

PKI Implementation Roadmap

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Muscat 11-12/12/17

Need for secure identity management

Increase of identity theft/identity disclosure breaches

Proliferation of BYOD systems

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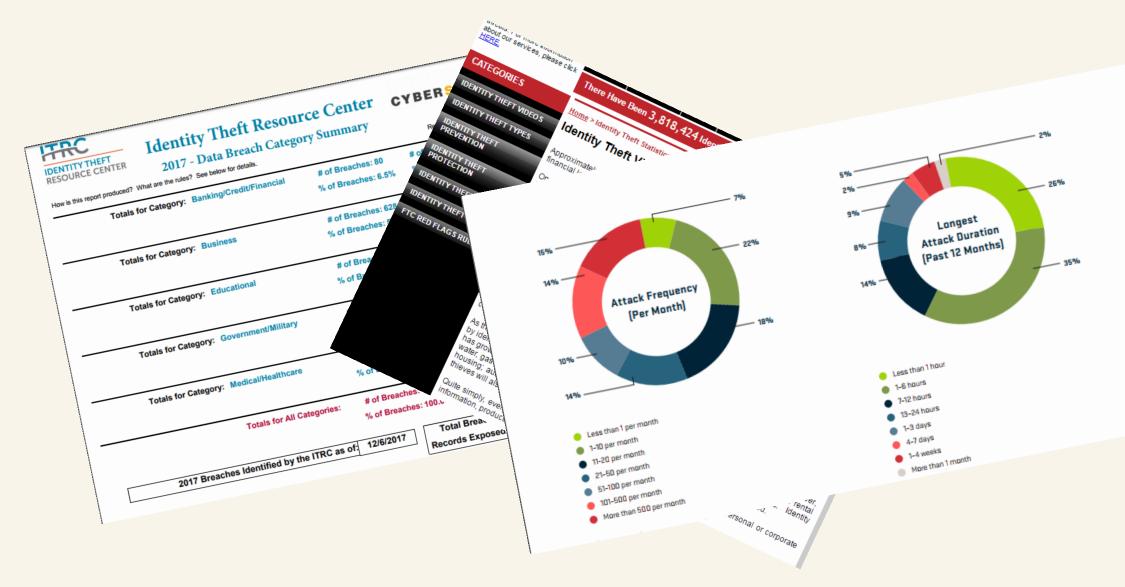
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Evolution of anonymity-preserving tools for the Internet

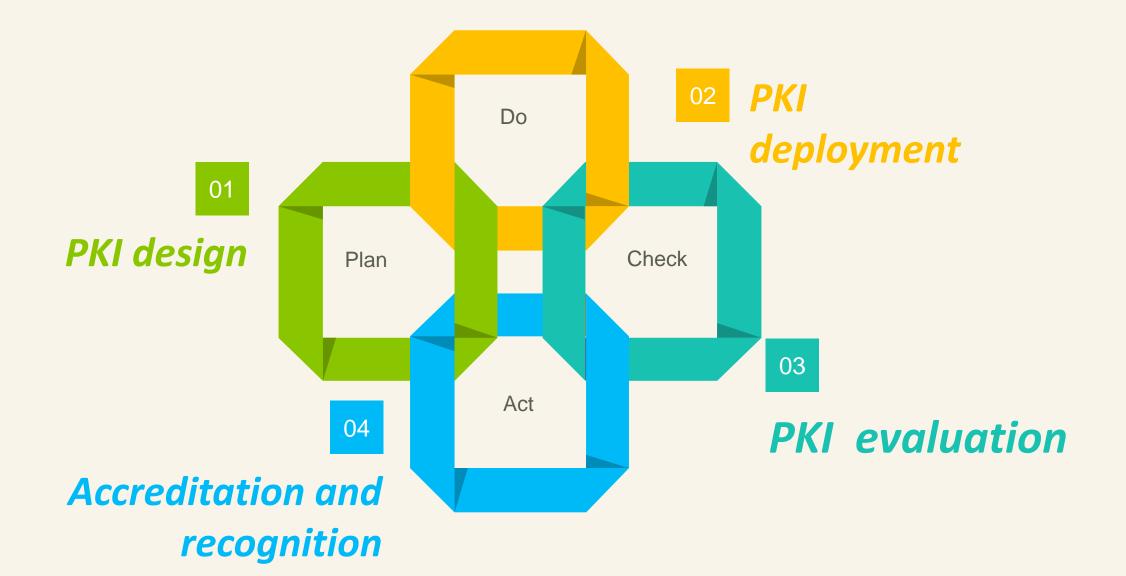
Extension of the time needed to identify cybercrimes and cyberattacks

