No 47

Geneva, February 23th, 2015

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations Office and other International organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for the Human Rights and has the honour to transmit herewith in response to the letter of the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, David Kaye, the INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE BULGARIAN AUTHORITIES ON ISSUES RELATED TO THE FREEDOM OF INDIVIDUALS TO EXPRESS THEMSELVES ONLINE, PURSUANT TO HRC RESOLUTION 25/2.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for the Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annex: in accordance with the text - 1 pages.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva

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INFORMATION BY THE BULGARIAN SIDE ON ISSUES RELATED TO
THE FREEDOM OF INDIVIDUALS TO EXPRESS THEMSELVES ONLINE,
PURSUANT TO HRC RESOLUTION 25/2

The Electronic Communications Act, the Protection of Classified Information
Act and the Ordinance on Cryptographic Security of Classified information regulate
the legal procedures which provide for individuals and organizations to use encryption
methods to protect online communication and messages, and anonymous online
communication and transmission of information.

According to the Electronic Communication Act, radio equipment and/or
electronic communication devices including hardware devices to the equipment or the
terminal devices for encryption of electronic messages and using cryptographic keys
longer than 56 bits, are produced or imported after registration in the State Agency for
National Security. Cryptographic devices for banking transactions, smart cards,
devices for encoding television signals, mobile phones without a built-in additional
crypto module and cryptographic means used by agencies or other organization with
diplomatic status are not subject to registration.

The legislation provides for sanctions for the persons who produce or import
radio equipment and/or electronic communication devices without the necessary
registration.

Outside of the Electronic Communications Act regulations, there are no other
legal obstacles for such activities.

There is no regulation prohibiting persons or organizations to use specific
software encryption applications, special software for Internet anonymity or software
tools for anonymous communication.