



**INTERNATIONAL
CIVIL AVIATION
ORGANIZATION**





European and North Atlantic Office



AFS to SWIM Transition Task Force (AST TF)

SEVENTH MEETING

AMHS SECURITY WORKSHOP

(Dubrovnik, Croatia, 21-24 April 2026)



European and North Atlantic Office



Ryan Petroschka

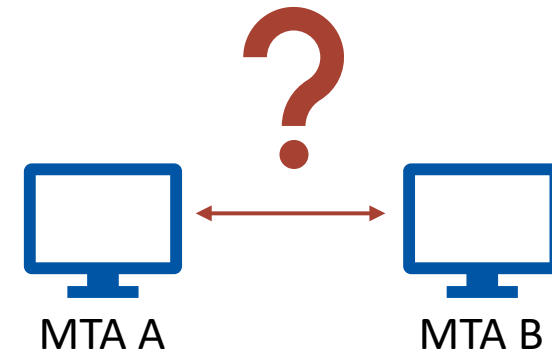
IT Security Engineer @ Indra Avitech GmbH





PKI – Foundation of Trust

How systems
establish trust in
AMHS environments



i AMHS supports multiple trust relationships (e.g. Message Transfer Agent (MTA), User Agent (UA), Message Transfer and Control Unit (MTCU)). For simplicity, this presentation focuses on MTA ↔ MTA communication.



Key Concepts

Simple analogies for PKI concepts

Key Pair

- Like a special tool:
- one part creates a stamp (Private Key),
 - the other verifies it (Public Key)

Message Signature

- Like a stamped proof attached to a message

Certificate

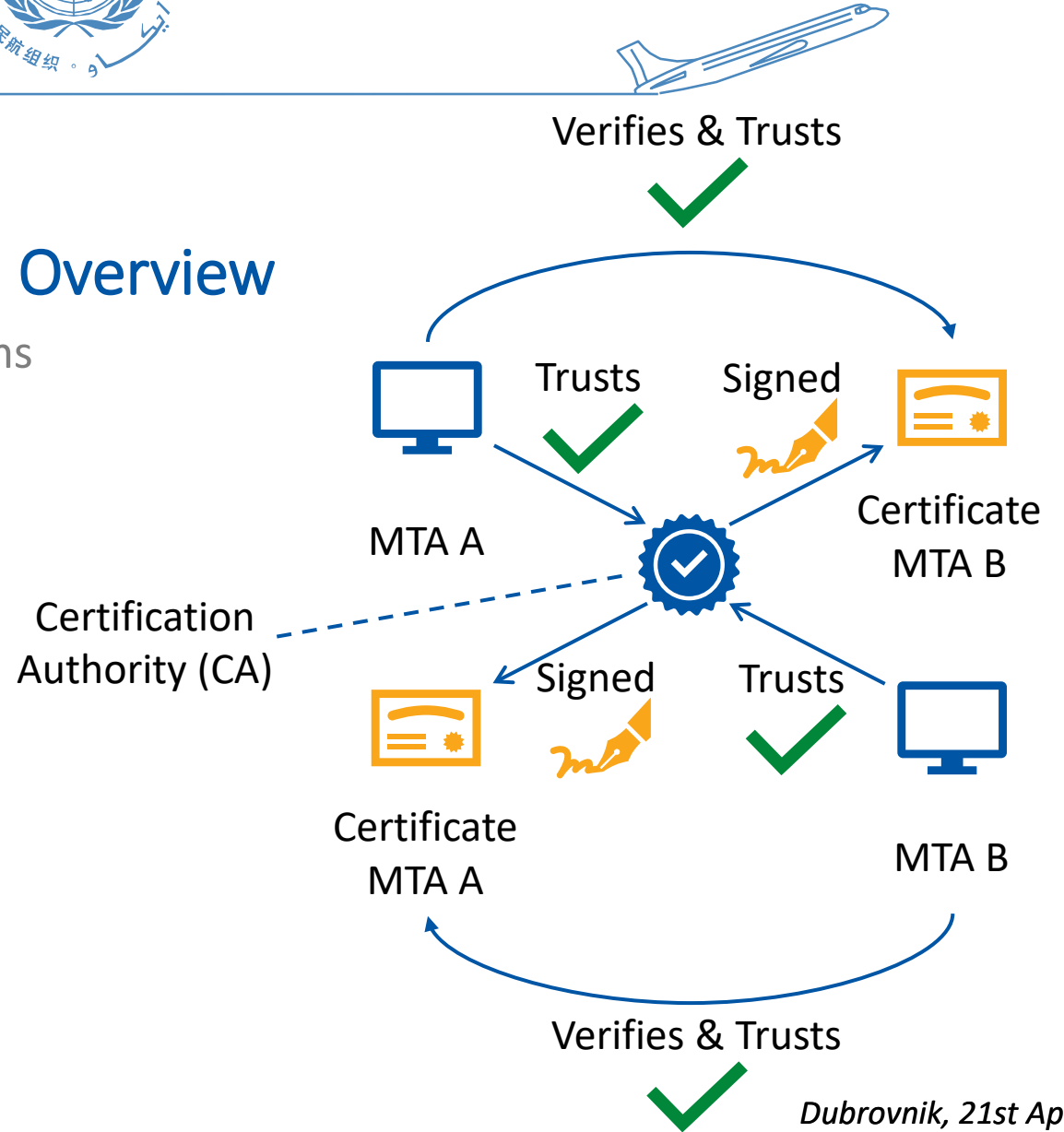
- Like a passport that proves who you are

