



# Third Party Interests and the Protected Areas Strategy



## WHAT IS A THIRD PARTY INTEREST?

A person or company has a third party interest when they have the legal right to carry out some kind of activity on an area of land. Different levels of government give a person or company these rights.

Legal rights to land include:

- Mineral claims and leases,
- Oil and gas exploration licences,
- Leases or private land for business or homes, and
- Outfitting or guiding licences.

Some third party interests such as outfitting, recreation leases or rural homes may fit well with the Protected Area's objectives. Some third party interests, such as oil and gas or mineral development, may not fit well with these objectives.

## EXISTING THIRD PARTY RIGHTS ARE RESPECTED

The Protected Areas Strategy (PAS) aims to:

- Where possible, select lands without third party interests.
- Where there are third party interests, identify them early in the PAS process.
- Find cooperative solutions with third party interest holders.
- If necessary, apply the Guidelines for Third Party Compensation to deal fairly with any third party interests.

## WHAT HAPPENS TO THIRD PARTY INTERESTS DURING INTERIM PROTECTION?

People with third party interests can continue their activities during interim protection. They can get new leases and renew leases where mineral rights already exist. They can get land use permits. They must meet all their legal duties and conditions.

## WHAT HAPPENS TO THIRD PARTY INTERESTS IN LONG TERM?

When the PAS process involves an area of land with third party interests, cooperative solutions with third party interest holders are sought. The **Guidelines for Third Party Compensation** may also be used. The objectives of the Guidelines are to:

- 1) Set out how the PAS tells a third party about a possible conflict.
- 2) Set out the basis on which a third party might receive compensation.
- 3) Outline a process for the third party and the sponsoring agency to negotiate a settlement.