



Redefining PAM for the modern enterprise

# Authz Control Plane for every user, NHI and AI agent

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**20 years ago ...**

**Now ...**

**VPN**

**SDWAN/SASE**

**Vaults**

(using static keys)

**IdP**

(Okta, Entra ID)

—

(network segmentation)

**UNSOLVED**

(Authz Control Plane)



**Connectivity**



**Authentication**

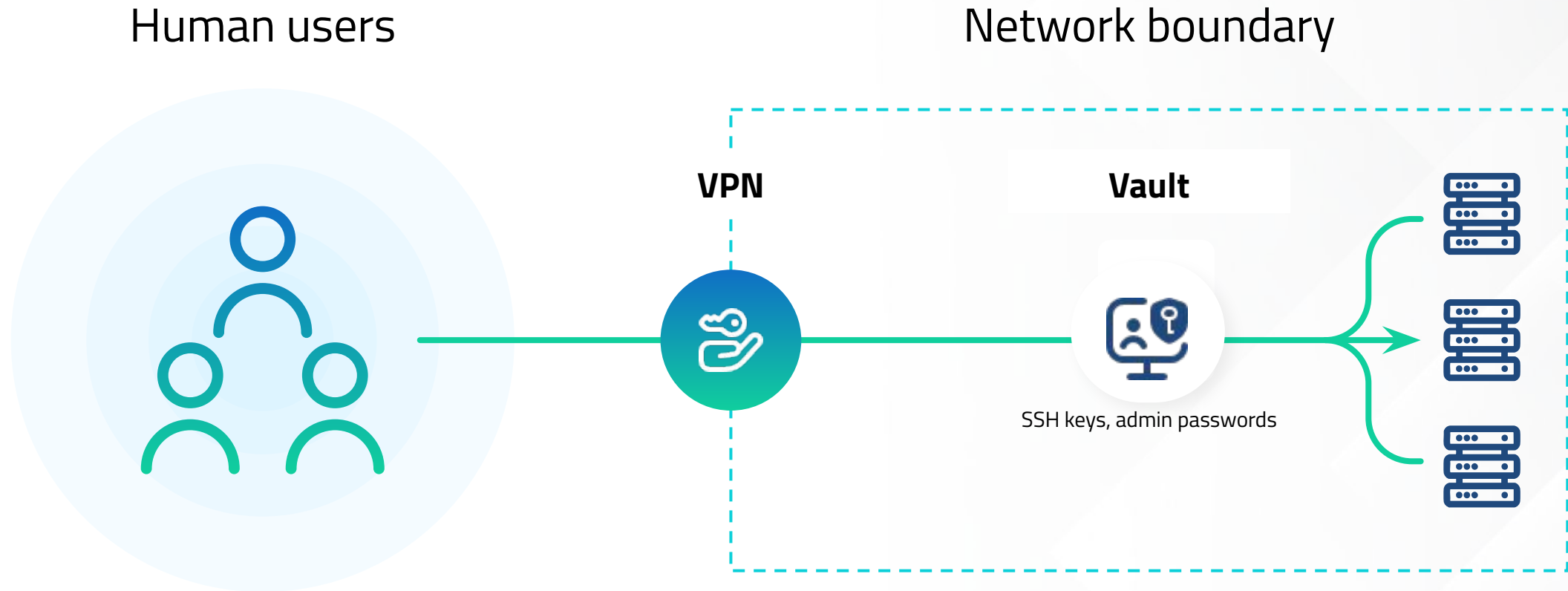


**Authorization**



# Managing privileged access *was* straightforward

Back when infrastructure was static and access was linear





# Vault-led PAM was built for static infrastructure



## **Environment:**

On-prem data centers with static servers, databases and IPs



## **Approach:**

Vaults with stored/rotated static credentials



## **Authentication:**

Manual authentication via SSH keys or root passwords stored in vaults



## **Authorization:**

Per-system, coarse-grained access, manually scoped and managed



## **Auditability:**

Focused on credential activity and session recordings for compliance reporting



## **Limitations:**

Secret sprawl, operational bottlenecks, poor scalability in modern environments

**Effective for on-prem, but fragile and slow-moving**



# Bastion-led PAM struggles with ephemeral cloud



## **Environment:**

Early cloud adoption and on prem environments, network-based



## **Approach:**

Bastions and proxies that route sessions through jump hosts with shared accounts



## **Authentication:**

Static SSH keys, early SSO integrations via jump hosts



## **Authorization:**

Persistent access, coarse-grained roles, limited visibility into actual permissions



