

Resources to Help SMEs Manage Cybersecurity Risks When Doing Business in the Transatlantic Marketplace

June 26, 2024



This webinar is being recorded

Agenda



- Opening Remarks
- About NIST
- NIST International Engagement
- NIST Small Business Cybersecurity Resources
 - Small Business Cybersecurity Corner
 - CSF 2.0 Small business Quick Start Guide
 - Supply Chain Risk Management Quick Start Guide
- Overview of NIST Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) ExporTech Program
- Audience Q&A

Opening Remarks

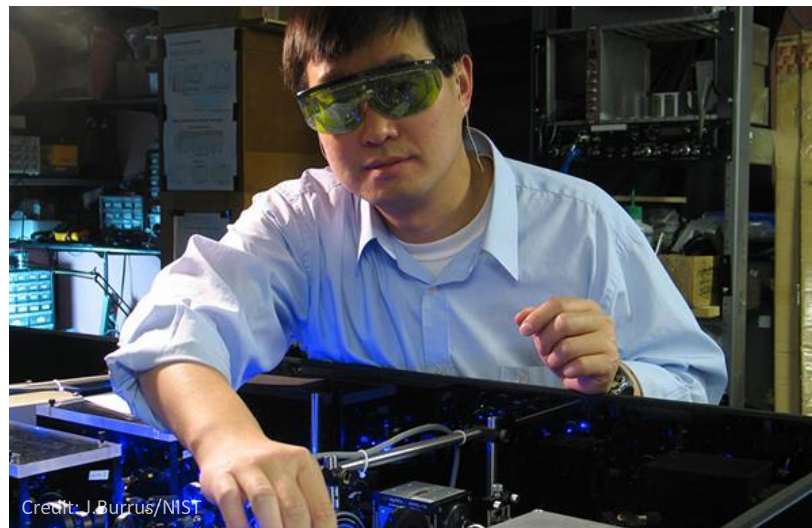


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This webinar supports the efforts of the U.S.-EU Trade and Technology Council (TTC) Working Group 9 to improve SME access to and use of digital tools. For more information about the TTC, please visit: <https://www.trade.gov/useuttc>

To promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing **measurement science, standards, and technology** in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life



Celebrating 50+ Years of Cybersecurity

The Applied Cybersecurity Division implements practical cybersecurity and privacy through outreach and effective application of standards and best practices necessary for the U.S. to adopt cybersecurity capabilities.



<https://www.nist.gov/itl/applied-cybersecurity>

NIST International Engagement on Cybersecurity and Privacy Standards

An abstract graphic featuring a network of interconnected nodes and lines in shades of blue, green, and orange, set against a dark blue background with a subtle grid pattern.

International Engagement at NIST



- The cross-border nature of our economies makes it critical that NIST considers the global context when it conducts research, determines priorities, and conceptualizes approaches.
- As a result of widespread international use, there are now multiple translations and adaptations of NIST cybersecurity and privacy resources.
- NIST encourages international participation at all stages in the development and evolution of its cybersecurity and privacy programs and resources.

- The CSF and other NIST cybersecurity and privacy resources have benefitted from international expertise and are rooted in international standards.
- The CSF is currently used by government and industry in several countries and regions. Version 1.1 is translated into thirteen languages and Version 2.0 is currently translated into two languages.
- International engagement remains a focus for CSF 2.0.
- Work with interagency partners, including the State Department and International Trade Administration (ITA), to share information on NIST cybersecurity and privacy resources to international government partners.
- Work closely with industry on international engagements, including meetings, webinars, and side events during large international conferences.

**Translations and adaptations of NIST resources are highlighted on the
NIST International Cybersecurity and Privacy Resource Site:**

<https://www.nist.gov/cybersecurity/international-cybersecurity-and-privacy-resources>

Standards Activities in ISO



- NIST has contributed to the following documents in ISO that leverage the CSF:
 - ISO Technical Specification 27110, “Cybersecurity Framework Guidelines,” which specifies guidance for developing a cybersecurity framework that aligns with the functions of the CSF
 - ISO Technical Reference 27103, “Cybersecurity and ISO and IEC Standards,” which provides guidance on how to leverage existing ISO standards in a cybersecurity framework and maps to the CSF
- NIST is currently contributing as an editor on ISO 27028, a proposed international standard for guidance for attributes for the recently revised ISO 27002 standard

NIST Small Business Cybersecurity Resources



NIST Small Business Cybersecurity Resources

NIST Information Technology Laboratory

Search NIST

SMALL BUSINESS CYBERSECURITY CORNER

- Cybersecurity Basics +
- NIST Cybersecurity Framework
- Events
- Guidance by Sector +
- Guidance by Topic +
- Training
- Videos
- Get Engaged +
- Cybersecurity @ NIST



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NIST Cybersecurity White Paper
NIST CSWP 28

Security Segmentation in a Small Manufacturing Environment

Dr. Michael Powell
National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence
National Institute of Standards and Technology

John Hoyt
Adam Shernle
Dr. Lynette Wilcox
The MITRE Corporation

This publication is available free of charge from:
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.CSWP.28>

April 6, 2023

NIST NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NISTIR 7621
Revision 1

Small Business Information Security: The Fundamentals

Celia Paulsen
Patricia Toth

This publication is available free of charge from:
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.IR.7621r1>

NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

Getting Started with the NIST Privacy Framework: A Guide for Small and Medium Businesses

What is the NIST Privacy Framework, and how can my organization use it?