Trusted Root

- Like a government whose passports we trust

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Overview

How trust is established between systems





European and North Atlantic

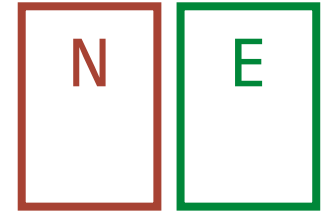
Asymmetric Cryptography

How messages are signed and verified

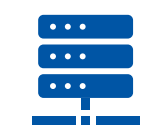


Hello World!

$$\begin{array}{r}
 = \underline{128} \\
 55 \\
 = 2r18 \\
 18
 \end{array}$$



Verify (Public Key)



Sender



Message



Hash



Sign (Private Key)



Signature



Message + Signature



Recipient



Valid Message

$$\begin{array}{r}
 ^3 \\
 = \underline{5832} \\
 55 \\
 = 106r2 \\
 2
 \end{array}$$





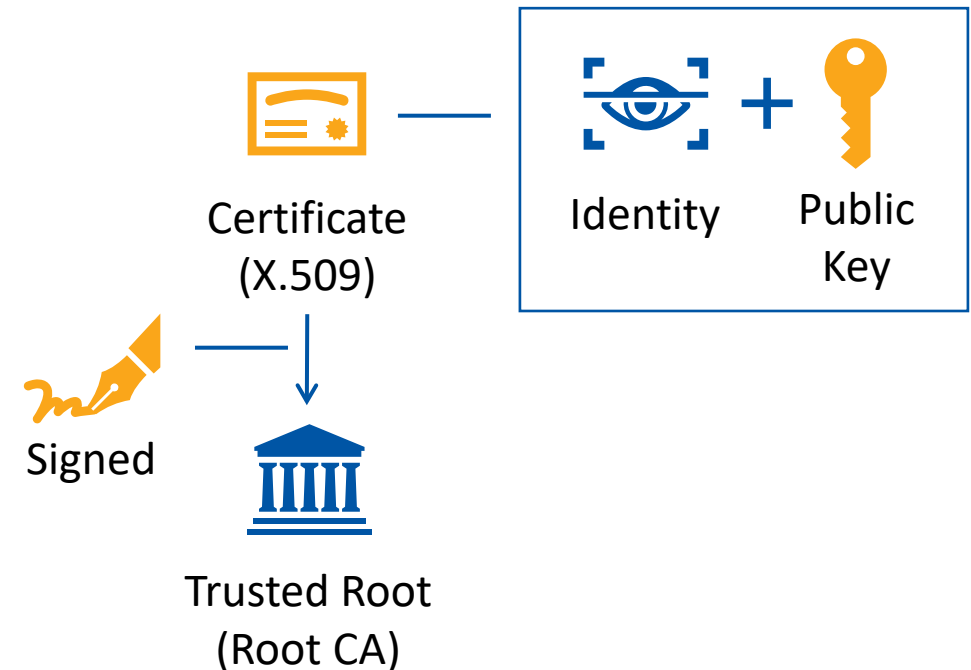
Trusting the Public Key

Why certificates are required for trust

- Public key must be trusted
- Trust comes from certificates signed by a trusted root
- Certificate = Identity + public key + signature