## **Trade-offs:**

Increases friction, reused credentials, fragile workflows



## **Limitations:**

Does not enforce fine-grained, just-in-time access or govern cloud-native entitlements

**Helped centralize hybrid access but lacks fine-grained cloud controls**



## Resources

### Cloud infrastructure



### Code repositories



### Servers and databases



### CI/CD



### Dev tools



### Legacy/on-prem infrastructure



# Explosion of access paths

Modern production environments  
are diverse, dynamic and expansive

## Workforce

Developers | Engineers



IT Security and Compliance teams



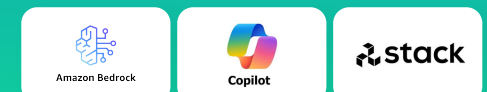
## Non-humans

### Machines

Service accounts, service principals and workload IAM

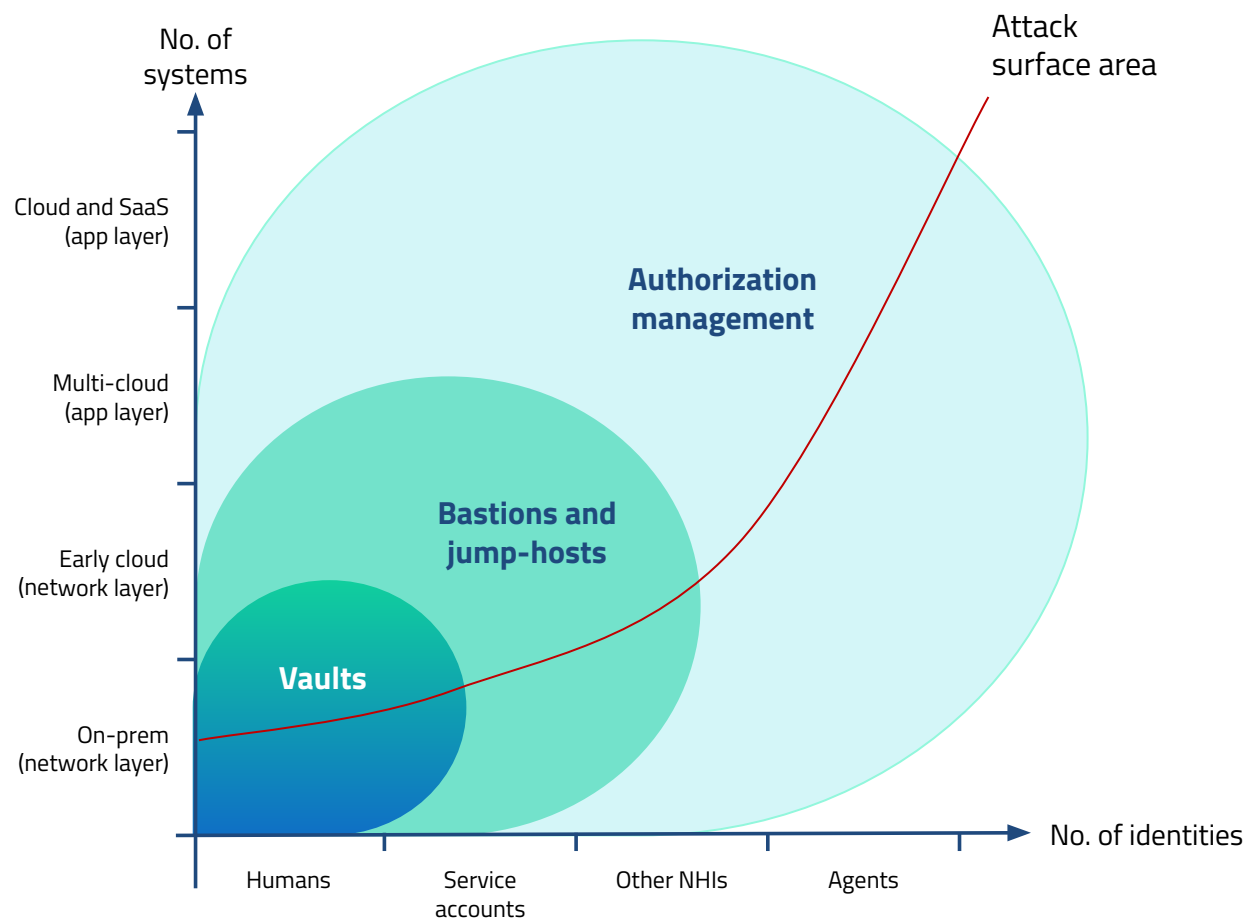


### AI agents





# Legacy PAM does not extend to today's reality



## Inherent risk

Any human or non-human with credentials has standing access to production

## Audit blind spots

Shared accounts make it impossible to log who actually did what

## Operational drag

Heavy infrastructure requires significant engineering effort and adds user friction

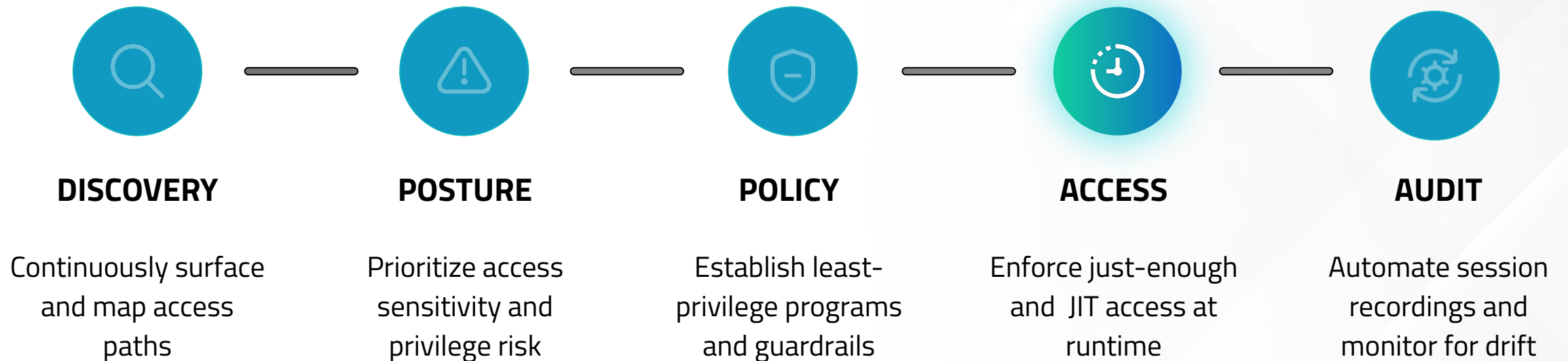


# Centralizing control for every user, NHI and agent





# Getting to Zero Standing Privilege (ZSP)



**The simplest way to secure access at scale.**



## AUTHZ CONTROL PLANE

Persistent identity, ephemeral access

