 12 kilometara južno od Mostara i na 100-ak metara od magistralnog putnog pravca M-17, predstavljaju prirodni fenomen koji iz godine u godinu privlači sve veći broj turista.

Ovaj uski kanal, formiran različitim fluvijalnim procesima, kojim protječe Neretva i tu prima pritoku Bunu, nastajao milionima godina, prirodni je raritet čija su unikatnost i značaj prepoznati još 70-ih godina prošlog vijeka, kada je upisan u Registar zaštićenih spomenika prirode.

Ovakav dragulj prirode osim što je važan za zajednicu, turistički je resurs za kompletnu Bosnu i Hercegovinu i ako bi se očuvao i prilagodio turističkoj ponudi tako da se ne uništava i eksploatiše, nego da se prikazuje i štiti njegova ljepota i jedinstvenost, mogao bi postati jedna od značajnijih turističkih atrakcija.

Nažalost, umjesto djelovanja u tom pravcu, na ovom lokalitetu planirana je izgradnja dvije male hidroelektrane - "Buna 1" i "Buna 2". Ovim projektom predviđeno je da se, s obje strane uskog prirodnog kanala, izgrade betonski kanali dužine od po najmanje 850 i 650 metara i visine od po tri metra. Projektovana brana trebala je imati visinu od 2,75 metara.

Ovim štetnim zahvatima ovaj prirodni biser više definitivno ne bi postojao u postojećem obliku. Međutim, dodatni veliki problem predstavlja i neodgovorno ponašanje dijela posjetitelja koji ostavljaju velike količine različitog otpada, što narušava ambijent ovog lokaliteta.

Sve navedeno ukazuje na neophodnost da se prema Bunskim kanalima i sličnim prirodnim fenomenima odnosimo s puno više pažnje i odgovornosti kako bismo njihovu jedinstvenost očuvali i za generacije koje dolaze.

Fondacija Atelje za društvene promjene - ACT Sarajevo
 i Ekološka udruga "Majski cvijet" Mostar

Buna Canals, located 12 kilometers south of Mostar and about 100 meters from the M-17 highway, are a natural phenomenon that attracts an increasing number of tourists every year.

This narrow channel, formed by various fluvial processes through which the Neretva flows and receives its tributary, the Buna river, took millions of years to form, is a natural rarity whose uniqueness and significance were recognized in the 1970s, when it was entered into the Register of Protected Natural Monuments.

This natural gem, besides being important for the community, is a tourist resource for the entire Bosnia and Herzegovina, and if it were preserved and adapted to the tourist offer so that it is not destroyed and exploited, but rather its beauty and uniqueness are displayed and protected, it could become one of the most significant tourist attractions.

Unfortunately, instead of taking action in this direction, the construction of two small hydroelectric power plants - "Buna 1" and "Buna 2" - was planned at this location. This project envisaged the construction of concrete channels on both sides of a narrow natural channel, each at least 850 and 650 meters long and three meters high. The projected dam was supposed to have a height of 2.75 meters.

With these harmful interventions, this natural pearl would definitely no longer exist in its current form. However, an additional big problem is the irresponsible behavior of some visitors who leave large amounts of garbage, which spoils the ambiance of this locality.

All of the above points to the necessity to treat the Buna canals and similar natural phenomena with much more care and responsibility in order to preserve their uniqueness for generations to come.

Foundation Studio for Social Changes - ACT Sarajevo and
Ecological Association "May flower" Mostar



Likovni rad „Savršena cjelina” učenice
JU Škole za srednje stručno obrazovanje
i radno osposobljavanje Sarajevo

Art work "The Perfect Unity" by a student
of the Sarajevo School for Secondary
Vocational Education and Training

Autor/Author:	Nedžla Hadžiosmanović
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JU Škola za srednje stručno obrazovanje i radno osposobljavanje Sarajevo obrazuje i radno osposobljava učenike sa teškoćama u razvoju, za neka manje složena zanimanja kao što su: pomoćni moler, pomoćni kuhar, dekorater, operator za unos podataka, knjigovezac i cvječar.

