

New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property


New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
The Snares	-48.033 / 166.583	341	0	341	1998
Bounty Islands	-47.752 / 179.025	135	0	135	1998
Antipodes Islands	-49.683 / 178.8	2097	0	2097	1998
Auckland Islands	-50.666 / 166.108	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	1997	

Comment

A new map has been emailed through

1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

- [Natural site datasheet from WCMC](#)
- [World Heritage in New Zealand](#)

Comment

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/habitats/offshore-islands/new-zealands-subantarctic-islands/>

2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✕
2.1.2	List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✕
2.1.3	The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List) (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		✕
2.1.4	World Network of Biosphere Reserves Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		✕
2.1.5	Global Geoparks Network UNESCO Global Geoparks		✕

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes

2.7.1	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.5	UNESCO Global Geoparks	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	

2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)

2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

Not aware

2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the

Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?

Not aware

2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you are aware.

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The New Zealand Sub-antarctic Islands (NZSAI) encompasses five island groups that lie between latitudes 47° and 53° south; Snares Islands/Tini Heke, Bounty Islands, Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands/Motu Maha and Campbell Island/Motu Ihupuku and the islands surrounding it. The World Heritage status also applies to the marine environment out to 12 nautical miles from each group. Including a total land area of 76,458 ha, the marine area takes in 1,400,000 ha and constitutes one of New Zealand's remotest protected natural areas, including some of the world's least-modified islands.

The property lies between the Antarctic and Subtropical Convergences and the seas have a high level of productivity, biodiversity, wildlife population densities and endemism. While the NZSAI's are all located on the Pacific Tectonic Plate, the different geological history and age of each island group, and their geographical isolation from mainland New Zealand and from each other, has shaped the unique and remarkable biodiversity of the islands including distinctive plants, birds, invertebrates, marine mammals, fish and marine algae assemblages. The biota contains numerous endemic and/or rare elements, and some extraordinary examples of adaptation.

Particularly notable is the abundance and diversity of pelagic seabirds and penguins that utilise the islands for breeding. The property supports the most diverse community of breeding seabirds in the Southern Ocean. There are 126 species of birds, including 40 seabirds, eight of which breed nowhere else in the world. The islands support major populations of 10 of the world's 22 species of albatross and almost 2 million sooty shearwaters nest on Snares Island alone. Land birds also display a surprising diversity, considering the limited land area available, with a large number of threatened endemics including one of the world's rarest ducks. More than 95% of the world's population of New Zealand sea lion (formerly known as Hooker's sea lion) breed here and the marine environment provides critical breeding areas for the southern right whale.

The plant life of the NZSAI is notable for its diversity, special forms and unique communities, yet another outstanding example of the biological and ecological processes significant in the property. The Snares Islands and two islands in the Auckland group (Adams and Disappointment), are among the last substantial areas in the world harbouring vegetation essentially unmodified by humans or alien species. Another notable feature about the NZSAI is the land-sea interface and the close inter-dependence of both environments for many of the species – the inclusion of the marine environment out to 12 nautical miles in the world heritage property recognises this.

Criterion (ix): Isolation, climatic factors, and seven degrees of latitudinal spread have combined to significantly influence the biota of the islands. Consequently they provide scientific insights into the evolutionary processes affecting widely-spread oceanic islands, varying from relatively mature endemic forms to relatively immature taxa, constituting a fascinating laboratory for the study of genetic variation, speciation and adaptation, particularly in the insular biogeographic province.

Evolutionary processes, such as the loss of flight in birds and invertebrates, offer unique opportunities for research into island dynamics and ecology. Another outstanding feature is the preponderance of 'megaherbs' within the plant biodiversity. These large herbs, often with brightly coloured flowers are considered to display unique evolutionary adaptation to the distinctive sub-antarctic climate – with its cloud cover (and lack of solar radiation), lack of frosts, strong winds, and high nutrient levels (derived from seabird transference of nutrients).

Criterion (x): The NZSAI, and the ocean that surrounds and links them, support an extraordinary and outstanding array of endemic and threatened species among the marine fauna, land birds, and invertebrates. As a group they are distinct from all other island groups, having the highest diversity of indigenous plants and birds. Of particular significance: the most diverse community of seabirds in the world with eight species endemic to the region; including four species of albatross, three species of cormorants (one of which, the Bounty Island Shag, is the world's rarest cormorant) and one species of penguin; 15 endemic land birds including snipe, parakeets and teal; breeding sites of the world's rarest sea lion (the New Zealand (or Hooker's) sea lion); and a significant breeding population of the southern right whale.

