

New Stamps Issue: 2nd European Games, Minsk

June 21 2019 saw the release of two handsome stamps celebrating the Second European Games in Minsk, Belarus.

Moldova sent 50 athletes to the games, competing in ten disciplines: wrestling, boxing, sambo, judo, canoeing, cycling, archery, badminton, tennis and shooting. Only wrestling

LEFT: № 1103 (1.75L) canoeing. RIGHT: № 1104 (9.50L) wrestling.

and canoeing were selected as topics for the new postage stamps.

The stamps were designed by Lilian Iațco. № 1103 (1.75L, canoeing) was printed in a quantity of 200,000 pieces. № 1104 (9.50L, wrestling) was printed in a quantity of 50,000 pieces. The min-

isheets contain 10 values (2 x 5).

The official FDC was printed in a small quantity of just 300 pieces and was sold by Posta Moldova at a price of 32.00 MDL.

Although no official maximum cards were issued, local philatelists realized a private MC using the postcard from the 2016 issue for the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, one of which also featured canoeing.



Full technical details for this issue are available at:

https://www.moldovastamps.org/catalogue_stamps_issue.asp?issueID=4010

Inside this month's issue...

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"China 2019" World expo report...



Fake Overprints on Moldovan Stamps

Not “provisional”. Not “local”. Not “revolutionary”. Just plain “fake”. This is how we characterize the material described in this article. Make no mistake about it!

Moldova, like all countries emerging from the former Soviet Union in the early 1990s, has suffered at the hands of commercially-orientated and opportunist counterfeiters of postage stamps and other philatelic material.

This was based on the belief (right or wrong) that “westerners” had no knowledge or understanding of the history and geography of the region and no understanding of the events precipitating the break-up of the USSR. Presumably perfectly genuine postage stamps originating from strange sounding new “eastern” countries started coming on the philatelic market.

Some of the material was genuine but most was total garbage, made with computer printers in the kitchens and bedrooms of various opportunists all over the European continent. But in truth, Moldova was not too badly effected by this phenomenon. Nevertheless, there do exist some postage stamps from Moldova which have been defaced with a variety of contrived and invented overprints which are sometimes seen on this philatelic market, posing as “local issues”, “provisional Issues” etc..

We think it would be helpful, especially for new collectors, to write a small article about the worst of this material... to warn and to advise. This article focuses only on overprinted Moldovan stamps and not on stamps of the USSR with fake overprints for Moldova. That will require a larger article for a later newsletter.

1. On “Codrii Nature Reserve” (1992)



- Grey overprint “1999 Ocnita” and surcharge “2.50” on №4.
- Blue overprint “1999 Ocnita” and surcharge “2.50” on №4.

2. On “State Arms of the Republic (Series I)” (1992)



- Red overprint “TIMP” on №5 (0.35).
- Red overprint “TIMP” on №7 (0.65).
- Red overprint “TIMP” on №8 (1.00).
- Red overprint “TIMP” on №9 (1.50).

3. On “Church of St. Panteleimon” (1992)



- Blue overprint “TIMP” and surcharge “200.00” on №20.

4. On “Romulus and Remus” (1992)



- Blue overprint and surcharge “100.00” on №21.

5. On “State Arms of the Republic (Series IV)” (1994)



- Black overprint “GAGAUSIAN REPUBLIC” and surcharge “0.20” on №101 (0.01).
- Black overprint “GAGAUSIAN RE-

PUBLIC” and surcharge “0.70” on №101 (0.01).

- Black overprint “GAGAUSIAN REPUBLIC” and surcharge “0.75” on №101 (0.01).
- Black overprint “GAGAUSIAN REPUBLIC” and surcharge “1.00” on №101 (0.01).
- Black overprint “KOMRAT” and surcharge “0.50” on №101 (0.01).

