Cyber Resilience Act

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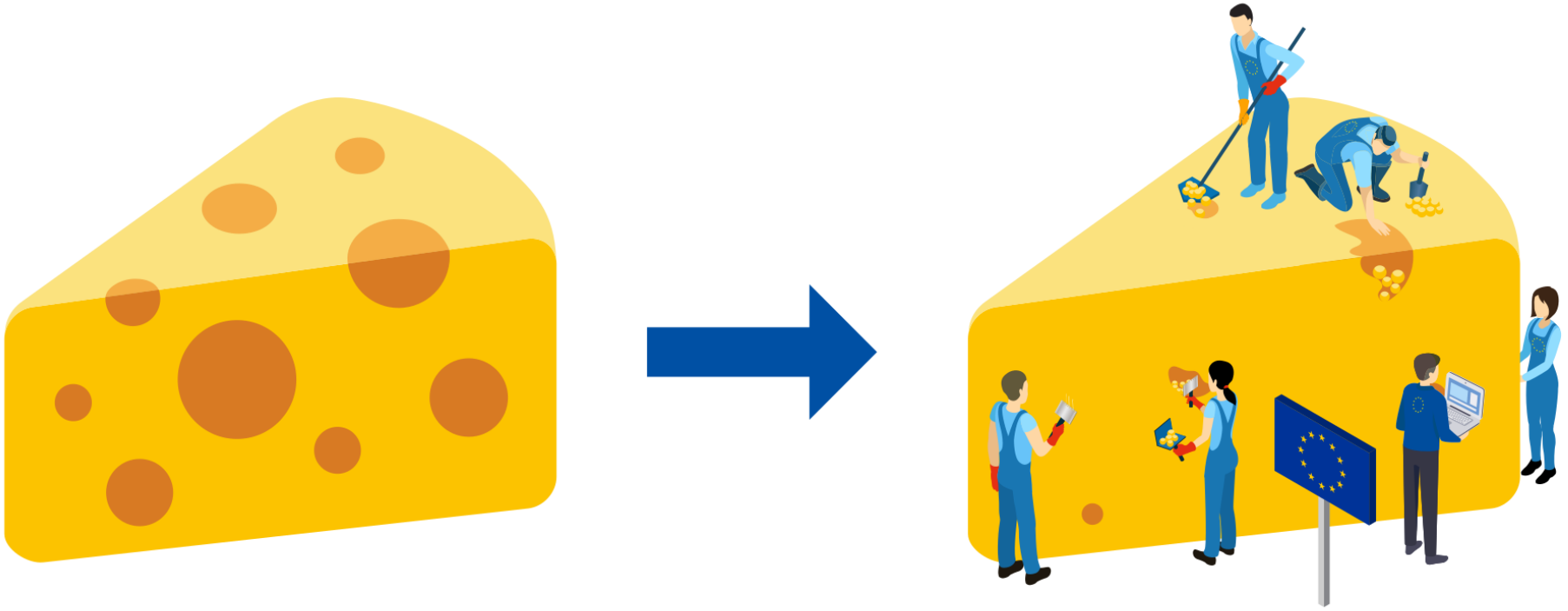
CRA in a nutshell



