

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands

Comment

Change spelling of Sub-Antarctic to Subantarctic to align with spelling used in New Zealand planning documents, namely Regional Coastal Plan and Conservation Management Strategy


1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

New Zealand Asia and the Pacific Nature Marine & coastal 877 1998

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
The Snares , New Zealand	-48.033 / 166.583	341	0	341	1998
Bounty Islands , New Zealand	-47.75 / 179.05	135	0	135	1998
Antipodes Islands , New Zealand	-49.683 / 178.8	2097	0	2097	1998
Auckland Islands , New Zealand	-50.483 / 165.867	62560	0	62560	1998
Campbell Island	-52.55 / 169.15	11331	0	11331	1998
Total (ha)		76464	0	76464	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Location of the World Heritage nominated area (subantarctic islands and surrounding territorial seas) in relation to the New Zealand mainland and major oceanographic features	08/08/1997	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

The NZ Subantarctic Islands (NZSAI) are managed by the Department of Conservation on behalf of the Government and the people of New Zealand.

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Stuart Genery
Department of Conservation

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. [View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection](#)
2. [Natural site datasheet from WCMC](#)
3. [World Heritage in New Zealand](#)

Comment

Link to Natural site datasheet from WCMC is broken

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

Comment

The NZSAI have the highest level of protection under New Zealand legislation, being classified as Nature Reserves under

the Reserves Act 1977. In addition, the five island groups have each been identified as National Reserves, which acknowledges "values of national or international significance" (section 13 Reserves Act 1977).

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Comment

A Retrospective (1998) Statement of Outstanding Universal Values was submitted in January 2011. This has yet to be reviewed and approved by the World Heritage Committee. No changes to this retrospective statement are made as part of this periodic report.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(ix)(x)

Comment

A Retrospective (1998) Statement of Outstanding Universal Values was submitted in January 2011. This has yet to be reviewed and approved by the World Heritage Committee. No changes to this retrospective statement are made as part of this periodic report.

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

A Retrospective (1998) Statement of Outstanding Universal Values was submitted in January 2011. This has yet to be reviewed and approved by the World Heritage Committee. No changes to this retrospective statement are made as part of this periodic report.

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

A Retrospective (1998) Statement of Outstanding Universal Values was submitted in January 2011. This has yet to be reviewed and approved by the World Heritage Committee. No changes to this retrospective statement are made as part of this periodic report.

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

A Retrospective (1998) Statement of Outstanding Universal Values was submitted in January 2011. This has yet to be reviewed and approved by the World Heritage Committee. No changes to this retrospective statement are made as part of this periodic report.

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact				Origin
3.1	Buildings and Development					
3.1.1 Housing						
3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.2 Air transport infrastructure						
3.2.3 Marine transport infrastructure						
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.1 Water infrastructure						
3.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
3.3.3 Non-renewable energy facilities						
3.3.4 Localised utilities						
3.3.5 Major linear utilities						
3.4	Pollution					
3.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
3.4.2 Ground water pollution						
3.4.4 Air pollution						
3.5	Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						
3.6	Physical resource extraction					
3.6.3 Oil and gas						
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.7 Pests						
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation						
3.9	Other human activities					
3.9.1 Illegal activities						
3.9.3 Military training						
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters						
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.1 Translocated species						
3.12.2 Invasive/alien terrestrial species						
3.12.4 Invasive / alien marine species						
3.13	Management and institutional factors					
3.13.1 Low impact research / monitoring activities						
3.13.3 Management activities						
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure				

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.2.2	Air transport infrastructure	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.2.3	Marine transport infrastructure	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.3	Non-renewable energy facilities	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.4	Pollution					
3.4.1	Pollution of marine waters	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.4.2	Ground water pollution	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	static
3.4.4	Air pollution	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.5	Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.1	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	static
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.7	Pests	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	static
3.9	Other human activities					
3.9.1	Illegal activities	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	static
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.5	Changes to oceanic waters	widespread	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	static
3.12.4	Invasive / alien marine species	localised	on-going	significant	no capacity and / or resources	increasing

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

Negative impacts include introduced pigs, cats and mice in some areas; the introduction of the pest marine plant *Undaria* to the Snares Islands; the effect of global warming on marine food web and the impacts of commercial fishing on the marine and island environments (islands require nutrient flows from the coastal marine biota). Positive impacts include the removal of redundant research buildings, the planned upgrading of sewerage systems and the removal of some pest species.

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is no buffer zone, and it is not needed

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The property had **no buffer zone at the time of its inscription** on the World Heritage List

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but **are not known by local residents / communities / landowners**.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

The WHA boundary includes 12 nautical miles of coastal waters. While the World Heritage Status of the land area is known by most visitors and fishing vessels to the islands, the protection of the coastal waters is less recognised. A buffer zone would not be practical, as the feeding ranges of the Island's seabirds and marine mammals extend into international waters for considerable distances.