6. On “People of the Arts” (1994)



- Red overprint “ПОШТА ГАГАУЗИЯ GAGAUSA” and surcharge “1.50” on №109 (0.03).
- Red overprint “ПОШТА ГАГАУЗИЯ GAGAUSA” and surcharge “2.50” on №109 (0.03).
- Red overprint “ПОШТА ГАГАУЗИЯ GAGAUSA” and surcharge “5.00” on №109 (0.03).
- Red overprint “ПОШТА ГАГАУЗИЯ GAGAUSA” and surcharge “10.00” on №109 (0.03).
- Blue overprint “ПОШТА ГАГАУЗИЯ GAGAUSA” and surcharge “1.50” on №109 (0.03).
- Blue overprint “ПОШТА ГАГАУЗИЯ GAGAUSA” and surcharge “2.50” on №109 (0.03).
- Blue overprint “ПОШТА ГАГАУЗИЯ GAGAUSA” and surcharge “5.00” on №109 (0.03).
- Blue overprint “ПОШТА ГАГАУЗИЯ GAGAUSA” and surcharge “10.00” on №109 (0.03).
- Black overprint “CHADIR LUNGA” and surcharge “0.50” on №109 (0.03).

You have been warned!

New Stamps Issue: Domestic Animals

June 28 2019:

https://www.moldovastamps.org/catalogue_stamps_issue.asp?issueID=4005

The series does not represent any special commemoration. Rather is a visual homage to the agricultural aspects of Moldovan life. The visual appeal of the material is obvious, especially since the designer was Vladimir Melnic, who is probably the finest artist of animal figures in the country.

№ 1105 (1.20L), the domestic goat. Printed in a total quantity of 150,000 and on sheets of 9 values (2 x 5) with one label in the bottom-left corner of the sheet, creating a se-tenant stamp/label pair. The face value corresponds to the postage tariff for local 20g letter delivery within the sender's city limits.



TOP: № 1105. ABOVE: № 1105 ZdH horizontal se-tenant stamp/label pair. There is one example in each sheet.

№ 1106 (1.75L), the domestic rabbit. Printed in a total quantity of 150,000 and on sheets of 9 values (2 x 5) with one label in the bottom-left corner of the sheet, creating a se-tenant stamp/label pair. The face value corresponds to the postage tariff for 20g letter delivery nationally.



TOP: № 1106. ABOVE: № 1106 ZdH horizontal se-tenant stamp/label pair. There is one example in each sheet.

№ 1107 (4.00L), the domestic cow. Printed in a total quantity of 100,000 and on sheets of 9 values (2 x 5) with one label in the bottom-left corner of the sheet, creating a se-tenant stamp/label pair. The face value does not correspond to a specific tariff but is used to supplement the face values of other stamps.



TOP: № 1107. ABOVE: № 1107 ZdH horizontal se-tenant stamp/label pair. There is one example in each sheet.

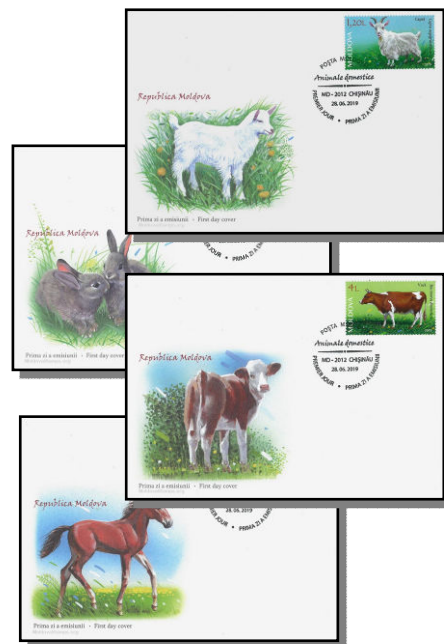
№ 1108 (5.75L), the domestic horse. Printed in a total quantity of 100,000 and on sheets of 9 values (2 x 5) with one label in the bottom-left corner of the sheet, creating a se-tenant stamp/label pair. The face value corresponds to the postage tariff for 20g letter delivery nationally with registration.