Together with neighbouring Macquarie Island, the NZSAI represent a Centre of Plant Diversity and have the richest flora of all the sub-antarctic islands with 35 endemic taxa. The 'megaherbs' are unique to the NZSAI and Macquarie Island. The Snares Group and two of the Auckland Islands are of particular biodiversity conservation significance due to the absence of any human and exotic species modification.

Integrity

The NZSAI have benefited from their remoteness providing them with a high degree of natural protection. With their geographical isolation from mainland New Zealand and from each other, the NZSAI include some of the world's most unmodified islands. In particular, the Snares and two islands in the Auckland group (Adams and Disappointment), are among the last substantial areas in the world harbouring vegetation essentially unmodified by human impacts. Many of the islands remain in virtually pristine condition, being rat and cat free and rarely visited by humans. The Antipodes group have undergone minimal modification from a pristine state despite sealers once being active there. The boundaries of the property include all land area of these island groups and are sufficient to protect the core natural values of the property. The geological and biological integrity of the terrestrial component of the NZSAI is considered high with conservation actions underway to reduce the impact of exotic species.

One of the island groups (Auckland Islands) is surrounded by an overlapping no-take marine reserve and marine mammal sanctuary out to 12 nautical miles. In 2008, a stakeholder forum was convened to consider additional marine protection measures in the Sub-Antarctic region. As a result of that process, three new marine reserves have been approved and are awaiting implementation. These reserves will protect 100% of the territorial sea surrounding Antipodes Island, approximately 58% of the territorial sea around the Bounty Islands and approximately 39% of the territorial sea around Campbell Island. In addition, restrictions on fishing methods will be in place in the remaining territorial sea areas around these island groups. These protection measures significantly enhance the integrity of the islands' marine environments, and complement the protection afforded to the islands themselves. Bycatch of pinnipeds and seabirds remain important issues in the Subantarctic marine environment, and the fishing industry, New Zealand Government and environmental groups continue to work together to address these issues.

Protection and management requirements

Managed by the Department of Conservation on behalf of the Government and the people of New Zealand the comprehensive application of legal, administrative

and management systems in place ensure the areas of the NZSAI that are above mean high water 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). The islands are also covered under the Wildlife Act 1953; the Wild Animal Control Act 1977; the Resource Management Act 1991; the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011; the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978; and the Fisheries Act 1996. The existing no-take marine reserve and marine mammal sanctuary around the Auckland Islands are managed by the Department of Conservation. Proposed marine reserves around Antipodes, Bounty and Campbell Islands will also be managed by the Department of Conservation.

Under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 the Department is required to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. In practice this implies a partnership agreement with tāngata whenua (iwi or hapū that has customary authority in a place) that have manawhenua (prestige, authority) over the area. As a part of the Crown's settlement with Ngā i Tahu, protocols have been developed on how the Department and Ngā i Tahu will work together on specified matters of cultural significance to Ngā i Tahu. Ngā i Tahu ki Murihiku are kaitiaki (guardians) of the Southland region, including the Sub-antarctic Islands. They have prepared a management plan: Te Tangi a Tauira—the Cry of the People, which consolidates Ngā i Tahu ki Murihiku values, knowledge and perspectives on natural resource and environmental management issues.

The range of legislation relating to the NZSAI is aimed at the protection and conservation of the species and ecosystems within the property. The Resource Management Act 1991 requires a Regional Coastal Plan to be developed, with the aim of promoting the sustainable management of natural and physical resources of the islands (jurisdiction is mean high water springs to outer limits of the territorial sea). A Regional Coastal Plan for the Sub-antarctic and Kermadec Islands (Coastal Plan) was notified on 15 January 2011. While yet to be operative, the rules took immediate legal effect on the date of notification. The key issues the plan seeks to address are to minimise the risk of oil spills and biosecurity breaches. The NZSAI are managed in accordance with a Conservation Management Strategy (CMS), which is a statutory document prepared under the Conservation Act 1987 that aims for integrated management of the natural and historic resources of the islands and specifies what activities are considered appropriate.

The integrity of the marine area and the conservation of the marine resources is a key management issue for the property. Work to further assess the risk to protected wildlife from fisheries impacts is in progress. Studies have revealed the status and significance of the (formerly endangered) southern right whale population in the waters surrounding the Campbell and Auckland islands. The New Zealand subantarctic waters are also on the migratory path of several additional whale species, including minke, sei, fin, blue and humpback whales, highlighting the importance of the marine environment and adding further weight to the natural values of the property.

The impacts of alien mammal species, currently restricted to pigs, cats and mice on Auckland Island and mice on Antipodes Island, along with a range of alien plant and invertebrate species have in most cases been addressed through the management plans. Previous eradication programmes have removed cattle, sheep, goats, rabbits, rats and mice from several of the islands. New Zealand authorities plan to eventually remove all alien mammal species from the islands and once achieved this will provide a model for oceanic islands elsewhere.

