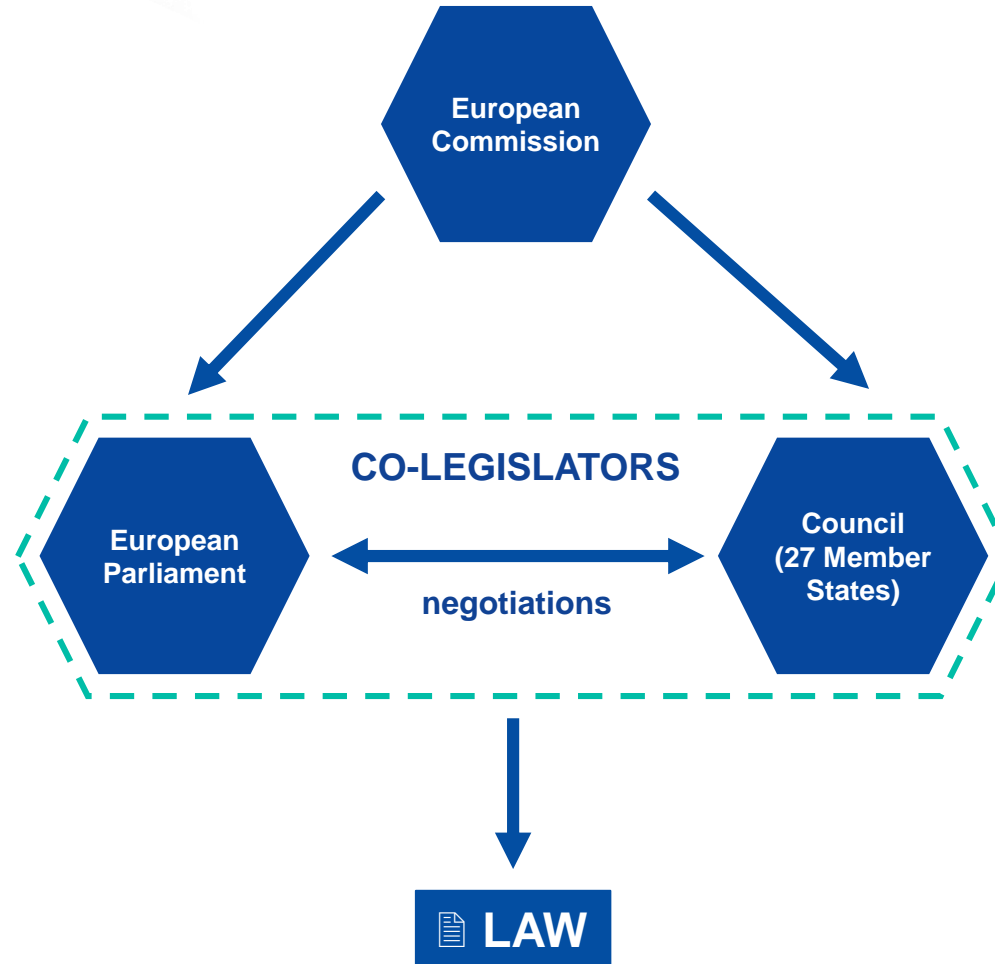




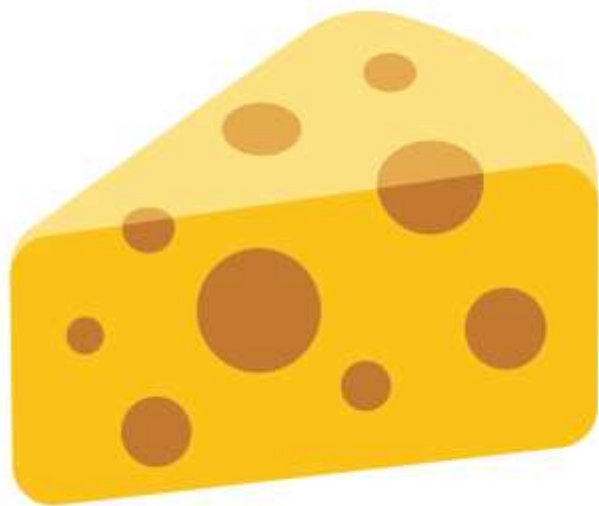
Cyber Resilience Act

European Commission, DG CONNECT

EU ordinary legislative procedure



CRA in a nutshell



Main elements of the proposal

- ❖ **Cybersecurity rules** for the placing on the market of hardware and software
- ❖ Based on **New Legislative Framework** (well-established EU product-related legislative setting)
- ❖ **Obligations** for manufacturers, distributors and importers
- ❖ Cybersecurity **essential requirements** across the life cycle (5 years)
- ❖ Harmonised **standards** to follow
- ❖ **Conformity assessment** – differentiated by level of risk
- ❖ **Market surveillance and enforcement**

