

Impact 1: Fatalities in NZ	Impact 2: Injured/sick people in NZ	Impact 3: People in Need	Impact 4: Damaged Ecosystems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current 'major' scenario arguably too conservative. • Amplified by possible forced transition to subsistence living in those unprepared. • Amplified by territorial incursions. • Deaths of ~100k or a death rate in-line with civilisation collapse. • No access to medicines would lead to the death of many. • Timeframe considered changes the assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illness and injuries would mainly be from transition. • Trauma and mental illness likely to spike, after an initial period of coping. • Loss of eg dialysis and insulin supplies would lead to unpreventable sickness. • Food production would decrease, but subsistence could lead to health improvements. • Blue water navy / invasion could lead to decline and deaths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge need, 50% unemployment, eg help paying rent. • Coordinated national response may be impossible, continuity of government uncertain. • Speed of transfer of power/agency to local/regional groups important. • Location important, eg apartment dwellers less self-sufficient, low access to food. • Energy insecurity (fuel, heating). • Low cash levels, slow transition to alternative trading system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NZ would also experience darker skies (altered growth rates). • Overall degradation of terrestrial and indigenous ecosystems. • Potential loss of key species in food chains. • Near shore fisheries would likely be over exploited as a food supply in transition (similar population, less supply or regular foods).
Impact 5: Asset losses & costs of coping	Impact 6: Economic Performance	Impact 7: Supply shortfalls	Sector 8: Diminished public order
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High dependence on offshore data means communications, banking etc and all sectors at high risk. • This is variable/undefined and challenging to quantify, as unless targeted, physical assets may be relatively unchanged, it is the context (tangible and intangible) surrounding society in NZ that will change drastically. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national economy may cease to exist with transition to local/regional trade. • Māori worldview integration in economy offers potential resilience and opportunities. • Loss of communications would: 1. undermine/prevent misinformation; and 2. Prevents ability to disseminate information about eg supply needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply shortfalls a major concern for economic shocks and recovery • Dependence on US supply chains and networks for comms, tech and commodities is a significant vulnerability. • Food & fuel supply at risk. • Essential medicines in short supply • Fertilisers and agri-chemicals in short supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential cooperation early on with potential transition to increasing and then extreme public disorder, as timeframe lengthens. • Fuel security and food supply seen as the most significant triggers to unrest. • Corollary of extreme public disorder is the potential for more collective action, but this is contingent on response planning and the magnitude of impacts.
Impact 9: Impaired territorial integrity	Impact 10: Damage/Loss of cultural property	Impact 11: Reputation of NZ	Impact 12: Confidence in the state
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertain and difficult to quantify. Key research question. • Non-state arrivals, refugees, piracy, or takeover (hostile) is a potential issue and put further pressure on food supply and other resources. • NZ could be seen as a 'food basket' for powerful states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museums, tangible cultural artefacts and data stores degrade, but possible strength in intangible cultural assets (e.g., people and indigenous communities). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A subjective measure. • Reputation depends on definition and also whether the harm is measured in relative or absolute terms. • Is reputation relevant at the point that NZ was fully dependent of external supplies and unable to operate following collapse? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trust in government deteriorating globally, which is problematic. • Much will hinge on government's ability to communicate and respond. This is vulnerable when communications networks are increasingly offshore. • Sustainable governance model? Localisation?