Use of multiple identities per user

Identity theft statistics

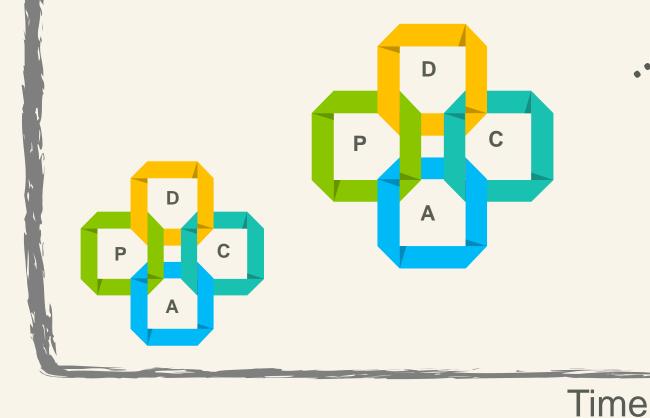


PKI deployment lifecycle



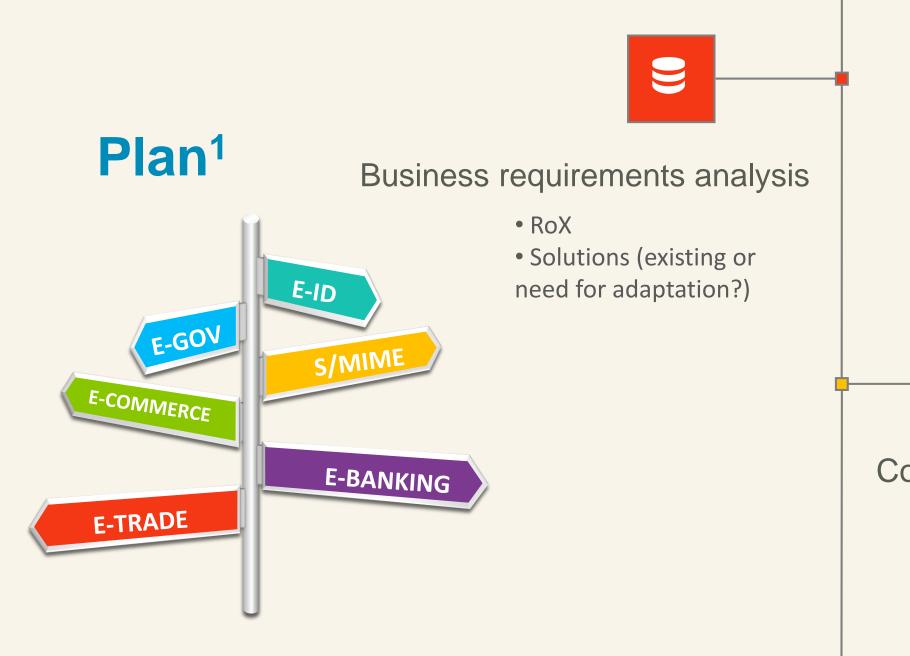
PKI iterative deployment

The roadmap is updated at every iteration of the PDCA cycle



Maturity

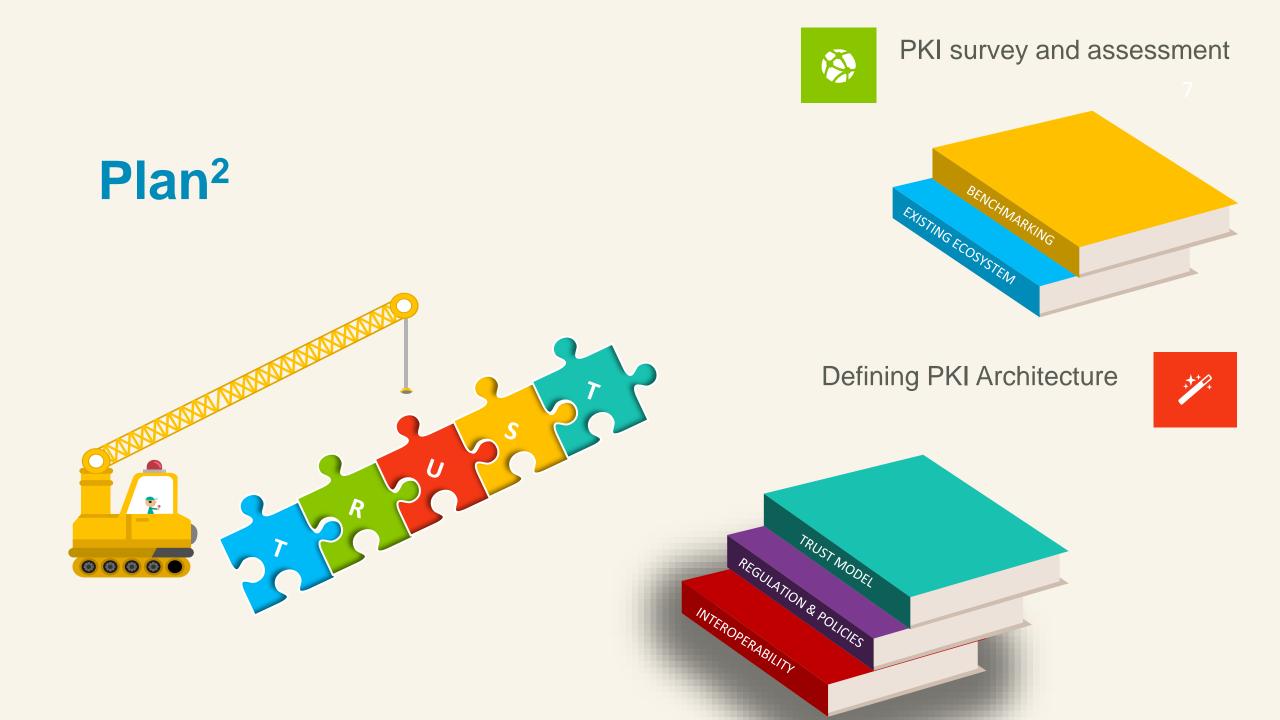