Increased tourism demand has resulted in a significant increase in tourist numbers and activity within the property and the challenge is to manage this increased demand while protecting the experience tourists are seeking and most importantly ensuring the longer term protection of the islands and the immediate marine environment. The CMS and Coastal Plan work together to address these issues and recommend approaches to limit the impact of tourism activities while also enabling the benefits of access to the property.

3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Most diverse community of breeding seabirds in the Southern Ocean. 126 species of birds, including 40 seabirds, eight of which breed nowhere else in the world. 10 of the world's 22 species of albatross. Eight species of seabird endemic to region, including: 4 species of albatross, three species of cormorant, 1 species of penguin. ss, four speci	✗			
3.2.2	Large number of threatened and endemic land birds including one of the world's rarest ducks. 15 endemic land birds including snipe, parakeets and teal.	✗			
3.2.3	Rich and distinctive plant fauna with 35 endemic plant taxa. Unique megaherbs demonstrate unique evolutionary adaptation.	✗			
3.2.4	Critical breeding areas of world's rarest sea lion (New Zealand sea lion) and southern right whales	✗			
3.2.5	Some of world's most unmodified islands due to absence of any human and exotic species modification. Snares, Adams and Disappointment Islands are among the last substantial areas in the world harbouring vegetation essentially unmodified by human impacts. Many of the islands remain in virtually pristine condition being rat and cat free and rarely visited by humans.	✗			
3.2.6	Seas have a high level of productivity, biodiversity, wildlife population densities and endemism. Distinctive marine fauna and marine algae assemblages.	✗			
3.2.7	Distinctive invertebrate diversity including endemic and threatened species.	✗			
3.2.8	Extraordinary examples of adaptation. Unique evolutionary adaptation to distinctive sub-antarctic climate, e.g. preponderance of megaherbs within the plant biodiversity. Evolutionary processes, such as the loss of flight in birds and invertebrates.	✗			
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					

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

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant










4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕		→	
 Negative							

4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.1.5 Visitor facilities at two sites only in the property, Enderby Island and Campbell Island. In the form of a single sign, and boardwalk with built-in view point seating.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure



Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact	Origin	Trend of impact
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Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive 							
 Negative							

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.2.3 Helicopter landing sites, currently not hardened - are natural clearings. Potential for a hardened heli pad to be built at Enderby Island to service H&S requirements for rescue and management heli flights.














4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

 Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive 							
 Negative							

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside














Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Outside

 Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive 							
 Negative							

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Outside

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.3.1 water tanks, 4.3.4 internet dish. Attached to staff huts used to service management activities.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕			✕		→	

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕			✕		→	

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.4.1 Plastic and solid debris from ocean washes up on islands - global issue, global source not local dumping. Discharges from ships prohibited or controlled by legislation (Regional Coastal Plan, Marine Reserves Act, Maritime law). Potential for fuel/oil spills from ships. Heavy fuel oil inside the 12 nm prohibited by the Regional Coastal Plan. 4.4.4 Emissions from cruise ships and fishing vessels. Minor, few visits (~10 cruise ship visits per yr), short, one ship at a time in a location












4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside


✕ Relevant			Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact	

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):


- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.5.1 Fishing can occur in the property that is not protected by Type 1 MPA (no-take marine reserve). Around Snares Island, and part of territorial sea (12 nm) of Campbell Island and Bounty Islands. Marine area in property around Auckland Island and Antipodes Island fully protected by Type 1 MPA (marine reserve). Partial marine reserve protection for marine area around Campbell Island and Bounty Island.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative ✕		✕		✕			

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.6.3 Potential for these activities. Depending on rules in Coastal Plan, Marine Reserves Act, and Marine Mammal sanctuary (Auckland Island only).

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕			✕	📉		

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.7.7 Pests present on one Subantarctic Island - Auckland Island (mice, cats, pigs). All other islands pest-free. Factor declining across property because of successful history of pest eradications. Most recently, mice eradicated from Antipodes Island, "Million dollar Mouse" project (2014-2018). On 21 March 2018 the Minister of Conservation announced that the Island Eradication Advisory Group had declared the Antipodes Islands mouse-free.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕			✕		➡	
🔴 Negative							

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕		✕		✕		➡	
🔴 Negative							

4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕			✕		➡	
➖ Negative ✕		✕		✕			📈

4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.8.2 Society valuing protected conservation places is positive. 4.8.4 Increasing Maori knowledge system inclusion in governance is prioritised by Government 4.8.6 Tourism can increase awareness and appreciation. Currently visitor numbers, sites and conditions by which they can visit islands are controlled by Southland Murihiku Conservation Management Strategy and permits (guiding concession, entry permit). Future additional tourism pressure could be negative for conservation of values.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✕		✕		✕		➡	