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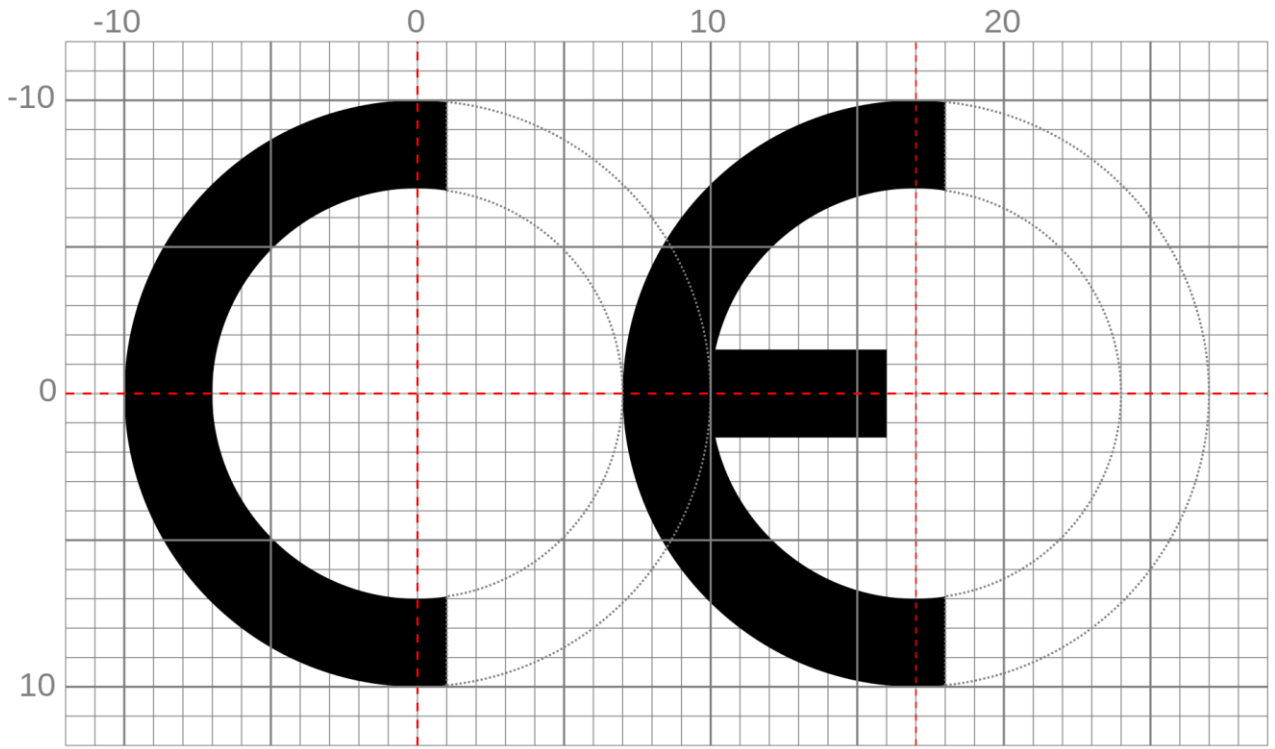
Main elements of the law

- **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**

CE marking



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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)

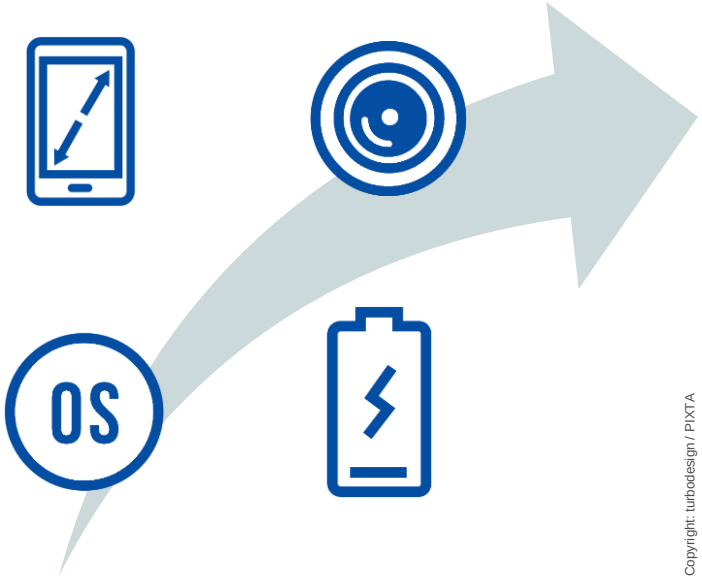
✗ **Services, in particular standalone SaaS** (covered by NIS2)
(websites, purely web-based offerings…)