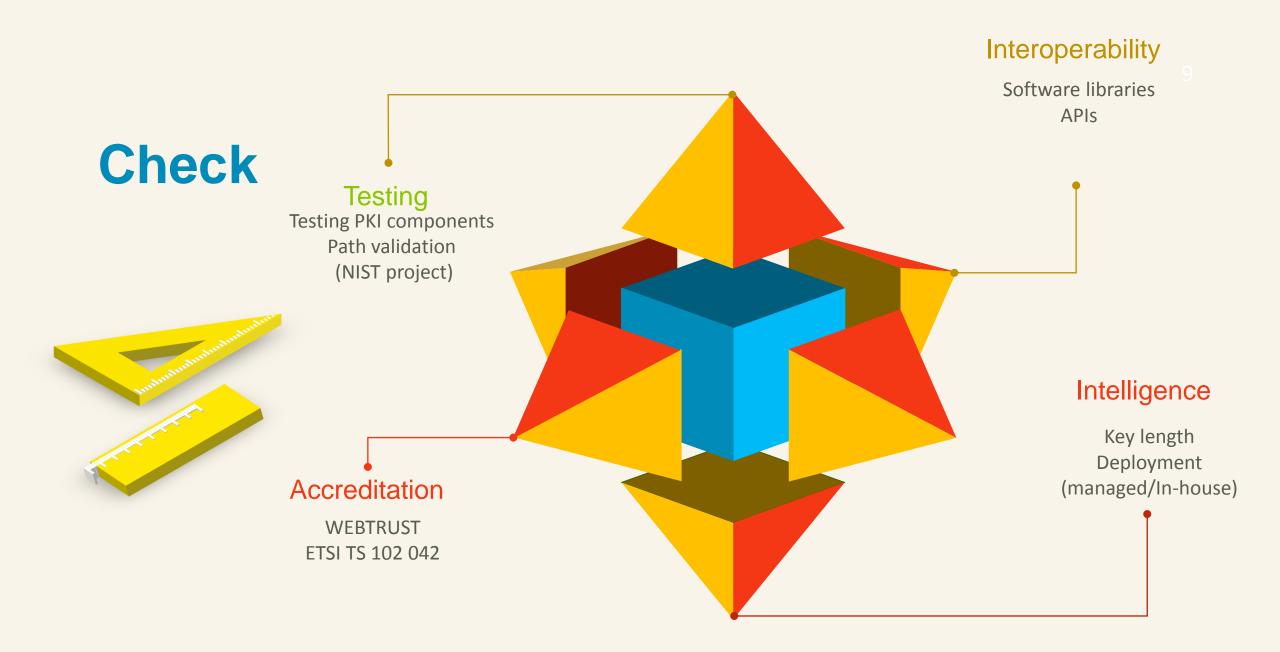
Context analysis

- Regulatory compliance
- Partner compliance
- Customer compliance
- Competitive compliance

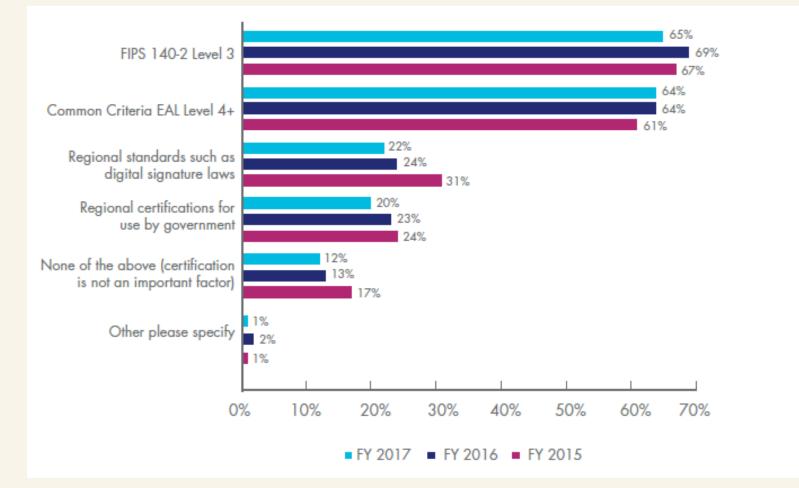




Planning & process design



PKI assessment: standards

