






German  
**OWASP**  
Day 2025

# **Cyber Resilience Act: Wie OWASP für Hersteller eine entscheidende Rolle spielen kann**

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- ▶ Who am I? – Dominik Pataky, OWASP Frankfurt am Main.  
Builder of SaaS for CRA processes & DevSecOps 
- ▶ Talk in German, slides in English, everybody welcome 
- ▶ Disclaimer: This talk is not legal advice. CRA is still a moving target. Complex interdependencies. 

# Motivation – What's the goal of this talk?

1. Understand the CRA requirements
2. Know what OWASP has to offer
3. Map the requirements to OWASP projects

# The Cyber Resilience Act

aka CRA  
aka Regulation (EU) 2024/2847

# What does the CRA want from us?

- ▶ Cyber Resilience Act = EU regulation = immediate effect
- ▶ Goal: Raise the level of **cyber security in digital products**
- ▶ Starts partly in Sept 2026, **full effect in Dec 2027**
- ▶ Manufacturers need to conform and apply **CE** marking

1. **Secure software development lifecycle** as base level
2. **Documentation!** (For customers and for MSA)
3. Continuous **monitoring for vulnerabilities** in products
4. **Patching** own products during their support window
5. **Reporting of vulnerabilities** to central platform (ENISA)

Have you previously lobbied for more software security?

Then the **CRA is your friend!**

„Regulation creates budgets“ – Get ready!

- ▶ New Legislative Framework (**NLF**) with the „Blue Guide“
- ▶ **NIS2** and **DORA**: Supply Chain Management
- ▶ **BSI TR-03183**: „Cyber-Resilienz-Anforderungen“
- ▶ Radio Equipment Directive (**RED**), **IEC 62443** for OT



# Product with digital Elements (PdE)

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Important: The CRA regulates **commercial products**



Not how Open Source Software is developed (\*)



Not how companies manage themselves (NIS2, DORA)

\* OSS plays key role in commercial products

- ▶ Annex III and IV: „important“ and „critical“ products
- ▶ **More conformity requirements**
- ▶ Conformity assessment through third party
- ▶ Some allow self-assessment with **harmonized standards**
  - ▶ Created by CEN/CENELEC and ETSI
  - ▶ 15 horizontal standards (e.g. „generic security requirements“)
  - ▶ 26 vertical standards (e.g. „browsers“, „firewalls“, „hypervisors“)

# What's all the fuzz about OSS?



Open Source Software essential in CRA



Commercial products use OSS components (libraries)



But: OSS maintainers are NOT manufacturers



Huge gap in patching responsibility!

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Huge gap in patching responsibility!

- ▶ First drafts of the CRA missed this
- ▶ OSS and free software community lobbied for changes
- ▶ Solution: OSS exempt, **Stewards** are born

# SBOMs: Software Bills of Materials

- ▶ Contains a **list of all used software components**
- ▶ German translation: „Software-Stückliste“
- ⚠ Transparency for the **Open Source** Supply Chain!

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- ▶ German translation: „Software-Stückliste“
- ⚠ Transparency for the **Open Source** Supply Chain!
- ▶ Different „levels“ of depth and detail  
→ BSI TR-03183, CISA „Minimum Elements for SBOM“
- ▶ Two de-facto standards: **CycloneDX** and **SPDX**



CRA



# What's in OWASP that is relevant for CRA?

- ▶ OWASP Software Assurance Maturity Model (SAMM)
- ▶ Threat Modeling with OWASP Threat Dragon and pytm
- ▶ OWASP Top 10 and Cheat Sheet series
- ▶ CycloneDX SBOM standard, now in v1.7
- ▶ Dependency-Track for vulnerability tracking

And OWASP DefectDojo, Dependency-Check, SecureCodeBox, DevGuard, ...

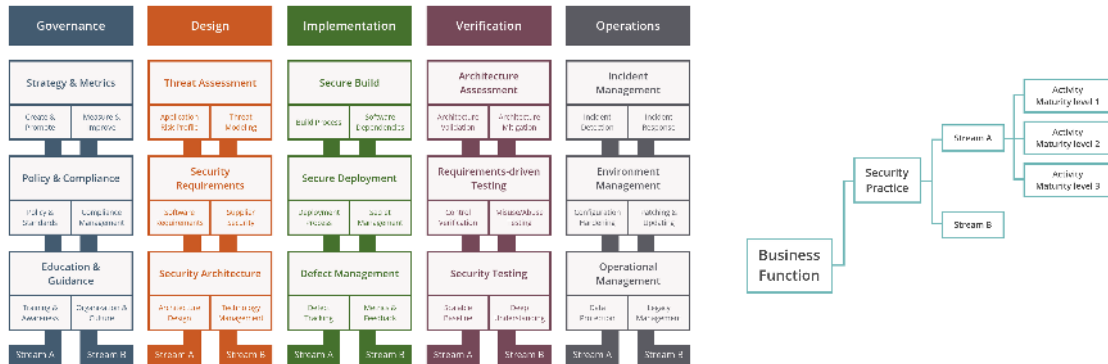


When entering CRA territory,  
sharpen your **processes first**.  
Then deploy appropriate tools.

