



Redefining PAM for the modern enterprise

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

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20 years ago ...

Now ...



**Connectivity**

**VPN**

**SDWAN/SASE**



**Authentication**

**Vaults**

(using static keys)

**IdP**

(Okta, Entra ID)



**Authorization**

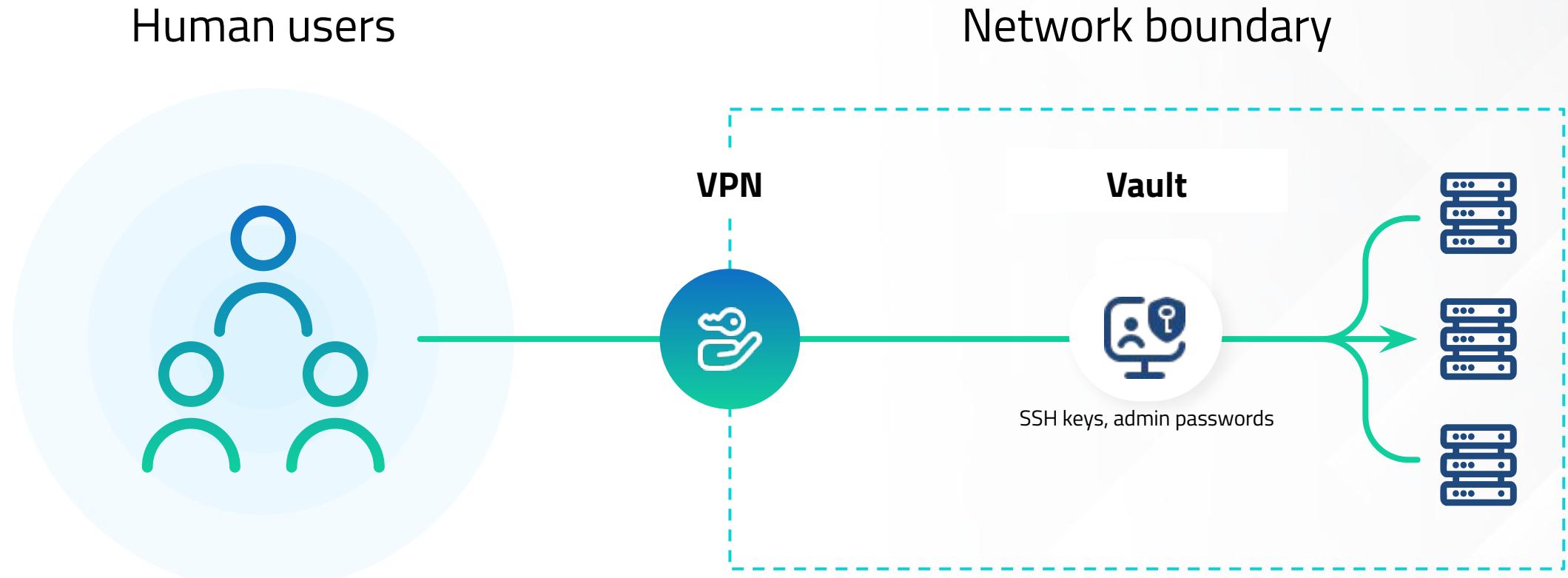
—  
(network segmentation)

**UNSOLVED**

(Authz Control Plane)