Historijat Škole započinje 1964. godine kada su u okviru Škole učenika u privredi „Branko Lazić“ formirana odjeljenja u kojima su se školovala, pored redovne populacije, i djeca ometena u psihofizičkom razvoju, djeca oštećenog sluha i govora i djeca sa usporenim kognitivnim razvojem. Nova školska zgrada, u kojoj se i danas obavlja nastava, izgrađena je 1981. godine u naselju Hrasno.

Učenici kojih pohađaju našu Školu, pored intelektualnih teškoća, često imaju i kombinovane smetnje, cerebralnu paralizu, poremećaj čitanja i pisanja, epilepsiju, traume, probleme u ponašanju i dr.

Naši učenici su uzrasta od 15 do 22 godine. Većina djece dolazi iz porodica sa nepovoljnim socijalno-ekonomskim statusom, a nekoliko naših učenika je bez jednog ili oba roditelja i uglavnom su smješteni u domovima za nezbrinutu djecu. Nastava se izvodi po posebnim nastavnim planovima i programima prilagođenim učenicima sa teškoćama u razvoju.

Pored ove populacije učenika, školu pohađaju i djeca bez intelektualnih teškoća koji se nisu mogli ostvariti u drugim školama i pratiti redovan plan i program. Uz redovnu nastavu škola nudi i vannastavne aktivnosti u cilju zadovoljavanja učeničkih potreba za druženjem i rekreacijom. U Školi je stalno zaposlenih 27 uposlenika, i većinu kadra čine mladi i stručni ljudi.

U cilju stvaranja boljeg društva, promocijom učeničkih radova omogućit ćemo da djeca, bez obzira na njihove teškoće u razvoju, budu ravnopravni članovi zajednice te da budu uključeni u sve aktivnosti kao i njihovi vršnjaci. Ovim likovnim radom želimo da doprinesemo prevazilaženju postojanja stigmatizacije i diskriminacije osoba sa teškoćama koja je još uvijek, nažalost prisutna u bh. društvu.

Direktorica
Larisa Hasanović

The Public Institution School for Secondary Vocational Education and Training Sarajevo educates and trains students with developmental disabilities for some less complex professions such as: assistant painter, assistant cook, decorator, data entry operator, bookbinder and florist.

The history of the School begins in 1964 when, within the School of Students in the Economy "Branko Lazić", departments were formed in which, in addition to the regular population, children with psychophysical disabilities, children with hearing and speech impairments and children with delayed cognitive development were educated. The new school building, where classes are still held today, was built in 1981 in the Hrasno settlement.

Students attending our School, in addition to intellectual disabilities, often have combined disabilities, cerebral palsy, reading and writing disorders, epilepsy, trauma, behavioural problems, etc.

Our students are aged 15 to 22. Most children come from families with unfavourable socio-economic status, and several of our students are without one or both parents and are mostly placed in homes for neglected children. Teaching is carried out according to special curricula and programs adapted to students with developmental disabilities.

In addition to this population of students, the school is also attended by children without intellectual disabilities who could not be accommodated in other schools and follow the regular curriculum. In addition to regular classes, the school offers extracurricular activities in order to meet students' needs for socializing and recreation. The School has 27 full-time employees, and the majority of the staff is young and professional.

In order to create a better society, by promoting student works, we will enable children, regardless of their developmental disabilities, to be equal members of the community and to be included in all activities like their peers.

With this art work, we want to contribute to overcoming the stigmatization and discrimination of people with disabilities, which is still, unfortunately, present in BiH society.