Shrink your attack surface



**Enforce just-enough and Just-in-Time access,**  
replacing static credentials  
and standing privilege

Remove governance  
overhead



**Provision access to a user's IdP-native identity,**  
removing shared accounts  
and manual reconciliation

Simplify operations



**Streamline workflows with API-led orchestration,**  
no added infrastructure to  
deploy or manage





## Use Case: JIT SSH/Sudo Access

- SSH to EC2, k8s (EKS) for 2000+ developers / CS engineers
- Fine-grained, just-in-time access controls
- Frictionless developer experience



## Challenges

- Okta ASA (bastion-led PAM) limitations:
  - **Hard to maintain and scale** across hybrid environments
  - **Led to standing access** with no support for JiT escalations for fine-grained cloud access
  - **No identity-native provisioning** or support for NHIs leading to governance overhead

## P0 solution

### Rip-and-replace of Okta ASA (bastion-led PAM):

- Short-lived, JIT SSH access
- Identity-native provisioning for users and NHIs
- Eliminated standing privileges
- Consistent developer experience with high adoption
- Future proof infrastructure, simple to maintain and deploy





## Use Case: NHI Governance

- 1000+ projects in GCP; 20k+ service accounts and static keys
- Visibility into over-privileged accounts (NHIs) and stale keys
- Automate governance and risk remediation at scale

