

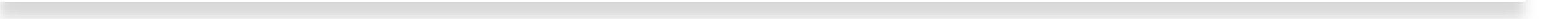
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Why the Cyber Resilience Act?



Digital Single Market challenges

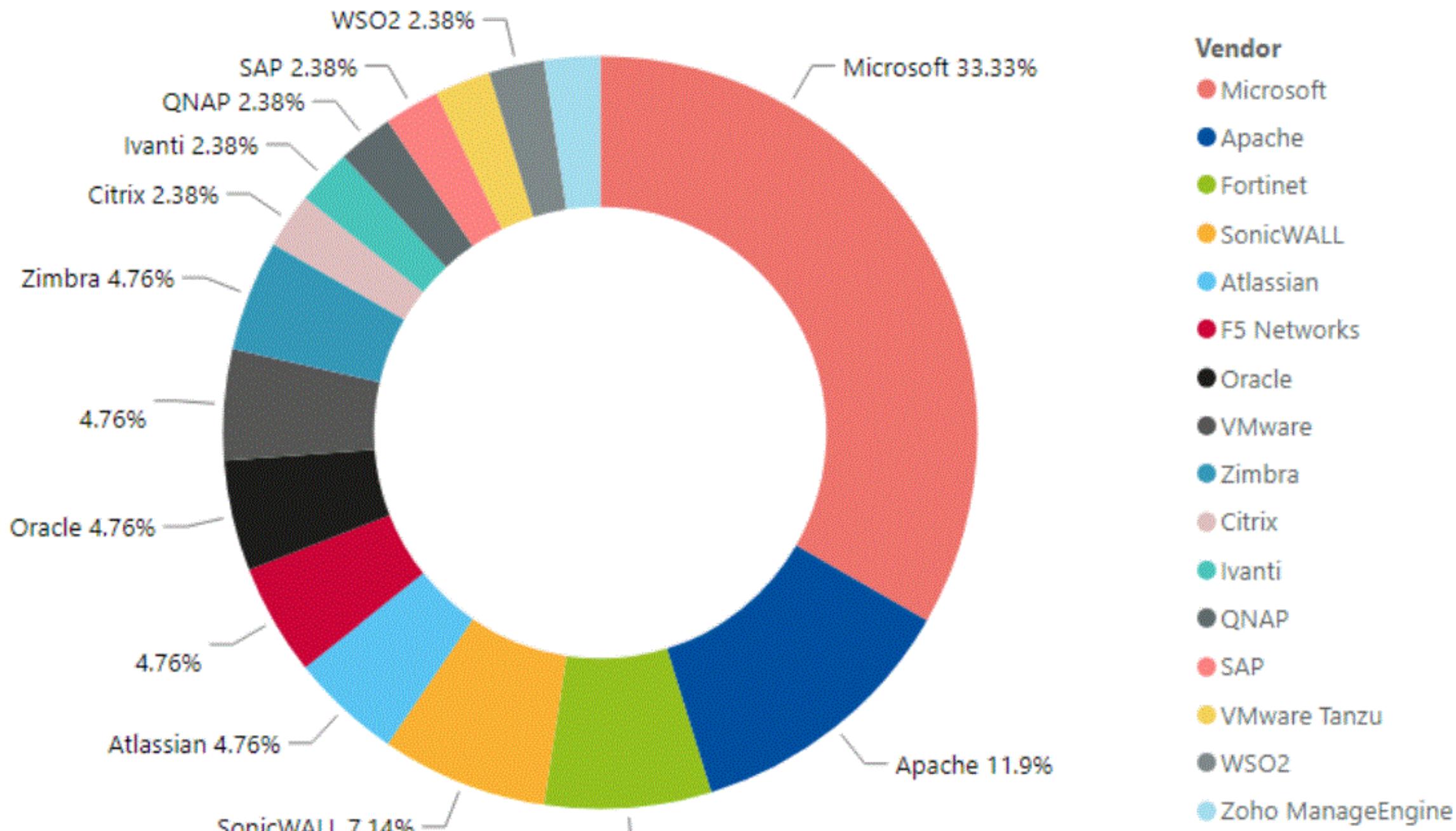


- Europe's increasing reliance on connected hardware and software across sectors and borders.
 - Fragmented cybersecurity requirements hinder consistency, trust, and cross-border trade.
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Cyber threats escalate

