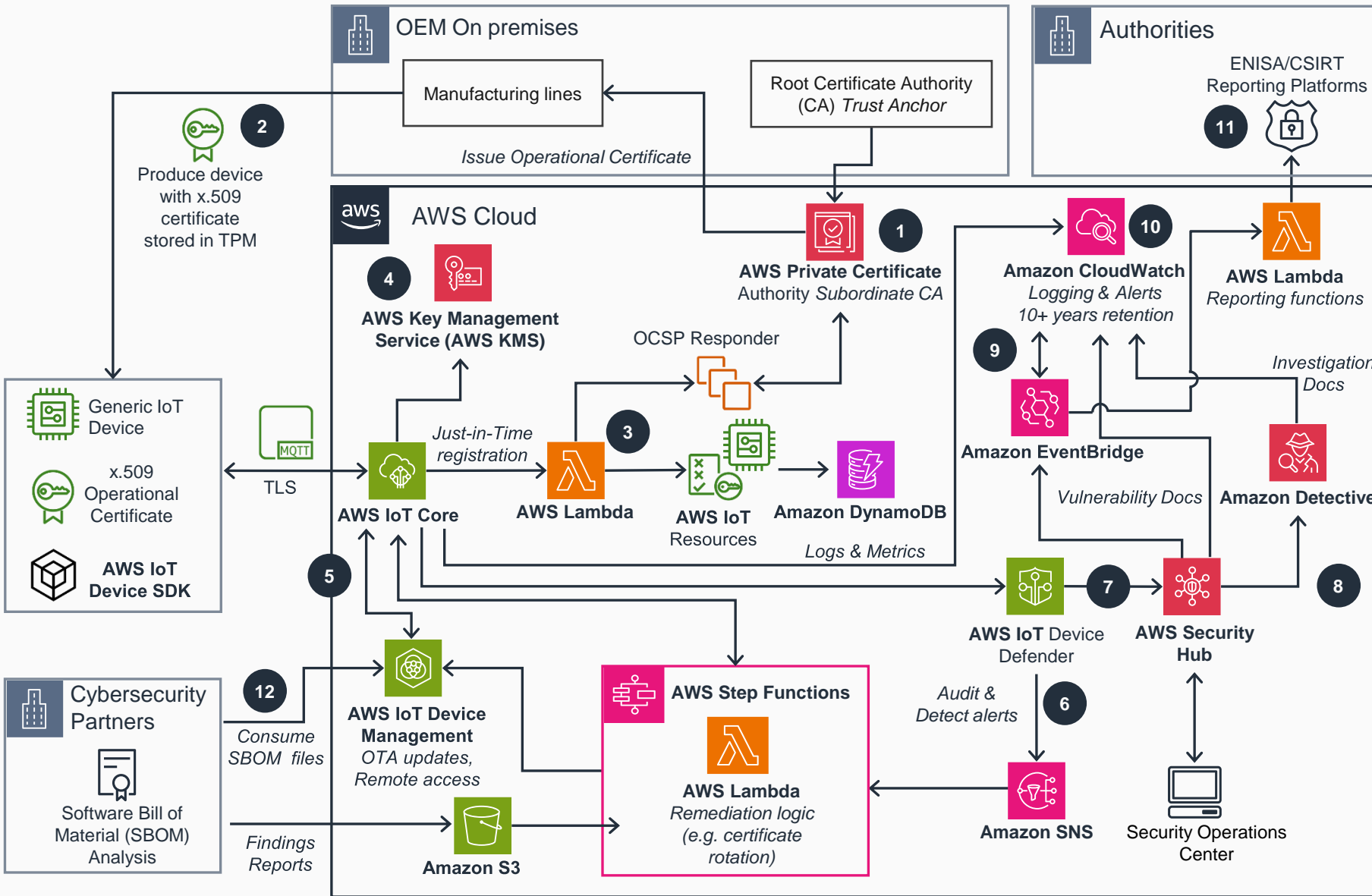


Guidance for EU Cyber Resilience Act on AWS



- 1 A subordinate CA is created in **AWS Private Certificate Authority (PCA)** with a certificate issued and signed by the offline Root CA.
- 2 IoT devices are provisioned with x.509 operational certificates from **AWS PCA** during manufacturing, securely storing them in their Trusted Platform Module (TPM).
- 3 On first connection with an unregistered certificate, an **AWS IoT Core Rule** invokes a **AWS Lambda** function that queries **Amazon DynamoDB**, validates the certificate via **AWS PCA OCSP**, creates IoT Thing and Policy resources, activates the certificate, enabling the device to establish MQTT connectivity.
- 4 Server-side encryption at rest, managed by **AWS Key Management Service (KMS)**, is enabled across all services.
- 5 **AWS IoT Device Management** can manage the device lifecycle through the required 5-year minimum support period. This includes maintaining device security through secure over-the-air (OTA) updates with signed firmware with **AWS IoT Jobs** and **Fleet Indexing**, and tracking software states to maintain version control with **AWS IoT Software Package Catalog**.
- 6 **AWS IoT Device Defender** publishes findings from both audit checks and anomaly detection (authorization failures, traffic patterns) to **Amazon SNS**, triggering **AWS Step Functions** workflows. For certificate findings, the workflow orchestrates rotation via **AWS IoT Jobs**, where devices generate CSRs, receive **AWS PCA**-signed certificates, and confirm installation before old certificate revocation.



