CRA READINESS CHECKLIST

Quick wins for SBOM, vulnerability handling, risk assessment, and evidence you can show



HOW TO USE

- Print or duplicate into your workspace.
- Assign owners and due dates.
- Store proof in a single evidence location (repo/folder) you can show during audits.





Technical excellence + Regulatory expertise

EU Cybersecurity Specialists 25+ Years Combined Experience Active EU Policy Contributors

SCOPE AND ROLES

Who are you under the CRA?

- Manufacturer
- Importer
- Distributor
- Authorised representative

Manufacturers carry primary duties; importers/distributors verify CE/DoC and act on suspected non-compliance).

NAMED OWNERS

- SBOM:
- Vuln handling:
- Risk assessment:
- O Documentation:

Converge towards a **security support period** and an **update policy** (per product family).

SBOM (SOFTWARE BILL OF MATERIALS)

Why: CRA expects accurate component transparency to manage risk and inform users/authorities on request—SBOMs are how to do this.

- Choose SBOM format and toolchain (SPDX or CycloneDX).
- Generate SBOM per release; include all first/third-party components and versions.
- Request and ingest supplier SBOMs for key dependencies; define validation checks.
- Decide publication method and access policy.
- Version and store SBOMs + generation/validation logs with the build artifacts.

Proof to keep: SBOM files, tool configs, generation logs, supplier requests/responses, validation checklist results.

VULNERABILITY HANDLING (PSIRT/CVD)

Why: CRA requires a public vulnerability reception point, timely triage/remediation, coordinated disclosure, and free security updates during the declared support period without undue performance degradation. A disciplined process is critical.

- Publish intake: security.txt or VDP page with contact, scope, and expectations.
- Acknowledge all reports within 3 business days; authenticate reporters as needed.
- Triage rubric defined (severity, exploitability, impact) and remediation SLAs agreed.
- Advisory template + approval path ready; define when/how to notify users.
- Case log in place to track from report → fix → disclosure; link to commits/tests.
- Prepare update packaging and testing so security updates are fast and don't unduly degrade performance.

Proof to keep: VDP policy, intake records, triage decisions, fix evidence, advisories, notification lists.

TRANSPARENCY, UPDATES, AND SUPPORT PERIOD

Why: CRA requires clear user information on configuration, security instructions, update policy, and the declared security support period; security updates must be free during that period.

- Publish security instructions (intended use, config/install, etc.).
- Publish update policy and support period; ensure teams honour it.
- Make updates easy to apply and, where feasible, reversible; communicate impact and downtime.

RISK ASSESSMENT (LIFECYCLE)

Why: CRA expects ongoing, product-lifecycle risk management from design to end-of-life; decisions and residual risk should be recorded.

- O Define scope (product, interfaces, data flows, environments).
- List top threats per use case; rate likelihood and impact.
- O Document mitigations with owners/dates; validate and link to tests/artifacts.
- Record residual risk and rationale; set review cadence.

Proof to keep: Risk register and change history, mitigation tickets/PRs, validation evidence, approvals.

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION (YOUR "TECHNICAL FILE")

Why: Under the EU product-law (NLF) model, you need auditable technical documentation to support CE/DoC and market surveillance requests.

Your technical file must include:

- O Design and architecture overview
- Threat/risk assessment and decisions
- Secure development practices and test results
- SBOM/component list and license posture
- Vulnerability handling/PSIRT procedures and case log
- User instructions, update policy, and security support period
- Post-market surveillance plan or records

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