<p align="center">**Model program**</p>

<p align="center">**Digital Rights School**</p>

Fundamentals of the Internet: technical aspects

- How the Internet functions: multilevel Internet, system of IP-addresses and domain names, DNS;
- Who is responsible for what in the Internet: registrars, ISP and hosting providers, users and site owners;
- Internet national and supranational: how does the construction and regulation of the Internet and state borders relate;
- Cybercrime: national and international approaches to regulation.

The state of cyberspace of the Kyrgyz Republic

- Illegal actions in cyberspace;
- Incidents;
- The role and importance of the response centers to computer threats.

Cybersecurity

- What is cybersecurity policy?
- Best practice on national cybersecurity strategies.

Cryptography and electronic signature in cyberspace

- Symmetric and asymmetric cryptography;
- Application of cryptographic technologies on the Internet (https, IPSec, VPN);
- Cryptography and electronic signature;
- The organization of crypto-exchange: two-way exchange, a trusted third party and a single trust area;
- Functioning of the public key infrastructure at the national and supranational levels.

Electronic Governance

- The tasks and consequences of the transition to e-government;
- Basic elements of e-government infrastructure.

Technical aspects of the transition to the provision of public services in electronic form

- ICT infrastructure of state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic (role and importance of elements, technical standards, data centers, GCould);
- X-Road: technical cooperation in the provision of public services;
- The role and importance of technical standards for information security;
- ICT infrastructure of the Eurasian Economic Union (challenges, solutions).

Transition to electronic control

- Standards of electronic public services (how standards and regulations are created);
- Legal support for the transition to e-government;
- Information security standards.

Electronic Governance

- Basic information resources: what should be attributed to them, how to manage basic information resources? Integration and separation of basic information resources;
- Information security in information systems. The model of threats, the model of the offender, the levels of security and ways to achieve them. Regulatory approaches to ensuring the protection of information in information systems: formal and risk-oriented.

Regulation of the Internet

- The notion of "Internet governance": what is being invested in it, what approaches exist. History of Internet governance;
- Layers (levels, baskets) on the Internet: infrastructure and standardization; right; economy; development; sociocultural aspects;
- Participants in the Internet governance process: government, business, civil society, international organizations, the Internet community and ICANN.

Personal data and privacy protection

- Background of the issue;
- Basic approaches to the protection of privacy in world practice.

Personal Information: Legislation System

- Concept and categories of personal data;
- Principles and conditions for the processing of personal data;
- Subjects performing processing;
- An independent supervisory authority;
- Ensuring data security;
- Transboundary transfer;
- Responsibility for violations in the field of personal data.

Technical and legal aspects in the supervision of access to Personal Data:

- Access to the PD;
- Issues of protection of PD during their processing in information systems;
- Ensuring the safety of storage and use of PD;
- Supervision (including technical means);
- Protection of the rights of the subjects of the PD.

Legal and technical framework for the protection of critical infrastructure

- What is the critical infrastructure;
- Organizational and technical measures to protect critical infrastructure;
- Legal protection of critical infrastructure.