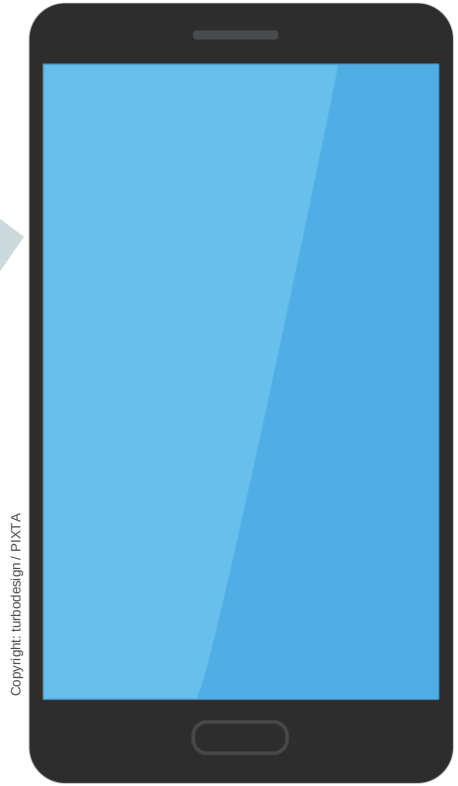
✗ **Outright exclusions**
(cars, medical devices, in vitro, certified aeronautical equipment, marine equipment)

A simplified example of smartphones

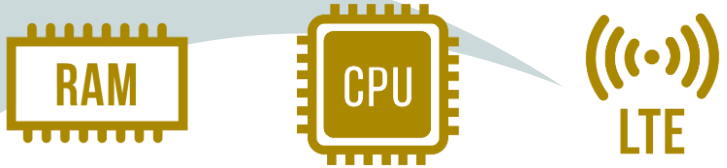
*As a rule, whoever places on the market a **"final" product or a component** is required to comply with the **essential requirements**, undergo **conformity assessment** and affix the **CE marking.***

Developed by the manufacturer placing the smartphone on the market:





Developed by upstream manufacturers for integration into the "final" product:



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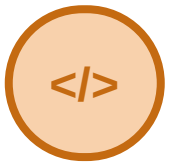
Conformity assessment – risk categorisation

Default category — self-assessment
(memory chips, mobile apps, smart speakers, computer games...)

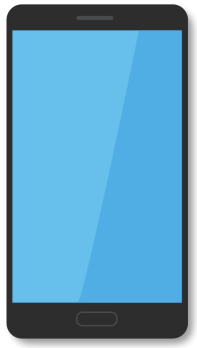
Important products — application of standards/third-party assessment
(operating systems, anti-virus, routers, firewalls…)

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…)

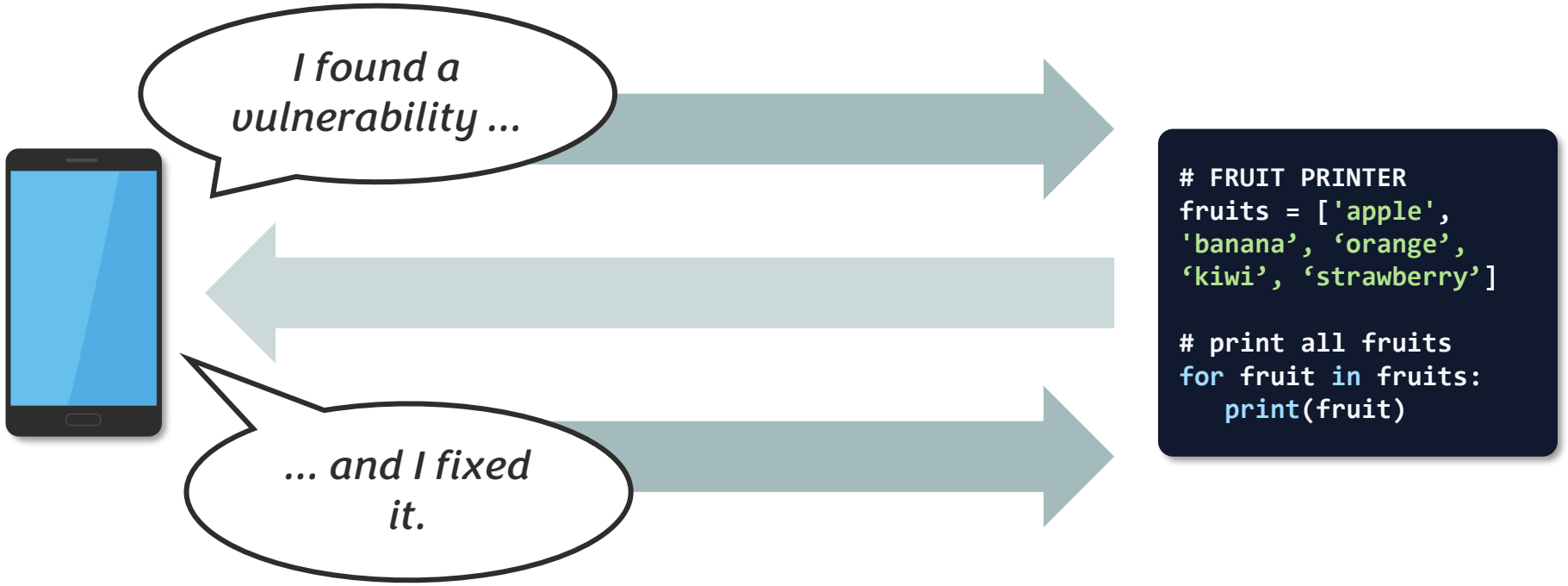
Sharing the responsibility



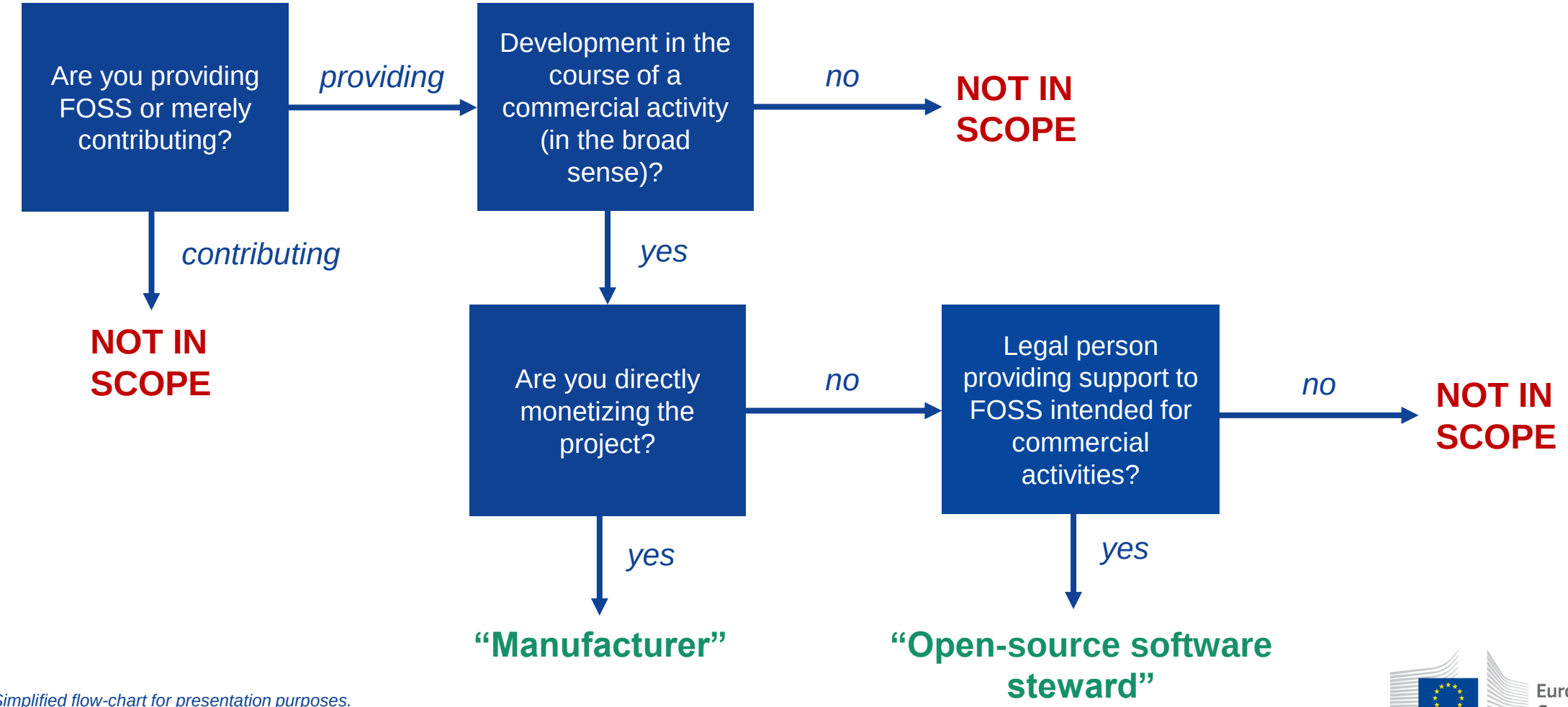

```
# FRUIT PRINTER
fruits = ['apple',
'banana', 'orange',
'kiwi', 'strawberry']

# print all fruits
for fruit in fruits:
   print(fruit)
```

