









Rosen Asenov Plevneliev (Bulgarian: Росен Асенов Плевнелиев; born 14 May, 1964) is the 4th democratically elected president of Bulgaria. He assumed office on 22 January, 2012. Prior to his formal declaration of candidacy he was Minister of Regional Development and Public Works (July 2009 to September 2011) as part of the Borisov's Cabinet.^[1] In October 2011 he won the presidential elections and was inaugurated as President of the Republic of Bulgaria on 18 January, 2012.^[2]

Contents [hide]

- 1 Biography
- 2 Political career
- 3 References
- 4 External links

Biography

Born in Gotse Delchev, Rosen Plevneliev studied at Blagoevgrad Mathematical and Natural Sciencies High School, from which he graduated in 1982. In 1989 he graduated from the Higher Mechanical-Electrotechnical Institute, Sofia, and in the same year become a fellow at the Institute for Microprocessing Technology, Pravetz. In 1990 he started a private building company in Bulgaria. Among other projects, the company built the Sofia Business Park.

He is married and has three sons: Filip, Asen and Pavel.^[3]

Rosen Plevneliev Росен Плевнелиев



President of Bulgaria

Incumbent

Assumed office 22 January 2012

Prime Minister Boyko Borisov

Vice President Margarita Popova

Incumbent Rosen Plevneliev



Public Domain

View Edit History

Search Wikime

Main page Welcome Community portal Village pump Help center

Language select

English

Participate
Upload file

Recent changes Latest files

Random file Contact us

Tools

What links here Related changes Special pages Permanent link Page information Concept URI

Cite this page

Nominate for deletion

Print/export

Download as PDF Printable version File Discussion

File

File:James Warlick & Rosen Plevneliev.jpg

View Wikimedia Commons in български

File usage on Commons

Metadata

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



Download all sizes

File history



Use this file on the web



Use this file on a wiki



Email a link to this file



Information about reusing



No higher resolution available.

James_Warlick_&_Rosen_Plevneliev.jpg (500 × 375 pixels, file size: 283 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg)





File information Structured data

Captions

Edit

English Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

💮 Начало 🚣 Карта на сайта

RSS канали М Контакти

президент

вицепрезидент | институцията | администрация | за медиите

инициативи

СЪВЕТИ

28 Октомври 2012 | 19:34

ПОЛИТИКА ЗА АВТОРСКИ ПРАВА

Съдържание на сайта

Съгласно законите на Република България, съдържанието, предоставено от Администрация на Президента на Република България на този уеб сайт или портал, е със защитени авторски права.

Пояснение:

Вие имате право да разглеждате уеб страниците на сайта на Администрация на Президента на Република България www.president.bq, както и да отпечатвате извадки от тези страници не само за Ваша лична употреба, а и за да споделяте копирате, разпространявате, излъчвате произведенията, да ремиксирате - да адаптирате произведенията, да използвате произведенията с комерсиална цел съгласно условията и реда на Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 License, освен ако за конкретно произведение изрично не е отбелязано друго. Това включва огласяването на съобщенията за пресата и в средствата за масова информация, ако е цитиран и признат източникът, в случая сайта www.president.bg. Някои конкретни документи и произведения в нашите уеб страници в сайта www.president.bg могат да бъдат предмет на допълнителни условия, посочени в съответните документи.

Признание - Трябва да посочите авторството на творбата по начина, определен от самия автор или от носителя на правата върху произведението (но не и по начин, оставящ впечатлението, че същият/същите подкрепят Вас или използването по някакъв начин на творбата от Вас).

Признание 2.5 България (СС ВҮ 2.5)



Съдържанието и произведенията на този уеб сайт, които са предоставени от трети лица, са лицензирани съгласно условията на Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 License, освен ако изрично не е отбелязано друго. Посетителите на този уеб сайт www.president.bg се съгласяват да предоставят на трети лица от останалата част на света неизключителни, неотменими и безвъзмездни лицензни права, когато използват съдържание и произведения, взети от www.president.bg като изразят признание съгласно условията и реда на Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 License.

По отношение Закона за авторското право и сродните му права

Администрация на Президента на Република България уважава интелектуалната собственост на всички и изисква от потребителите на уеб сайтовете и порталите, които управлява, да правят същото. В съответствие със Закона за авторското право и сродните му права и други приложими закони, Администрация на Президента на Република България по своя преценка и при определени обстоятелства възприема следната политика: да прекратява акаунти на абонати, да заличава коментари и акаунти на титуляри, използвали и изпратили произведения, заявления и документи, за които се счита че са направили повторно нарушение. По преценка на Администрация на Президента на Република България е възможно също да бъде ограничен достъпът до уебсайтовете и порталите www.president.bg, e-docs.president.bg и e-report.president.bg, частично или цялостно и/или да бъде прекратен акаунтът на всеки един потребител, който повторно нарушава правата на интелектуална собственост на трети лица, ако е налице повторно нарушение.