Director
Larisa Hasanović



150 godina UPU-a

150 years of UPU

Autor / Author:..... UPU
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Svjetski poštanski savez (UPU) utemeljen je 9. oktobra 1874. godine u Bernu, kada su predstavnici 22 zemlje Međunarodne poštanske konferencije potpisali Bernski poštanski ugovor, kojim je ustanovljena prva zajednička konvencija o međunarodnom poštanskom prometu. Ove godine UPU obilježava 150 godina postojanja. Prvi naziv ove organizacije bio je General Postal Union, a od 1878. godine organizacija se preimenuje i dobiva naziv koji danas nosi – Universal Postal Union skraćeno UPU.

U spomen na osnivanje Svjetskog poštanskog saveza, 9. oktobra svake godine širom svijeta obilježava se Svjetski dan pošte. Taj je dan proglašen Svjetskim danom pošte na UPU-ovom Kongresu održanom 1969. godine u Tokiju i od tada se obilježava u svim zemljama članicama organizacijom različitih kulturnih manifestacija.

Sjedište Saveza i njegovih stalnih tijela nalazi se u Bernu, prijestolnici Švicarske. UPU se sastoji od četiri tijela: Kongresa, koji je vrhovni organ Saveza i sastaje se svake četiri godine; Upravnog vijeća koje vrši nadzor nad radom; Poštansko-operativnog vijeća, koje je tehničko i operativno tijelo Saveza i Međunarodnog biroa, koji ima funkciju sekretarijata.

Svjetski poštanski savez je jedna od najstarijih specijalizovanih agencija Ujedinjenih nacija i druga najstarija međunarodna organizacija u svijetu koja koordinira poštansku politiku i pravila između zemalja članica, a time i svjetski poštanski sistem. Cilj UPU-a je razvoj komunikacija između država članica djelotvornim pružanjem poštanskih usluga te doprinos ostvarivanju plemenitih ciljeva međunarodne saradnje na kulturnom, socijalnom i privrednom polju.

Svaka članica prihvaća iste uvjete za provođenje međunarodnih poštanskih dužnosti. Svjetski poštanski savez cijeli je svijet povezao u jednu cjelinu i omogućio uzajamnu razmjenu poštanskih pošiljki. Organizacija i funkcionisanje Svjetskog poštanskog saveza zasniva se na aktima donijetim usuglašenom voljom svih zemalja članica. Princip jedinstva poštanskog sustava za razmjenu poštanskih pošiljki predstavlja osnovu na kojoj počiva djelatnost Svjetskog poštanskog saveza.

Danas, sa 192 zemlje članice, među kojima je i Bosna i Hercegovina (BiH je primljena u Svjetski poštanski savez 1. jula 1892. godine i ponovo 26. Januara 1993. godine), predstavlja primarni forum za međunarodnu poštansku saradnju i osnaživanje globalne poštanske mreže. Savez ima savjetodavnu i posredničku ulogu među poštanskim operatorima.

Organizacija postavlja pravila međunarodne razmjene, daje preporuke za stimulanje rasta obima poštanskih, paketskih i finansijskih usluga. Izuzetan je značaj Svjetskog poštanskog saveza kada je riječ o poboljšanju kvaliteta usluga i tehničkoj podršci i pomoći.

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) was founded on October 9, 1874 in Berne, when representatives of 22 countries of the International Postal Conference signed the Berne Postal Treaty, which established the first joint convention on international postal traffic. This year, UPU celebrates its 150th anniversary. The first name of this organization was the General Postal Union, and from 1878 the organization was renamed and received the name it bears today - Universal Postal Union, abbreviated as UPU.

In commemoration of the establishment of the Universal Postal Union, World Post Day is celebrated on October 9 every year around the world. That day was declared World Post Day at the UPU Congress held in 1969 in Tokyo and since then it has been celebrated in all member countries by organizing various cultural events.

The headquarters of the Union and its permanent bodies are located in Bern, the capital of Switzerland. The UPU consists of four bodies: Congress, which is the supreme body of the Union and meets every four years; the Council of Administration, which supervises its work; the Postal Operations Council, which is the technical and operational body of the Union; and the International Bureau, which acts as the secretariat.

