



**Consolidated Package of
Draft Regulatory Acts**

**Tourism Activity
in Amsterdam**

Municipality of Amsterdam,
the Netherlands

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I. Municipal Council Regulation on Tourism Activity and Local Impacts

The Amsterdam Municipal Council resolves to adopt this Regulation and to make the amendments it provides for to the Verordening op toerisme in balans Amsterdam.

Article 1. Subject matter

1. This package establishes rules on the admission of tourist accommodation and tourism businesses, the preservation of permanent housing and everyday services for residents, the provision of tourism services, passenger handling, municipal land use, taxation, financing, procurement, and the associated enforcement of labour and consumer requirements.
2. The requirements apply to activities within the municipality of Amsterdam. Powers concerning a road, waterway, port facility or vehicle may be exercised within the competence of the relevant municipal authority.
3. Activity at a particular location may increase, remain unchanged or decrease, depending on compliance with the conditions laid down in this package. This package does not prescribe a citywide direction of change in tourist numbers or overnight stays.
4. Permission to conduct tourism activity does not exempt its organiser from applicable requirements concerning residential use, operation of the premises, fire safety, traffic, navigation, emissions and waste handling.
5. This package does not amend national tax legislation, the rules on entry into the Netherlands, the powers of national authorities or directly applicable European Union law.

Article 2. Definitions and competent authorities

1. For the purposes of this package:
 - a) **Council** means the Amsterdam Municipal Council;
 - b) **Executive Board** means the Amsterdam College of Mayor and Aldermen;
 - c) **operator** means a person providing tourist accommodation, commercial guided tours, visitor services or passenger transport who is responsible for organising that activity;
 - d) **primary residence** means the dwelling in which the resident making it available actually has the centre of their vital interests and is registered in the Basisregistratie Personen, where housing rules require such registration;
 - e) **holiday rental** means the temporary provision of a primary residence to tourists in the absence of its resident, falling within the category of vakantieverhuur;

f) **B&B** means the provision of guest rooms within a primary residence while the host continues to reside there and satisfies the mandatory presence requirement, in accordance with the bed & breakfast regime established by housing rules;

g) **local impact** means an established or reasonably forecast impact of a specific activity on living conditions, housing use, noise, access to public space, traffic, emissions or waste handling at the affected location;

h) **district study** means a published municipal study of tourism pressure and visitor-related living conditions, identifying its geographical coverage, observation period and data collection method;

i) **shared impact dossier** means the set of materials concerning a project or existing activity used when considering interrelated municipal decisions;

j) **competent authority** means the authority empowered by law and the relevant municipal act to issue, amend, suspend or revoke the permit in question or to adopt a binding decision.

2. The Executive Board shall organise the shared use of materials and budgetary provision for implementation. Decisions assigned by law to the Mayor shall be taken by the Mayor; decisions on housing and planning permits shall be taken by the authority empowered under the relevant legislation.

3. Joint consideration of materials does not transfer powers between authorities or replace separate permits required by law.

Article 3. Abolition of the mandatory citywide overnight-stay range

1. Article 2 of the Verordening op toerisme in balans Amsterdam shall be replaced by the following:

"No mandatory citywide range for tourist overnight stays or trigger values whose attainment in itself requires an increase or decrease in overnight stays shall be established. Overnight-stay data shall be used in research into tourism activity and its impacts."

2. Article 3(2)-(4) of that Regulation shall be repealed. The obligation to record and publish actual figures and forecasts under Article 3(1) shall be retained.

3. Articles 4-6 of that Regulation shall apply subject to the following: information on day visits, overnight stays and district pressure shall inform decisions on specific impacts; it shall not constitute an independent ground for terminating an individual's activity or increasing permitted activity.

4. Proposals submitted by the Executive Board following a district study shall identify the location, type of activity, impact and required change in conditions. The obligation to propose measures does not entail an obligation to reduce citywide visitor numbers.

5. After this Article enters into force, municipal policy provisions linking measures exclusively to returning total overnight stays to the former range shall not apply as independent grounds for decisions.

Article 4. Shared impact dossier and accounting for committed capacity

1. The Executive Board shall ensure that a single set of current factual materials is used when considering interrelated questions of accommodation, residential use, queues, passenger boarding and project operation.

2. The dossier shall include the location and lawful use of the premises, proposed changes, existing permits, applications, observations, visitor arrival and servicing routes, physical measures, necessary work and confirmed costs.

