	Notes			
	template			<i>,</i>
	Threat source - configuration errors by privileged			7
	users	-0		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
			Extensive plans in place to manage the transition to another provider	•
1		Disrupts a "major" zone file (.COM/.NET/.UK/.DE	escrow is in place for the generics — but the cc's are not escrowed	
		etc.)	This is an event that would be easy to see coming in advance	•
				,
			KPNQuest bankruptcy is an example	,
		Disrupts a "lesser" zone file (that is not outsourced to a major provider)	bart: KPN Q west is interesting example of what haapnes. The first thing that happened was that the caretakers came in. WHat will happen next	
		Root zone is published incorrectly	depends very much on national law provisions	
	Threat source – business failure of key provider	Root zone is not published		•
		Disrupts the IANA zone file	we have very small deployment of DNSSEC on the planet	,
		Disrupts DNSSEC from a "Major" DNSSEC provider		
		Disrupts DNSSEC for a TLD zone Disrupts Critical DNS support files		
		Disrupts Critical DNS support files Disrupts provisioning systems between registries		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		and registrars (the result being that registrars can't add/change/delete zones from the TLD)		
		General note for final report we are making this evaluation in 2012, prior to the arrival of new gTLD providers needs to be reassessed in X years time		
non-adversarial threat sources			We're looking at this in different ways Are we talking about *our own* government? or the worst-case?	
		Disrupts a "major" zone file (.COM/.NET/.UK/.DE etc.)	Does the country have the ability to do this? Where is the impact felt — sovergn perimeter? or	
	l		whole internet? Concern about the scope of the question is a	- Are we talking
	Threat source – nation state –– interventions with accidental or unintended consequences –– tentative disposition, remove	Root zone is published incorrectly	concern	/ I c I c talliang
		Root zone is not published		
		Disrupts the IANA zone file	_	
		Disrupts DNSSEC from a "Major" DNSSEC provider		
		Disrupts DNSSEC for a TLD zone		
		Disrupts Critical DNS support files		
		Disrupts provisioning systems between registries and registrars (the result being that registrars can't add/change/delete zones from the TLD)		
		General note for final report we are making this evaluation in 2012, prior to the arrival of new gTLD providers needs to be reassessed in X years time		
		Disrupts a "lesser" zone file (that is not outsourced to a major provider)	_	
	Threat source – key hardware failure (storage, processing, network	_		
	Threat source – key networking or operating-system software failure	_		
	Threat source – mission–specific software failure (WHOIS, EPP/RPP/billing)	_		
!	Threat source - root scaling impacts			
	Threat source - natural disaster Threat source - widespread telecommunications infrastructure failure			
	Threat source – widespread power infrastructure failure	-		
adversarial threat sources		-		

adversarial threat sources