The Universal Postal Union is one of the oldest specialized agencies of the United Nations and the second oldest international organization in the world, coordinating postal policy and rules between member countries, and thus the world postal system. The UPU's objective is to develop communications between member countries through the efficient provision of postal services and to contribute to the achievement of the noble goals of international cooperation in the cultural, social and economic fields.

Each member accepts the same conditions for the performance of international postal duties. The Universal Postal Union has connected the entire world into a single whole and enabled the mutual exchange of postal items. The organization and functioning of the Universal Postal Union is based on acts adopted by the agreed will of all member countries. The principle of unity of the postal system for the exchange of postal items is the basis on which the activities of the Universal Postal Union are based.

Today, with 192 member countries, including Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH was admitted to the Universal Postal Union on July 1, 1892 and again on January 26, 1993), it represents the primary forum for international postal cooperation and strengthening the global postal network. The Union has an advisory and intermediary role among postal operators.

The organization sets the rules of international exchange, makes recommendations for stimulating the growth of the volume of postal, parcel and financial services. The Universal Postal Union is of exceptional importance when it comes to improving the quality of services and providing technical support and assistance.



100 godina od smrti Giacoma Puccinia (1858-1924)

100 years since the death of Giacomo Puccini (1858-1924)

Autor/Author:..... Abdulah Branković
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Giacomo Puccini (Lucca, 22. decembar 1858 - Bruxelles, 29. novembar 1924) je bio talijanski kompozitor. Nakon Verdija je najugledniji talijanski operni kompozitor. Vlastiti posve individualni stil temeljio je na zanimljivoj kombinaciji elemenata opernoga izraza kasnoga romantizma i novih strujanja u realizmu ranoga 20. stoljeća.

Svjetsku slavu stekao je operama Manon Lescaut, La Bohème, Tosca, Madama Butterfly i Turandot. Operom La Bohème dao je prototip talijanske opere lirsko-sentimentalnoga, građanskog karaktera na izmaku 19. stoljeća. Urođenim teatarskim osjećajem birao je, većinom sam, sadržaje svojih opera i pridavao najveću važnost njihovu dramskom oblikovanju.

Melodiku oblikuje posve u talijanskoj tradiciji - pjevno, neodoljivo privlačno, u velikim arijama isprepliću se lirski osjećajnost, senzualni žar i sugestivna dramska snaga s izrazito puccinijevskom melanholiom.

Na temeljima verizma i impresionizma stvorio je jedinstveni i izvorni glazbeni stil. Posljednju operu Turandot prema njegovim je skicama dovršio Franco Alfano 1926. godine. Skladao je i crkvena, komorna, orguljska i klavirska djela, te zborove i popijevke.

Djela:

Vilise (Le Villi) (1884.)
 Edgar (1889.)
 Manon Lescaut (1893.)
 La Bohème (1896.)
 Tosca (1900.)
 Madama Butterfly (1904 / rev. 1905.)
 Čedo Zapada (La Fanciulla del West) (1910.)
 Lastavica (La Rondine) (1917.)
 TRIPTIH (IL TRITTICO)
 Plašt (Il Tabarro) (1918.)
 Sestra Angelica (Suor Angelica) (1918.)
 Gianni Schicchi (1918.)
 Turandot (1926.)

Giacomo Puccini (Lucca, December 22, 1858 - Brussels, November 29, 1924) was an Italian composer. After Verdi, he is the most respected Italian opera composer. His own completely individual style was based on an interesting combination of elements of the operatic expression of late romanticism and new currents in realism of the early 20th century.

He gained world fame with the operas *Manon Lescaut*, *La Bohème*, *Tosca*, *Madama Butterfly* and *Turandot*. With the opera *La Bohème*, he provided the prototype of Italian opera with a lyrical-sentimental, bourgeois character at the end of the 19th century. With his innate theatrical sense, he chose, for the most part, the contents of his operas and attached the greatest importance to their dramatic design.