The **NIST Privacy Framework** is a voluntary tool that can help your organization create or improve a privacy program. Effective privacy risk management can help you build trust in your products and services, communicate better about your privacy practices, and meet your compliance obligations. Good cybersecurity is important, but can't address all privacy risks. Get started using the Privacy Framework by following a simple model of "Ready, Set, Go" phases, and align your business or agency with five privacy risk management areas: Identify, Govern, Control, Communicate, and Protect.

01 READY.
Get ready to create or improve your privacy program by using the Privacy Framework to build a strong foundation for identifying and managing privacy risks.

02 IDENTIFY.
Identify the data you are processing (such as collecting, using, sharing, storing) and map out its flow through your systems throughout the full data lifecycle - from collection to disposal. This doesn't have to be comprehensive, especially at first, but it's a foundation for understanding your privacy risks.

03 GOVERN.
Conduct a **privacy risk assessment**¹ by using your data map to assess how your data processing activities could create problems for individuals (like embarrassment, discrimination, or economic loss). Then assess the impacts to your organization if those problems occurred (like loss of customer trust or reputational harm) that can negatively affect your bottom line.

04 CONTROL.
Ask about options for contracts and the products and services you use to run your business to ensure that they are set up to reflect your privacy priorities.

05 COMMUNICATE AND PROTECT.
Privacy culture starts at the top. Determine which privacy values (for example, autonomy, anonymity, dignity, transparency, data control) your organization is focused on. Connect your organization's privacy values and policies with your privacy risk assessment to focus trust in your products and services.

Help your workforce know their roles and responsibilities so that they can make better decisions about how to effectively manage privacy risks in the design and deployment of your products and services.

Regularly reassess to see if your privacy risks have changed. This can happen when you make improvements to your products and services, change your data processing, or learn about new legal obligations.

JAIMIE LEES
Chief Data Officer
Pineapple Square Restaurant

Notes: ¹https://www.nist.gov/privacy-framework ²https://www.nist.gov/publications/cybersecurity-engineering-research

SPOTLIGHT

Videos

Cybersecurity Framework

Case Studies

MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP (MEP)

Cybersecurity Resources for Manufacturers

Manufacturers increasingly rely on data, information, and technologies to run their operations. Defending these assets from disclosure, modification, disruption, or improper use is a challenging but critical aspect of operating a business. With common priorities and limited resources, manufacturers need guidance, solutions, and training that is practical, actionable, and ultimately helps them manage their cybersecurity and privacy risks.

Where to Start
Resources and Guidance by Topic
Compliance with Cybersecurity and Privacy Laws and Regulations

MATTR
MATTR+
MANUFACTURING

[WHERE TO START](#) [RESOURCES AND GUIDANCE BY TOPIC](#) [COMPLIANCE WITH CYBERSECURITY AND PRIVACY LAWS AND REGULATIONS](#)

Contact your local [MEP Center](#) to learn how they can help you assess your business's current risk posture, implement solutions to cost-effectively protect your digital and information assets and meet your legal cybersecurity and privacy requirements.

NIST Cybersecurity Framework 2.0: Small Business Quick-Start Guide

U.S. Department of Commerce
Gina M. Raimondo, Secretary
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Louise E. Coenen, NIST Director and Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology

NIST Special Publication
NIST SP 800-130P
https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-130P
February



NIST Small Business Cybersecurity Corner

<https://www.nist.gov/itl/smallbusinesscyber>

Guidance by Topic

SMALL BUSINESS CYBERSECURITY CORNER

- Cybersecurity Basics
- NIST Cybersecurity Framework
- Events
- Guidance by Sector +
- Guidance by Topic +
- Training +
- Videos
- Get Engaged +
- Cybersecurity @ NIST

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SPOTLIGHT

Videos



Cybersecurity Framework



Case Studies

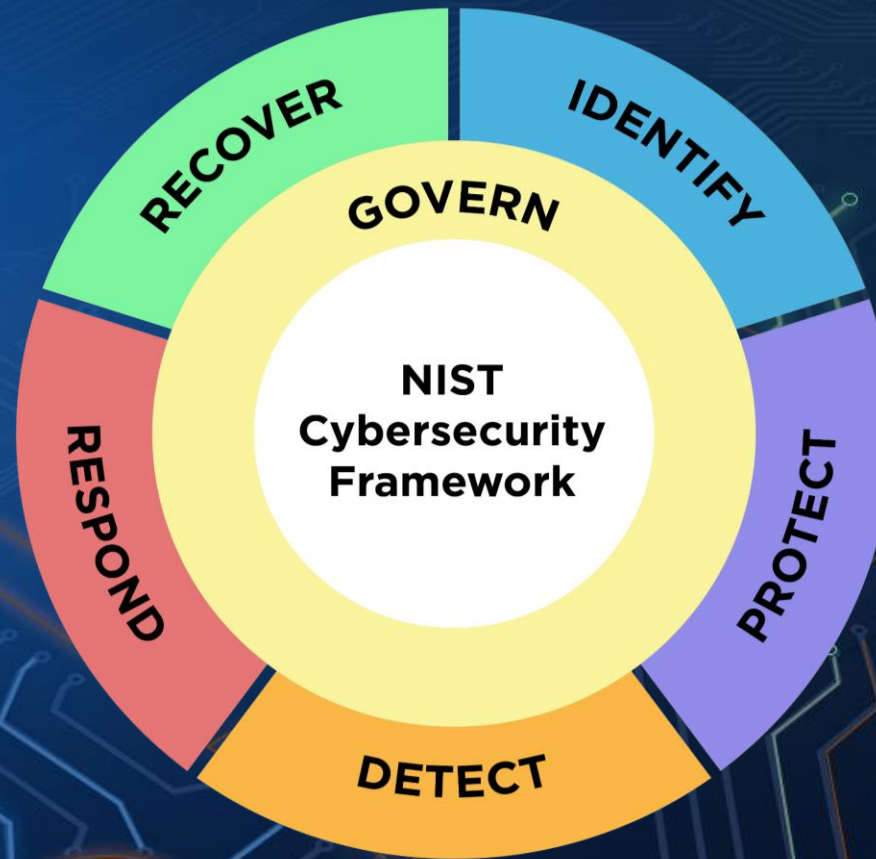


- ✓ All-Purpose Guides
- ✓ Choosing A Service Provider
- ✓ Cloud Security
- ✓ Cybersecurity Insurance
- ✓ Government Contractor Requirements
- ✓ Developing Secure Products
- ✓ Employee Awareness
- ✓ Multi-Factor Authentication
- ✓ Phishing
- ✓ Privacy
- ✓ Protecting Against Scams
- ✓ Ransomware
- ✓ Responding to a Cyber Incident
- ✓ Securing Data and Devices
- ✓ Securing Network Connections
- ✓ Telework



www.nist.gov/itl/smallbusinesscyber

CSF 2.0





Voluntary guidance that helps organizations—regardless of size, sector, or maturity— better **understand**, **assess**, **prioritize**, and **communicate** their cybersecurity efforts.

**not a one-size-fits-all approach to managing cybersecurity risks.*

CSF Core

The nucleus of the CSF. A **taxonomy of high-level cybersecurity outcomes** that can help any organization manage its cybersecurity risks.

Functions>Categories>Subcategories

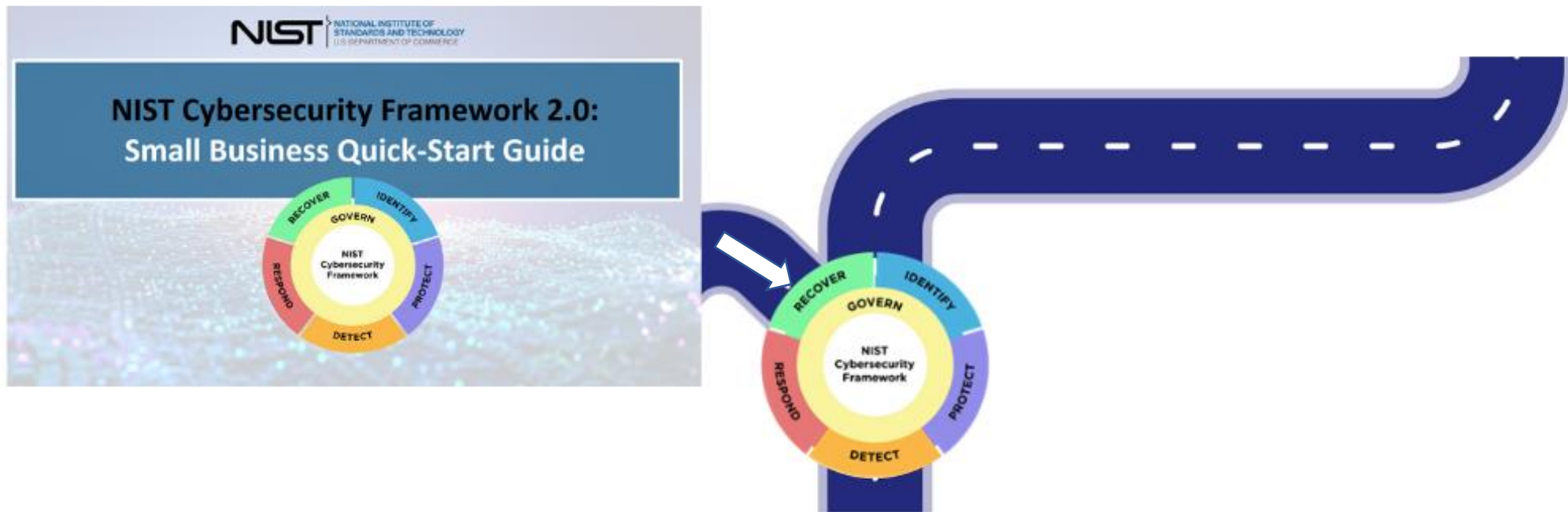
CSF Organizational Profiles

A mechanism for describing an organization's **current and/or target cybersecurity posture** in terms of the CSF Core's outcomes.

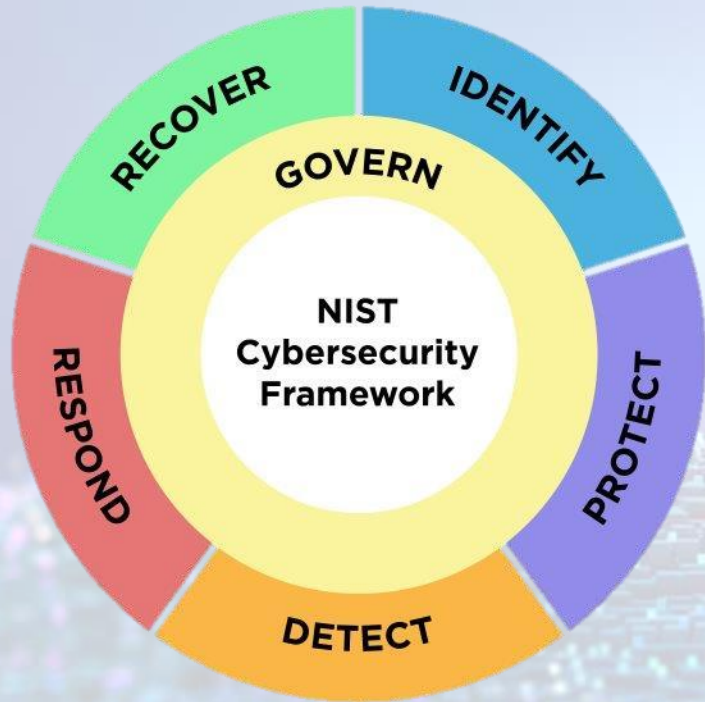
CSF Tiers

Characterize the **rigor** of an organization's cybersecurity risk governance and management practices. Tiers can also provide **context** for how an organization views cybersecurity risks and the processes in place to manage those risks.

NIST CSF 2.0 Small Business Quick Start Guide as an On-Ramp to the CSF 2.0 Journey



View full CSF 2.0 SMB QSG: <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.1300.pdf>



Together, these 6 Functions provide a comprehensive view for managing cybersecurity risk.

GOVERN
The Govern Function helps you establish and monitor your business's cybersecurity risk management strategy, expectations, and policy.

IDENTIFY
The Identify Function helps you determine the current cybersecurity risk to the business.

PROTECT
The Protect Function supports your ability to use safeguards to prevent or reduce cybersecurity risks.

DETECT
The Detect Function provides outcomes that help you find and analyze possible cybersecurity attacks and compromises.

RESPOND
The Respond Function supports your ability to take action regarding a detected cybersecurity incident.

RECOVER
The Recover Function involves activities to restore assets and operations that were impacted by a cybersecurity incident.

Actions to Consider

Understand

- Understand how cy (GVOC-01)
- Understand your le
- Understand who w cybersecurity strate

Assess

- Assess the potenti operations (GVOC-02)
- Assess whether cy
- Assess cybersecurit formal relationship

Prioritize

- Prioritize managing

Communicate

- Communicate lead culture (GVRR-01)
- Communicate, encf

Understand

- Understand what inventory of hard

Assess

- Assess your asset
- Assess the effect that need improv

Prioritize

- Prioritize inventor
- Prioritize docum responses using a

Communicate

- Communicate cyb relevant third par
- Communicate to cybersecurity risk

Understand

- Understand what information employees should or do have access to. Restrict sensitive inform jobs. (PR.AA-05)

Assess

- Assess the time training for emp

Prioritize

- Prioritize requir consider using f protect strong f
- Prioritize chang
- Prioritize regula Enable automat
- Prioritize regula
- Prioritize config protect data. (P

Communicate

- Communicate b suspicious activ

Understand

- Understand who responsibility fo

Assess

- Assess your abil
- Assess the incid (RS.AN-03, RS.M

Prioritize

- Prioritize taking damage. (RS.M)

Communicate

- Communicate v the relevant det it. (DE.AE-06/07

Understand

- Understand who within and outside your business has recovery responsibilities. (RC.RP-01)

Assess

- Assess what happened by preparing an after-action report—on your own or in consultation with a vendor/partner—that documents the incident, the response and recovery actions taken, and lessons learned. (RC.RP-06)
- Assess the integrity of your backed-up data and assets before using them for restoration. (RC.RP-03)

Prioritize

- Prioritize your recovery actions based on organizational needs, resources, and assets impacted. (RC.RP-02)