президент вицепрезидент институцията АДМИНИСТРАЦИЯ ЗА МЕДИИТЕ ИНИЦИАТИВИ СЪВЕТИ

ЗА УВРЕДЕНО ЗРЕНИЕ

ОТКРИТО УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

е-документи

ПОСЛАНИЕ ЗА НОВА БЪЛГАРИЯ



Jacques René Chirac (/ʒɑːk ʃ[invalid input: 'i'] 'ræk/; French pronunciation: [ʒak ʃi.ʁak]; born 29 November 1932) is a French politician who served as President of France from 1995 to 2007. He previously served as Prime Minister of France from 1974 to 1976 and from 1986 to 1988 (making him the only person to hold the position of Prime Minister twice under the Fifth Republic), and as Mayor of Paris from 1977 to 1995.

After completing his DEA degree at the Institut d'études politiques de Paris, a term at Harvard University and the École nationale d'administration (ENA), Chirac began his career as a high-level civil servant, and soon entered politics. He subsequently occupied various senior positions, including Minister of Agriculture, Minister of the Interior, Prime Minister, Mayor of Paris, and finally President of the French Republic.

Chirac's internal policies included lower tax rates, the removal of price controls, strong punishment for crime and terrorism, and business privatisation.^[1] He also argued for more socially responsible economic policies, and was elected in 1995 after campaigning on a platform of healing the "social rift" (*fracture sociale*).^[2] After less statist policy when he was Prime Minister (1986–1988), he changed his method. Then, his economic policies, based on *dirigisme*, state-directed ideals, stood in opposition to the *laissez-faire* policies of the United Kingdom, which Chirac famously described as "Anglo-Saxon ultraliberalism".^[3] Chirac is the second-longest serving President of France (two full terms, the first of seven years and the second of five years), after François Mitterrand. As President, he also served as an *ex officio* Co-Prince of Andorra and Grand Master of the French Légion d'honneur.

On 15 December 2011, the Paris court declared him guilty of diverting public funds and abusing

Jacques Chirac



Chirac in 1999

22nd President of France

In office

17 May 1995 - 16 May 2007

Prime Minister See list

[show]

Preceded by François Mitterrand

Succeeded by Nicolas Sarkozy

Co-Prince of Andorra

File:Clintonchirac.jpg

View Wikimedia Commons in българ

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

File File history File usage on Commons File usage of **Download** all sizes Use this file on the web Use this file on a wiki **Email a link** to this file Information about reusing

No higher resolution available.

Clintonchirac.jpg (560 × 373 pixels, file size: 38 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg)



♦ More details

Portrait of Jacques Chirac (1932–2019)





Statement [edit]

The Free Knowledge Advocacy Group EU is a group of Wikimedians who promote free access to, and re-use of, human knowledge. This means we take a stance on regulation relating to open access and copyright.

We propose three actions that will expand the public domain in the European Union, accelerate the digitisation of our cultural heritage and spark creativity in order to promote new business models.

Public Domain for Public Works [edit]

We believe that all publicly funded works can belong to the public and can be released into the public domain.

We want to see all works published by the European Union institutions, national governments and their respective agencies become freely available.

We are calling on the European Union to set the standard and become the global leader in this field. Releasing publicly funded content into the public domain will democratise it, increase competition and give start-ups a fairer chance. It will have positive effects on culture, science and the economy.

European Freedom of Panorama [edit]

We believe that Freedom of Panorama can be harmonised throughout the European Union.

Publishing images of publicly accessible buildings is unlawful in many EU countries, as architecture and public artworks are covered by copyright. This means that there is no freedom to use and re-use images taken in public spaces.

Freedom of Panorama allows people to freely use and share images taken in public spaces. It should apply across the European Union so that all Europeans have this freedom.

Free Use of Orphan Works [edit]

Orphan works are creations whose rights holder is not known. They are protected, although there is no copyright holder to ask for permission. We want to remove barriers obstructing the digitisation and use of orphan works.

We want to see orphan works digitised and used in a way that contributes to our culture, science and economy. The fastest, cheapest and most transparent way to achieve this is to remove current limitations.

We urge the European Union to revise its Directive on Orphan Works to fit the digital age in order to preserve these works that may otherwise be lost.

Time to act [edit]

By taking these steps the European Union will enable people to make greater use of cultural works - driving participation, creativity and economic & social activity.