Identity Examples:

- UA (User Agent)
→ e.g. /C=XX/ADMD=ICAO/PRMD=LH/O=AFTN/OU=LHBPABCD/
(user/application identity)
- MTA (Message Transfer Agent)
→ e.g. MTA-LHBP-1 within /C=XX/ADMD=ICAO/PRMD=LH/
(mta identity)
- MTCU (Message Transfer and Control Unit)
→ e.g. MTCU-LHBP-1 within /C=XX/ADMD=ICAO/PRMD=LH/
(mtcu identity)

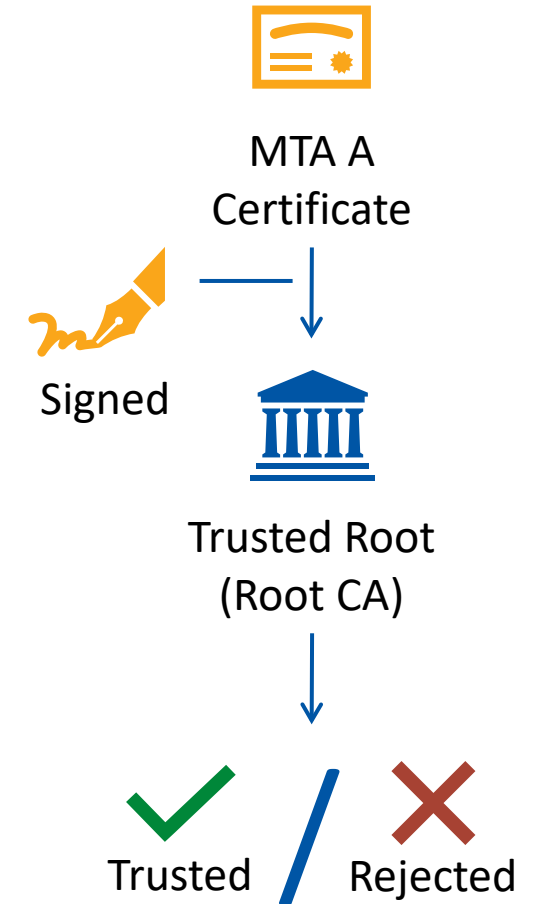


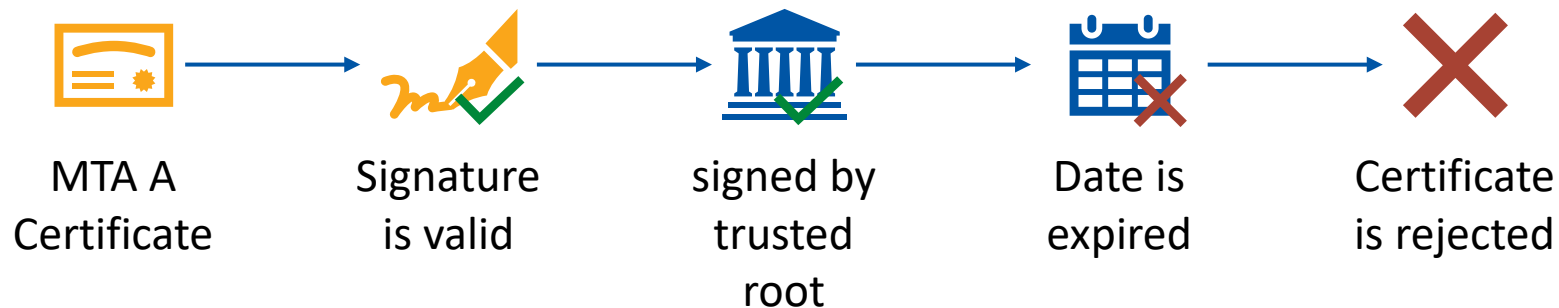


Certificate Validation (Trust Decision)

How trust is verified

- Verify certificate signature
 - Verify trusted root
 - Validate certificate (time, identity, revocation)
- Accept or reject





What Can Break Trust?

Validation failures that lead to rejection

- Certificate expired
 - Certificate not yet valid
 - Certificate revoked (CRL)
 - Identity mismatch (wrong MTA / UA)
 - Not signed by a trusted root
- Outcome is determined by policy

Thank You