He shapes the melody completely in the Italian tradition - singing, irresistibly attractive, in the great arias lyrical sensibility, sensual fervor and suggestive dramatic power are interwoven with distinctly Puccini's melancholy.

On the foundations of realism and impressionism, he created a unique and original musical style. The last opera *Turandot* was completed according to his sketches by Franco Alfano in 1926. He also composed church, chamber, organ and piano works, as well as choirs and songs.

His most renowned works are:

The Fairies (*Le Villi* - 1884)

Edgar (1889)

Manon Lescaut (1893)

The Bohemian (*La Bohème* - 1896)

Tosca (1900)

Madam Butterfly (*Madama Butterfly* - 1904 / rev. 1905)

The Damsel of the West (*La Fanciulla del West* - 1910)

The Swallow (*La Rondine* - 1917)

Triptych (*IL TRITTICO* - 1918)

The Cloak (*Il Tabarro* - 1918)

Sister Angelica (*Suor Angelica* - 1918)

Gianni Schicchi (1918)

Turandot (1926)



75 godina Muzeja Sarajeva (1949-2024)

75 years of Sarajevo Museum (1949-2024)

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
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Muzej Sarajeva je kao Muzej grada Sarajeva osnovan 1949. godine s ciljem da prikuplja, sredi, proučava i muzeološkim sredstvima prikazuje kulturnu, društveno-političku i ekonomsku historiju grada Sarajeva i njegove bliže okoline od najstarijih vremena do danas. Zbog promjena u administraciji i podjela na kantone, Muzej (grada) prelazi pod nadležnost Kantona Sarajevo, te odlukom Vlade Kantona mijenja ime u Javna ustanova Muzej Sarajeva.

Danas, Muzej djeluje u matičnoj zgradi s depoima i administracijom (Vila Koste Hermana), te u pet muzejskih objekata: Svrzina kuća, Despića kuća, Muzej Jevreja BiH, Muzej Sarajevo 1878-1918 i Brusa bezistan sa stalnom postavkom koja prezentira historiju Sarajeva od prehistorije do austrougarskog perioda. Od 1963. godine Muzej izdaje časopis „Prilozi za proučavanje historije Sarajeva“ - jedan od najstarijih muzeoloških časopisa u našoj zemlji.

Kroz svoje djelovanje i dugo trajanje Muzej Sarajeva je postao suvereni nosilac bogate građe koja je svrstana u petnaest fundiranih zbirki i predstavlja „kamen međaš“ u velikoj kući sarajevske kulture.

Jubilej “75 godina Muzeja Sarajeva” obilježava se tokom cijele 2024. godine raznovrsnim programskim aktivnostima, izložbama, javnim predavanjima, edukativnim radionicama i stručnim istraživanjima čiji se rezultati objavljuju u muzejskim publikacijama.

Poseban događaj predstavlja ekskluzivna, jubilara i retrospektivna izložba “Naša baština” koja se održava u Gazi Husrev-begovom hanikahu od 17.10. do 31.10.2024. Muzej Sarajeva po prvi put u svojoj povijesti predstavlja u vaninstitucionalnom galerijskom prostoru vrijedne eksponate iz muzejskih zbirki i historijat svoga rada, želeći doprinijeti popularizaciji kulturno-historijskog naslijeđa Sarajeva kao matična muzejska institucija prijestolnice države Bosne i Hercegovine.

Svečana akademija u povodu jubileja održat će se u Domu oružanih snaga BiH, 19.12.2024. godine u 20 sati, što će biti prilika da se Muzej Sarajeva zahvali svojim prijateljima, uposlenicima i partnerima, i svim prethodnicima koji su etabrirali ovu važnu kulturnu ustanovu u bosanskohercegovačkom društvu.