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✕		✕		✕		➡	

4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕			✕		➡	
➖ Negative							

4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.9.1 Not known to be occurring, but potential that could - illegal fishing, extraction, occupation of space, treasure hunting. Wouldn't know if there was a ghost net issue. 4.9.2 Not known to be occurring, unlikely potential 4.9.3 Military training a positive factor because it provides opportunities for management support. NZ Defence Force provides significant logistical support to Department of Conservation to undertake management and monitoring activities in the property

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕			✕			📈

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕			✕			📈

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.10.5 Southern ocean changing - water temp, pH, circulation patterns. 4.10.6 Global temperature increase - negative impact on cool temperate/subantarctic habitats and species, many endemics restricted to an island thus unable to move and would face extinction if conditions changed beyond their adaptive capabilities.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant
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4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✖ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✖	✖		✖			→	

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant
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4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant
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4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.11.4 Landslide occurred on Antipodes Island. Natural feature of peat island that experiences high rainfall. Caused landscape change in the path of the landslide, impacts on vegetation and potentially burrowing seabirds. But natural recovery occurring i.e vegetation colonising the slip face.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✖	✖			✖		→	

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕			✕	↘		

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕		✕		✕		→	

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕			✕		→	

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant				✕ Not relevant			
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4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant				✕ Not relevant			
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4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.12.1 Auckland Island: investigation required to determine potential risk of Oleria sp and if any management required; Myrtle rust potential future risk 4.12.2 Weeds present. Auckland Island- mice, cats, pigs. All other islands pest-free. Factor declining across property because of successful history of pest eradications. Most recently, mice eradicated from Antipodes Island 2018. 4.12.3 Not known, but potential. 4.12.4 Invasive Undaria pinnatifida at Snares Island.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕			✕		→	
🔴 Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕			
 Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕			
 Negative							

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕			
 Negative							

4.13.5 - Financial resources

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕			
 Negative							

4.13.6 - Human resources

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕			
 Negative							

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside










✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕			
 Negative							

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (22/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕		→	
 Negative							

4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively













































4.1.3.1 Management plans at a broader regional level (e.g. Southland Murihiku Conservation Management Strategy (CMS), Regional Coastal Plan) apply at property level. Some strategies for Subantarctic that are outcomes in the CMS are currently being developed (Research Strategy, Historic Heritage Strategy) and still to be developed (Visitor management strategy)

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

4.15. Factors Summary Table





4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
						
4.4.4 Air pollution						
						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						
						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.3 Oil and gas						
						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.7 Pests						
						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						

4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
4.9.3 Military training						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.1 Translocated species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species						
4.12.4 Invasive/Alien marine species						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.5 Financial resources						
4.13.6 Human resources						
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities						




	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.3.1 Water infrastructure					





Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters	 		
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			





	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.4 Air pollution						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
------	--------	--------	-------

4.6.3 Oil and gas							

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing





4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.7 Pests			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going



Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage					

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static

	Increasing
--	------------

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes








	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	 		
	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor





	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent

	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing

✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage			
	⊖	📌	🔄

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.9.3 Military training	⊕	📌	🔄

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor



	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic







	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change			
			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major






Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide			
			
			



Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.1 Translocated species						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
	⊖	📌			🔄	➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major





Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species						
	⊖		📌		🔄	➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread





Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.4 Invasive/Alien marine species						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity

✕	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan					



Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major




Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework					





Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive

✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.3 Governance						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity

	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities					


Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major





Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources					




Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive

✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources					

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity

	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	 		


Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive

	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Most diverse community of breeding seabirds in the Southern Ocean. 126 species of birds, including 40 seabirds, eight of which breed nowhere else in the world. 10 of the world's 22 species of albatross. Eight species of seabird endemic to region, including: 4 species of albatross, three species of cormorant, 1 species of penguin.	✕			
4.18.1.2	Large number of threatened and endemic land birds including one of the world's rarest ducks. 15 endemic land birds including snipe, parakeets and teal.	✕			
4.18.1.3	Rich and distinctive plant fauna with 35 endemic plant taxa. Unique megaherbs demonstrate unique evolutionary adaptation	✕			
4.18.1.4	Seas have a high level of productivity, biodiversity, wildlife population densities and endemism. Distinctive marine fauna and marine algae assemblages. Critical breeding areas of world's rarest sea lion (New Zealand sea lion) and southern right whalesCritical breeding areas of world's rarest sea lion (New Zealand sea lion) and southern right whales	✕			
4.18.1.5	Some of world's most unmodified islands due to absence of any human and exotic species modification. Snare, Adams and Disappointment Islands are among the last substantial areas in the world harbouring vegetation essentially unmodified by human impacts. Many of the islands remain in virtually pristine condition being rat and cat free and rarely visited by humans.	✕			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

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

The property has **no buffer zone** and **does not need one**

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

The property has **no known and recognised** buffer zone

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

Boundaries are known. Buffer zone not required.

5.2. Protective Measures

5.2.1 - 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.

Since inscription, the New Zealand government 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.

Source: Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

Comment

Last paragraph update Subantarctic Islands Marine Reserves Act 2014 created the marine reserves described above. Moutere Mahue/Antipodes Island Marine Reserve Moutere Hauriri/Bounty Islands Marine Reserve Moutere Ihupuku/Campbell Island Marine Reserve

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

1987 / Conservation Act / Southland Murihiku Conservation Management Strategy 2016 / 1991 /

Resource Management Act / Regional Coastal Plan: Kermadec and Subantarctic Islands 2017 / 2014 / Subantarctic Islands Marine Reserves Act /

1971 / Marine Reserves Act /

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

The **legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

5.2.4 - 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 has **no buffer zone**

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

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for** effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

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

There is **adequate capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

All public conservation lands and waters must be managed in accordance with the legislation under which they are held. The Minister of Conservation is responsible for the administration of the Acts listed above. The Minister of Conservation also has certain powers of local authority in the Subantarctic Islands. The Department of Conservation applies the legal, administrative and management systems in place.

5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

The New Zealand Subantarctic islands enjoy the highest level of protection available under New Zealand legislation. The coastal plan gives effect to the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 by providing for the sustainable management of coastal marine area. Marine reserves around territorial sea of Auckland Islands and Antipodes Islands. Marine reserves around 58% of Bounty Islands territorial sea and 39% of Campbell Island territorial sea.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property

Public management system at national level

If 'Other', please specify

5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)

Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property

An annual work plan or business plan

A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

The Department of Conservation applies the legal, administrative and management systems at place for the NZSI. DOC makes informed decisions which have regard to the interests and needs of tangata whenua in respect to the land, resources and other taonga managed by DOC or affected by DOC's work. DOC will consult with tangata whenua: 1. when statutory planning documents are being developed 2. on specific proposals that involve places or resources of spiritual and cultural significance to them

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Comment

Principal management documents are: Conservation Management Strategy Southland Murihiku 2016, Regional Coastal Plan: Kermadec and Subantarctic Islands 2017

5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is **not relevant** to this property

5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

No urban landscape.

5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

No use has been made. New Zealand national climate change policies apply.

5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?

No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

No use made. Natural disasters (defined as catastrophic events with atmospheric, geological, and hydrological origins (e.g., droughts, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, landslides) that can cause fatalities, property damage and social environmental disruption) are not a significant issue given the NZ Subantarctic Islands are uninhabited, with very limited infrastructure that is used intermittently by relatively low numbers of management staff, researchers or visitors.

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

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

5.3.12 - 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

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully implemented and monitored**

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

An annual work/action plan **exists and all of its activities are being implemented and monitored**

5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities				✕	

5.3.15.2	Local authorities	✕				
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone	✕				
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples				✕	
5.3.15.5	Women				✕	
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups					
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify					

5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities					✕
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities	✕				
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples					✕
5.3.16.4	Landowners	✕				
5.3.16.5	Women					✕
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children	✕				
5.3.16.7	Researchers					✕
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists					✕
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists					✕
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry					✕
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries	✕				
5.3.16.12	NGOs	✕				
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups					
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify					

5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention*

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality	✕				
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)	✕				
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	✕				
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach	✕				
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood	✕				
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property	✕				

5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above

The property is uninhabited and remote

5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan

Annual business planning process incorporates prioritisation at a national and regional level. Business planning and reporting system provides monitoring against ecosystem and species conservation outcomes.

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	4 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	76 %	40 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	14 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	60 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	6 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above

Project: Antipodes Island mouse eradication 2014-2018. Funding sources: DOC (Governmental national), Domestic NGOs, International NGOs, Other = public donors.

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

The available **budget is adequate** for effective management of the World Heritage property

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

The existing sources of funding are **secure over both the medium- and long-term**

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

Total running costs are only able to be approximates between the two sources (governmental, individual visitor charges) because governmental funding to the Department of Conservation is at a national not site level. Many different functions within DOC contribute to the apparatus supporting DOC's management of the property, and due to that complexity we are unable to calculate an exact figure.

6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	50 %	0 %
6.1.6.2	Women	50 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 0 %

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

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Poor
Community participation and inclusion	Not applicable
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Poor
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Not applicable
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair

Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good
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6.1.9 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Not available
Community participation and inclusion	Not applicable
Risk preparedness	Not available
Capacity development and education	Not available
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Not available
Marketing and promotion	Not applicable
Interpretation	Not applicable
Visitor management/tourism	Not available
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

There is **no site-based** capacity building plan or programme in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred

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

6.1.12 none of the answers fit our situation. There is no site-based capacity building plan or programme in place; but management is implemented by internal staff. There are no formal mechanisms in place for transfer of skills. Some technical seasonal monitoring work is carried out by contracted external staff.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is **acceptable** for most key areas but there are gaps

7.2 - 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 **considerable research** but it is **not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value**

7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research results **are shared with local communities and some national agencies**

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

A research strategy is currently in development, updating a 2005 strategy. Considerable research and monitoring occurs on seabirds and sea lions, impacted by fishing bycatch. Primarily population studies, with some disease monitoring. While research is not focused on the OUV it indirectly supports protection of site values.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

Local communities	Not applicable
Local/municipal authorities	Not applicable
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Good
Youth/children	Not applicable
Researchers	Good

Local visitors	Not applicable
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Not applicable
NGOs	Not applicable
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is **no need** for an education and awareness programme for children and/or youth

8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Researchers
National/international tourists
Tourism industry

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

Visitor centre	Not needed
Site museum	Not needed
Information booths	Not needed
Guided tours	Good
Trails/routes	Good
Printed information materials	Good
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Good
Transportation facilities	Not needed
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

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

Awareness building used to occur through Subantarctic exhibits at Southland Museum in Invercargill, which has been closed. Education/awareness building occurs via DOC website, tourism guides, Government Representatives on tour ships, information book provided to all tourists.

9. Visitor Management

9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

903 / 455 / 386 / 857 / 1298 /

9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Tourism industry
Other
Government Representative returns

9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

One day (no overnight stay)

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Visitors are not permitted to stay overnight on the islands. Vessels may stay overnight within the World Heritage area.

9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

0 / 0 / 0 / 290 / 0 / 0 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Tourism operators charged a landing fee for every visitor who lands of \$405 NZD, they include this charge in their total cruise cost to the passenger. The Department of Conservation recovers this landing fee from the operators.

9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There is a planned and **effective strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property

9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

Visitors and vessels (cruise ships, private yachts) are managed according to policies in the Southland Murihiku Conservation Management Strategy 2016 (CMS), and rules in the Regional Coastal Plan: Kermadec and Subantarctic Islands 2017. The CMS requires a Subantarctic Visitor Management Plan and a visitor monitoring programme that is still to be developed.

9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

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

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

If a different system, please specify

DOC permissions monitoring, Conservation Management Strategy is monitored

9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There is **good cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**

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

The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **acceptable but improvements could be made**

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

Not displayed at all

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

Fees are collected and make a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

No

If 'Yes', please specify

9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?

No

If 'Yes', please specify

9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

9.12 Every tourist on cruise ships is provided a book by DOC that provides a large amount of information about geography, status, values, biodiversity, history and conservation issues in the Subantarctic. The improvement that could be made would be to further highlight the world heritage status by displaying the emblem on signage at the site and more explicitly in other printed or digital materials.

10. Monitoring

10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?

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

10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient to define key indicators, but this has not been done**

10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation		✗		
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system		✗		
10.3.3	Character of governance		✗		
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations		✗		

10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development		×		
10.3.6	Capacity development		×		

10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Not applicable
Local communities	Not applicable
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Non-existent
Local businesses and industry	Not applicable
NGOs	Non-existent
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

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

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

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

10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

There is considerable monitoring of particular species. The Conservation Services Programme monitors the impact of commercial fishing on protected species and studies species populations, including marine mammals and seabirds. Under this programme there is a comprehensive monitoring and research plan for NZ sea lion populations and several species of seabirds in the Subantarctic Islands. Other management needs or OUV attributes do not have the same level of comprehensive integrated monitoring.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
5.1.3	The property has no buffer zone	
5.1.4	The property has no known and recognised buffer zone	×
5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.4	The property has no buffer zone	×
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	×
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	×
6.1	Funding	
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	×
6.1.12	There is no site-based capacity building plan or programme in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred	×
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	
9	Visitor Management	
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	×
10	Monitoring	
10.1	There is considerable monitoring at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	×

10.2 Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient to define key indicators, but this has not been done** ✕