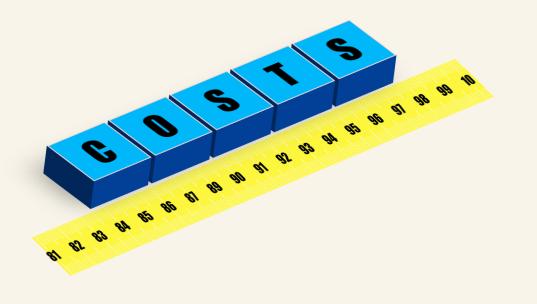




2017 PKI GLOBAL TRENDS STUDY



How to assess PKI costs?





HARDWARE

Servers HSMS Smartcards



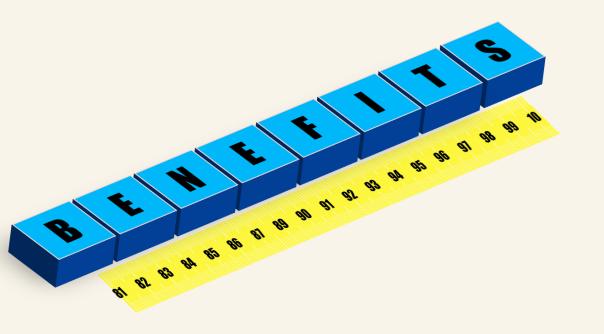
SOFTWARE

CA CRL, OCSP Client signature

MANPOWER

Interfaces between CA modules In-house development

How to assess PKI revenues?