Communicate

- Communicate regularly and securely with internal and external stakeholders. (RC.CO)
- Communicate and document completion of the incident and resumption of normal activities. (RC.RP-06)

Getting Started with a Recovery Playbook
A playbook typically includes the following critical elements:

- ✓ A set of formal recovery processes
- ✓ Documentation of the criticality of organizational resources (e.g., people, facilities, technical components, external services)
- ✓ Documentation of systems that process and store organizational information, particularly key assets. This will help inform the order of restoration priority
- ✓ A list of personnel who will be responsible for defining and implementing recovery plans
- ✓ A comprehensive recovery communications plan

Technical Deep Dive: [NIST Guide for Cybersecurity Event Recovery](#)

Questions to Consider

- What are our lessons learned? How can we minimize the chances of a cybersecurity incident happening in the future?
- What are our legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations for communicating to internal and external stakeholders about a cybersecurity incident?
- How do we ensure that the recovery steps we are taking are not introducing new vulnerabilities to our business?

Related Resources

- [Cybersecurity Training Resources](#)
- [Creating an IT Disaster Recovery Plan](#)
- [Backup and Recover Resources](#)

[View all NIST CSF 2.0 Resources Here](#)

<https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework>

GOVERN



The Govern Function helps you establish and monitor your business's cybersecurity risk management strategy, expectations, and policy.

Actions to Consider

Understand

- Understand how cybersecurity risk management (GV.OC-01) is integrated into your business strategy.
- Understand your legal, regulatory, and contractual requirements.
- Understand who within your business is responsible for cybersecurity strategy. (GV.RR-01)

Assess

- Assess the potential impact of a total or partial loss of critical business assets and operations. (GV.OC-04)
- Assess whether cybersecurity insurance is appropriate for your business. (GV.RM-04)
- Assess cybersecurity risks posed by suppliers and other third parties before entering into formal relationships. (GV.SC-06)

Prioritize

- Prioritize managing cybersecurity risks alongside other business risks. (GV.RM-03)

Communicate

- Communicate leadership's support of a risk-aware, ethical, and continually improving culture. (GV.RR-01)
- Communicate, enforce, and maintain policies for managing cybersecurity risks. (GV.PO-01)

GOVERN (GV): The organization's cybersecurity risk management strategy, expectations, and policy are established, communicated, and monitored

- **Organizational Context (GV.OC):** The circumstances — mission, stakeholder expectations, dependencies, and legal, regulatory, and contractual requirements — surrounding the organization's cybersecurity risk management decisions are understood
 - **GV.OC-01:** The organizational mission is understood and informs cybersecurity risk management

Getting Started with Cybersecurity Governance

These actions help you get started with cybersecurity governance by beginning to think about your cybersecurity governance strategy.

Organizational Context	Legal, Regulatory, and Contractual Requirements
What is your organization's mission?	
What are your organization's risks?	
How are you achieving this mission?	

Documenting Cybersecurity Requirements	Legal, Regulatory, and Contractual Requirements
List your legal requirements:	
List your regulatory requirements:	
List your contractual requirements:	

Technical Deep Dive: [Staging Cybersecurity Risks for Enterprise Risk Management and Governance Oversight](#)

Questions to Consider

- As our business grows, how often are we reviewing our cybersecurity strategy?
- Do we need to upskill our existing staff, hire talent, or engage an external partner to help us establish and manage our cybersecurity plan?
- Do we have acceptable use policies in place for business and for employee-owned devices accessing business resources? Have employees been educated on these policies?

Related Resources

- [Securing Small and Medium-Sized Supply Chains Resource Handbook](#)
- [Choosing A Vendor/Service Provider](#)

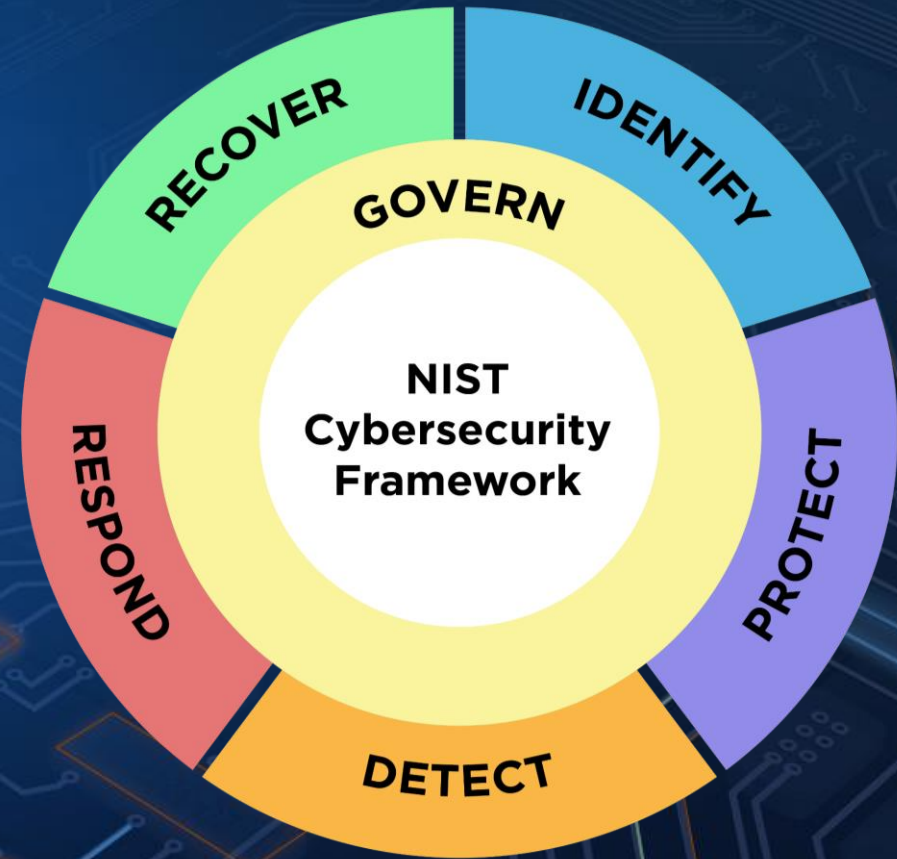
[View all NIST CSF 2.0 Resources Here](#)