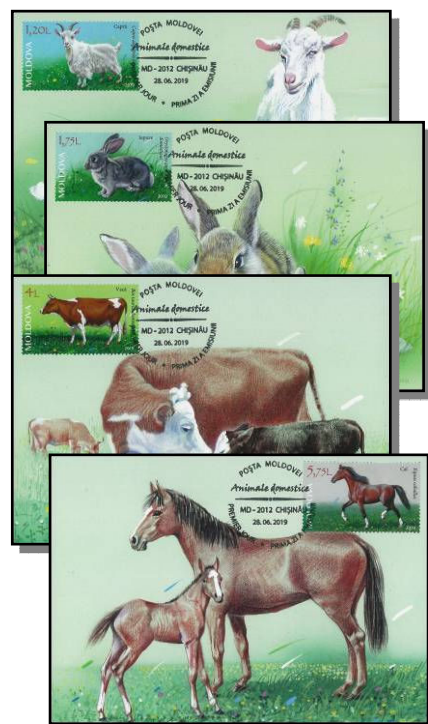
TOP: № 1108. ABOVE: № 1108 ZdH horizontal se-tenant stamp/label pair. There is one example in each sheet.

Very unusually, four separate first day covers were issued, each with their cachet but sharing a common first day cancellation. They were each printed in a small quantity of only 300 pieces and are all bound to become future rarities.

The complete set of four FDCs was put on sale by Posta Moldovei for a set price of 82.00 Lei.



In the past, it has been fairly rare for Posta Moldovei to issue official maximum cards, but again in this issue, we notice an increase in this activity in recent times. More typically, PM will make matching postcards for a new issue and then permit local philatelists to realize private maximum cards from them, using the stamps and official postmarks. The maximum cards (also designed by Vladimir Melnic), were each issued in a moderate quantity of 300 pieces and cancelled using the official first day postmark.



The “Stamp Cards” Experiment in 1994/1995

December 22 1994:

https://www.moldovastamps.org/catalogue_stamps_issue.asp?issueID=48

October 24 1995:

https://www.moldovastamps.org/catalogue_stamps_issue.asp?issueID=57

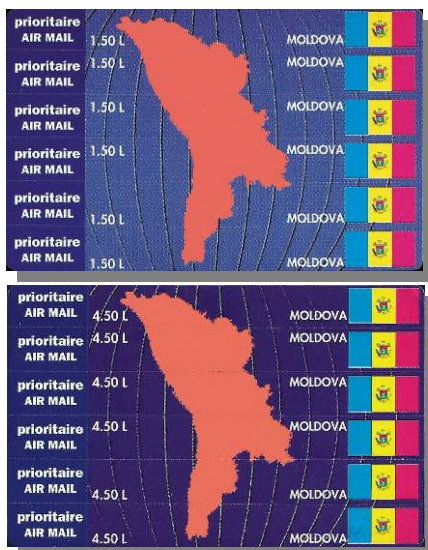
A very interesting experiment carried out by the Post of Moldova between 1994 and 1995 was the “Stamp Cards”. Tragically, the experiment was abruptly cut short.

Stamp Cards (or “Stampcards”) seem to have been an invention of the Swedish printing company “PostLine International AB”, based in Kista and the name “Stampcard” seems to be a registered trademark.

There is a brief article about the topic, written around 1995, on the Russian language version of Wikipedia <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stampcard>

Roughly translated: “Stampcard™ is a relatively new type of self-adhesive postage stamps that have been produced in some countries since 1992 in the form of small cards (like credit cards or telephone cards). A single Stampcard™ is a card of size 85 × 55 mm. As a rule, six self-adhesive stamps are placed on this card in the form of detachable strips. These stamps are characterized by the same denomination and pattern. The entire card has a common background image, while the background of each stripe mark is different when it is separated from the card.

On December 22, 1994, the Post of Moldova issued its first pair of Stamp Cards, the “Map of Moldova” airmail stamps.



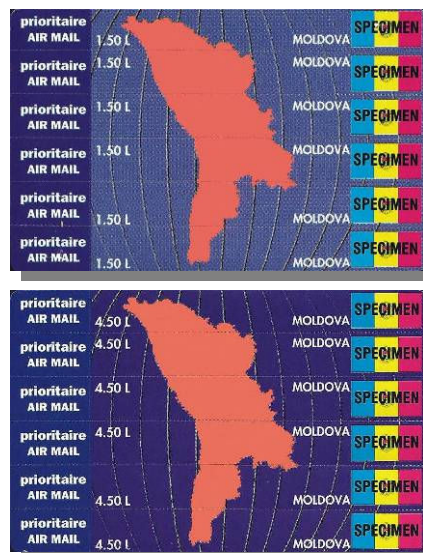
ABOVE: Stamp Cards № 139-144 and 145-150, as issued.

