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Identity Trifecta

Zero Trust . Cybersecurity Mesh  
Architecture . Identity Fabric



# Identity Trifecta

Around the globe, digital identities are becoming increasingly indispensable for organizations of all kinds - private companies, government bodies and civil society organizations - and for the people and organizations they serve.

But as organizations are increasingly automating, abstracting, and outsourcing their business processes to technology, and boundaries between online or offline, local or cloud, are fading more than ever, the question of how to stay in control is pressing.

Combine this with more sophisticated cyberattacks, and we understand the pressure on security teams and business leaders alike to secure their digital transformation. There are solutions. Combining Digital Identity with Zero Trust Architectures allows us to build trust in an untrusted world.



## Our partners



# New technological capabilities will be more effective when strong cyber strategies are part of the picture.

How will you harness these emerging technologies for business value while ensuring that your cyber strategies and investments keep pace?

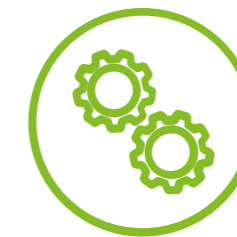
For starters, a zero trust approach should be central to your efforts involving new technology.

## Zero Trust Architecture enables modern enterprise environments by:



### Strengthening security posture

Remove the assumption of trust from the security architecture and authenticate every action, user, and device, which enable a more robust and resilient security posture.



### Simplifying security management

Address foundational cyber issues, automate manual processes, and plan for transformational changes to the technology landscape and the enterprise itself.



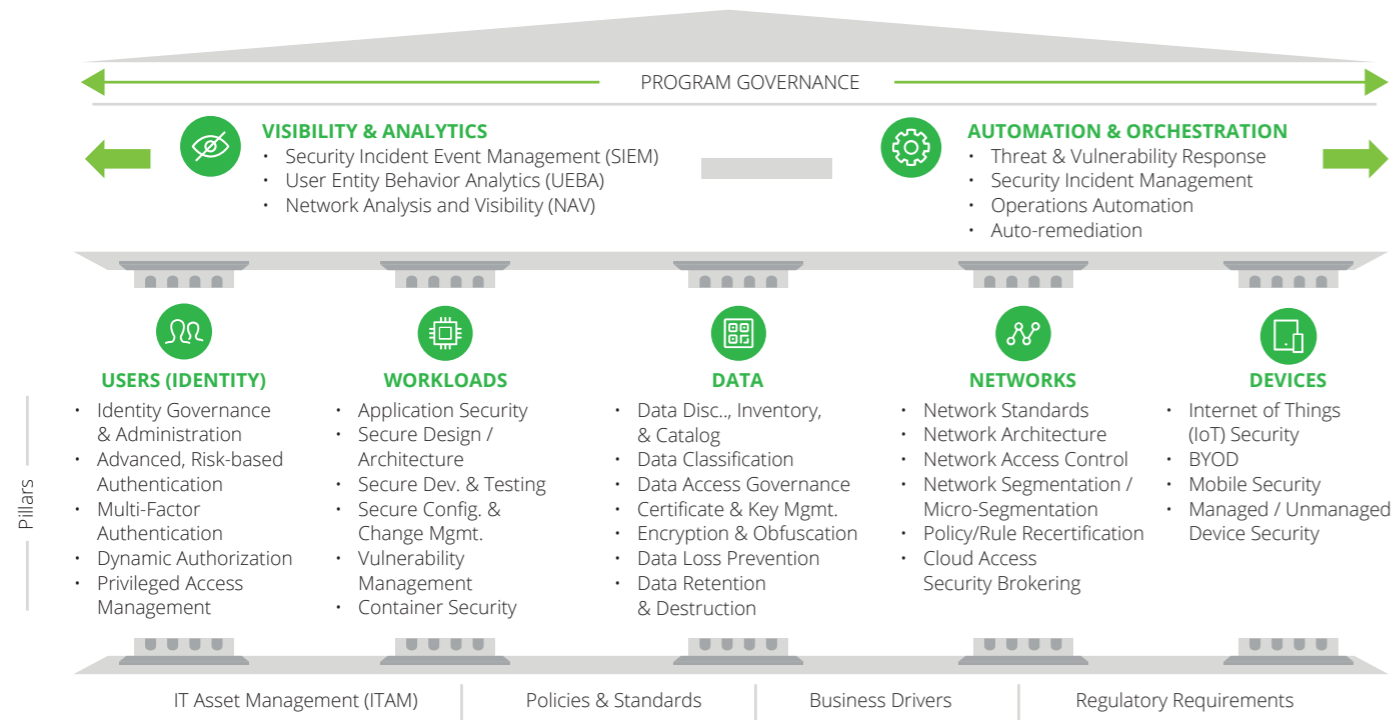
### Improving end user experience

Provide seamless access to the tools and data needed to work efficiently.