3. The following shall be recorded separately for each affected location, period and type of impact:

- a) the actually observed existing load and its measurement method;
- b) additional load authorised by valid permits but not yet realised through actual operation;
- c) the contribution of the project under consideration;
- d) the applicable legal limit or confirmed physical safe capacity;
- e) necessary and verifiable project measures and confirmed reductions in load at the same location and during the same period.

4. Load under an unimplemented permit shall be counted only insofar as it is not already included in observed load. The permit, its amendment or termination, and the actual start of operation shall be reflected in the shared record of commitments. The same available capacity shall not be allocated more than once through incompatible permits.

5. Materials concerning hotel accommodation, passenger disembarkation and servicing routes shall use this shared record. The boundaries between municipal proceedings shall not allow capacity already committed under a related permit to be treated as available.

6. Noise, emissions, waste, residential use and access shall be assessed separately. A reduction in one type of impact shall not count as a reduction in another; a reduction elsewhere or in another period shall not release capacity at an overloaded location.

7. The authority shall distinguish established circumstances from forecasts, disclose material data limitations and verify the applicability of information to the specific premises. A district indicator shall not be treated as a measurement of an individual site's impact or as a numerical safe-capacity limit.

8. An unchanged document shall be requested again only where there is a specific procedural need or no lawful access to it. Each permit shall contain its own binding conditions; a reference to the dossier without specifying those conditions shall not create an operator obligation. Materials shall be published in compliance with personal-data and trade-secret protections.

Article 5. District studies and public materials

1. The Executive Board shall retain the study of district pressure and living conditions required by Article 5 of the Verordening op toerisme in balans Amsterdam, including the prescribed frequency of resident surveys.
2. Published materials shall identify area boundaries, observation periods, indicator definitions, sources, the method for comparing districts and material information gaps. Changes to the study method shall be disclosed when results are published.
3. Reports shall distinguish tourist accommodation, day visits and observed impacts where the data allow. The number of submissions received, the number of sanctions and the absence of sanctions shall not substitute for an assessment of the impact itself.
4. When preparing an individual decision, the competent authority shall verify whether the circumstances relating to the location remain current and are connected to the type of activity under consideration. The applicant shall have an opportunity to submit more precise information about the project and its surroundings.
5. Publication of a new study shall not in itself amend an existing permit, special-regime boundaries, tax liability or the permitted number of nights. Changes shall follow the relevant procedure in this package.

Article 6. Feasible conditions and aggregate operating costs

1. A decision on new activity shall identify the affected location and persons, applicable limits, permitted operating arrangements, necessary operator actions and verification method. A general reference to unacceptable pressure shall not replace that determination.
2. When imposing conditions, the authority shall consider technically feasible ways of achieving the required result and their aggregate costs. Applicable VAT, tourist taxes, OZB, land and premises payments, permit fees, financing and necessary implementation measures shall be examined. Tax already excluded from revenue shall not be counted again as an additional expense.
3. The materials shall distinguish ongoing operating costs, one-off investments, mandatory payments, financing sources and confirmed conditions for accessing those financing sources. Sectoral revenue or gross operating profit does not establish the availability of uncommitted funds to an individual operator.
4. The authority shall compare technically feasible, equally effective conditions and their compliance costs. It shall not require unavailable technology, an inaccessible servicing location or assistance to which the operator has no confirmed entitlement. The decision shall state material factual grounds and the cost information used, while protecting trade secrets.
5. Decisions concerning the same premises shall be jointly executable. They shall not require passenger boarding at a prohibited location, reliance on a missing permit or simultaneous

compliance with incompatible operating arrangements. The authorities shall resolve such incompatibility within their powers before imposing the relevant obligation.

6. This Article does not guarantee profit, a subsidy or approval of every investment project. A project's unprofitability does not in itself justify exceeding a legal limit or safe capacity. Where the necessary lawful operating arrangements cannot be met, new activity shall be refused under the prescribed procedure.

7. When conditions on existing lawful activity change, alternative arrangements and the possibility of continued operation shall be considered; Article 37 and ordinary grounds for compensation remain applicable. Refusal, restriction or suspension shall relate to the established impact and the specified activity.

Article 7. Review of conditions

1. The competent authority shall consider amending conditions when material new information about impacts is received, operating arrangements change or the circumstances underlying a restriction cease to exist.