Complex CI/CD cannot by itself  
create CRA compliant products.

# OWASP Software Assurance Maturity Model

„SAMM provides an effective and measurable way for all types of organizations to analyze and improve their software security posture.“



# Threat modeling (1): Overview

- ▶ Workflow to identify weaknesses in Infrastructure
- ▶ Frameworks: STRIDE, PASTA, LINDDUN, (MITRE ATT&CK), ..
- ▶ Start with data flow diagrams (DFD), draw boundaries
- ▶ Identify threats and mitigations

[cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Threat\\_Modeling\\_Cheat\\_Sheet.html](https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Threat_Modeling_Cheat_Sheet.html)

# Threat modeling (2): OWASP Threat Dragon

- ▶ GUI for DFDs, threats, mitigations and report creation

The screenshot displays the OWASP Threat Dragon v2.3.0-latest application interface. The main window is titled "Payment" and shows a Data Flow Diagram (DFD) with a "Process" circle, a "State" rectangle, an "Actor" rectangle, and a "Data Flow" arrow. A "Trust Boundary" is indicated by a dashed line. The diagram includes a "Merchant" circle and a "Merchant web server" circle, with a "Merchant / Web" label. A note (G) states: "Customer Client including on (H) Return Page the Customer".

An "Edit Threat #1" dialog box is open, showing the following fields:

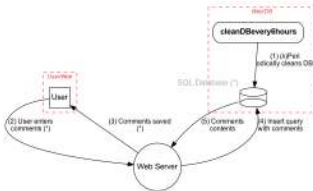
- Title: New STRIDE threat
- Type: Spoofing
- Status: New, Open, Mitigated
- Score: [Empty field]
- Severity: TBD, Low, Medium, High, Critical
- Description: Provide a description for this threat
- Mitigations: Provide remediation for this threat or a reason if status is N/A

Buttons for "Remove" and "Apply" are visible at the bottom of the dialog.

Source <https://www.threatdragon.com>, "payment" example

# Threat modeling (3): OWASP pytm

- ▶ Infrastructure modeling in code
- ▶ Relationships and data flows as Python objects
- ▶ Graphs via dot et al



```

from pytm.pytm import TM, Server, Datastore, Dataflow,

tm = TM("my test tm")
tm.description = "another test tm"
tm.isOrdered = True

User_Web = Boundary("User/Web")
Web_DB = Boundary("Web/DB")

user = Actor("User")
user.inBoundary = User_Web

web = Server("Web Server")
web.OS = "CloudOS"
web.isHardened = True
web.sourceCode = "server/web.cc"

db = Datastore("SQL Database (*)")
db.OS = "CentOS"
db.isHardened = False
db.inBoundary = Web_DB
db.isSql = True
db.inScope = False
db.sourceCode = "model/schema.sql"
  
```

Source <https://github.com/OWASP/pytm>



# CycloneDX SBOM standard (1): ECMA and TC54

- ▶ CycloneDX v1.6 is an ECMA standard, ECMA-424
- ▶ ECMA hosts the Technical Committee TC54 led by Steve Springett and Alyssa Wright

TC54-TG1 Transparency exchange API (TEA) 🐻

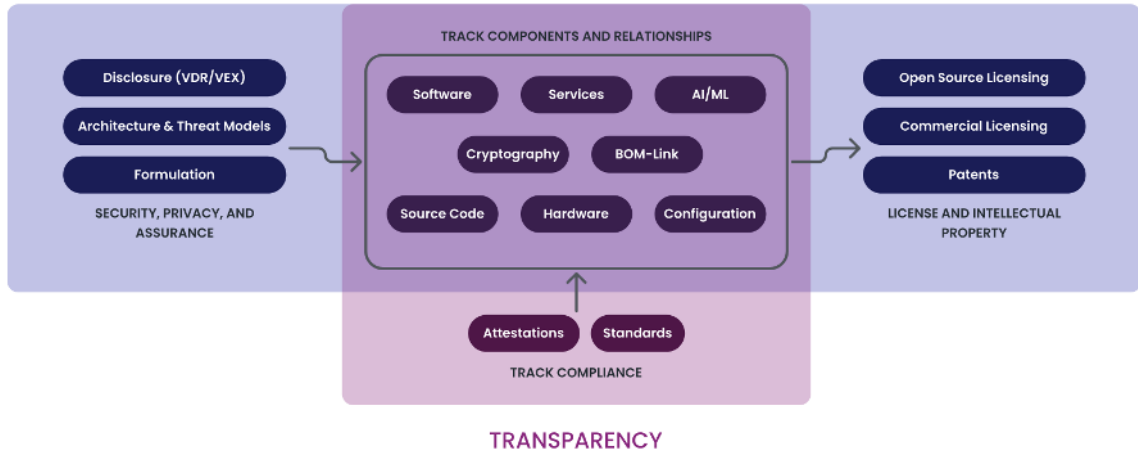
TC54-TG2 Package URL (PURL)