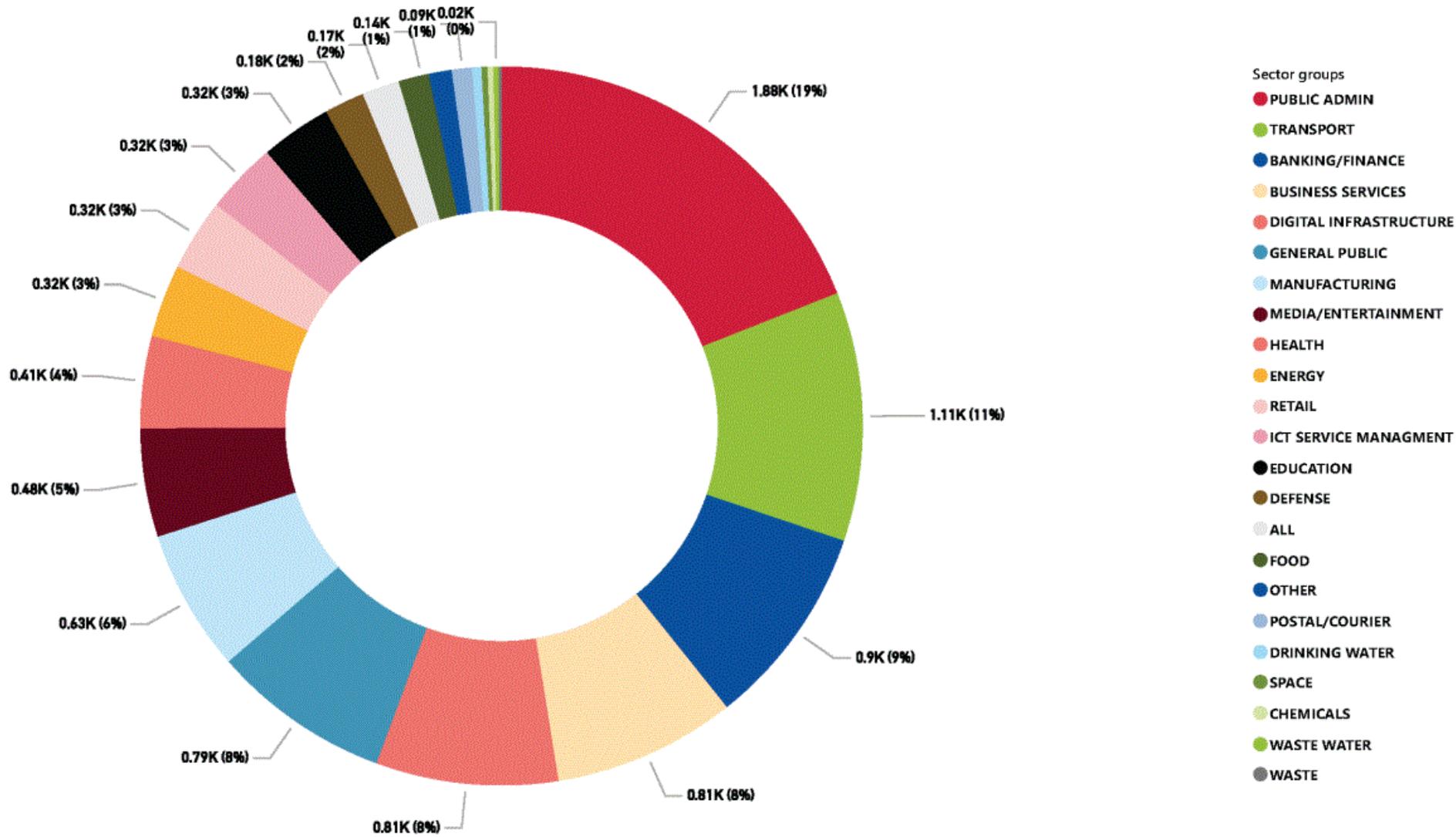
- ENISA's **Threat Landscape 2024** identifies seven prime threat types in the EU: ransomware, malware, social engineering, threats against data, denial of service, information manipulation, and supply chain attacks.
- The rise of state-sponsored and disruptive attacks: "Disruptive digital attacks...have doubled from Q4 2023 to Q1 2024."

Figure 18: 2022 Top routinely exploited vulnerabilities by Vendors (2023 version hasn't been published)



Economic impact

- Cybercrime's global cost estimated at **€5.5 trillion by 2021** — highlighting the urgency for preventive regulation.



EU's Cybersecurity Response & Role of CRA

- **Gap in product-level regulation:**

- Existing frameworks like NIS2 and DORA focus on operational resilience and critical infrastructure.

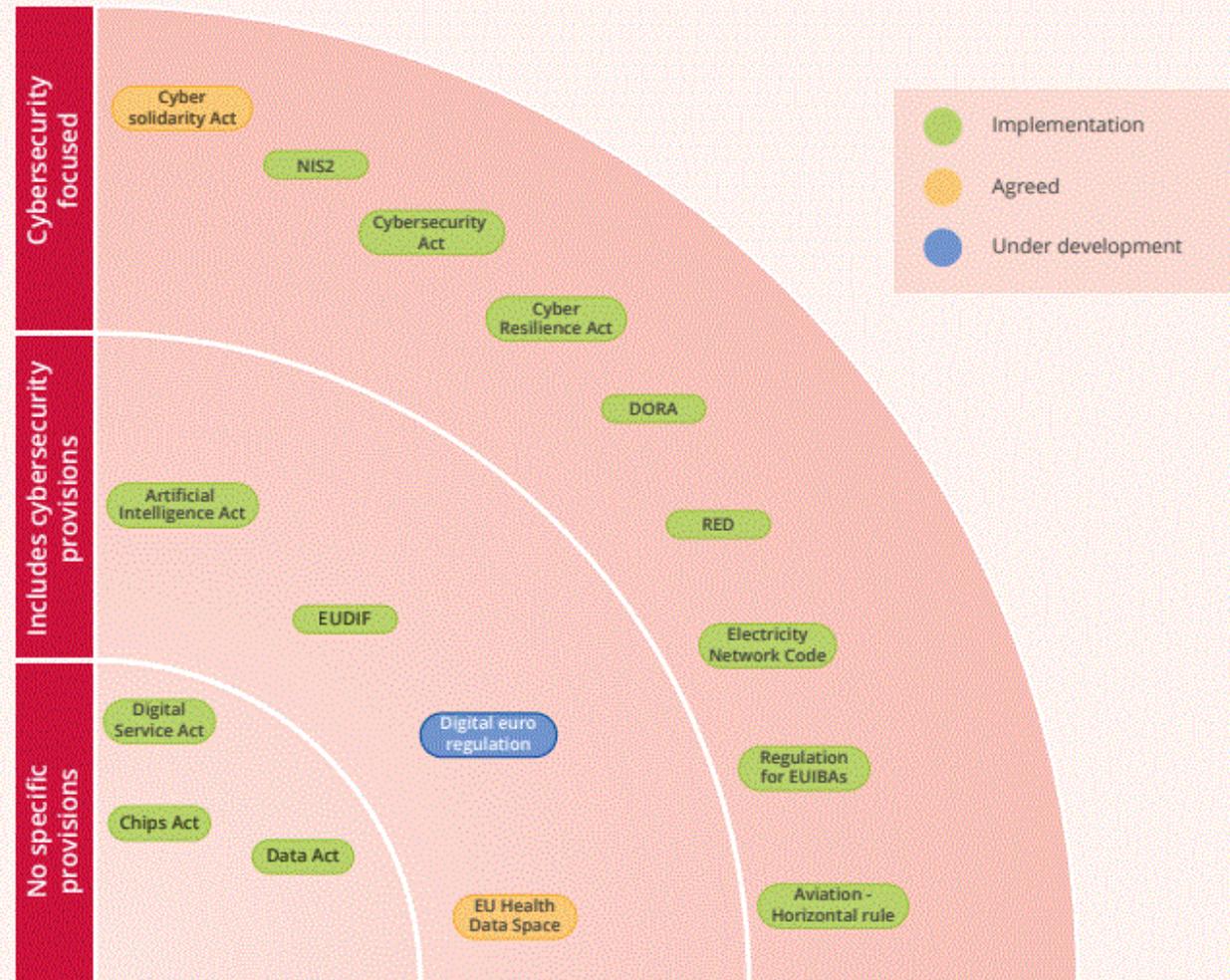
- However, consumer and industrial products lacked harmonized cybersecurity standards — a gap CRA addresses directly

- **CRA builds on the Digital Single Market:**

- Ensures secure by design standards are embedded at product design and lifecycle.

- CE-marked products with digital elements gain trust and are immediately compliant market-wide.

EU legislative landscape

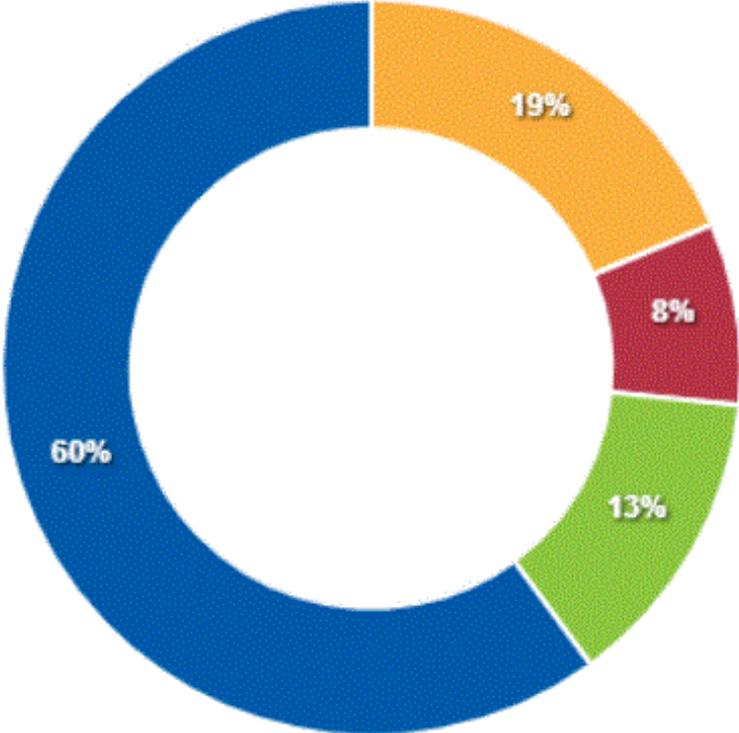


ENISA Data Spotlight — Rising Cyber Incidents

Telecom security incidents — 2024 snapshot

- **188 incidents** reported from 26 EU Member States and 2 EFTA countries — a **20.5% increase** over 2023's 156 incidents.
- Despite the rise in incidents, **user-hours lost decreased**, indicating improved response capabilities.

Nature of the incident



● Human errors: 19% ● Malicious actions: 8% ● Natural phenomena: 13% ● System failures: 60%

