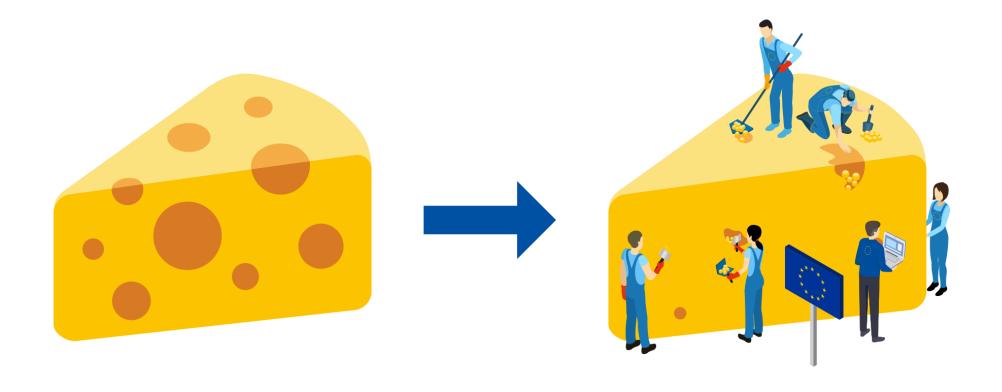


Cyber Resilience Act

CNECT.H2

European Commission, DG CONNECT

CRA in a nutshell





Main elements of the law

- Cybersecurity rules for the placing on the market of hardware and software
- Obligations for manufacturers, distributors and importers
- Cybersecurity essential requirements across the life cycle
- Harmonised standards to follow
- Conformity assessment differentiated by level of risk
- Reporting obligations
- Market surveillance and enforcement



In scope: "products with digital elements"



Hardware products (including components placed on the market) (laptops, smart appliances, mobile phones, network equipment or CPUs...)



Software products (including components placed on the market) (operating systems, word processing, games or mobile apps, software libraries...)

...including their remote data processing solutions!



Outside the scope



Non-commercial products

(hobby products)



Services, in particular standalone SaaS (covered by NIS2)

(websites, purely web-based offerings...)



Outright exclusions

(cars, medical devices, in vitro, certified aeronautical equipment, marine equipment)



Obligations of manufacturers



Product-related essential requirements Vulnerability handling essential requirements

Conformity assessment

Vulnerability handling throughout the product lifetime *(for the period when the product is expected to be in use)*

Design and development

Maintenance

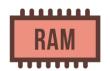
Obligation to report through a single reporting platform:

- (1) actively exploited vulnerabilities
- (2) severe incidents having an impact on the security of the product

Reporting obligations to continue



Conformity assessment – risk categorisation



Default category — self-assessment

(memory chips, mobile apps, smart speakers, computer games...)



Important products — application of standards/third-party assessment (operating systems, anti-virus, routers, firewalls...)



Critical products — in the future potentially certification

(smart cards, secure elements, smart meter gateways...)



FOSS — self-assessment (unless categorized as "critical products")

(web development frameworks, operating systems, database management systems...)



CRA implementation underway

- Development of harmonised standards
- Technical descriptions of important and critical products
 - To be adopted by 11 December 2025
- Terms and conditions for CSIRTs to withhold notifications
 - To be adopted by 11 December 2025
- Single Reporting Platform by ENISA
 - To be operational by 11 September 2026



CRA implementation underway - continued

- Guidance to support implementation
 - Covering at least RDPS, OSS, support period, interplay with other Union legislation, substantial modification + targeting SMEs
- Member States to set up notifying & market surveillance authorities
- * CRA Expert Group
 - First meeting on 12 February; additional fora for involvement



CRA implementation – SME support

- Support measures in Art. 33 may include:
 - Member States to organise awareness-raising & support testing and conformity assessment activities
 - Regulatory sandboxes
 - Empowerment for simplified technical documentation
- Support under Digital Europe Programme



Standardisation

- Standardisation request for harmonised standards adopted by COM and notified to ESOs
- Building on existing international and European standards
- 2-tiered approach: horizontal and vertical standards
- Prioritising important/critical products (CRA Annex III/IV)
- First building blocks for product security ecosystem of standards



Deliverables requested

Horizontal standards (1-15)

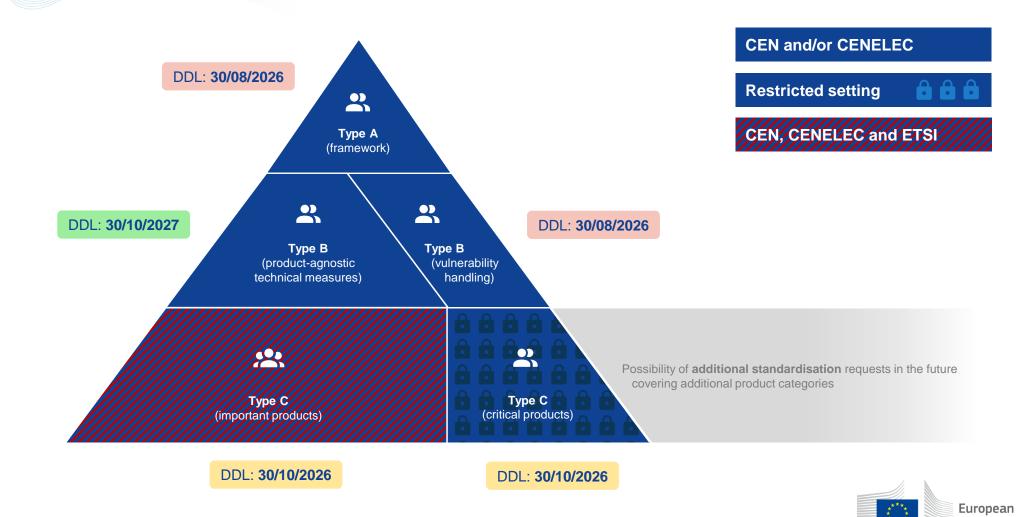
- Risk-based approach (CRA Annex I)
- Essential Requirements (CRA Annex I part 1)
- Vulnerability Handling (CRA Annex I part 2)

Vertical standards (16-41)

- Important products class 1 (CRA Annex III)
- Important products class 2 (CRA Annex III)
- Critical products (CRA Annex IV)



CRA standardisation request in a nutshell



Commission

