

the new law forbidding squatting in the Netherlands.

supported this squatting ban were WD, ChristenUnie, SGP, CDA, PW and the independent member of the the 15th of October 2009 the Dutch parliament (Tweede Kamer) voted in favour of the new law. The parties that The new article 551a says that in case of commiting a crime from article 138, 138a and 139 from the book of law parliament Rita Verdonk. Leegstand Wet". It aims to completely criminalizing any and every form of squatting in the whole country. On In 2008 three political parties (CDA, ChristenUnie and VVD) began working on the new law "Kraken en

For the new law to be passed the senate (Eerste Kamer) still has to vote on it.

What exactly does this law say?

In general you can split it into two parts

Uitleveringswet. Those are the new articles that will forbid squatting The first one brings changes to laws in Het Wetboek van Strafrecht, Het Wetboek van Strafvordering and

Het Wetboek van Strafrecht:

- new art. 138 section a - change in art. 138
- existing art. 138 section a becomes art. 138 section ab
- removal of art. 429 together with all its sections. - change in art. 139 section b

Het Wetboek van Strafvordering:

- change in art. 67 section b
- new art. 551 section a.
- change in art. 51 section a. **Uitleveringswet:**



prevent emptiness and to fine owners that keep their properties empty.

What does it mean?

general the article 138a says that anyone who enters or stays in an empty building will be accused of squatting, which is forbidden by law and thus punishable. This means a third category fine or up to one year of be one third higher. years of prison. Furthermore, if the act of squatting is 'committed' by two or more people, the punishment may 'sofcore' and 'hardcore' squatters. imprisonment. If violence or threaths are involved, the punishment will be a fourth category fine or up to two The first part of the law (on which we focus in this pamphlet) puts the act of squatting on the list of crimes. In

So the new law will bring two major changes:

which a building that had been empty for more than a year could be 'legally' squatted) will be completely totally forbidden. The time the building has been empty doesn't matter since the article 429 (according to removed. Of course breaking into buildings that are in use is still punishable from article 138, with an extra The act of squatting, which mainly means the occupation of a building that is empty or not in use, will be

high maximum punishment (which is two years of prison or fourth category fine)

a squat, not only the people who live there, but even those who are just visiting or passing by, is basically committing a crime. During a possible police raid even guests that are officially living somewhere else can be squatted house. How long the house has been squatted doesn't matter at all. This means that anyone staying in detained and prosecuted. - Simply being in a squatted building will also be a crime. This basically means anyone in any and every

(Het Wetboek van Strafrecht) every policeman can come in to a house without a warrant and arrest every of a building doesn't have to file a complaint to the police in order to start the eviction process. The owner car right to defend their property from squatters. even be in different country (maybe hiding from the Dutch "Justice" system), but the police will still have the person in that house plus remove all the belongings or order their removal. This article means that the owner

What does this mean in practice?

this first half a year the parliament expects a total 'extinction' of squatting. these 'hardcore squatters' being a very small group that can then be easily controlled by goverment force. After supporters, and separate the supposed 'soft core' from the so-called 'hardcore' squatters. They are counting on implementing the law. By doing so, the parliament expects to scare away the majority of squatters and their The Dutch parliament suggests using hard repression during the first six months from the moment of

already happened in the past, and usually the judge overules the mayors decision in the owners favour. evict the house owner can start a court procedure against the mayor's decision. These kind of cases have mayors as the chiefs of the police, have enough resources (this means the numbers of cops, material and Public prosecution already now says that the public procecution, not the parliament, is the force that The mayor will still have final say over eviction orders for various reasons, but in the case of ordering not to technical supplies, number of places in prisons etc.) to implement the new law the way the parliament wants it implements laws and that they will decide on priorities. The question is if the prosecutors and the police, with That's how the politicians imagine their theory being executed. Practice, however, is going to be different.

The second part of the law brings changes to Leegstandwet and Huisvestingswet. Shortly, these changes aim to prosecution a whole new set of repression tools, like telephone tapping, longer custody time before court cases It's important to also pay attention to security issues. Squatting being classified as a crime gives the police and and so on.

of judges. This is also why it's extremely important to not let ourselves be divided into 'good' and 'bad', were, are and will be squatting. Some lawyers suggest not allowing ourselves to be scared of the maximum streets, where by constant squatting people can show that the new law doesn't work in practice and that people punishments, as they exist as a scare element and their application will remain the decision and interpretation Lawyers investigating the law and looking for loopholes in it agreed that the law is written in a way that fighting for squatting in a court room might be impossible. The only place to fight for squatting will be on the

The fun is over, its time to

are about to face.

squatting actions, our strategies need to be completely rethought and changed according to the new reality we every existing squat should prepare their barricades and have their bouwstempels ready. As for future

The law is still not implemented and nobody knows how it will look like in practice, but one thing is certain: