IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:



**Enabling Europe-India Cooperation on Standards** 

















7th December 2023 | The LaLiT, New Delhi, India

# THE NEW CYBER RESILIENCE ACT

Perspectives from conformity assessment



## **SCOPE and OBJECTIVES**



WHO?	Manufacturers, importers, and distributors (Article 10) of
WHAT?	all products placed on the internal market of the EU (Article 1) with "digital elements whose intended or reasonably foreseeable use includes a direct or indirect logical or physical data connection to a device or network" (Article 2)
HOW?	must design them in line with "essential cybersecurity requirements" (Section 1, Annex 1) and manage any vulnerabilities throughout their lifecycle (Section 2, Annex 1) which is verified by means of a conformity assessment procedure (Article 6).
Objective?	To create a cyber-resilient EU market and to raise consumer awareness of the cyber risks they face in terms of security, safety and privacy.







# INTERPLAY WITH OTHER LEGISLATION AND CONCEPTS



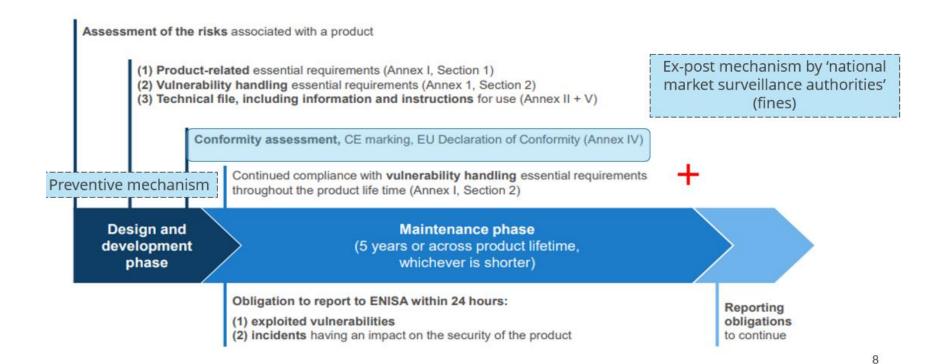






## **OBLIGATION OF MANUFACTURERS**









## PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION



#### What's in the CRA?

Following the NLF framework and so-called **risk-based approach**, the CRA establishes different levels of criticality (*Article 6*). The checks and verification mechanisms to which a product is subject depend on the degree of criticality.

#### The CRA splits into 4 categories:

#### **Default category**

Products "without critical cybersecurity vulnerabilities"

#### Class I products

"Lower" level of risk

#### Class II product

"Higher" level of risk

#### Highly critical products

Related to NIS2 or resilience of the overall supply chain



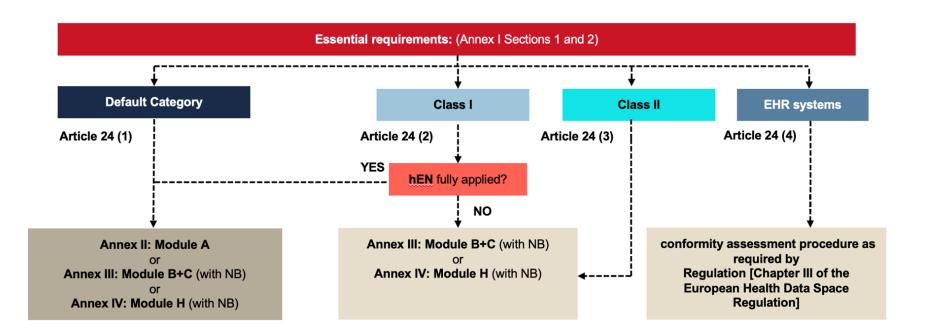




## **COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS**



## **Conformity assessment performed – Article 24**







## TRENDS IN CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT



Certification ecosystem

Conformity
assessment of
digital products vs.
Conformity
assessment with

digital technologies Artificial Intelligence