The cards were 86mm x 54mm in six horizontal, se-tendant, self-adhesive strips. No official FDC was issued.

№ 139-144 had 6 1.50 Lei stamps corresponding to the postal tariff for non-registered airmail letters sent to non-European destinations, effective from October 15, 1994.

№ 145-150 had 6 4.50 Lei stamps which does not correspond to any postal tariff in effect at that time, except perhaps that this is exactly double the rate for registered airmail letters sent to non-European destinations, effective from October 15, 1994.

Samples were prepared, overprinted “SPECIMEN” and some of these have appeared on the philatelic market. They are rare and valuable items.



ABOVE: Stamp Cards № 139P-144P and 145P-150P “SPECIMEN” (proof).

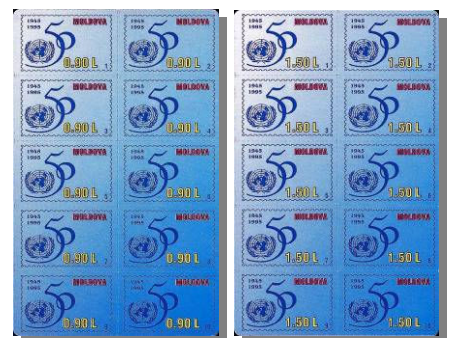
Each Stamp Card was printed in a quantity of 50,000 pieces. Although the cards themselves are not rare, postally-used examples of individual stamps on covers are not often seen. But in any case, the issue seemed to be quite well received as the Post of Moldova released a second pair of cards in 1995.

The second series was officially released on October 24, 1995 as part of the celebrations for the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Organization.

At this point, the reality of this issue diverges from the official position. According to the official catalogue, 60,000 of each card was produced. However, in reality, at most 2,000 of each card was

actually delivered to Posta Moldovei and philatelists were allocated just a few hundred copies. The cause was simple and tragic. The Swedish businessman responsible for the contract, suddenly died and the deal was voided. PostLine delivered just a token quantity of the cards to Posta Moldovei and the company has long since gone out of business. Thus ended a very interesting philatelic experiment.

All examples of the 1995 UNO Stamp Card are rare and fetch high prices.



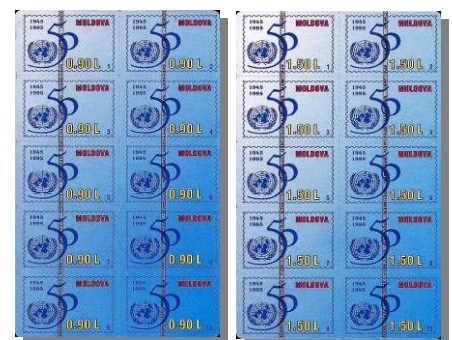
ABOVE: Stamp Cards № 183 and 184 as issued.

The cards were 54mm x 86mm with ten numbered, self-adhesive stamps. No official FDC was issued.

№ 183 had 10 0.90 Lei stamps corresponding to the postal tariff for non-registered surface letters sent to international destinations, effective from October 15, 1994.

№ 184 had 10 1.50 Lei stamps which corresponded to the postal tariff for registered surface letters sent to international destinations, effective from October 15, 1994.

Once again, samples were prepared, overprinted “SPECIMEN” and some of these have appeared on the philatelic market. These items are extremely rare and command very high prices.



ABOVE: Stamp Cards № 183P and 184P “SPECIMEN” (proof).

Special Article: Measures to Improve the WNS and the Fight Against Illegal Issues

A very interesting article appears this month in the website of the Philatelic Webmasters Organization (PWO). IMPS is a member of this organization and has a special interest in the topic of the "WNS", being one of the few philatelic catalogues that integrates WNS numbers into it's listings. We reproduce the original article here, with the kind permission of the author.

