

# New Zealand daily life: overseas dependencies and threats

Adapted from: *UK Strategic Defence Review 2025* (see Figure 2)<sup>1</sup>

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McGuinness Institute

References available at McGuinness Institute/Infographics

## Fuel



100% of New Zealand's fuel supply is imported from overseas countries:<sup>2</sup>

Japan	6.9% (16 days to NZ)
South Korea	38.5% (17 days)
Malaysia	13.5% (17-18 days)
Singapore	34.4% (17-18 days) <sup>3</sup>

## Minerals

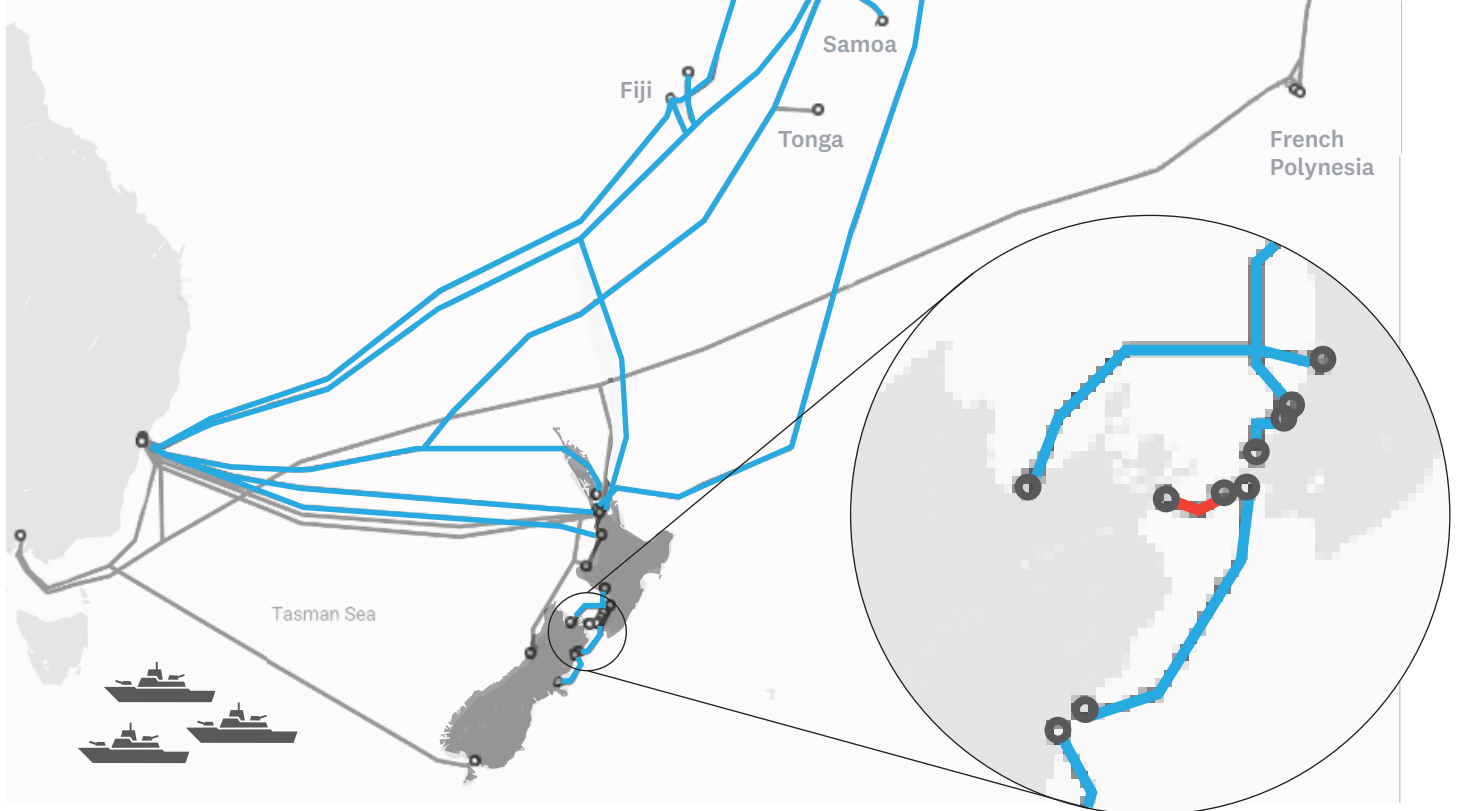


New Zealand relies on 37 critical minerals; of these 43% must be imported, 30% are usually imported and 27% are produced in New Zealand.<sup>6</sup>

## Food and feed



New Zealanders are not reliant on food imports,<sup>4</sup> but 64% of our livestock and farmed fish do rely on imported feed.<sup>5</sup>



## Cables

Globally, 95% of global data (including financial transactions and transcontinental internet traffic) is carried by undersea cables. Furthermore, most of our data is stored offshore. A large proportion of New Zealand Government data is stored on an Amazon-owned cloud storage data centre offshore, raising access and privacy issues.<sup>8</sup> Threats to the cables include climate change, volcanic activity<sup>9</sup> and seabed warfare.<sup>10</sup>

### Key

- Communication cables (actual)
- Communication cables (planned)
- Power cables

**3** Chinese warships from the People's Liberation Army – Navy (PLA-N) Task Group sail unexpectedly around Australia's east coast in February 2025. The New Zealand Defence Force, in conjunction with the Australian Defence Force, monitor their movements closely.<sup>11</sup>

**343** potentially nationally significant cyber security incidents occur in New Zealand for the year to June 2024 (110 have links to suspected state-sponsored actors).<sup>12</sup>

**33** serious hazards and security threats are listed on New Zealand's National Risk Register.<sup>13</sup>