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

The New Zealand Subantarctic islands enjoy the highest level of protection available under New Zealand legislation. They are classified as Nature Reserves under the Reserves Act 1977. Nature Reserves are managed for the purpose of "protecting and preserving in perpetuity indigenous flora and fauna or natural features that are of such rarity, scientific interest or importance, or so unique that their protection and preservation is in the public interest" (s.20 Reserve Act). In addition, the five island groups have each been accorded the status of National Reserve, which acknowledges "values of national or international significance" (s.13 Reserves Act). As National Reserves, the status of the islands cannot be revoked or changed except by an Act of Parliament. This dual classification acknowledges the outstanding value of the islands' ecosystems, flora, and fauna.

Other legislation applicable to the New Zealand subantarctic islands includes: the Wildlife Act 1953, which provides for the absolute protection of most indigenous wildlife (and which applies to territorial waters as well as the land); the Wild Animal Control Act 1977, which provides for the control of harmful introduced wild animals; the Resource Management Act 1991, which promotes the sustainable management of New Zealand's natural and physical resources; the Foreshore and Seabed Endowment Revesting Act 1991 ; and the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978.

Marine mammals are protected around the Auckland Islands. The Auckland Islands Marine Mammal Sanctuary, which came into force on 1 April 1993, establishes a protection zone extending from the shore to the 12 nautical mile limit. All commercial fishing is prohibited in the sanctuary. The sanctuary was created specifically to protect sea lions from the threat of fishing vessel by catch but it also serves to protect other marine mammals and seabirds. Under fisheries legislation, fishing by all vessels over 43 metres and foreign licensed and chartered vessels is prohibited within 12 nautical miles of all five island groups.

Comment

Since inscription, the NZ govt has committed itself to protective measures proposed by the Subantarctic Marine Protected Area Forum. A marine reserve of 12 nautical miles will surround Antipodes Island. Two further marine reserves around the Bounty Islands and Campbell Island will also be established, covering 58 percent and 39 percent of these island's coastal waters (respectively). In addition, Danish seining will be prohibited across these island's coastal waters.

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The property had **no buffer zone at the time of inscription** on the World Heritage List

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value

including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

The legal framework for protecting the land based values of the World Heritage Area is adequate. Since inscription, there has been considerable improvement in the legal framework protecting the coastal waters of the islands. Protection of marine life in the surrounding oceanic areas is subject to international agreements. There are some difficulties among international agreements for protecting the outstanding universal values of the NZSAI.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

Comment

The NZSAI are managed by the Department of Conservation. Operations within the NZSAI are managed through the Southern Islands Area Office within the Southland Conservancy. Management strategies are outlined in the 1998-2008 NZSAI Conservation Management Strategy (CMS). A review of this CMS has started and the development of a new CMS for the next ten years will include consultation with all parties having an interest in the island groups.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Comment

Subantarctic Islands Conservation Management Strategy 1998-2008 (remains in force) Otago-Southland Conservation Management Strategy 2012 - 2022 (in preparation) Proposed Regional Coastal Plan Kermadec and Subantarctic Islands 2011 (public consultation closed, draft in effect) New Zealand Subantarctic Islands Tourism Policy July 2008 New Zealand Subantarctic Islands Research Strategy 2005

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is **excellent coordination** between all bodies / levels involved in the management of the property

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **many activities** are being implemented

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Not applicable
Local / Municipal authorities	Not applicable
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Not applicable
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Good

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities **directly contribute** to some decisions relating to management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Indigenous peoples directly contribute to **some decisions** relating to management but their involvement could be improved

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is **regular contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone and **substantial co-operation** on management

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

There are some deficiencies in the implementation of management activities due to difficulties of distance & transport. Monitoring programmes are not always completed and projects may be postponed due to isolation. Involvement of indigenous peoples relate to iwi from the NZ South Island and Chathams Islands, for whom the NZSAI are of cultural and spiritual significance. The govt. has consultative bodies in place to ensure iwi participation in both strategic decision making & operations support

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management

arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

The Conservation Management Strategy for the land area is being reviewed and will be publicly consulted prior to implementation. The first Regional Coastal Plan for these Islands has been drafted and public consultation is now closed. The plan is expected to become operational late in 2011. For indigenous peoples, the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 has given legal identity to Ngai Tahu by statute and they are also a statutory advisor to Minister of Conservation.

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	50%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	0%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	0%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	10%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	20%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	20%
Other grants	0%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Comment

No funding received from the World Heritage Fund.