Intro - About the WADP Numbering System (WNS)

"Developed by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the World Association for the Development of Philately (WADP), the WADP Numbering System (WNS) was introduced on 1 January 2002 (emphasis added by the author) with the aim of creating a database of all authentic postage stamps issued by UPU member countries and territories on or after that date.

The goal is for the WNS to become the central point of reference against which stamp issues can be verified, supporting the legal philatelic market by endorsing those stamps that are genuine.

Only those postage stamps that, once received by the International Bureau (IB) of the UPU have undergone the process of verification of authenticity and registration will be attributed a WNS number and added to the WNS website.

The WNS website is therefore a reference tool and a control, by omission, of stamps that have been issued illegally and labels that are claimed to be stamps. An illegal stamp is defined by the UPU as a stamp that carries the name of a legitimate country or territory but was not produced or printed by the postal administration of that country and is not valid for postage anywhere in the world. The WNS is one of the tools the UPU has introduced, helping the Posts and the philatelic market as a whole to combat this problem."¹

1. Source:
<https://www.wnsstamps.post/en/about>

As of the date of writing, the WNS completeness is far from being achieved, even if the works on it started 17 years ago. We mention some reasons for this unfortunate situation:

- The major postal administrations of Germany and The Netherlands, highly

privatized, declined from the very beginning to participate in the WNS. This didn't change since.

- We learned in 2014, from the UPU page² of Participating Agencies that the PA of Aland Islands (2012), Belgium (2012) and Finland (2013) stopped the registration of their stamps.

Who Manages Today the WNS?

Please find below excerpts from the UPU Union Postale Magazine (Dec. 2018).³

3. Source
<http://news.upu.int/fileadmin/magazine/2018/EN/revueUnionPostale2-2018En.pdf>

"New momentum for philately. Lisa Salcedo Pfeiffer has been working at the UPU since 2015, where she began as a support with the Philately programme, with particular focus on the world numbering system (WNS) for postage stamps. She now works as the programme's WNS specialist. The WNS was created and developed by the World Association for the Development of Philately (WADP) and the UPU in 2002 to combat illegal stamp issues. It not only serves as a database of all authentic stamps issued by UPU member countries, but also a directory for philatelists keen on accessing the world's thousands of unique stamps. (...)

Aside from her WNS registration duties, Lisa says she is also working to modernize the system to give it better visibility, as well as improving its use as a means of combating illegal issues (emphasis added), as a source of expertise and as a sales platform. (...)"



Fig. 1. Lisa Salcedo Pfeiffer. UPU IB - WNS specialist. .

In coordination with the manager of the Philately and International Reply Coupons programme, Lisa has full responsi-

bility for managing the WNS.⁴

4. Source
http://news.upu.int/fileadmin/user_upload/UPU-3414_UPU0217_EN_Final_Web.pdf

Note: an interview with Ms. Olfa Mokaddem, the manager of the Philately and International Reply Coupons programme, was published by the PWO⁵.

5. Source
<http://www.pwmo.org/Illegals/18-UPU-Interview-EN.htm>

The WNS in 2019

Let us start with a real example, by following Ms. Salcedo Pfeiffer's call: "Browse through the official stamps of issuing postal authorities (...)." Please consider the Swiss 2018 stamps shown below, that I received recently affixed on a package.



Fig. 2. Switzerland 2018 - Christmas.

Because I wanted to know what is displayed on them, I tried to check on the WNS, where the Swiss stamps were in the past very promptly listed. But in my attempt, I was stuck by an unpleasant surprise. I learned that since 2016 the WNS is "Awaiting stamps for registration" from the Switzerland PA, as shown on the image (Fig. 3).⁶

6. Source:
https://www.wnsstamps.post/en/participating_agencies#S%20


Switzerland (CH)	
Year	Registrations
2002	42
2003	46
2004	43
2005	49
2006	43
2007	50
2008	46
2009	49
2010	49
2011	47
2012	48
2013	46
2014	49
2015	52
2016	Awaiting stamps for registration
2017	Awaiting stamps for registration
2018	Awaiting stamps for registration
2019	Awaiting stamps for registration
Total	659

Fig. 3. Switzerland PA registrations with the WNS.