A zero trust implementation is much more than a technological implementation, it is also a **business and cultural transformation** that is dependent on culture, communications, and awareness.

# Deloitte's Zero Trust framework

A Zero Trust model is built upon strong foundational capabilities across five fundamental pillars: user, workload, data, network, and device.



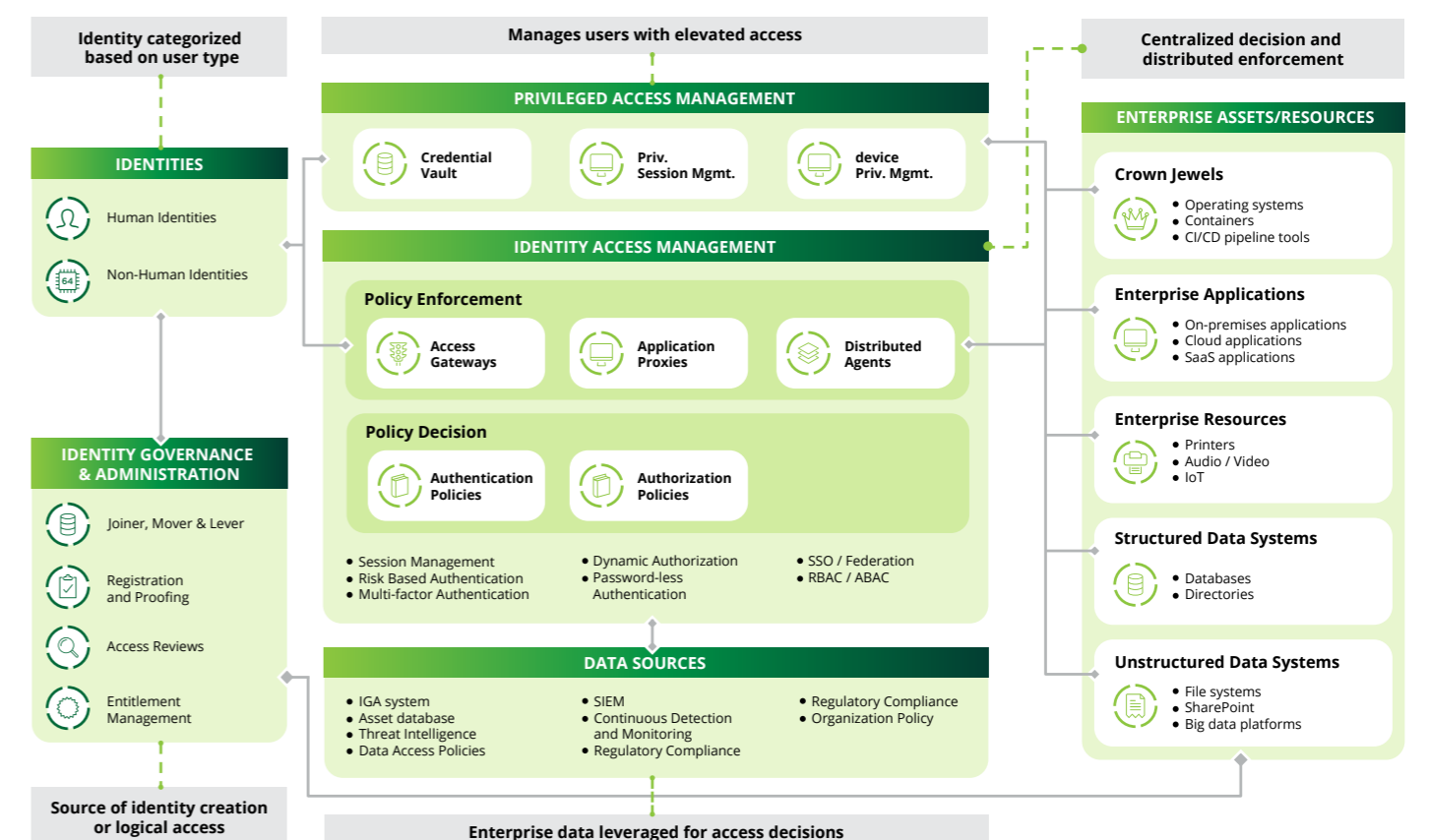
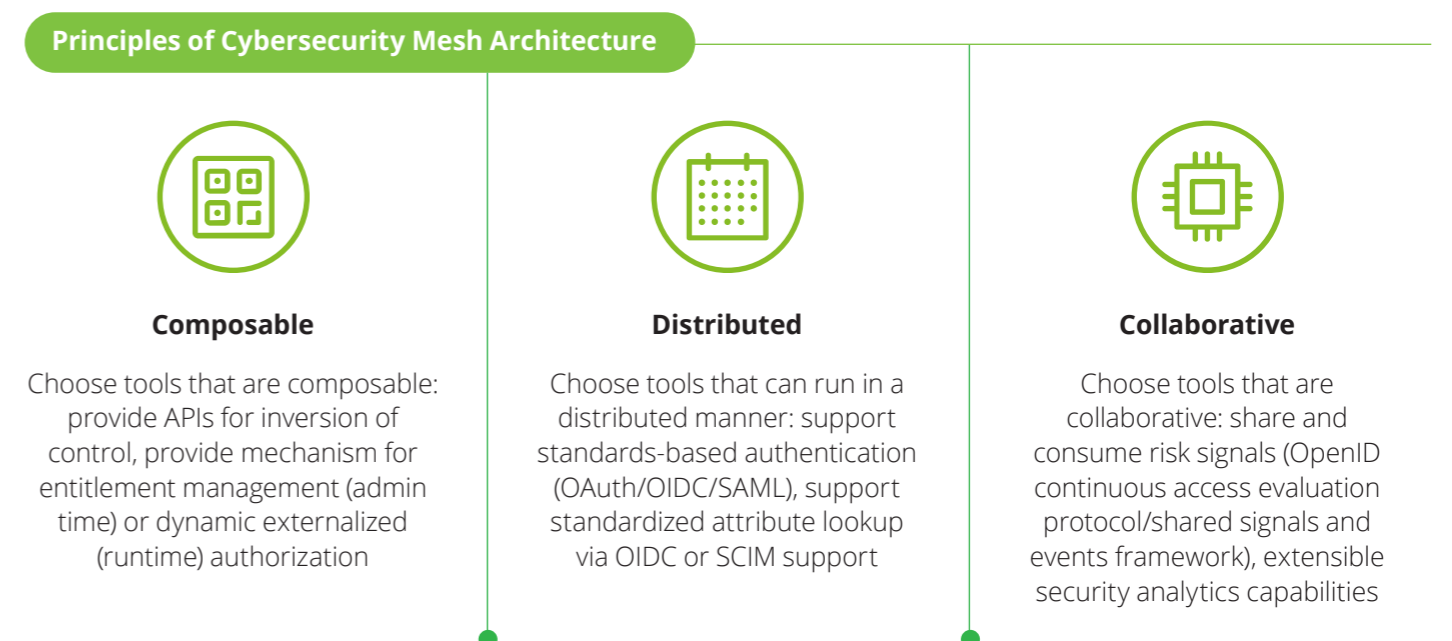
# Promises of Zero Trust model