TC54-TG3 Common Lifecycle Enumeration (CLE)

TC54-TG4 Contributing.yaml specification

# CycloneDX SBOM standard (2): Capabilities

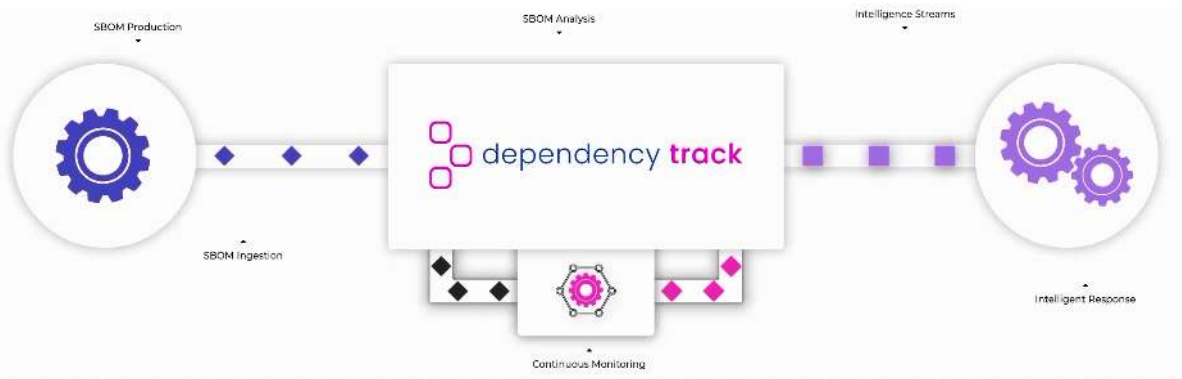
## SECURITY





- ▶ Tracking of vulnerabilities after build
- ▶ Ingestion of SBOMs source of analysis
- ▶ Feeds in multiple streams of vulnerability reports (CVE..)
- ▶ Java monolith refactoring  $\Rightarrow$  container-based **Hyades**
- ▶ Recently added CSAF capabilities

# Dependency-Track (2)



Source: <https://dependencytrack.org>

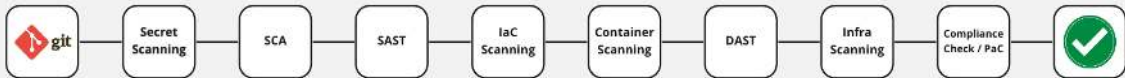
- ▶ Top 10s: Web, API, Mobile, Kubernetes, ..
- ▶ The™ OWASP Top 10 now in 2025 version
- ▶ A lot of Cheatsheets for everything software security  
`cheatsheetseries.owasp.org`
- 🧐 Use them as best practices!
- 📋 Use them as checklists!

# DevSecOps enforces policies

- ▶ **DevSecOps** integrates security into DevOps
- ▶ Goal: Enforce a **defined level of security and transparency** in software development process
- ▶ Perfect fit for compliant CRA processes! 🏆

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Source: <https://owasp.org/www-project-devsecops-guideline/>

# Conclusion for manufacturers

- ▶ Software security posture for CRA? ⇒ **OWASP SAMM!**
- ▶ Risk analysis for infra & software? ⇒ **Threat modeling!**
- ▶ SSDLC? ⇒ **DevSecOps!** Top 10s! Cheatsheets!
- ▶ Documentation of software components? ⇒ **CycloneDX!**
- ▶ Vulnerability tracking? ⇒ **Dependency-Track!**

Thank you all for attending this talk 🧐

Have a good travel home 🚆

✉ Feedback and questions → `dominik.pataky@owasp.org`

🔔 Feel free to ping me on LinkedIn or OWASP Slack

1. 130 recitals (dt. „Erwägungsgründe“)
2. 8 chapters with 71 articles
  - ▶ Art. 3: Definitions
  - ▶ Art. 13: Obligations of manufacturers
3. 8 annexes (dt. „Anhänge“)
  - ▶ Annex I: Essential cybersecurity requirements
  - ▶ Annex III: Important products with digital elements
  - ▶ Annex VII: Content of the technical documentation



# Roles in the CRA (excerpt)

German	English
1 Hersteller	<b>Manufacturer</b>
Einführer	Importer
Händler	Distributor
2 Verwalter quelloffener Software	Open Source <b>Stewards</b>
3 Marktüberwachungsbehörde	<b>Market Surveillance</b> Authority
4 Konformitätsbewertungsstelle	<b>Conformity Assessment</b> Body