Continued...

Measures to Improve the WNS and the Fight Against Illegal Issues

This is ALARMING because it is referring to the very serious Swiss postal administration, the one that scrupulously respects its duties and obligations. Could it be an expression of their doubts about the usefulness of WNS? And by the way, is the same valid for P.R. of China or India, that didn't register stamps with the WNS since 2014, Indonesia and Poland since 2013 or Gibraltar since 2004?



The WADP
Numbering System
(WNS)

**Postage stamps?
Let's get real!**

Find every legal stamp issued by the world's issuing authorities, with easy access to online philatelic stores worldwide.

Collect with confidence!
The WNS is managed by the World Association for the Development of Philately (WADP), through the Universal Postal Union.

More information:
www.wnsstamps.post

Fig. 4. Fine WNS advertising.

In the obvious circumstances of a WNS full of holes, the advertising shown above (Fig. 4) and made by the UPU for its WNS system looks like propaganda and a circumstantial justification of certain jobs, positions and wages. The sad reality is that the very expensive WNS (it is financed by the 50 CHF paid by postal administration for each registered stamp) has not reduced the number of illegal stamps, a fact that is obvious for those who observe the online philatelic markets.

The WNS and the Fight Against the Illegal Stamp Issues

The UPU apparently gave up the only tool that could be used by the stamp collectors worldwide for the identification of illegal issues, which were the UPU IB Circulars. It is astonishing that the last Circular was published in 2017, as illustrated by the image presented (Fig. 5).



Philatelic circulars

Circulars are issued on a range of stamp-related subjects, for example reporting illegal issues, promoting the issuing of stamps in connection with major humanitarian causes, and informing member countries about intellectual property issues relating to major international events.

Last circulars published:

12-11-2018	Circular no.159 UNESCO – International Year of Indigenous Languages
04-12-2017	Circular no.158 Libya – Illegal issues
04-12-2017	Circular no.157 Egypt – Illegal issues

Fig. 5. Last published IB/UPU Circulars.

We should note that the lack of UPU circulars denouncing illegal stamps does not mean that there is a decrease in the number of illegal stamps or of the victim countries. It is common knowledge that many developing countries still do not have an easy Internet access to do the market research to find out about illegal stamps issued in their name, but without their permission.

Note also that the responsibility of checking information presented by the complaining postal administrations (PA) was shifted from the International Bureau (IB) of the UPU, which used to perform preliminary research, to the PA themselves. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the number of denunciations of illegal stamps, as reflected by the UPU IB Circulars, has diminished in the last years.

Therefore, it is not a wonder that already in 2016, a big number of illegal stamps was exhibited, and their presentation was even awarded at the World Stamp Show, New York City, May 28 – June 4, 2016.⁷

7. Source:
<http://www.pwmo.org/Illegals/16-WPO-Report-WSS-NY.htm>

The fact that NO new illegals circulars were published in the last two years looks like a method to hide the continual proliferation of illegal stamps, badly covered by an WNS that is less and less credible and useful.

So much about: “(...) says she is also working to modernize the system to give it better visibility, as well as improving its use as a means of combating illegal issues.” Ms. Salcedo Pfeiffer, I regret to inform you that your affirmations are not in conformity with reality, being brought by you in support of a completely lost cause and direction.

What should be done?

1. The UPU and the WADP should abandon the failed idea that the WNS is or can be the solution to reduce the illegal stamp issues. However, it could be continued as a marketing tool of the postal administrations.

2. The WNS should be continued only under the assumption that the registration fees can be reduced to the level of about US\$ 5, which is one tenth of what is charged today by the WNS. This could be possible if the whole registering activity is critically reconsidered (see below).

3. 20 per cent of the registration fees will be used to restart the research and help in the denunciation by the Postal Administrations of illegal stamp issues through the UPU IB Circulars.

4. By using the same registering WNS units, based on 3. and as well by the new as the already published IB Circulars, an online searchable database of description and images of known illegal issues should be created. It will be accessible worldwide for free on the web and it will be updated very often.

