The Belfer National Cyber Power Index (NCPI) measures 30 countries' cyber capabilities in the context of seven national objectives, using 32 intent indicators and 27 capability indicators with evidence collected from publicly available data.

In contrast to other cyber related indices, Belfer believes there is no single measure of cyber power, but that it is made up of multiple components and should be considered in the context of a country's national objectives. The NCPI takes an all-of-country approach that includes all aspects under the control of a government: government strategies, capabilities for defence and offence, resource allocation, the private sector, workforce, and innovation. The Index is a measure of proven power and potential.

The NCPI has identified seven national objectives that countries pursue using cyber means:

- Surveilling and Monitoring Domestic Groups
- Strengthening and Enhancing National Cyber Defences
- Controlling and Manipulating the Information Environment
- Foreign Intelligence Collection for National Security
- Commercial Gain or Enhancing Domestic Industry Growth
- Destroying or Disabling an Adversary's Infrastructure and Capabilities
- Defining International Cyber Norms and Technical Standards

The overall NCPI assessment measures the "comprehensiveness" of a country as a cyber actor. Comprehensiveness, in the context of NCPI, refers to a country's use of cyber to achieve multiple objectives as opposed to a few. The most comprehensive cyber power is the country that has (1) the intent to pursue multiple national objectives using cyber means and (2) the capabilities to achieves those objective(s).

The UK is 3rd on the 2020 Index, behind the US and China and ahead of Russia, Netherlands and France.
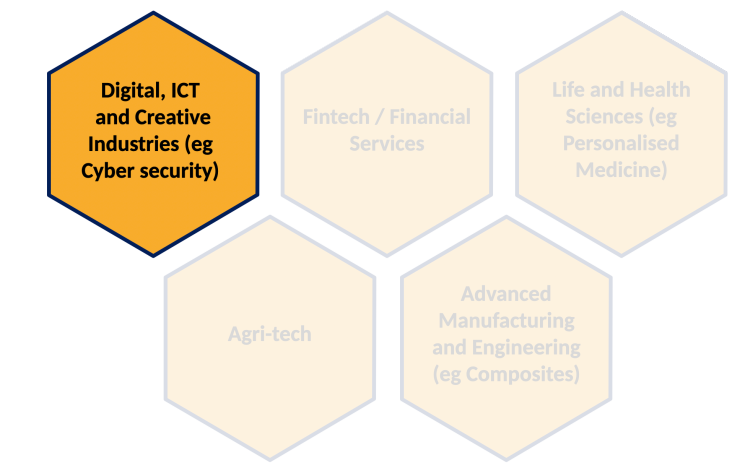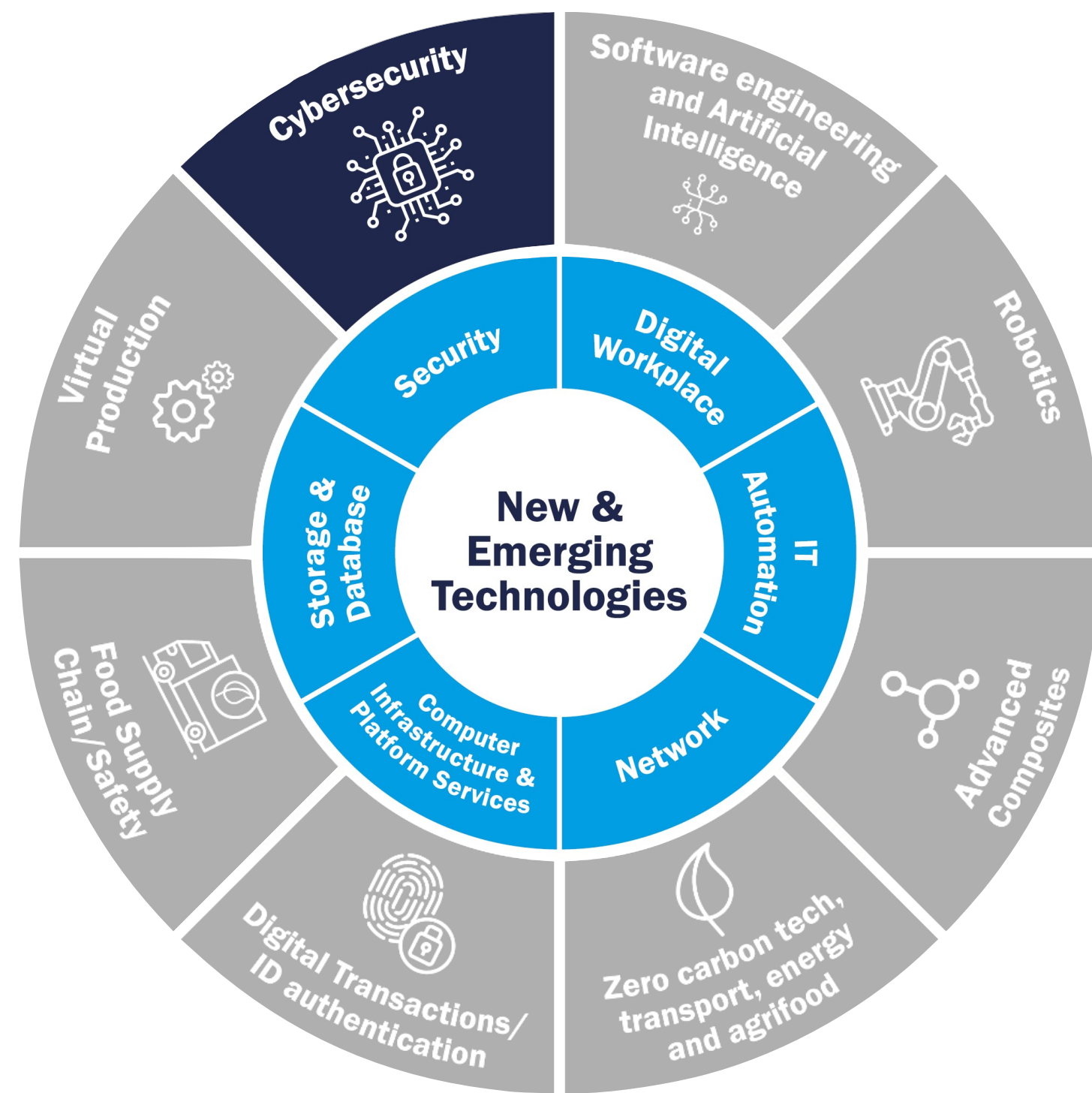
THE CYBER POWER INDEX

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