Scope

Products with digital elements:

- + **Hardware products** and components placed on the market separately, such as laptops, smart appliances, mobile phones, network equipment or CPUs
- + **Software products** and components placed on the market separately, such as operating systems, word processing, games or mobile apps
- ① The definition of “**products with digital elements**” also includes **remote data processing solutions**.

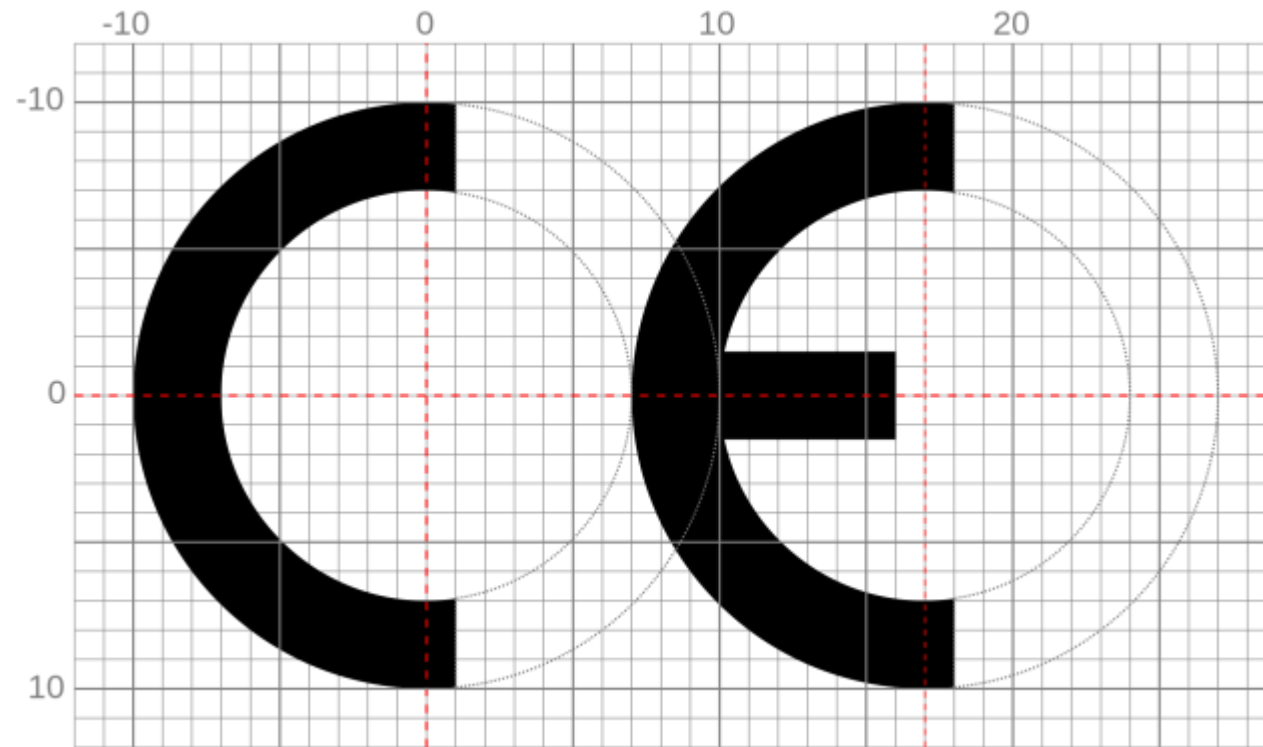
Not covered:

- ✗ **Non-commercial projects, including open source** in so far as a project is not part of a commercial activity
- ✗ **Services, in particular cloud/Software-as-a-Service** – *covered by NIS2*

Outright exclusions:

- ✗ **Certain products sufficiently regulated on cybersecurity** (cars, medical devices, *in vitro*, certified aeronautical equipment) under the new and old approach