Improved WNS Costs

We estimate that the WNS costs could be much lower and the efficiency of their registration much higher than what is being currently done. One mean to achieve this goal it is to move the whole activity to private companies located in countries with a low level of wages. Another one is to present on the WNS approved stamp images in the form in which they come out from the stamp designers, avoiding the sending of printed stamps and the scanning operations. These are complicated and often have sub optimal results. In addition, the usefulness of high-resolution images being doubtful, they could be dropped for the new registrations in the future WNS.

Continued...

Measures to Improve the WNS and the Fight Against Illegal Issues

Links to related articles published on this site:

WNS Circulars are not reliable

<http://www.pwmo.org/Illegals/WNS-Circulars-not-reliable.htm>

WADP, WNS and the Illegal Postal Stamps. Balance Sheet Ten Years Later

<http://www.pwmo.org/Illegals/WADP-WNS-Balance-Sheet.htm>

What is WNS Good For?

<http://www.pwmo.org/Illegals/what-good-wns.htm>

No Help from the UPU

<http://www.pwmo.org/Illegals/illegals-experts.htm>

Ten Lost WNS Years

<http://www.pwmo.org/Illegals/2012-ten-lost-wns-years.htm>

About the author:

Victor Manta is the founder and the current president of the PWO. He is

mostly interested in thematic (topical) stamps and in the philately on the Internet. His philatelic sites were multiple awarded in web sites philatelic competitions. He is also a well-known philatelic journalist, who published numerous philatelic articles on the web and in printed magazines.

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IMPS Editor's notice:

This article first appeared on the website of the Philatelic Webmasters Organization, dated June 17, 2019.
<http://www.pwmo.org/Illegals/19-Improve-WNS-EN.htm>

It has been reproduced here with some small modifications to the presentation, required by the change of format from webpage to this PDF format.



<http://www.pwmo.org>

IMPS Announces Multimedia Partnership with Infarvater



Infarvater is a non-profit philatelic project for cultural and personal development initiated by auditor from Ukraine, amateur photog-

rapher and recently "converted" philatelist, Alexander Matrosov. Working together with his technical partner, Artem Mozhaev, a senior PR and multimedia specialist, the project was "*inspired by the stamps of Moldova*" to increase awareness of philately, on a global basis, using the latest social multimedia platforms. How could we refuse such a partnership!!

Initially, Infarvater will use the highly



Infarvater Project Team: LEFT: Alexander Matrosov. RIGHT: Artem Mozhaev

popular Instagram platform with its enhanced image sharing and hashtagging features. In the near future, Infarvater will also launch its YouTube channel where we can expect to see some really excellent video presentations. The Project Team have huge plans for the future.

From IMPS perspective, the partnership with Infarvater closes a serious gap in

our utilization of mobile phone technology. The IMPS website was designed for use in a traditional desktop environment and is not optimized for mobile phone use. Adapting the site will require a huge investment of time and money and it is likely to take two to three years to complete this process.

IMPS has already begun the Infarvater integration phase by placing direct links from various stamp issues to the Infarvater stories. We are hoping to expand awareness of Moldovan stamps and other philatelic materials to a huge audience of younger, media-aware and culturally-conscious people who use only mobile devices.

The Infarvater Instagram site is at:

<https://www.instagram.com/philately.infarvater/>



The 25.00 Ruble Overprints of 1992

October 1992:

https://www.moldovastamps.org/catalogue_stamps_issue.asp?issueID=18

In October 1992, the Post of Moldova was suffering from a severe shortage of postage stamps. But there was no shortage of USSR stamps left over from the Soviet days. On October 20, a series of seven USSR stamps, overprinted "MOLDOVA" and a grape motif, was issued, as an interim measure..



Unfortunately, opportunistic counterfeiters, who were also in possession of large numbers of these USSR stamps, in an attempt to breathe new life into their stock, quickly manufactured many forgeries. The forgeries consisted of colour changes,

inverts and overprints on USSR stamps with glossy paper. It was not until 1994 that the Post of Moldova issued a statement declaring all this material to be fake. In the meantime, enthusiastic philatelists spent a lot of time and money gathering material and

information regarding all the varieties and faithfully transmitting that information to the commercial catalogue publishers who had to make later edits.