London, 4 November, 2013

Q



Our Man in Brussels: Dimitar Dimitrov

16 July 2013 by Jan Engelmann

Wikipedians are always ambassadors. Whether they edit encyclopedia articles or photograph monuments, as individuals they also always represent the shared idea behind Wikipedia - namely, the advancement of Free Knowledge. Wikipedians play a variety of roles: they actively participate on Wikimedia platforms, advise users as part of the support team, discuss copyright questions on





1 July 2015

Images of modern buildings must remain on Wikipedia.

Absence of full Freedom of Panorama means we can't illustrate Wikipedia properly.

For more than a decade, volunteers have compiled countless facts and contributed millions of hours to build Wikipedia. Photographers have donated hundreds of thousands of photos to illustrate the articles.

The reason Wikipedia can freely depict public spaces in most of the countries in the European Union is that we enjoy full Freedom of Panorama. This is an exception to copyright that allows people to make and use photographs of public spaces without restriction, while at the same time protecting the architect's or visual artist's rights.

Now, the free use of many of these images is in danger by a proposal in the European Parliament. If the restrictive text accepted by the Legal Affairs Committee is adopted in the course of the upcoming EU legislative procedure on copyright reform, hundreds of thousands of images on Wikipedia would no longer be free and thus would no longer belong in Wikipedia. Read more →



L'Hemisfèric Valencia, Spain © 1998 Santiago Calatrava



The Little Mermaid
Copenhagen, Denmark
© 1913 Edvard Eriksen



Royal Castle
Warsaw, Poland
© 1971–1988 Jan Bogusławski



Dona i Ocell

Barcelona,

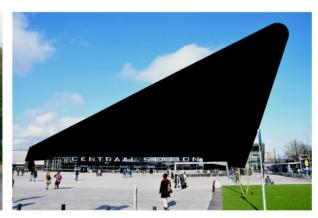
Spain

© 1982 Joan

Miró







City of Culture of Galicia

Atomium

Rotterdam Centraal





gique Libre **ECO**

International

Planète

Culture

Sports

Lifestyle

Débats

Régions

A > Lifestyle > Magazine

La liberté de panorama est (enfin) une réalité en Belgique

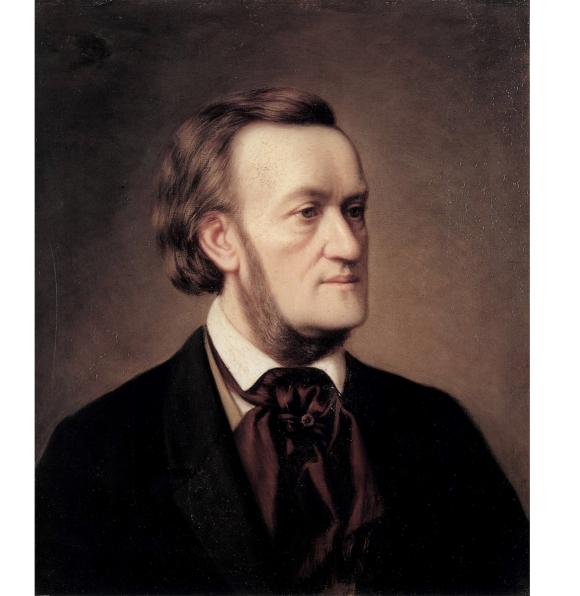
Jusqu'il y a peu, il était interdit, en Belgique, de publier sur Facebook, sur Internet, etc., des photographies de certains bâtiments ou d'œuvres d'art situées dans l'espace public sans autorisation ou paiement de droits

Charles Van Dievort

Publié le 24-07-2016 à 10h37 - Mis à jour le 24-07-2016 à 12h06



@Christophe Bortels







 \rightarrow





Coming soon

Renoir: Intimacy

From 18 October 2016 to 22 January 2017



Buy tickets

Collections Works, Artists, Related Videos,

Exhibitions Current, Coming, Past, Virtual Visi...

Visiting the Museum Hours, Fees, Location, Services, Ac.,.

Activities Follow and reserve the activities

Studies of the Collection Open Windows. Restoration...

Educathyssen **Educational Programmes**

Apps & Community Mobile apps, social media...

Online Shop & Book... Publications, Gifts...

Support the Museum Sponsors. Friends. Volunteers.

The Museum in Private Corporate Events

Press & Tourism

Home



Search

Advanced search

Visitor information

Today in the Museum Wednesday 05/10/2016

Visit

10.00 - 19.00: Permanent Collection

10.00 - 19.00: Caillebotte, painter and gardener

Fundación BBVA Programme

Temporal Exhibitions



Caillebotte, painter and gardener From 19 July to 30 October 2016

conecta Thyssen.