Please select 1 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.4	Pollution						
4.4.1	Pollution of marine waters	Criteria x. Seas have a high level of productivity, biodiversity, wildlife population densities and endemism. Distinctive marine fauna and marine algae assemblages. Critical breeding areas New Zealand sea lion & southern right whale, seabirds	Discharges from ships within coastal area prohibited by legislation (Regional Coastal Plan, Marine Reserves Act, Maritime law). Plastic and solid debris from ocean washes up on islands - global issue, global source not local dumping.	Opportunistic observations	Ongoing	Department of Conservation, Maritime NZ	Potential for fuel/oil spills from ships. Ships using heavy fuel oil prohibited inside the 12 nm by the Regional Coastal Plan.
4.5	Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.1		Fishing/collecting aquatic resources					
4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.7	Pests	Criterion x Criteria ix and x. Most diverse community of breeding seabirds; large number of threatened land birds; rich and distinctive plant fauna; Some of world's most unmodified islands; distinctive marine fauna and algae; distinctive invertebrate	Strict biosecurity and quarantine procedures to prevent introduction of pests. Clean hull requirements for ships to minimise risk of marine biosecurity breaches. Pest eradications and feasibility project for Auckland Island pest eradication.	Periodic checks of pest-free islands - with rodent monitoring equipment, and pest-detection dogs. Purpose is to monitor and ensure pest-free status of all Subantarctic Islands, except main Auckland Island.	Ongoing	Department of Conservation	Auckland Island feasibility study for eradication of pigs, cats and mice due to be completed in 2021. All other Subantarctic Islands are pest-free - many successful eradications by Department of Conservation over past 30 years.
4.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.5	Changes to oceanic waters	Criteria x. Most diverse community of breeding seabirds in the Southern Ocean. Critical breeding areas of world's rarest sea lion and southern right whales. Seas have a high level of productivity, biodiversity, wildlife population densities.	NZ has made climate change commitments under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol. Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 provides framework to develop climate change policies.	Subantarctic surface water long-term pH monitoring at NZ mainland, primary productivity measured by satellite, oceanic and coastal extreme waves from wave and weather forecast models	Ongoing	Department of Conservation, Ministry for the Environment, Statistics NZ, National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, New Zealand Ocean Acidification Observing Network	Scale of actions and monitoring are at international or national level, not at scale of World Heritage Area.
4.10.6	Temperature change	Criteria ix and x. Diverse community of breeding seabirds. Threatened and endemic land birds. Rich and distinctive plant fauna, invertebrates, marine communities. Critical breeding areas sea lion, southern right whales. Unique evolutionary	NZ has made climate change commitments under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol. Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 provides	Sea surface temperature monitored by satellite,	Ongoing	Department of Conservation, National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, Ministry for the Environment, Statistics NZ	Scale of actions and monitoring are at international or national level, not at scale of World Heritage Area.

		adaptation	framework to develop climate change policies.				
4.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.4		Avalanche/Landslide					
4.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.1		Translocated species					
4.12.2	Invasive/Alien terrestrial species	Criteria ix and x.Diverse community of breeding seabirds. Threatened and endemic land birds. Rich and distinctive plant fauna. Unique evolutionary adaptation. Some of world's most unmodified islands. Distinctive invertebrate diversity	Strict biosecurity and quarantine procedures to prevent introduction of invasive/alien terrestrial species.	Some monitoring for alien plant species.	Ongoing	Department of Conservation	N/A
4.12.3		Invasive/Alien freshwater species					
4.12.4	Invasive/Alien marine species	Criteria ix and x.Seas have a high level of productivity, biodiversity, wildlife population densities and endemism. Distinctive marine fauna and marine algae assemblages.Diverse community of breeding seabirds. Critical breeding areas sea lion,whales	Clean hull requirements for all ships to minimise risk of marine invasive/alien sp introductions. Biosecurity conditions included in all marine research permits. Controls of on activities in coastal area - Regional Coastal Plan	All ships must have clean hull clearance before going to area. Ship activity in area monitored and compared with clean hull register.	Ongoing	Department of Conservation, NZ Defence Force, Ministry of Primary Industries	Invasive algae Undaria pinnatifida known at Snares Islands. When it was first detected there consideration was given to mitigating the threat. The options were not regarded as economically feasible at the time. Risk of spread remains, but mitigated.
Question not completed							

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.1.4	The property has no known and recognised buffer zone	None required	N/A	Department of Conservation	N/A
5.2	Protective Measures				
5.2.4	The property has no buffer zone	None required	N/A	Department of Conservation	N/A
5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	DOC climate adaptation plan, Carbon neutral public service 2025 National policy initiatives underway to address climate mitigation and adaptation	Policy work is underway at a national level with clearly defined timeframes to meet international obligations. Integration into management systems will be required beginning 2021.	Department of Conservation, all of government	Marine World Heritage site managers conference 2019, and seminars and conversations since in the site managers network has included climate change impact discussion and support.