# 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

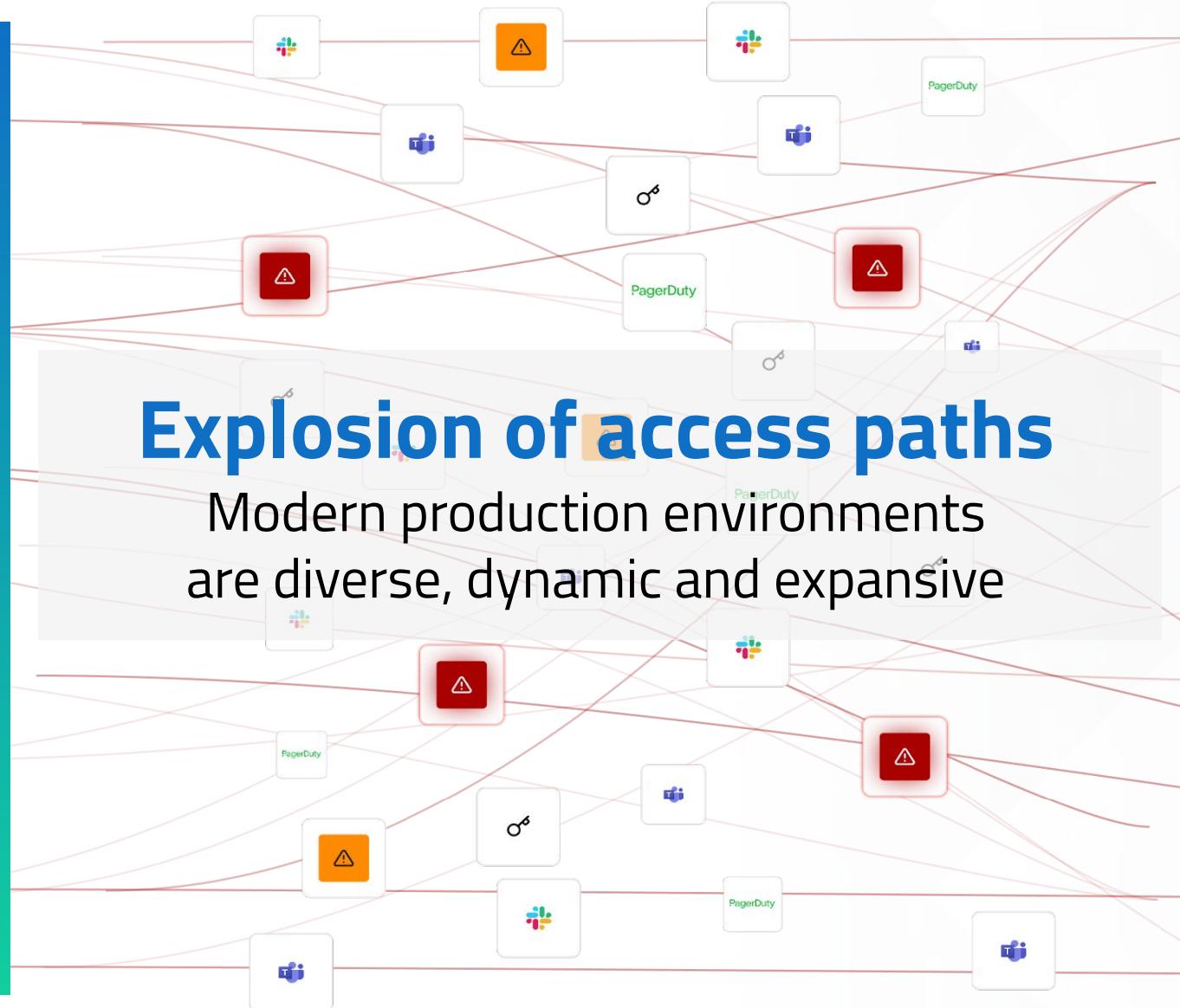


### Legacy/on-prem infrastructure



# Explosion of access paths

Modern production environments  
are diverse, dynamic and expansive



