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Regulation (EU) 2024/2847

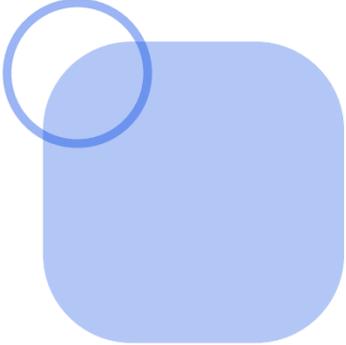
Creating a CRA Compliance Roadmap

A practical, structured approach to achieving CRA readiness

December 2025



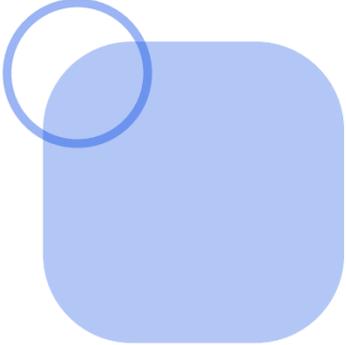
What a CRA Roadmap Must Achieve



A roadmap must:

- Close the gaps identified in analysis
 - Establish required processes and documentation
 - Prepare for CE marking
 - Integrate CRA duties into the product lifecycle
 - Demonstrate continuous compliance
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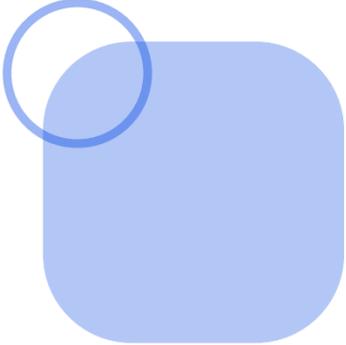
Core Pillars of a CRA Roadmap



A complete roadmap addresses:

1. **Processes** — SDL, vulnerability handling, risk assessments
 2. **Policies** — CVD, incident reporting, update management
 3. **Technical controls** — secure-by-default, logging, testing evidence
 4. **Documentation** — technical file (Annex VII)
 5. **People & roles** — responsibilities, training
 6. **Monitoring & maintenance** — ongoing compliance
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Roadmap Structure Overview



A clear roadmap is built in **three** phases:

Phase 1: Foundation (0–3 months)

Policies, roles, gap closure planning, documentation structure

Phase 2: Integration (3–6 months)

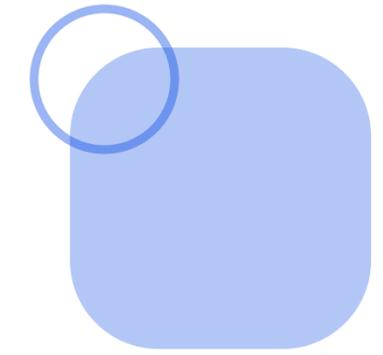
Process implementation, SBOM, secure development controls

Phase 3: Demonstration (6–12 months)

Evidence collection, internal audits, CE marking readiness

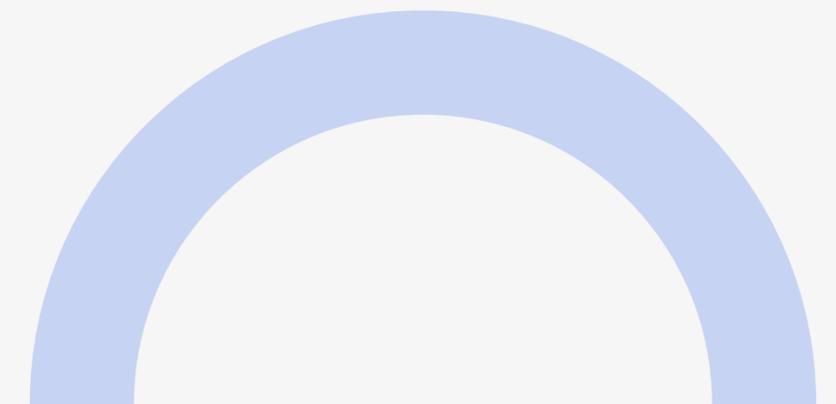


Phase 1: Foundation (0–3 months)



Focus on:

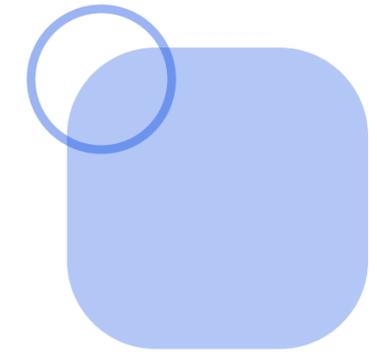
- Formal roles & responsibilities
- Core policies (risk assessment, SDL, CVD, updates, vulnerability handling)
- Initial CRA gap closure actions
- Define support period determination rules
- Establish documentation framework (Annex VII structure)



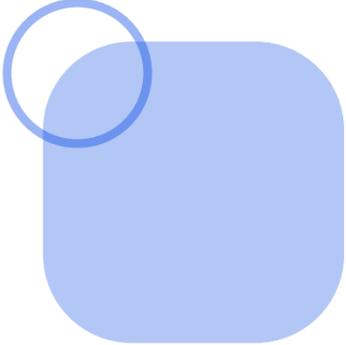
Phase 2: Integration (3–6 months)

Focus on:

- Embedding secure development practices
- Implementing vulnerability handling workflow
- Automating SBOM generation
- Security testing processes & evidence
- Update management workflow
- Initial monitoring/logging integration



Phase 3: Demonstration (6–12 months)



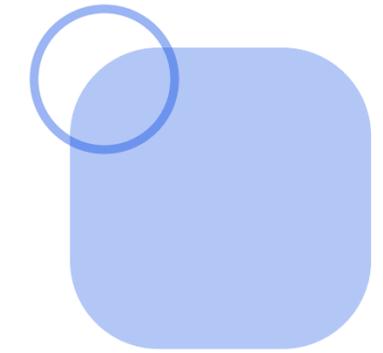
Focus on:

- Building the full technical documentation package
 - Evidence collection & traceability
 - Internal audit / conformity check
 - Selecting and engaging with notified bodies (if needed)
 - Preparing CE marking declarations
 - Finalizing incident reporting workflows
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Key Roles Needed for Roadmap Execution

- Product Security Lead
- Compliance Manager / CRA Lead
- Engineering Lead (SDL owner)
- Incident Response/Vulnerability Manager
- Documentation Manager

Example Roadmap (High-Level)



Month 1–3:

- ✓ Policies
- ✓ Risk assessment method
- ✓ Documentation structure
- ✓ CVD setup
- ✓ Support period definition

Month 3–6:

- ✓ SDL rollout
- ✓ SBOM automation
- ✓ Vulnerability workflow
- ✓ Update pipeline

Month 6–12:

- ✓ Technical file (Annex VII)
- ✓ Internal audits
- ✓ Final documentation
- ✓ CE marking package



CRA Compliance Roadmap

PHASE 1 – 📄 FOUNDATION (0–3 months)

- Define roles & responsibilities
- Establish core CRA policies (SDL, CVD, Vulnerability Handling, Updates)
- Design Technical Documentation structure (Annex VII)
- Begin SBOM tooling & evaluation
- Start cybersecurity risk assessment approach

PHASE 2 – 🛠️ INTEGRATION (3–6 months)

- Implement SDL practices in development workflows
- Deploy SBOM automation pipeline
- Implement vulnerability triage workflow & evidence tracking
- Secure OTA updates (signing & verification)
- Strengthen logging & monitoring on device/platform
- Start collecting evidence for the Technical file

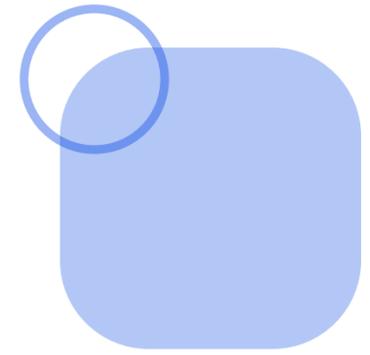
PHASE 3 – 🗺️ DEMONSTRATION (6–12 months)

- Build full Annex VII Technical File
- Collect evidence: tests, logs, SBOMs, risk assessments
- Internal conformity assessment
- Prepare CE marking package
- Finalize Article 14 reporting workflow (24h/72h)
- Pre-market readiness validation

Final Takeaways

To build an effective CRA roadmap:

- Start with reality (gap analysis)
- Build the foundation (policies, roles, structure)
- Integrate processes into daily work
- Collect evidence continuously
- Treat CRA as an ongoing lifecycle, not a project



THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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