NUMBER OF NEW CUSTOMERS

Customer registration rate Churn rate?



Average procesing delay Time-to-market



THREAT REDUCTION

Number of attack attempts False positive rate

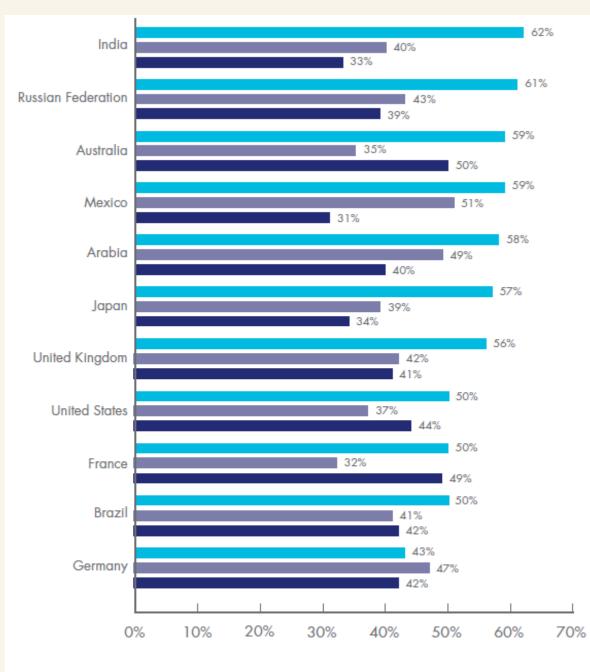
Future trends

- Prediction 1: PKI will continue to grow exponentially and become a de facto standard for digital identification, authentication and encryption.
- Prediction 2: PKI will be solidified as the best practice for identification, authentication and secure communications for IoT devices.
- Prediction 3: PKI will follow the "Cloudification of IT" trend into cloudbased deployments.

2017 Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Internet of Things (IoT) Security Predictions



Published by CSS Research | Q1 2017

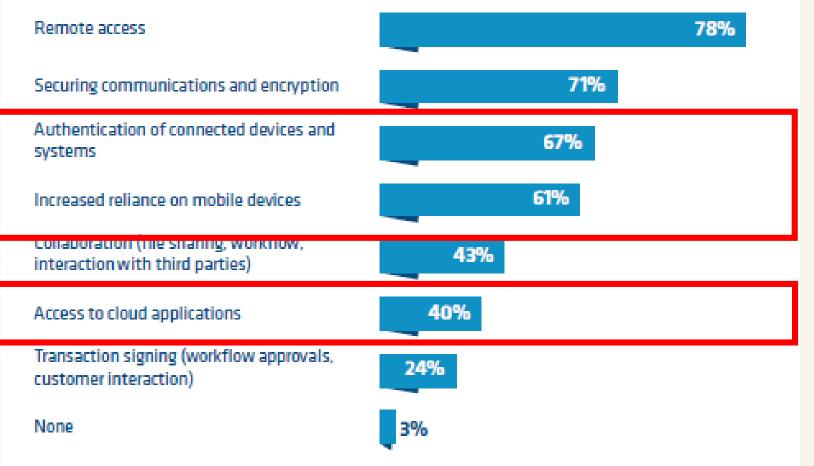


What are the most important trends driving the deployment of applications that make use of PKI?

Cloud-based services Consumer mobile Internet of Things (IoT)

Influence of IoT and Cloud Computing

Which of the following are driving a need for identity management at your organisation? (Select all that apply)





