## **EDO-NQ Factsheet series**

## Legal Mechanisms for conservation on privately owned land

Comparative table of advantages & disadvantages



Legal Mechanism	Advantages	Disadvantages
Nature Refuges	<ul> <li>Very strong protection</li> <li>Long term protection</li> <li>Environmental management advice from the EPA</li> <li>Possible financial assistance from the EPA</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lengthy approvals process</li> <li>May not be available in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area</li> <li>Some landowners may not wish to enter such a long term agreement</li> </ul>
Coordinated Conservation Areas	<ul> <li>Provides same protection as for a nature refuge</li> <li>Allows multiple properties covering one area to be managed in a coordinated manner</li> </ul>	Only available in unique circumstances
Statutory Covenants	Can provide long term protection because: they are registered on the land title; and they can only be terminated or amended by agreement of the Government covenantee  Some flexibility in what they can protect and how Incentives to enter a covenant may be available from some government bodies	<ul> <li>Can be expensive to enter due to survey costs</li> <li>Often are entirely dependent on local government to enforce, introducing an element of uncertainty</li> <li>May not be suitable for land with multiple owners</li> <li>No guarantee of government assistance</li> <li>May affect (reduce) value of the land</li> </ul>
Voluntary Declarations	<ul> <li>Can provide long term protection because:         <ul> <li>they are registered on the land title; and</li> <li>they are unlikely to be removed by</li></ul></li></ul>	Some potentially destructive activities are exempted from the given protection
Commonwealth Conservation Agreements	Can provide long term protection because:     they are registered on the land title; and     they may only be removed with the     Commonwealth Minister's consent, or in     some other way set out in the agreement.  Incentives may be available for landowners	Only available for conservation purposes in very unique environments     Most often used to offset a development with environmental management conditions rather than achieve pure conservation outcomes
Cooperative Management Agreements	<ul> <li>Include environmental management advice from the Wet Tropics Management Authority</li> <li>Can be flexible and can be tailored to landowners' specific situation</li> <li>Incentives may be available for landowners</li> <li>Suitable for landowners looking for a short term agreement</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Long term protection is uncertain as they are not registered on the land title and therefore will not transfer to new purchasers of the land</li> <li>Only available in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area</li> <li>Enforcement is dependent upon the Wet Tropics Management Authority.</li> </ul>
Deeds of Agreement	<ul> <li>Can be very flexible</li> <li>Inexpensive</li> <li>Incentives may be available for landowners</li> <li>Suitable for landowners looking for a short term agreement</li> </ul>	Long term protection is uncertain as they are not registered on the land title and therefore will not transfer to new purchasers of the land
Profit á Prendre Agreements	Can provide a financial incentive for conservation     Can provide long term protection	Not widely used for conservation     Dependent on there being a market for the profit á prendre agreement

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