**Trusted Provider:**

Proven success

Acceptable gov cloud risk mitigation framework such as FedRamp, C5, SecNum etc

Visibility into when security relevant changes will happen. For example updating to TLS 1.3.—SOC2 may cover.

Data Privacy policies need to be available <https://www.itgovernance.eu/en-ie/iso-27001-ie>

**Trusted Platform:**

* CC certificate for O/S, V/M, GPCP? Need to define what is an acceptable delay
* FIPS algorithm validation certs (US/Can) Need to define what is an acceptable delay
* Additional higher level frameworks such as IL5, IL6 would be a plus

<Cloud providers update underlying systems frequently.>

What is a Trusted Platform as it relates to CC in the Cloud? A trusted platform’s definition depends on the protection profile(s) being evaluated against. A platform provides the operating environment for a given TOE that typically meets the requirements for a particular evaluated configuration. Components of a platform may include: an operating system, virtualization hypervisor, various switches and hardware needed to run the software. Some technology won’t need all of the components listed above because, for example, an O/S is contained in an appliance such as a network device.

How do platforms become trusted platforms? The CC in the Cloud TWG suggests the following minimum requirements would be needed:

1. A Common Criteria certificate for each relevant component in the platform being utilized by the TOE.

Questions for NIAP/Sponsor:

* What items in the platform stack need CC? Do you want hardware (e.g. servers) evaluated?
  + Only include the relevant platform? The layer being utilized by the TOE?

<Look at ESR>

For example, the NDcPP depends the virtualization provider and/or the underlying hardware. As opposed to the Software App cPP utilizes the O/S for most of it’s security functionality.