5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	Uninhabited islands with limited infrastructure and low visitation from management staff, researchers and tourists means that reducing risk from disasters is not a high priority for the Subantarctic Islands	N/A	Department of Conservation	Natural disasters, defined as catastrophic events with atmospheric, geological, and hydrological origins that can cause fatalities, property damage and social environmental disruption are not a significant issue because uninhabited site
6.1	Funding				
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	None currently planned. Could take an action to review the strategy and determine if there are applicable actions for the NZSI context.	N/A	Department of Conservation	None
6.1.12	There is no site-based capacity building plan or programme in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred	None of answers to Q 6.1.12 match our situation. See comments	N/A	Department of Conservation	No site-based capacity building plan or programme in place; management is implemented by internal staff. There are no formal mechanisms in place for transfer of skills. Some technical monitoring work done by externals.
9	Visitor Management				
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	If signs at Enderby and Campbell Island require replacement we could add the World Heritage site logo. Could add World Heritage site logo to digital information.	N/A	Department of Conservation	Every tourist on cruise ships is provided a book about the NZSI by DOC that provides a large amount of information about geography, status, values, biodiversity, history and conservation issues (OUV)
10	Monitoring				
10.1	There is considerable monitoring at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	A research strategy is currently in development, updating a 2005 strategy.	2021	Department of Conservation	Considerable research and monitoring occurs to understand and address fishing related threats to protected species. External research generally not directed towards management or improving understanding of OUV.
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient to define key indicators, but this has not been done	None at present	N/A	Department of Conservation	Not currently under consideration as a priority. But interested in further information about defining key indicators

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

12.3.1 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property?

Not applicable (sites inscribed exclusively under criteria vii to x (natural World Heritage properties))

12.3.2 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property?

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

12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

12.3.4 - What is the 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 **intact**

12.3.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	No impact
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	No impact
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	No impact
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Not applicable
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Not applicable
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level

The Department developed a statutory management plan for the marine environment of the New Zealand Subantarctic Islands, covering the territorial sea of the islands (part of the World Heritage property) (on behalf of the Minister of Conservation): Regional Coastal plan: Kermadec and Subantarctic Islands. This coastal plan became operative in September 2017. This Plan won a national award from the New Zealand Planning Institute for best practice in regional planning, for "outstanding creativity and innovation and protection or conservation of a natural or physical resource" in 2019. The Plan was also shortlisted in the top 10 for a Commonwealth Association of Planners award for outstanding achievement in 2019. This regional coastal plan achieved a few "firsts" in New Zealand regional coastal planning. It places restrictions on vessel access close into shore of the Islands based on vessel length as a proxy for the many factors that can influence a vessels risk profile. This innovative approach to managing impacts of surface water activities and potential risks (from navigation safety incident) to international

biodiversity values demonstrates alternative tools for managing similar problems for councils around New Zealand. This plan contains detailed regulation to manage vessel hull and niche area biofouling to minimise the risk of marine biosecurity breach. The plans approach to managing marine biosecurity risk for high value areas received international recognition by the International Maritime Organisation, in the GloFouling Partnerships Project to assist developing countries to minimise the impacts from aquatic biofouling. This regional coastal plan is the only plan (under any domestic legislation) in New Zealand that prohibits the use and carriage of heavy fuel oil (using the same definition as in MARPOL for the Antarctic Waters), which it does for the entire territorial seas of the NZ Subantarctic Islands. <https://www.doc.govt.nz/offshoreislandsrps>

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

Management

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

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

State Party	No follow-up
Site Managers	No follow-up
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	No follow-up
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Not needed

15.2. Use of Data

15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Update of management plans
Awareness raising

15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff

15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance has **not been explicitly** considered or implemented in the process.

15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

Yes

15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

120 / 160 /

15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources	✗	
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	✗	

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

Most required information was accessible.

15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
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15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire			×	
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions		×		

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

More guidance about what some of the questions. For example, for the determination of attributes links to guidance information would have been useful. The pre-formed answers to chose from, at times, limited the ability to report on our situation if the answers did not describe our situation. Free form text option for each question would have avoided this.

15.5. Training and Guidance

15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	No support
UNESCO National Commission	No support
ICOMOS International	No support
IUCN International	No support
ICCROM international/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
IUCN national/regional	No support

15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	No support
National Commission for UNESCO	No support
ICOMOS International	No support
ICCROM International/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
IUCN national/regional	No support
IUCN International	No support

15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?

No

15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?

Links within the questionnaire to online training resources specific to explaining that question. The 'guidance' attached to questions in the questionnaire was not always useful to guiding how to answer that question.

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

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

• Map(s)

Reason for update: A new map has been emailed through

Changes to these items will need to go through the proper processes.

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.