Choosing a PKI infrastructure for digital business

Establishing trust to accelerate digital business

June 2017

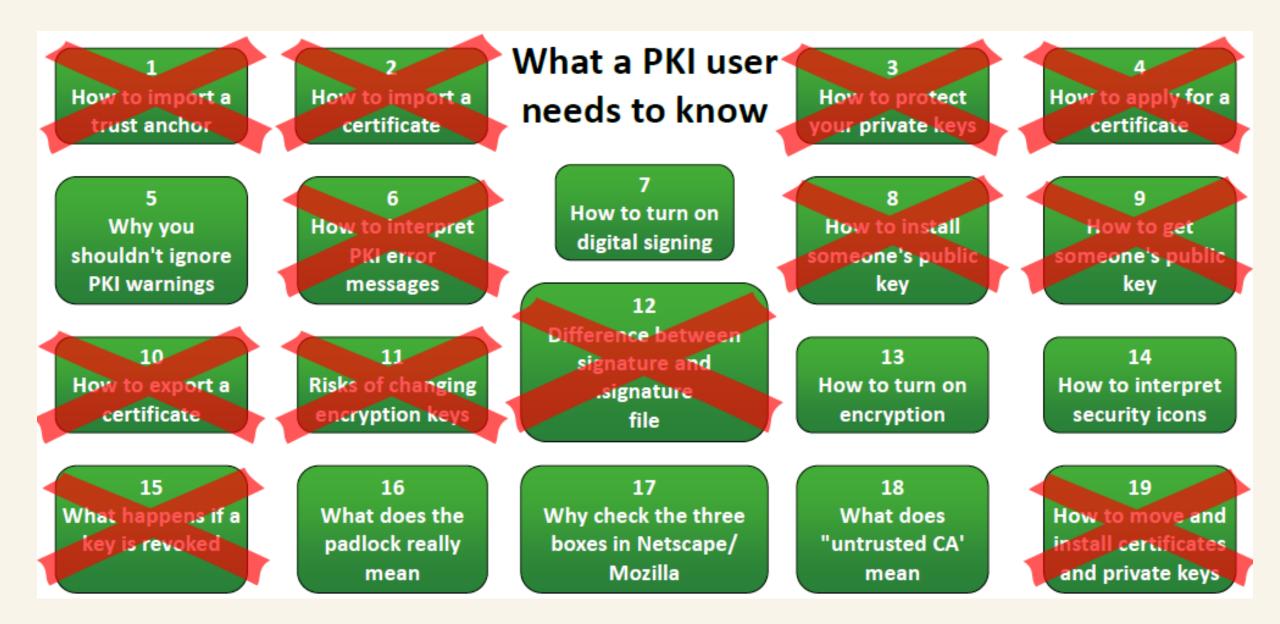
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computing

1 How to import a trust anchor	2 How to import a certificate	What a PKI user needs to know	3 How to protect your private keys	4 How to apply for a certificate
5 Why you shouldn't ignore PKI warnings	6 How to interpret PKI error messages	7 How to turn on digital signing 12	8 How to install someone's public key	9 How to get someone's public key
10 How to export a certificate	11 Risks of changing encryption keys	Difference between signature and .signature file	13 How to turn on encryption	14 How to interpret security icons
15 What happens if a key is revoked	16 What does the padlock really mean	17 Why check the three boxes in Netscape/ Mozilla	18 What does "untrusted CA' mean	19 How to move and install certificates and private keys

Next generation Key Management

- Manage both public <u>and</u> secret (private) keys
- Manage all public keys with the same means
- Maximize flexibility when handling secret keys
- Simplify secret key enrolment and key roll-over
- Consider virtualized scenarios and mobile devices



Proposed Changes in X.509 (2016)

- Cleaning up of the text
 - Removing errors and inconsistencies and replacing badly worded descriptions
- Removing non-PKI and PMI material from X.509
 - Move the directory authentication specifications from X.509 to X.511.
 - Move Password Policy specifications from X.509 to X.511
 - Move Password Policy schema definitions from X.509 to X.520
- Cleanly separate PKI and PMI into different sections
 - In Aug 13 issued a defect report on text which said ACs and PKCs could appear in the same CRL
- Removing unused and duplicate ASN.1 data structures
 - certificationPath, forwardCertificationPath and crossCertificate (pkiPath is used instead)

Open issues

WILL PKI ADAPT TO NEW NETWORKING/COMPUTING PARADIGMS?





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CLOUD COMPUTING

New investment models

New governance models

Risk sharing



BIG DATA

Complexity of cryptographic routines

Multiple processing needs (e.g., search, aggregation)

Dramatic increase in size



No IP addresses

Limited CPU, memory, and storage resources

Dynamic space-time behavior

SOCIAL NETWORKS

New types of communities

New types of threats

THANKS

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