As a modernized infrastructure requires that we approach security differently, Zero Trust can help leverage new capabilities and opportunities to close the transformation gap and become more agile and efficient

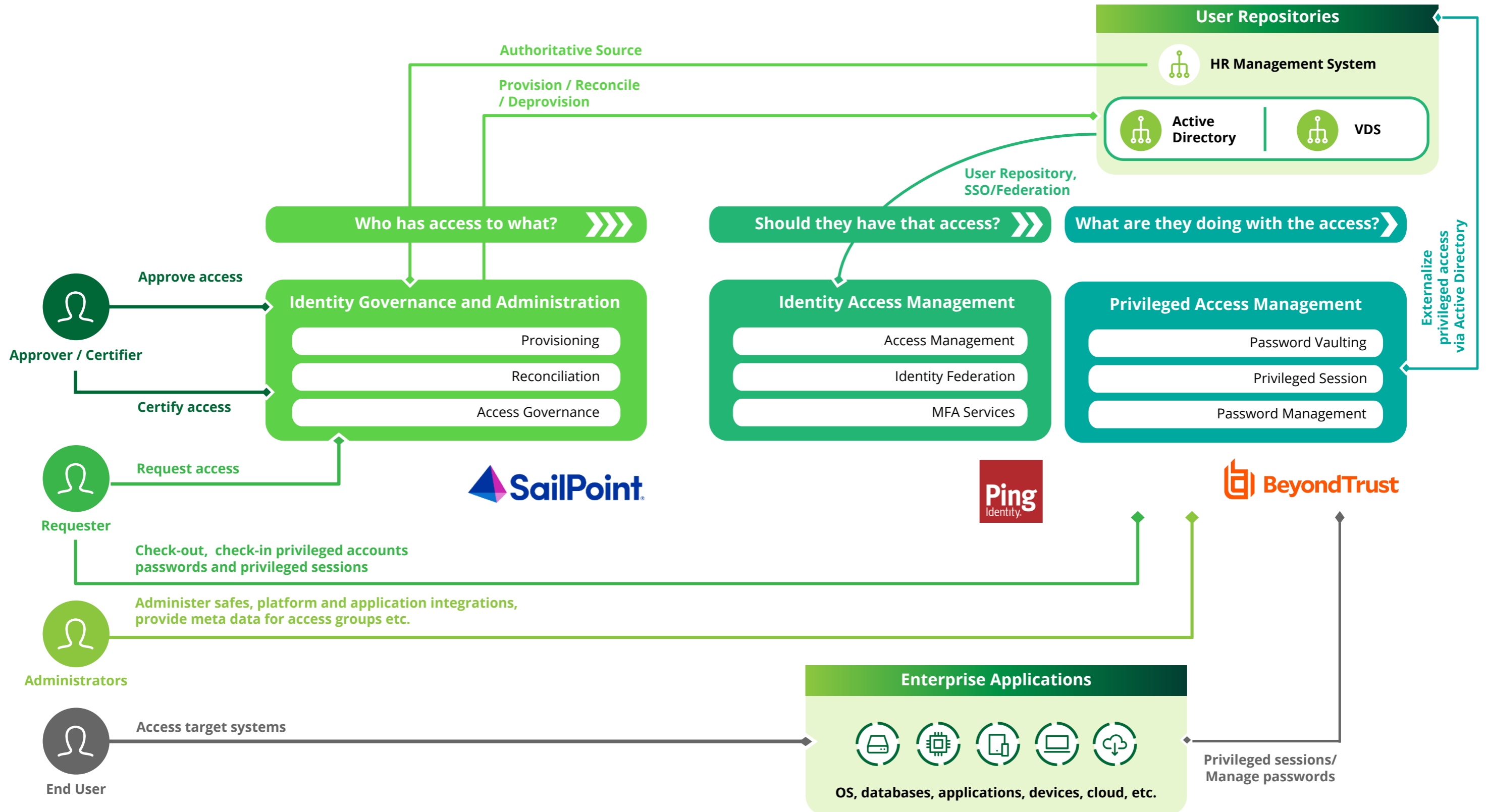
Challenges of traditional model		Benefits of Zero Trust	
<b>Fix Location</b>	An organization's infrastructure is known / easily identified by the adversary, with no ability to adjust or adapt based on threats	<b>Evasive</b>	Fully-integrated and cohesive approach that protects the organization regardless of where connections are coming from
<b>Perimeter Centric</b>	Even with layered defenses, a significant breach in an organization's wall/perimeter can be catastrophic (e.g., ransomware)	<b>Ubiquitous security</b>	Isolation and identification of user, device, resource and the data being processed by each of them in combination with a high degree of orchestration and automation results in a secure and resilient environment
<b>Limited Visibility</b>	Threats are identified as they hit the perimeter, defenses largely focus within the borders of the corporate network	<b>Increased Visibility</b>	Active defense technologies, analytics such as anomalous detection, machine learning, artificial intelligence (AI) and real-time data inventory and catalog allow organizations to gain broader, real-time visibility into their threat landscape
<b>Reactive</b>	Security teams take action when an attack is identified and hope that their layered defenses hold and allow for rapid containment	<b>Predictive</b>	Organizations can anticipate adversary movements, adapt and adjust 'in the field', and initiate preemptive action if necessary, contextualized by a data inventory that enhances situational awareness of where sensitive data is stored and processed