## Challenges

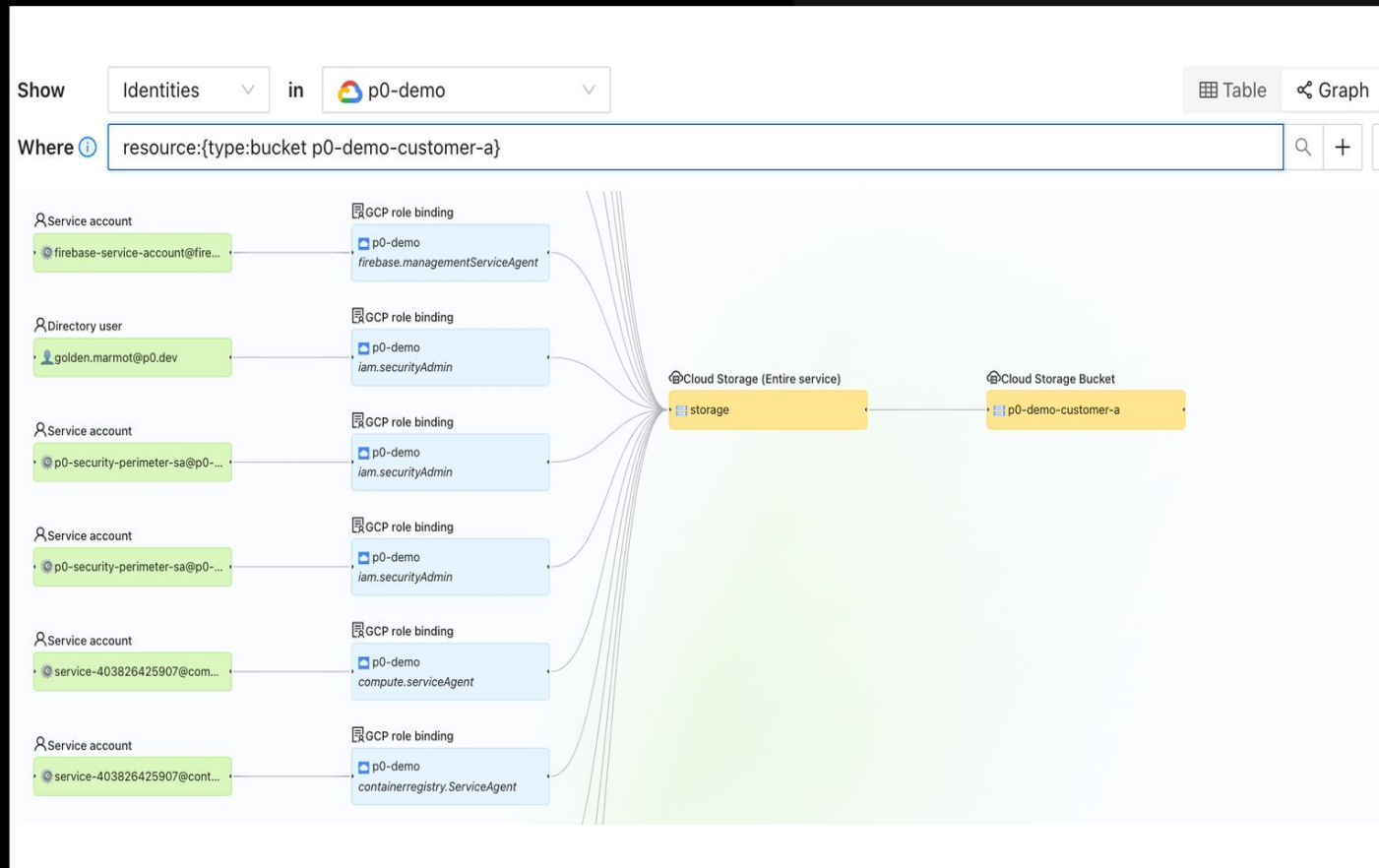
- Native GCP SCC Premium and CNAPP limitations:
  - **Invisible NHI sprawl**, 20k service account and static keys, Policy Analyzer was paywalled, no visibility into GCP access
  - **Lack of NHI governance** with developers creating service accounts without oversight
  - **Manual overhead** of homegrown scripts, JIRA tickets, and emails for remediation and secret rotation didn't scale

## PO solution

### 1000s of hours saved in governance overhead:

- Comprehensive visibility and governance of NHIs in GCP
- Eliminated static credentials, automated secrets rotation
- Replaced GCP's SCC Premium SKU entirely





# A demo



# Q&A

Contact us

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