## Workforce

### Developers | Engineers



### IT Security and Compliance teams



## Non-humans

### Machines

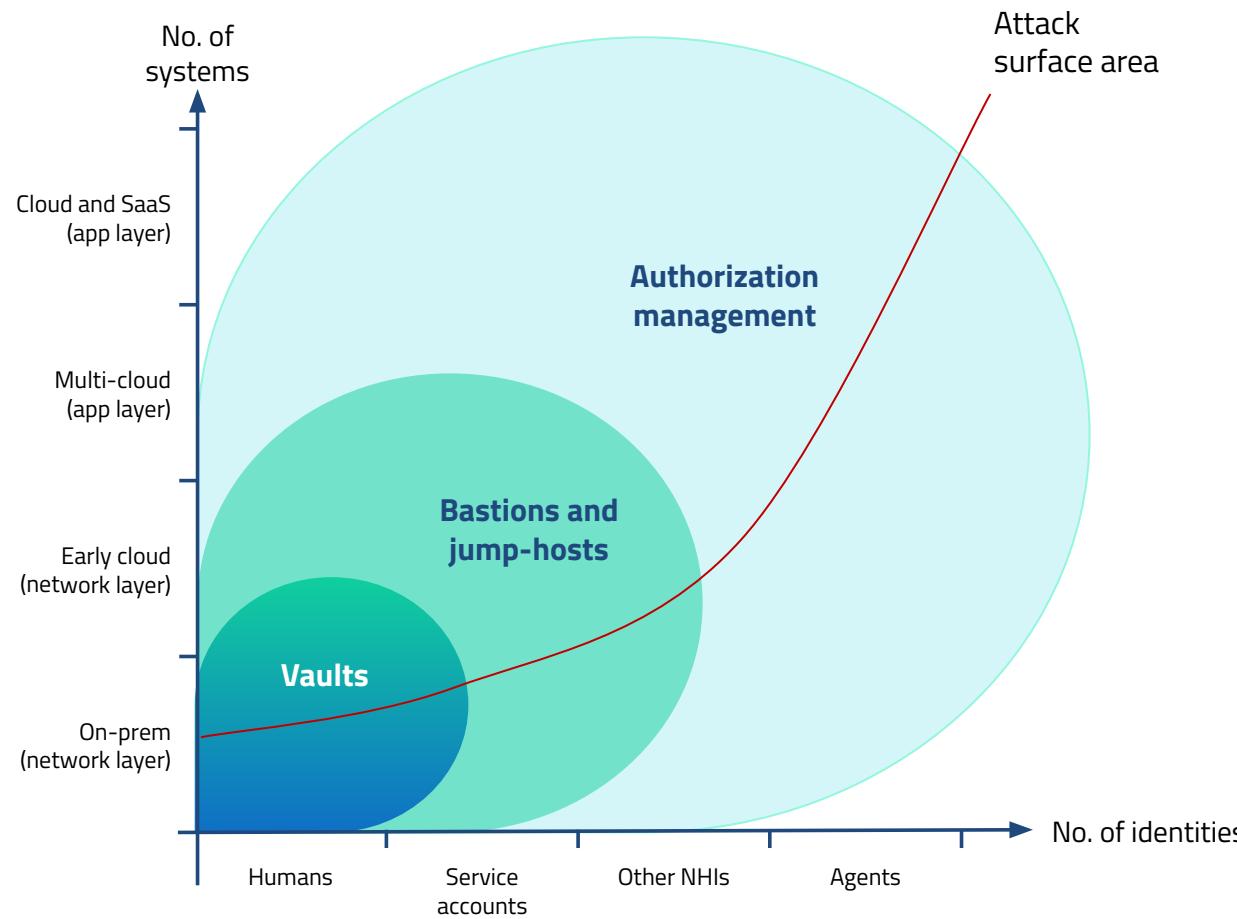
Service accounts, service principals and workload IAM