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding are **secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

Equipment and facilities are **well maintained**

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

Answer 4.4.5.3 is provided in relation to communities in the Southland provincial area, the closest permanently inhabited region. There is no permanent settlement on the NZSAI.

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	100%
Part-time	0%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	100%
Seasonal	0%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Good
Promotion	Good
Community outreach	Good
Interpretation	Good
Education	Good
Visitor management	Good
Conservation	Good
Administration	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Medium
Promotion	Medium
Community outreach	Low
Interpretation	Low
Education	Low
Visitor management	High
Conservation	High
Administration	High
Risk preparedness	Medium
Tourism	High
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Medium

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is **in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, who are assuming leadership in management

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Answer 4.4.15.4 is provided in relation to communities in the Southland provincial area in New Zealand, the closest permanently inhabited region. There is no permanent settlement on the NZSAI.

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the World Heritage property is **not sufficient**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **small amount** of research, but it is not planned

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared widely** with the local, national and international audiences

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

Thomson, S. et al (2005) Spread of Australasian pipit onto Campbell Island since rat eradication. Notornis Vol. 52.
 Chilvers, B. (2009) Foraging locations of female NZ sea lions from a declining colony. NZ Journal of Ecology Vol. 33
 Mattern, T. et al (2009) Diet composition, continuity in prey availability & marine habitat - keystones to population stability in Snares Penguin. CSIRO Emu Vol. 109

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

Research on the Subantarctic Islands is governed through a Research Strategy which explains priorities for research topics ranging from those targeted at management needs through to the understanding of global phenomena. With the remote location research projects are completed as funding and transport arise. Much research on the endangered Sea Lion at the Enderby Islands has been completed.

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

Not displayed at all

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Not applicable
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Not applicable
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Not applicable
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Average
Local businesses and industries	Poor

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a **limited and ad hoc** education and awareness programme

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Not needed
Site museum	Not needed
Information booths	Not needed
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Not needed
Other	Not needed

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

All visitors to these islands must strictly adhere to an Environmental Minimum Impact and Wildlife Viewing Code, which is intended to inform them on the values of the islands' flora and fauna and also minimise visitor impacts on them.

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Decreasing
Two years ago	Decreasing
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Static

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

Visitors are managed according to the "New Zealand's Subantarctic Islands Tourism Policy July 2008" which is a requirement of the existing Subantarctic Conservation Management Strategy (1998-2008).

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed** and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **excellent co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected, and makes **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

Due to their isolation, the NZSAI receive relatively few visitors. Almost all visitors arrive by commercial tours which are closely managed by the Department of Conservation. All visitors also require a permit, which allows their impact to be closely managed to avoid adverse effects. Visitors arrive by boat where they are accommodated, and spend relatively little time on the islands themselves. All permit fees collected assist the Department of Conservation with its conservation programmes.

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management

needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is considerable monitoring but it is **not directed towards management needs** and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but **monitoring the status of indicators could be improved**

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Not applicable
Local communities	Not applicable
Researchers	Average
NGOs	Non-existent
Industry	Poor
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is **underway**

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

The protection of Marine Areas has progressed with 1 new reserve in place and 3 being prepared, A combined inscription with Macquarie Island is not required as this island was listed on different criterion. NZ government works closely with CCAMLR for Antarctic regions south of the 60th parallel, e.g. Ross Sea. The Subantarctic Islands have not been considered part of this Antarctic jurisdiction

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

The marine area of the property has been enhanced through new marine reserves. Auckland Island marine area was reserved in 2003, while the Antipodes is to be reserved shortly. Marine reserves are being prepared for the Bounty and Campbell Islands which provide for enhanced protection together with a carefully managed commercial fishery. The Snares are protected through govt. fishing regulations