A Few Notes on the Govern Function

- The Big Picture
- **Provides outcomes to inform what an organization may do to achieve and prioritize the outcomes of the other five Functions.**
- Encompasses how organizations make and carry out **informed decisions** on cybersecurity strategy.
- Emphasizes that cybersecurity is a major source of enterprise risk that business leaders should consider alongside other business risks.
- Emphasis on supply chain risk management.



CSF 2.0 Cybersecurity Supply Chain risk Management (C-SCRM) Quick Start Guide



NIST CSF 2.0: CYBERSECURITY SUPPLY CHAIN RISK MANAGEMENT (C-SCRM) A QUICK START GUIDE

HOW TO USE THE CSF TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A C-SCRM CAPABILITY



Establishing a C-SCRM Capability

The CSF has a Category within its Govern Function dedicated to C-SCRM: the Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management (GV.SC) Category. GV.SC contains the key outcomes that every organization should achieve through its C-SCRM capability. Additionally, many of the subcategories within the remainder of the CSF can be used to identify and communicate C-SCRM-related requirements internally for organizations and for their vendors.

Perform these activities to establish your organization's C-SCRM capability:

Activity 1: Create a C-SCRM strategy, objectives, policies, and processes. [GV.SC-01]

Activity 2: Identify your organization's technology suppliers and determine how critical each one is to your organization. [GV.SC-04]

Activity 3: Establish C-SCRM roles and requirements and communicate them within and outside your organization. This includes identifying C-SCRM roles and responsibilities [GV.SC-02] and C-SCRM requirements [GV.SC-05].

It is also important to coordinate and harmonize activities between your C-SCRM capability and other internal capabilities. Here are a few examples:

- Integrate C-SCRM into cybersecurity and enterprise risk management, risk assessment, and improvement processes, and monitor the performance of C-SCRM practices throughout the technology lifecycle. [GV.SC-03, GV.SC-09] See the [Enterprise Risk Management Quick-Start Guide](#) for more information on C-SCRM integration.
- Include your relevant suppliers in cybersecurity incident planning, response, and recovery activities. [GV.SC-08] See NIST's [Computer Security Incident Handling Guide](#) for more information on key practices for cybersecurity incidents.

Checklist of actions for Activity 1: Create a C-SCRM strategy, objectives, policies, and processes.

- Establish a C-SCRM strategy that lays out the objectives of the capability.
- Develop a C-SCRM plan (with milestones) and C-SCRM policies and procedures that guide implementation and improvement of the plan and the capability; socialize those policies and procedures with organizational stakeholders.
- Develop and implement C-SCRM processes based on the strategy, objectives, policies, and procedures that are agreed upon and performed by the organizational stakeholders.
- Establish a cross-organizational mechanism that ensures alignment between functions that contribute to C-SCRM management, such as cybersecurity, IT, legal, human resources, engineering, etc.

Checklist of actions for Activity 2: Identify your organization's technology suppliers and determine how critical each one is to your organization.

- Develop criteria for supplier criticality based on, for example, the importance of the supplier's products or services to the organization's business, sensitivity of data processed or stored by the supplier, and degree of access to the organization's systems.
- Prioritize suppliers into criticality levels based on the criteria. See NIST IR 8179, [Criticality Analysis Process Model: Prioritizing Systems and Components](#) for more information on a structured method for prioritization.
- Keep a record of all suppliers, prioritized based on the criticality criteria.