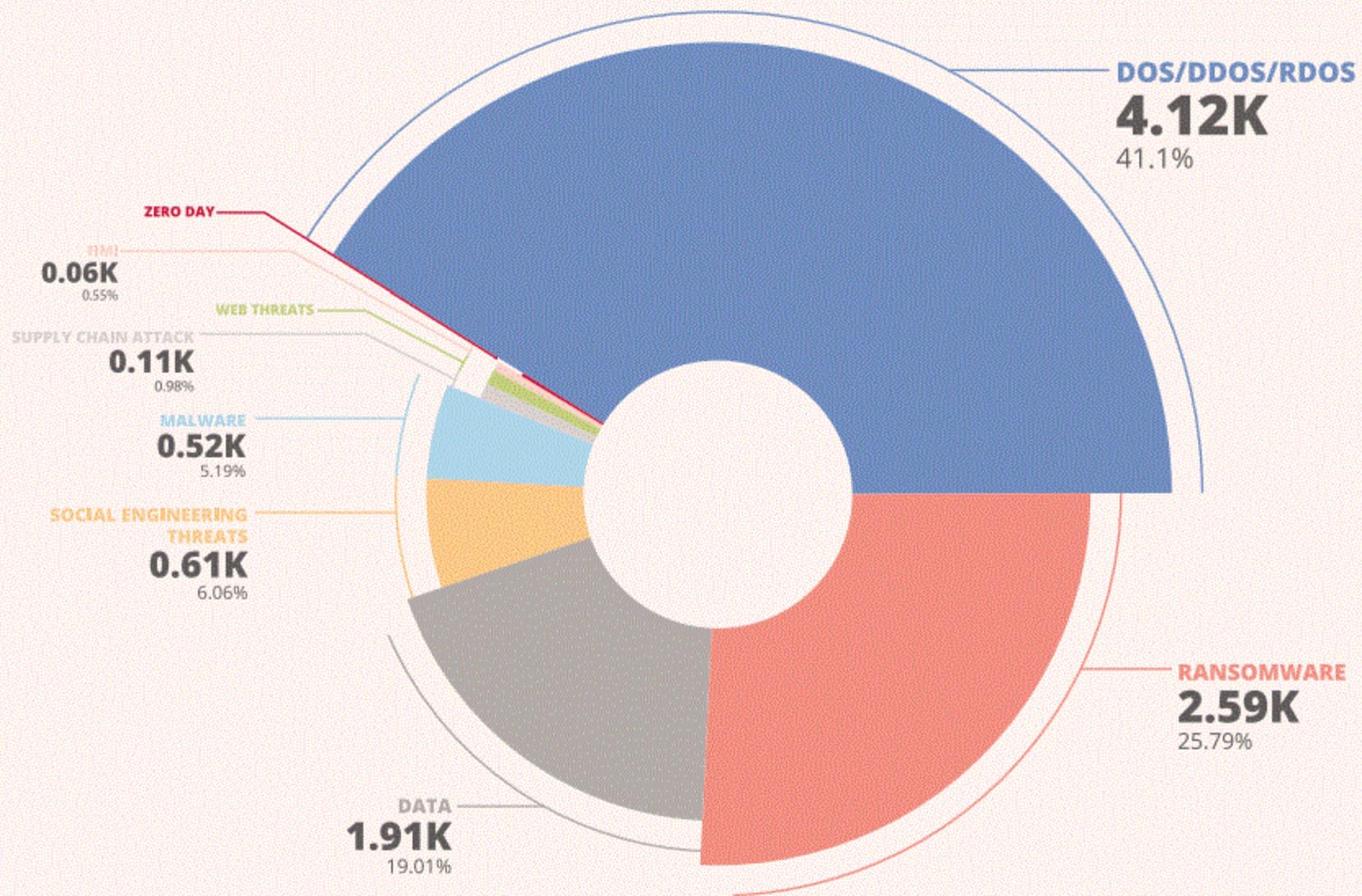
Figure 2: Root cause category

User hours lost per nature of incident

Threat Trends — 2023/2024

- The **ENISA Threat Landscape 2024** details sustained and evolving threats like ransomware and supply chain attacks, which target digital product vulnerabilities.

Incidents by threat type (July 2023 to June 2024)



Why CRA Matters — Bridging the Gap

- **Standardized cybersecurity across all EU products:** CRA mandates minimum security requirements, vulnerability reporting, and lifecycle obligations.
- **Supports Digital Single Market:** Reduces fragmentation, enables secure cross-border commerce, and reinforces EU digital sovereignty.
- **Data-driven justification:** Growing incidents and evolving threats underscore the urgency for regulation focused at the product level.
- Telecom incident rise (+20.5%) and ransomware dominance illustrate systemic risks.

Cybersecurity Threats for 2030



Publications

- ENISA Threat Landscape 2024
https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/enisa-threat-landscape-2024?utm_source=chatgpt.com#contentList
- Telecom Security Incidents 2024
https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/telecom-security-incidents-2024?utm_source=chatgpt.com#contentList
- ENISA Publications about Threat Landscape:
[https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications?f\[0\]=topics%3A526#contentList](https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications?f[0]=topics%3A526#contentList)

Thank you!

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