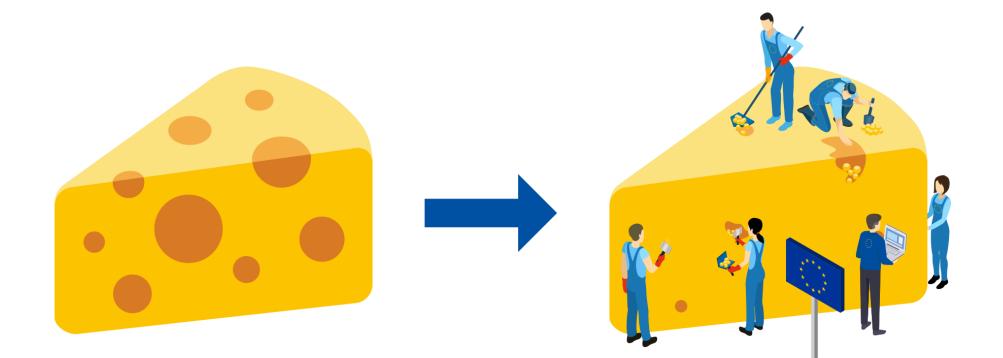


Cyber Resilience Act (CRA)

CNECT.H2

European Commission, DG CONNECT





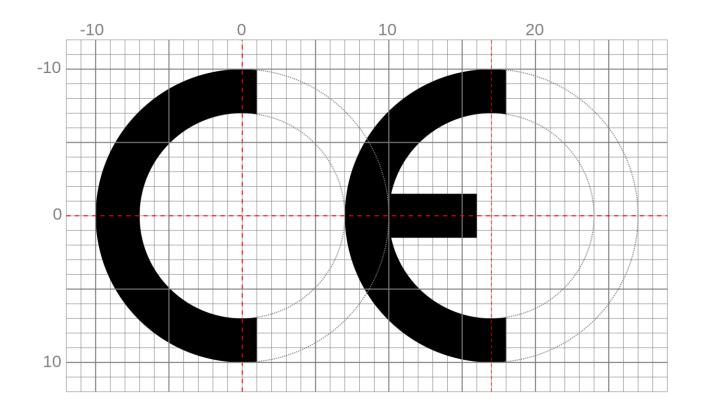


Main elements of the law

- Cybersecurity rules for the making available on the market of hardware and software
- Obligations for manufacturers, importers and distributors
- Cybersecurity essential requirements across the life cycle
- Conformity assessment differentiated by product category
- Reporting obligations
- Market surveillance and enforcement
- Entry into application: 11 December 2027
 except for reporting obligations: 11 September 2026









In scope: "products with digital elements"





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

...including their remote data processing solutions!





Non-commercial products (hobby products)



Services, in particular standalone SaaS (covered by NIS2) (websites, purely web-based offerings...)

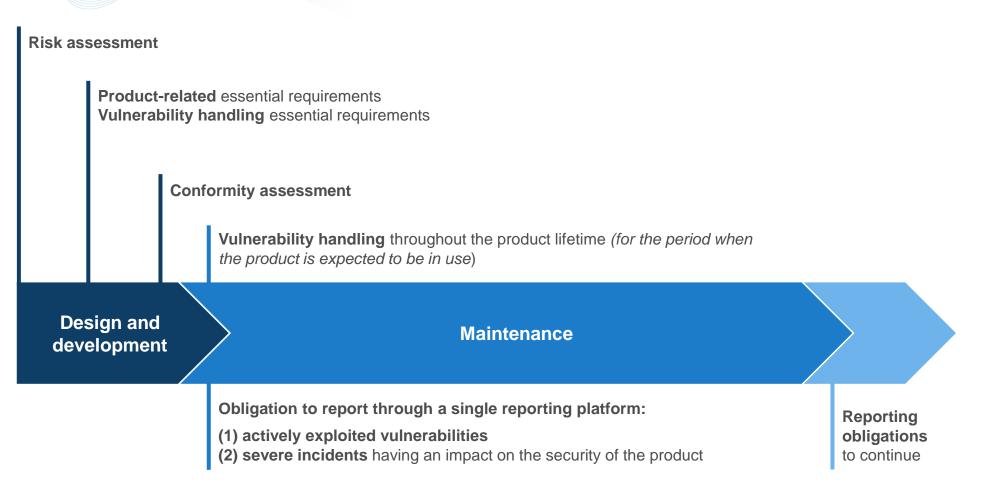


Outright exclusions

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

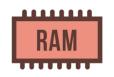


Obligations of manufacturers





Conformity assessment – product 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...)