Although this is now a fairly well-known episode in Moldovan Philately, less well known is the uncirculated material with the 25.00 Ruble overprint.

From October 1, 1992, the postal tariff for international airmail letters was set to 25.00 Rubles and a new postage stamp was prepared. This stamp was intended to be part of the "MOLDOVA / Grapes" series, but the postal authorities were alerted to the existence forgeries and even though the stamps were printed, the decision was made not to circulate the 25.00 Ruble stamps. This stamp does not appear in the official philatelic catalogue.

Nevertheless, some examples seem to have been circulated and actually used in the postal system. Certainly there are plenty of examples of the genuine stamp in mint (unused) condition and even complete sheets are known. In the case of the mint stamps and sheets, one can imagine that the Post liquidated some material to some philatelists in order to reduce production losses. In the case of stamps used in the postal system, one can only guess that some of the liquidated material was used by one or more of

these philatelists to create rare covers, the postal workers being insufficiently trained to recognize the invalid stamps.

In our opinion, on the basis that the 25.00 Ruble stamp was genuinely prepared by the Post, only № F1Va has any philatelic validity and only then when in unused (mint) condition. № F1Va was printed on the lithograph USSR stamp, with ordinary (non-glossy) paper. All other varieties are invalid or outright fakes (below)...



10 Years Ago...

June 18, 2009 saw the release of the beautiful stamps "Wild Flowers of Moldova" which, uniquely, featured the issue of two different souvenir sheets.



Full technical details at

https://www.moldovastamps.org/catalogue_stamps_issue.asp?issueID=220

20 Years Ago...

Released on June 26, 1999, this pair of stamps features the national sports Trântă (wrestling) and Oină (a type of baseball).



Full technical details at

https://www.moldovastamps.org/catalogue_stamps_issue.asp?issueID=93



**THE INTERNATIONAL MOLDOVAN
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

**CHIȘINĂU
LYON
SÃO PAULO**

Letters: IMPS, PO Box 1024, MD-2028 Chișinău
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Email: info@moldovastamps.org
Web: www.moldovastamps.org
Facebook: www.facebook.com/impsmoldova

Editor: Niall Murphy
All articles and news should be sent to the Editor at the
email address above.

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***IMPS is founded on Friendship,
Equality and Passion.***

Exhibition News: «China 2019»

This World philatelic exhibition "China 2019", the largest exhibition of the year, was held in the city of Wuhan between 11-17 June. China is considered to have the largest number of stamp collectors and the biggest philatelic market, in the world.

Reports from our associates who attended the exhibition indicate that it was extremely busy and well attended, with a tremendous levels of business activity.

Unfortunately, the official website of the exhibition did not reflect this and was a truly abysmal effort. Once the exhibition had opened, the website was completely abandoned and it



中国 2019 世界集邮展览

provided no news, photos, participation lists, contact information or lists of award winners (Palmares) thereafter.

This seems to be a reflection of the attitude of the FIP and their supporters, to websites in general and regrettably, IMPS was excluded from competing due to the continuing FIP policy of non-acceptance of websites into exhibition contests.



The exhibition "China 2019" in Wuhan was extremely well attended.

we are pleased to say, the organizers are far more modern and progressive and have decided to disregard the FIP embargo on websites. IMPS will participate at this event with at least one exhibit.

The official website of the "London 2020" exhibition is at <http://www.london2020.co/>. The closing date for applications is June 30 but this is extended to December 31 for applications in the literature class, which includes exhibits on digital media and websites.

Fortunately, the next World-level exhibition will be "London 2020" where,



Organizers of "London 2020" lift the embargo on websites at world philatelic exhibitions.

Next Month...

New Stamp Issue:

Apollo 11 Moon Landing - 50th Anniversary

New Stamp Issue:

Months of the Year by Their Traditional Folk Names (Series III)

New Cancellation Issues

Special Editorial Article:

Philatelic exhibitions in the Balkans: Exclusively for the "Illuminati"?

And lots more...

Newsletters Archive...



The archive of previous IMPS newsletters is now on the site.

www.moldovastamps.org/info-newsletters.asp