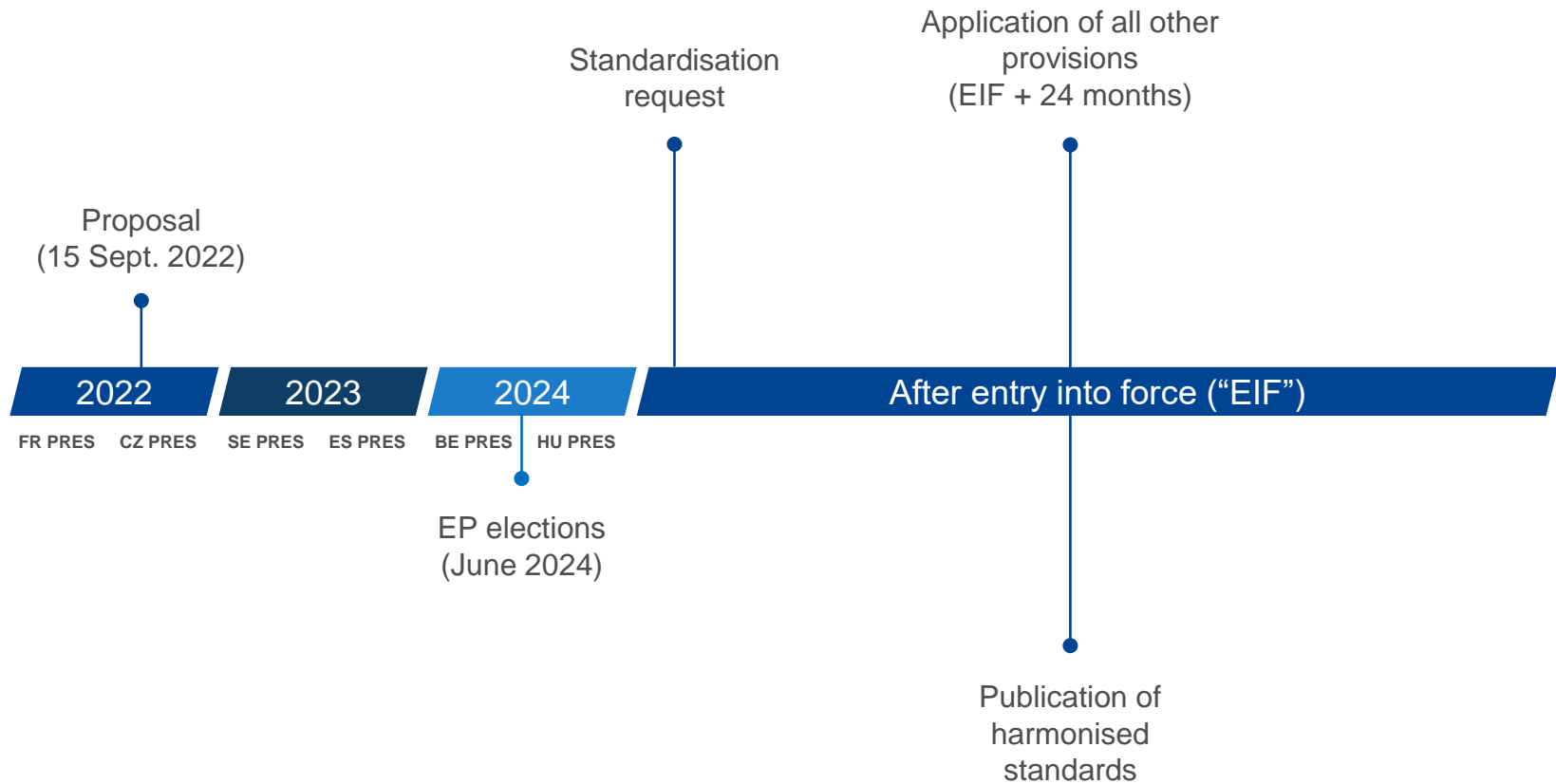
CE marking



SBOM in the CRA

- ❖ **Manufacturers to draw up an SBOM** in a commonly used format covering at the very least the top-level dependencies of the product
- ❖ **No requirement** to make the SBOM publicly available
- ❖ SBOM to be included in the **technical documentation** and, upon request, to be provided to **market surveillance authorities**
- ❖ **Commission empowerment** to specify the format and elements (international standards to be relied upon)

Tentative timeline



Thank you.