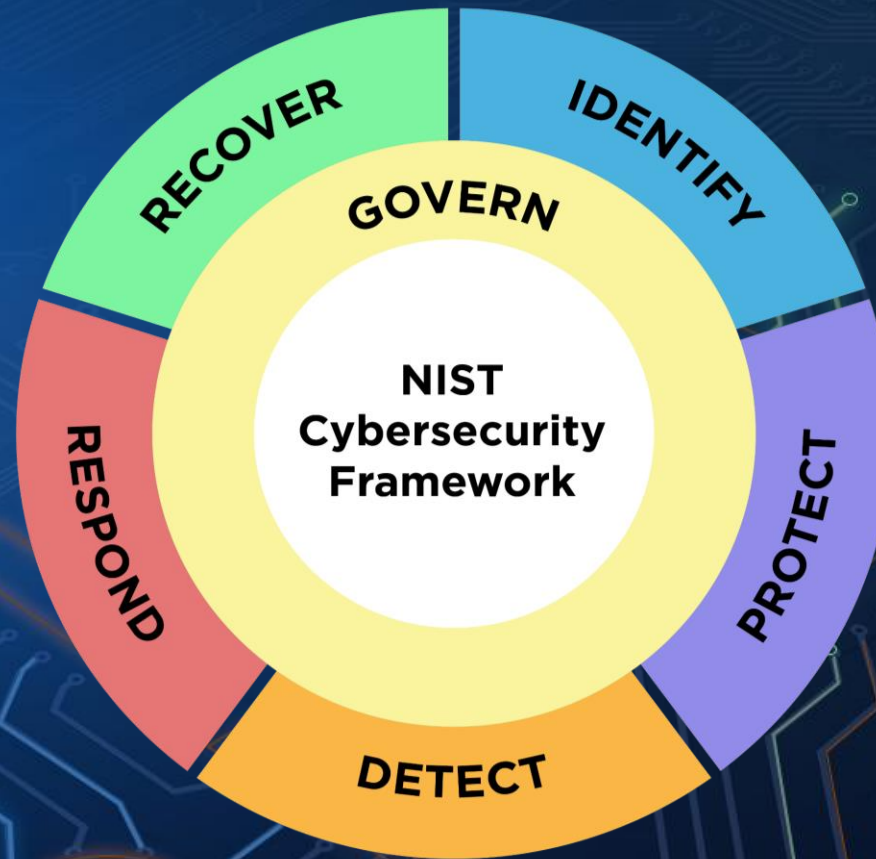
New to C-SCRM?

Here are some NIST resources that can help you get up to speed on the basics of C-SCRM and support you in establishing and operating your C-SCRM capability:

- **CSF 2.0 C-SCRM Quick Start Guide**
<https://www.nist.gov/quick-start-guides>
- **Key Practices in Cyber Supply Chain Risk Management: Observations from Industry (NIST IR 8276)**
<https://csrc.nist.gov/pubs/ir/8276/final>
- **Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management Practices for Systems and Organizations (NIST SP 800-161 Revision 1)**
<https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-161r1.pdf>
- **The Software and Supply Chain Assurance Forum**
<https://csrc.nist.gov/Projects/cyber-supply-chain-risk-management/ssca>
- **NIST's C-SCRM Program**
<https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/cyber-supply-chain-risk-management>



Additional CSF 2.0 Resources





An official website of the United States government [Here's how you know](#)

NIST

Search NIST



Menu

CYBERSECURITY FRAMEWORK

Helping organizations to better understand and improve their management of cybersecurity risk

CSF 2.0 Resource Center

- [Download \(PDF\)](#)
- [Quick Start Guides](#)
- [Profiles](#)
- [Informative References](#)
- [FAQs](#)
- [Translations](#)
- [CSF 2.0 Tool](#)

News and Events

Related Programs

Ways to Engage

Cybersecurity @ NIST

CSF 1.1 Archive

CONNECT WITH US



BIG NEWS | The NIST CSF 2.0 has been released, along with other supplementary resources!

CSF 2.0

For industry, government, and organizations to reduce cybersecurity risks

[Read the Document](#)

CSF 2.0 Profiles

Templates and useful resources for creating and using both CSF profiles

[See the Profiles](#)

Quick Start Guides

For users with specific common goals

[View the Quick Start Guides](#)

Informative References (Mappings)

See how NIST's resources overlap and share themes

[See the Mappings](#)





Function	Category	Subcategory	Implementation Examples	Informative References
GOVERN (GV)				
IDENTIFY (ID): The organization's current cybersecurity risks are understood				
	Asset Management (ID.AM): Assets (e.g., data, hardware, software, systems, facilities, services, people) that enable the organization to achieve business purposes are identified and managed consistent with their relative importance to organizational objectives and the organization's risk strategy			
		ID.AM-01: Inventories of hardware managed by the organization are maintained	Ex1: Maintain inventories for all types of hardware, including IT, IoT, OT, and mobile devices Ex2: Constantly monitor networks to detect new hardware and automatically update inventories	CIS Controls v8.0: 1.1 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: CM-08 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: PM-05
		ID.AM-02: Inventories of software, services, and systems managed by the organization are maintained	Ex1: Maintain inventories for all types of software and services, including commercial-off-the-shelf, open-source, custom applications, API services, and cloud-based applications and services Ex2: Constantly monitor all platforms, including containers and virtual machines, for software and service inventory changes Ex3: Maintain an inventory of the organization's systems	CIS Controls v8.0: 2.1 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: AC-20 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: CM-08 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: PM-05 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: SA-05 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: SA-09
		ID.AM-03: Representations of the organization's authorized network communication and internal and external network data flows are maintained	Ex1: Maintain baselines of communication and data flows within the organization's wired and wireless networks Ex2: Maintain baselines of communication and data flows between the organization and third parties Ex3: Maintain baselines of communication and data flows for the organization's infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS) usage Ex4: Maintain documentation of expected network ports, protocols, and	CIS Controls v8.0: 3.8 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: AC-04 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: CA-03 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: CA-09 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: PL-02 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: PL-08 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: PM-07
		ID.AM-04: Inventories of services provided by suppliers are maintained	Ex1: Inventory all external services used by the organization, including third-party infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS), platform-as-a-service (PaaS), and software-as-a-service (SaaS) offerings; APIs; and other externally hosted application services	CIS Controls v8.0: 15.1 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: AC-20 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: SA-09 SP 800-53 Rev 5.1.1: SR-02