# Identity Fabric Layer Overview

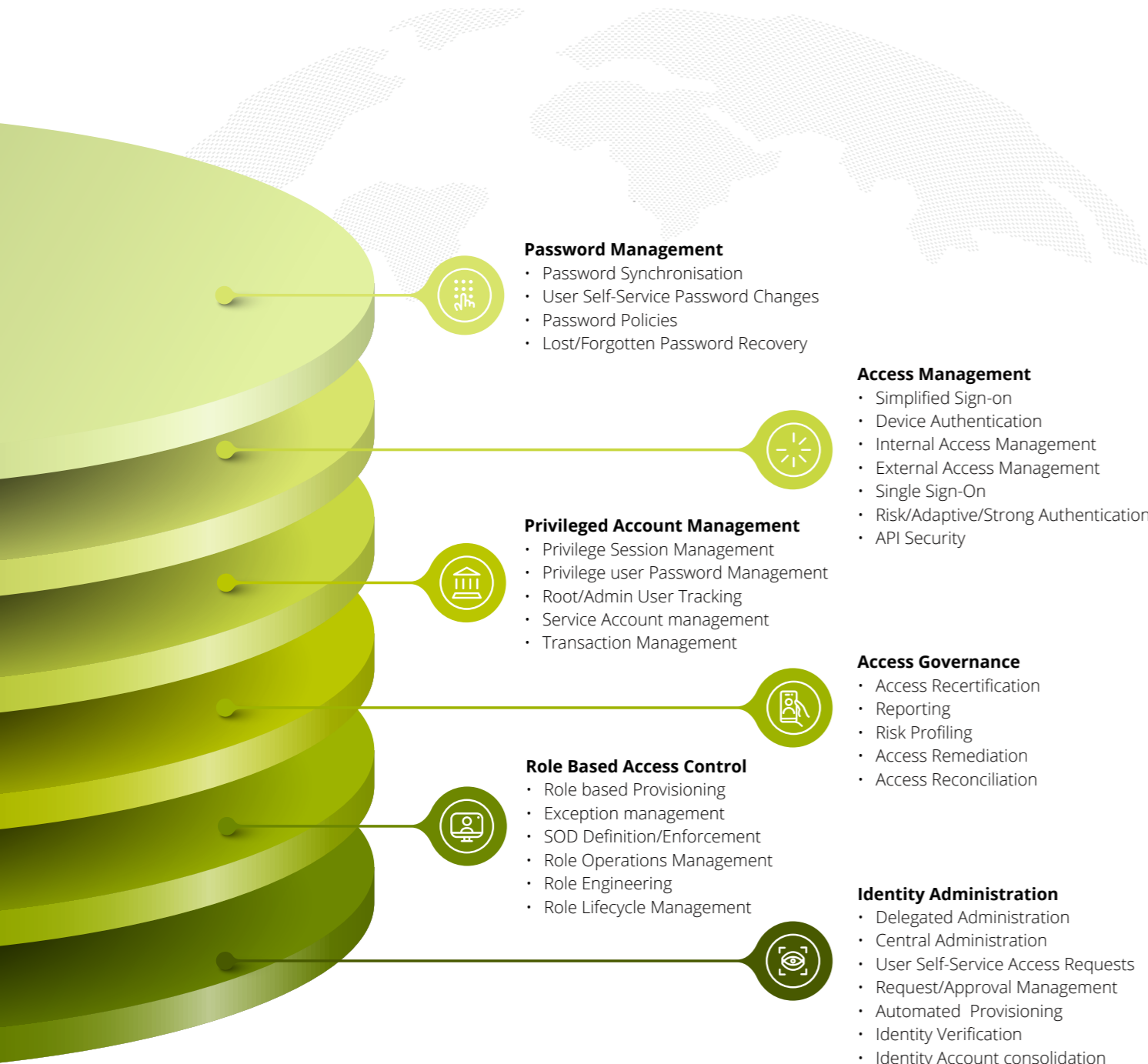
Following the principles of CSMA, it is essential to establish a Identity Fabric comprising solutions that support composable, distributed and collaborative capabilities.



# Identity Trifecta - IGA, IAM and PAM



# Digital identity services



### Password Management

- Password Synchronisation
- User Self-Service Password Changes
- Password Policies
- Lost/Forgotten Password Recovery

### Privileged Account Management

- Privilege Session Management
- Privilege user Password Management
- Root/Admin User Tracking
- Service Account management
- Transaction Management

### Role Based Access Control

- Role based Provisioning
- Exception management
- SOD Definition/Enforcement
- Role Operations Management
- Role Engineering
- Role Lifecycle Management

### Access Management

- Simplified Sign-on
- Device Authentication
- Internal Access Management
- External Access Management
- Single Sign-On
- Risk/Adaptive/Strong Authentication
- API Security

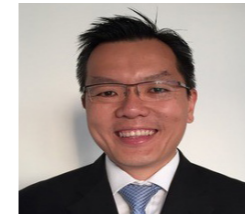
### Access Governance

- Access Recertification
- Reporting
- Risk Profiling
- Access Remediation
- Access Reconciliation

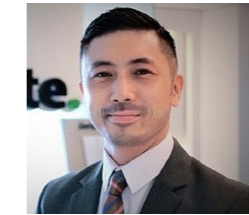
### Identity Administration

- Delegated Administration
- Central Administration
- User Self-Service Access Requests
- Request/Approval Management
- Automated Provisioning
- Identity Verification
- Identity Account consolidation

# Contact us



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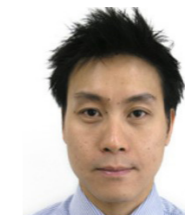
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