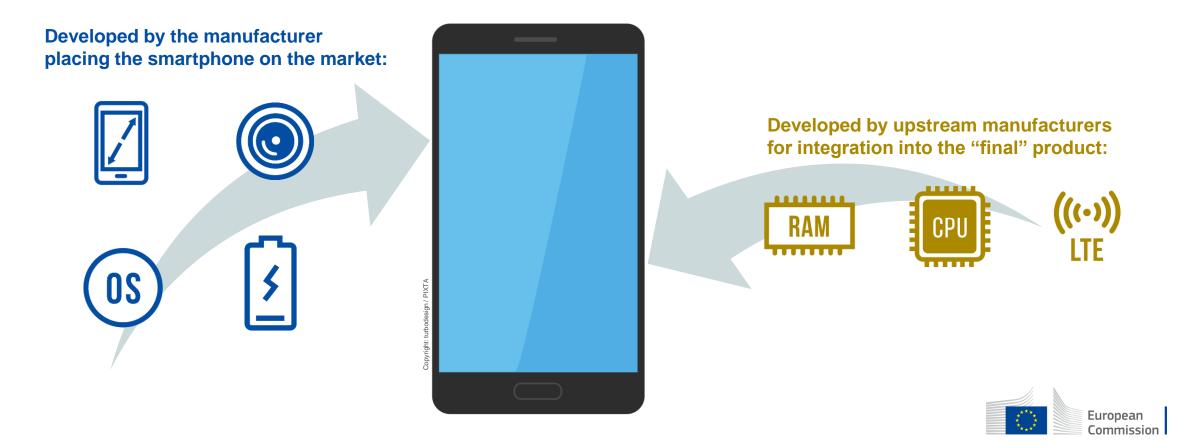


FOSS — self-assessment (unless categorized as "critical products") (web development frameworks, operating systems, database management systems...)



A simplified example of smartphones

As a rule, whoever places on the market a "final" product or a component is required to comply with the essential requirements, undergo conformity assessment and affix the CE marking.



Deliverables requested

« Horizontal standards (1-15)

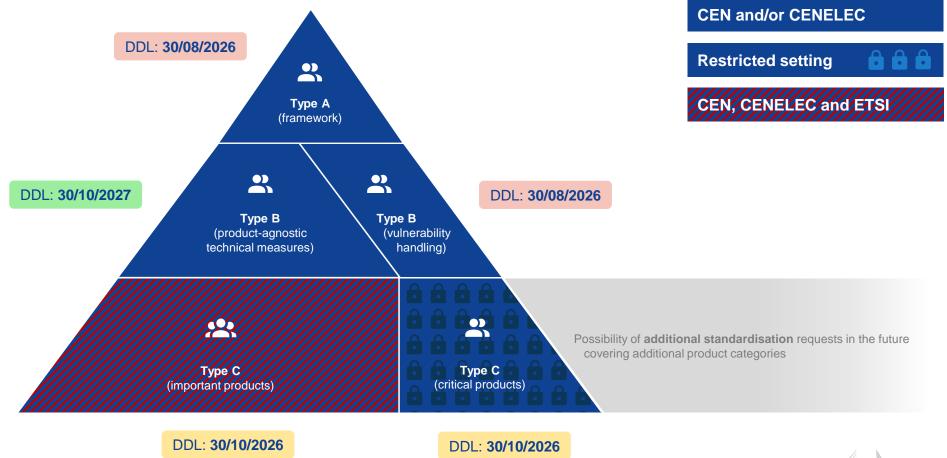
- & Risk-based approach (CRA Annex I)
- Sential Requirements (CRA Annex I part 1)
- & Vulnerability Handling (CRA Annex I part 2)

» Vertical standards (16-41)

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



CRA standardisation request in a nutshell







EUCC

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- Voluntary scheme under the EU CSA (Regulation (EU) 2019/881)
- « Certification of ICT products and Protection Profiles
- Two assurance levels: Substantial (AVA_VAN.1-2) and High (AVA_VAN.3-5)
- Both private and public CABs also require authorisation for High level
- « CABs are notified and listed on the European Commission NANDO website





- & Certificate validity: 5 years
- Mandatory monitoring and vulnerability management
- « CBs issuing High level certificates undergo Peer Assessment every 5 yrs
- Recognition by the CCRA, subject to specific conditions
- Ongoing maintenance of state-of-the-art and guidance documents





Presumption of conformity

CNECT.H2

European Commission, DG CONNECT

Presumption of conformity (Article 27 of CRA)

- Products certified pursuant to a European cybersecurity certification scheme shall be presumed to be in conformity with cybersecurity requirements of the CRA.
- European Commission empowered to adopt a delegated act to specify which schemes can be used to demonstrate conformity.
- Presumption of conformity via European harmonised standards also possible.



Thank you.