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.1	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	(ix) & (x). Commercial fishing depletes the food sources of seabird and marine mammals, reducing the density and diversity of these species. Many island habitats are also affected, as they are dependent on the marine environment for nutrient flows.	Aucklands fully protected, Antipodes groups soon to have a full marine reserve. Bounty and Campbell will soon be protected by marine reserves that will prohibit the majority of fishing. Snares protected by standard govt fisheries regulations.	Education and compliance work will be required to enforce prohibitions of the marine reserves. Where fishing is permitted, Ministry of Fisheries to manage the fish harvest and manage compliance with rules.	New Marine Reserves are scheduled for gazetting within the next twelve months.	Department of Conservation. Ministry of Fisheries	At Bounty and Campbell Islands marine reserves will cover 58% and 39% of their coastal areas respectively. Commercial fishing of Ling will remain at Bounty Island while on Campbell Island a Deepwater Crab fishery will be assessed.
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.7	Pests	Criterion (iv) and (x). The presence of pigs, cats and rats decrease the abundance of both land and seabirds and interfere the ongoing evolutionary processes and together with mice have general adverse effects on island flora and fauna ecology.	Rats were eradicated from Campbell Island in 2001. Programmes for the eradication of other pest species have been devised and await available funding to be initiated.	Ongoing monitoring of densities for management purposes	Further eradication pending funding availability.	Department of Conservation	
3.9	Other human activities						
3.9.1	Illegal activities						
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.5	Changes to oceanic waters	(ix) & (x). Changes in ocean temperature and chemistry displace marine life to higher latitudes. This affects the food sources of marine mammals and birdlife, and correspondingly affects both marine & land habitats.	Increases in water temperatures and ocean chemistry are attributed to global warming. Further study into adverse effects essential. International cooperation to reduce the effects of climate change required.	Continued scientific and management research is required to measure the health of affected species.	Ongoing monitoring as funding permits.	Department of Conservation	
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	(ix) & (x). The presence of pigs & cats on certain islands decreases abundance of both land & seabirds & interferes with ongoing evolutionary processes. Together with mice they have significant effects on flora and fauna of affected island areas.	Rats were eradicated from Campbell Island in 2001. Programmes for the eradication of other pests await availability of funding. Pigs, cats and mice are present on the main Auckland Island, mice on the Antipodes group.	Ongoing monitoring of the density of pest species and their impacts to be completed when possible. Since inscription, monitoring has not detected any further land pest incursions across the island groups.	Ongoing eradication programmes and monitoring as funding permits.	Department of Conservation	Both the Bounty and Snares Island remain free of land based pests. Following the eradication of rats from Campbell Island in 2001 Campbell Island Brown Teal were successfully reintroduced.
3.12.4	Invasive / alien marine species	(ix) & (x). At the Snares, the introduction of the seaweed Undaria adversely affects marine habitats affecting both the food sources at the base of the local food chain and natural habitats of local marine life.	This seaweed has been present at the Snares Island for nearly six years, having been translocated from a nearby port. There are no current programmes to eradicate the Undaria.	Ongoing monitoring of the distribution and density of Undaria species to be completed when possible.	Monitoring programmes to be implemented as funding permits.	Department of Conservation	When Undaria was first detected at the Snares Islands, consideration was given to mitigating the threat. The options were not regarded as economically feasible at the time. There remains a risk that this species will spread to further islands.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.1 Boundaries and Buffer Zones					
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
4.1.4	The boundaries of the World Heritage property are not known by local residents / communities / landowners	Ongoing awareness and advocacy among the fishing industry of the protected marine areas will be important. This may include a fishing industry code of conduct. No integrated programme is yet in place for this.	Subsequent to new marine reserves being established.	Department of Conservation, Ministry of Fisheries	
4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building					
4.6.1	World Heritage emblem not displayed	Incorporate the World Heritage Emblem on existing signage accordingly to existing signage policy.	1 year	Department of Conservation	
4.6.3	There is a limited education and awareness programme	No proactive programme is in place. A range of unplanned activities do occur, including media releases, stakeholder working groups, publications, displays at local museums, managing the interpretation offered to visitors by commercial businesses.	Ongoing	Department of Conservation	

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **impacted** by factors described in this report, but this situation is being **addressed through effective management actions**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

This report highlights some adverse issues facing the values of the NZSAI. The isolation of the islands serve to both protect them from more common threats such as unsustainable tourism or resource use. However their isolation also serves to limit the operations required to mitigate long range threats, such as international fishing and global warming.

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	No impact
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	No impact
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

As the land and marine areas of the NZSAI are afforded a high level of protection through New Zealand government

legislation this assists in ensuring an appropriate management system to ensure that outstanding universal values remain in place.

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Advisory bodies

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

The online questionnaire was not always available.

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Very poor
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Most of the required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

- **Name of World Heritage Property**
Reason for update: Change spelling of Sub-Antarctic to Subantarctic to align with spelling used in New Zealand planning documents, namely Regional Coastal Plan and Conservation Management Strategy
- **The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed**
Reason for update: A Retrospective (1998) Statement of Outstanding Universal Values was submitted in January 2011. This has yet to be reviewed and approved by the World Heritage Committee. No

changes to this retrospective statement are made as part of this periodic report.

• **Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance**

Reason for update: A Retrospective (1998) Statement of Outstanding Universal Values was submitted in January 2011. This has yet to be reviewed and approved by the World Heritage Committee. No changes to this retrospective statement are made as part of this periodic report.

6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise

This is the first periodic reporting exercise for the NZSAI.