Cybersecurity Framework 2.0 Reference Tool

ExporTech – Accelerating sales growth in global markets for small and medium-sized manufacturers



<https://www.nist.gov/mep/mep-national-network>



A unique public-private partnership that delivers comprehensive, proven solutions to U.S. manufacturers, fueling growth and advancing U.S. manufacturing.

Our mission is to strengthen and empower U.S. manufacturers.



MEP National Network



Centers located in all 50 states and Puerto Rico.



Public-private partnership with local flexibility.



Federal funds, state investments, and private sector fees cover services.



Market driven program that creates high value for manufacturers.



Leverage partners to maximize service offerings.



Transfer technology and expertise to manufacturers.



Business Solution Examples





ExporTech is a structured process that helps exporters expand sales in global markets

<i>PLAN</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop strategic export growth plan through workshops, planning tools, and individual coaching• Receive plan feedback from experienced international business leaders
<i>EDUCATE</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn from wide range of experts – with opportunity for individualized consultation
<i>CONNECT</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Companies meet experts that become part of their network• Learn about programs, services, and grants that many exporters are unaware of• Learn from peer companies – and hold each other accountable
<i>IMPLEMENT</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Execute plan, and connect to resources that can help you go-to-market (e.g. partner search and matchmaking, STEP grants, tradeshow)• Achieve higher ROI on business development – guided by plan



ExporTech Program Partners

Exporters



Local Partners

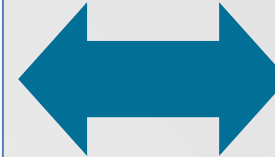
(differ by region)

- District Export Councils
- State trade offices/organizations
- FedEx
- Universities, colleges
- SBDCs, SBA offices
- World Trade Centers
- Private consultants
- State and federal department of agriculture
- Other economic development organizations
- City governments



MEP National Network

- Delivery
- Selling, marketing
- Program management



U.S. Commercial Service

- Delivery
- Selling, marketing
- Program management



Principles/Philosophy of ExporTech

- Aimed at leadership
- Each company develops strategic international growth plan, receives feedback for go-to-market strategy
- Customized to participants
- Highly interactive – breakouts, one-on-ones, speed dating





ExporTech Unique Elements

- Development of export plan with feedback in final session
- Breakout groups working on elevator pitch
- Coaching in between sessions
- Connection to export ecosystem – expand network
- Significant involvement of experienced exporting company executives (plan feedback, panel discussions, breakout consultations)





ExporTech National Program History and Impacts

Program Summary (6/20/24)

# Programs Completed (since inception in 2007)	275
# States	37 (and PR)
# Participating Companies	1,380



Client Impact

- Average sales increase/retention of **\$469,000**
- Average cost savings of **\$93,000**
- Average **6** new jobs per company
- Total program impact to date: **>\$600 million** sales increase/retention



Success Story

Hydronalix Grows Export Markets Fivefold in Five Years

- Manufactures robotic water rescue systems and small unmanned watercraft in Green Valley, Arizona.
- First responders and military use: water rescue, bridge inspection, scientific research and law enforcement on oceans, lakes, and rivers.
- *The Challenge:* selling into export markets but no defined strategy/process.
- ExporTech partners helped company develop an export plan - how to structure and negotiate payment terms to ensure up-front payment.
- Executed export plan through international trade shows and trade mission initiatives led by the AZSTEP program - met with potential sales channel partners, end-users and buyers.

*“I think the success of the program is because it’s been **repeatable and sustainable**. It takes a lot of continuous effort to grow our global customer base. In our case, ExporTech provided that critical push. In 2016, before we started ExporTech, I think we were selling in 11 or 12 countries. Now we have distributors in **33 countries, and we sell our products in 50 countries**. The program has had a big impact on our business.”*

Hydronalix CEO



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The background features a dark blue globe of the Earth, showing the continents of North and South America. A white network of lines and dots is overlaid on the globe, with several circular icons containing a padlock symbol scattered across the network. The word "Questions?" is centered in white text.

Questions?