Direktorica

Indira Kučuk-Sorguč

Sarajevo Museum was founded in 1949 as the Museum of the City of Sarajevo with the aim of collecting, organizing, studying and presenting, using museological means, the cultural, socio-political and economic history of the city of Sarajevo and its immediate surroundings from ancient times to the present day. Due to changes in administration and division into cantons, the Museum (of the city) came under the jurisdiction of the Sarajevo Canton, and by decision of the Cantonal Government changed its name to the Public Institution Museum of Sarajevo.

Today, the Museum operates in the main building with depots and administration (Villa Koste Herman), and in five museum buildings: Svrza's House, Despić's House, the Jewish Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Sarajevo Museum 1878-1918 and Brusa Bezistan with a permanent exhibition presenting the history of Sarajevo from prehistory to the Austro-Hungarian period. Since 1963, the Museum has been publishing the magazine "Prilozi za proučavanje historije Sarajeva" - one of the oldest museological magazines in our country..

Through its activities and long existence, the Museum of Sarajevo has become the sovereign bearer of rich material, which is classified into fifteen funded collections and represents a "Međaš stone" in the great house of Sarajevo culture.

The jubilee of "75 years of the Museum of Sarajevo" is celebrated throughout 2024 with various program activities, exhibitions, public lectures, educational workshops and professional research, the results of which are published in museum publications.

A special event is the exclusive, jubilee and retrospective exhibition "Our Heritage" which will be held in the Gazi Husrev-beg Hanikah from October 17 to October 31, 2024. For the first time in its history, the Museum of Sarajevo is presenting valuable exhibits from the museum's collections and the history of its work in a non-institutional gallery space, wishing to contribute to the popularization of the cultural and historical heritage of Sarajevo as the main museum institution of the capital of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The ceremonial academy on the occasion of the jubilee will be held at the House of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina on December 19, 2024 at 8 p.m., which will be an opportunity for the Museum of Sarajevo to thank its friends, employees and partners, and all its predecessors who established this important cultural institution in Bosnian society.

Director

Indira Kučuk-Sorguč



**Kulturno historijsko naslijeđe
Bakr - babina džamija u Sarajevu**

**Cultural And Historical Heritage
Bakr - baba Mosque in Sarajevo**

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković
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**Jubilej
250 godina od objave balade «Hasanaginica»**

**Jubilee
250 years since the publication of the
ballad «Hasanaginica»**

Autor / Author:..... Dejan Slavuljica
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Gastronomija - Sok od đulbe šećer ruže

Gastronomy - Gul-sherbe Rose juice

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,00 KM; 0,51 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 20,00 x 40,00mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10 serija od 5 maraka
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10 series of 5 stamps
 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:..... 26.12.2024.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 40.000



Gastronomija - Boza
Gastronomy - Boza

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,00 KM; 0,51 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 20,00 x 40,00mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10 serija od 5 maraka
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 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 26.12.2024.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 40.000



Gastronomija - Sok od smreke
Gastronomy - Juniper juice

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,00 KM; 0,51 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 20,00 x 40,00mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10 serija od 5 maraka
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10 series of 5 stamps
 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:..... 26.12.2024.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 40.000



Gastronomija - Salep
Gastronomy - Salep

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,00 KM; 0,51 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 20,00 x 40,00mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10 serija od 5 maraka
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10 series of 5 stamps
 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:..... 26.12.2024.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 40.000



Gastronomija - Sok od zove
Gastronomy - Elderberry juice

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,00 KM; 0,51 €
 Veličina / Size:..... 20,00 x 40,00mm
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10 serija od 5 maraka
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10 series of 5 stamps
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
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 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 26.12.2024.
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 40.000



SVJETSKE NAGRADE FILATELIJI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE



Postavka poštanskih mraka BH Pošte iz perioda 2020- 2023. godina osvojila je bronzanu medalju na 18. Svjetskom filatelističkom takmičenju 2023. godina, koje je u Bangkok, Thailand, organizovao Svjetski poštanski savez.

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