### 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)



## DISCOVERY

Continuously surface and map access paths

## POSTURE

Prioritize access sensitivity and privilege risk

## POLICY

Establish least-privilege programs and guardrails

## ACCESS

Enforce just-enough and JIT access at runtime

## AUDIT

Automate session recordings and monitor for drift

**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

## PO 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

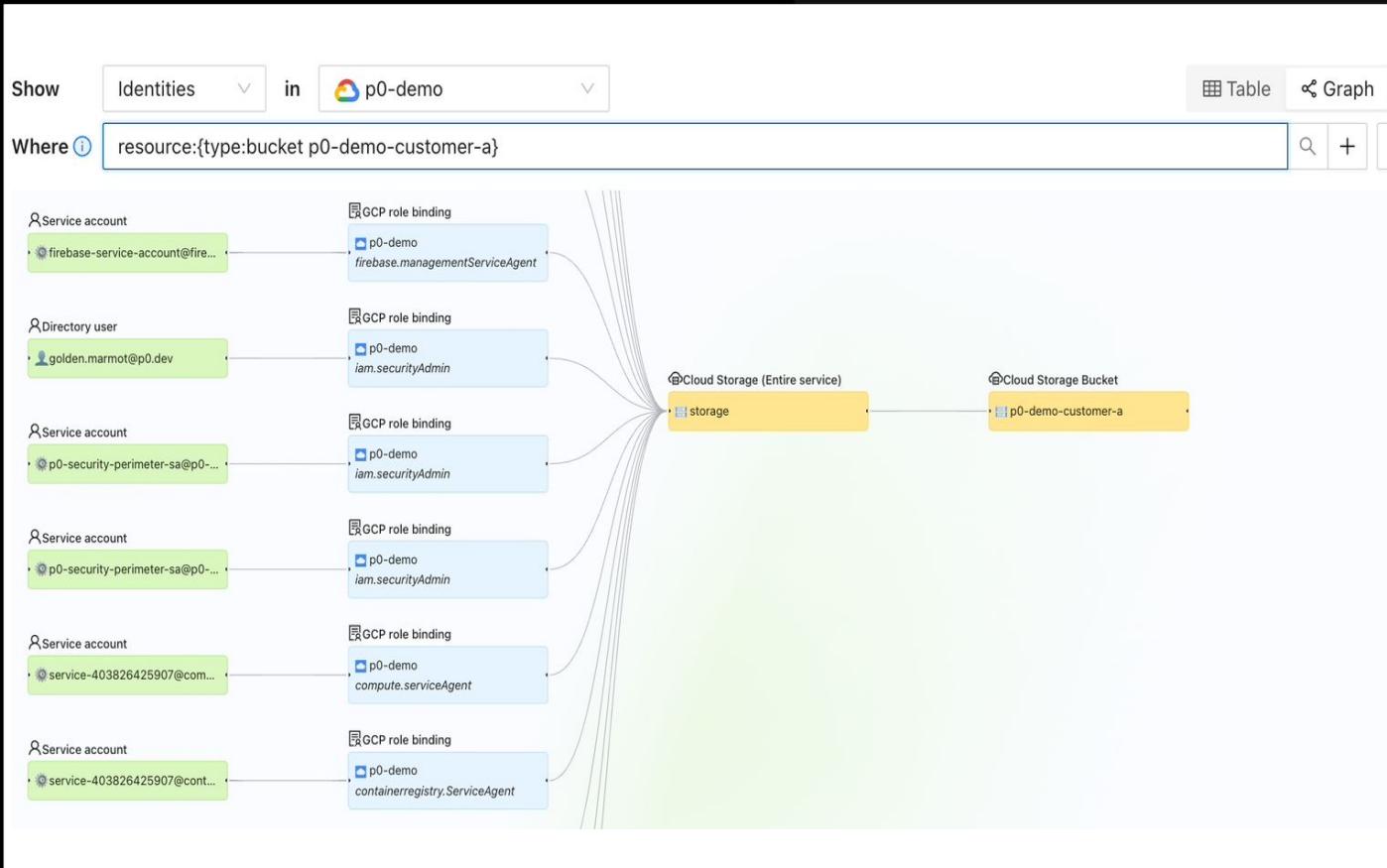
## Challenges

- 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

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Contact us

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 **SECURITY**