Spreading knowledge with apps, digital publications and networks







→ Exhibitions Current. Coming. Past. Virtual Visi...

Jacob Isaacksz, van Ruisdael Road through Fields of Corn near the Zuider Zee ca. 1660-62

Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza, Madrid

Oil on canvas 44.8 x 54.6 cm Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza, Madrid INV. Nr. 357 (1934.18)

Picture Zoom



→ Search

→ Advanced search

 \rightarrow

Educational Programmes

→ Educathyssen

Activities

→ Apps & Community Mobile apps, social media..

Visiting the Museum

Hours. Fees. Location. Services. Ac...

Follow and reserve the activities → Studies of the Collection Open Windows. Restoration...

- → Online Shop & Book... Publications, Gifts...
- → Support the Museum Sponsors. Friends. Volunteers.
- → The Museum in Private Corporate Events
- → Press & Tourism Professional Channel
- → About Thyssen History. Staff. Jobs.Transparency&h...

© Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza, Madrid

The exploitation rights of the images belong to the Fundación Colección Thyssen-Bornemisza. The Fundación Colección Thyssen-Bornemisza permits the images to be downloaded in medium resolution (72 ppp) from its website for private or educational purposes, subject to the terms of use.

Use for educational purposes is defined as the non-commercial use of images in presentations, lectures, school or university projects, and academic or research publications of which no more than 1,000 not-for-profit copies are printed. Inquiries regarding other uses and formats should be directed to the Museum's Picture Library.









Works of visual art in the public domain

Article 14

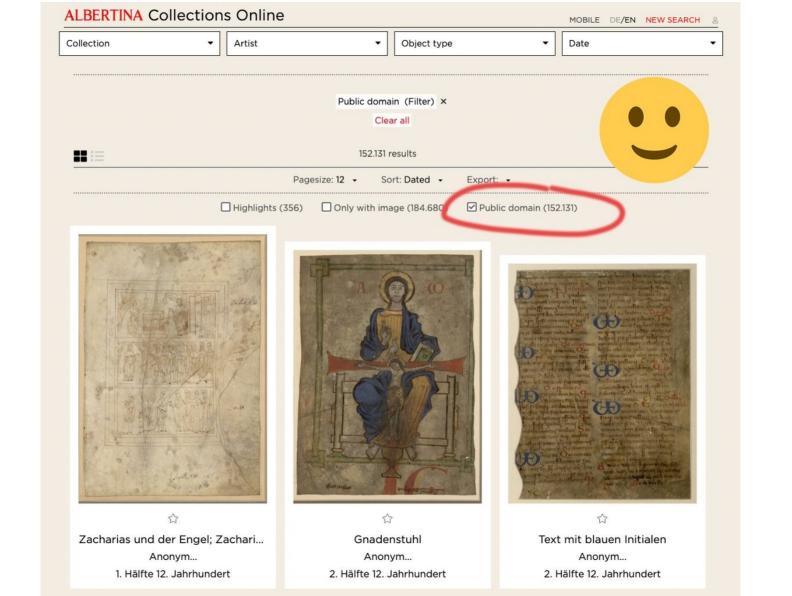
CHAPTER 4

of reproduction of that work is not subject to copyright or related rights, unless the material resulting from that act of reproduction is

Works of visual art in the public domain

original in the sense that it is the author's own intellectual creation.

Member States shall provide that, when the term of protection of a work of visual art has expired, any material resulting from an act



ALBERTINA

WORKS NOT UNDER COPYRIGHT: FREE DOWNLOAD

In accordance with the 2021 amendment to the Austrian Copyright Act, photographs that reproduce works of fine art whose terms of copyright protection have expired are not subject to photographic copyright protection.















- The European Commission recommends to Member States to act on "ensuring that material in the public domain remains in the public domain after digitisation" (2011/711/EU Art.5).
- UNESCO recommends the "safeguarding of the public domain" to its member states, which includes the recognition that "any work in the public domain may be freely used in any form or manner by anybody". (International Instrument for the Safeguarding of Works in the Public Domain, page 15 [2])
- A WIPO study concludes that "any promotion of the public domain should aim at safeguarding [...] the free use of collective resources [...] and avoid any recapture of exclusivity". (Scoping study on copyright and related rights and the public domain, page 9 [3])
- Europeana explicitly states that "what is in the Public Domain needs to remain in the Public Domain" and "exclusive control over Public Domain works cannot be re-established". (Public Domain Charter [4])

Beyond content liberation...

- Content Moderation
- ·Hosting Liability
- Data Protection
- Net Neutrality