Sharing the responsibility

Sharing the responsibility



Is your open-source project covered?*



* *Simplified flow-chart for presentation purposes.*

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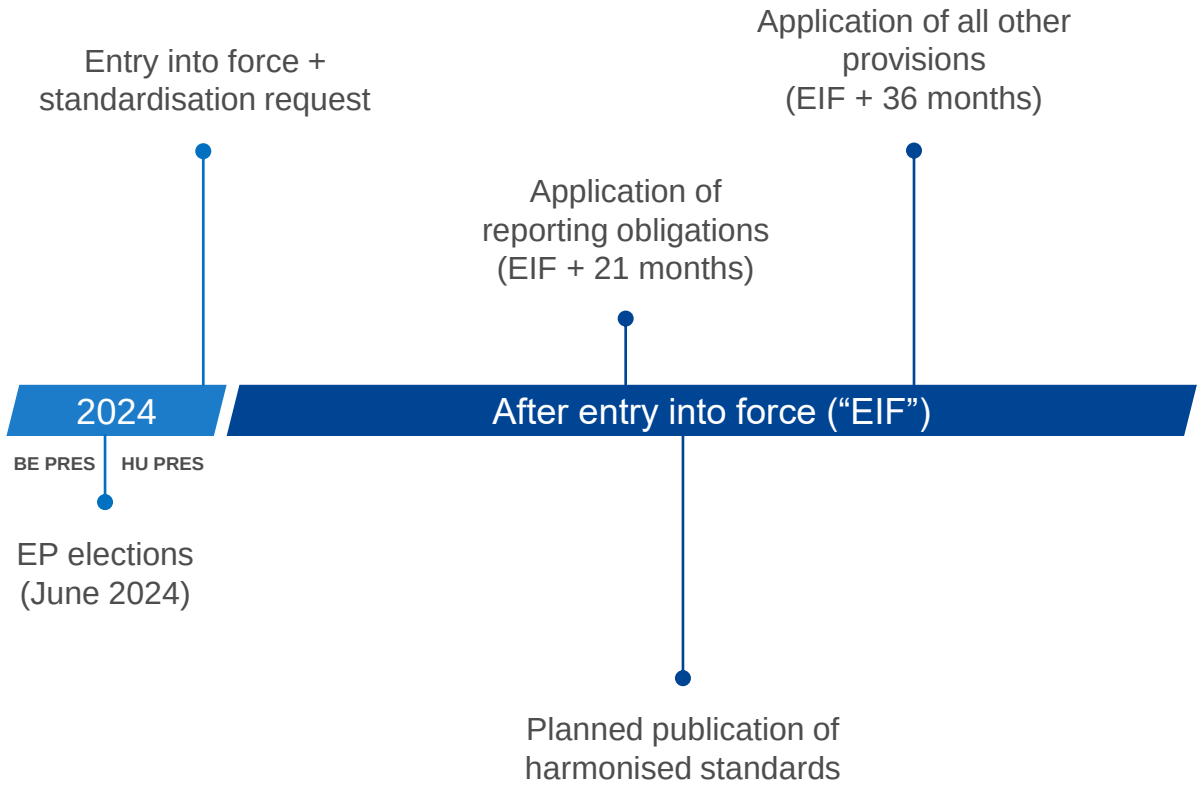
Open-source software steward

- **Light-touch approach** for legal persons that do not directly monetise but *“support on a sustained basis the development of specific [FOSS] products [..] intended for commercial activities”*.
- **Examples:**
  - Foundations supporting specific FOSS projects
  - Companies that build FOSS for their use but make it public
  - Not-for-profit entities that develop FOSS

Obligations of the stewards

- Put in place a **cybersecurity policy** taking into account the specific nature of the open-source software steward
- Cooperate with **market surveillance authorities**
- **Report incidents and vulnerabilities** to the extent that they are involved in the development

Tentative timeline



Thank you.

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