2. An operator or another person entitled to apply may request a review, identifying the changed circumstances. The request shall be considered under the applicable administrative procedure.

3. A decision retaining a restriction shall address the new materials and explain why they do not remove the need for it. A decision lifting a restriction shall identify the conditions that remain after its removal.

4. District regimes shall be reviewed under Article 18. Individual conditions shall not lapse automatically because a district category changes; a district category shall not prevent their removal where the individual grounds are established to have ceased.

Article 8. Introduction of framework amendments

1. Articles 3-7 shall apply from the introduction of the new general regulatory system, on the date determined under Article 39.

2. The Executive Board shall ensure simultaneous publication of the applicable dossier preparation procedure, allocation of administrative functions and current district materials.

3. Until that date, the existing procedure shall remain in effect. Preparatory work, publication of drafts and budget decisions may precede the introduction of substantive changes.

II. Council Decision Amending the Omgevingsplan gemeente Amsterdam in Respect of Hotel Bed Spaces

The Council resolves to amend the provisions on hotel bed spaces published in Gemeentebblad 2026, 243575 as follows.

Article 9. Conditions for admitting new hotel bed spaces

1. The requirement to obtain an omgevingsvergunning under Article 3.54 of the Omgevingsplan gemeente Amsterdam shall be retained.

2. Article 3.56(1) shall be replaced by the following:

"A permit for new hotel bed spaces shall be issued where all the following conditions are met:

- a) the project is located in existing non-residential premises;
- b) the project does not reduce permanent residential floor space or convert such premises into permanent tourist accommodation;
- c) the location and period of each material impact, applicable legal limits or confirmed physical safe capacity, and feasible operating conditions have been determined;
- d) existing load, valid permits not yet implemented and the project's contribution are accounted for jointly; necessary reductions are confirmed for the same affected location, period and type of impact;
- e) the necessary permitting, passenger-handling and enforcement functions are secured under Articles 31 and 39."

3. An increase in load below the applicable limit shall not in itself require proof of statistically zero change. High district pressure shall require examination of the specific location but shall not replace the result of that examination. Where available capacity is exhausted, additional activity shall be permitted only with confirmed load reductions ensuring compliance with the applicable limit at the same location and during the same period.

4. An increase in hotel bed spaces shall be considered together with associated servicing, transport, queues and waste. Dividing a project's components into separate applications shall not exclude joint accounting for their impacts.

5. Relocation of existing bed spaces without increasing their number shall retain the regime under Article 3.53, without exemption from permits for the new location. Independent housing, heritage, safety and environmental requirements shall remain applicable.

Article 10. Assessment of hotel projects and operating conditions

1. The applicant shall submit plans of existing and proposed premises, information on their lawful use, the number of new bed spaces and a description of operations.
2. The materials shall identify visitor and vehicle arrivals and departures, waiting areas, cleaning, waste and project-related measures against noise and obstruction of movement. The information requirements and shared accounting under Article 4 shall apply to every material impact.
3. A technical measure shall be substantiated for the particular premises and their actual operating arrangements. General references to the existence of sound insulation, sound limiters or transport solutions shall not establish their feasibility or adequacy at the specific premises or location.
4. Where capacity is exhausted, only confirmed reductions in the same impact at the same location and during the same period shall count. A non-existent reduction, a non-binding promise by another operator or a measure already credited to another project shall not create available capacity.
5. Aggregate costs and technically feasible, equally effective conditions shall be considered under Article 6. A favourable admission assessment shall not certify future profitability.
6. The permit shall specify verifiable physical and operating conditions. Where materials are insufficient, lawful procedures for supplementing the application and reaching a decision shall apply; unsubstantiated feasibility shall not be treated as established.
7. A shortage of municipal resources shall not constitute evidence of an absence of impact or change statutory decision periods and consequences. The actual start of operation shall be subject to Articles 31 and 39.

Article 11. Removal of the mandatory closure of another hotel

1. The requirements in Article 3.56 for the complete and permanent closure of another hotel and for new bed spaces to correspond to the number being discontinued shall be removed.
2. Article 3.56(2)(b), linking the use of new bed spaces to the closure of another hotel, shall be removed. The requirement to specify the maximum permitted number of new bed spaces shall be retained.
3. Information and documents required under Article 3.57 exclusively to substantiate such closure and the number of replaced bed spaces shall be removed. They shall be replaced by the materials required under Article 10; documents concerning the project itself and its impacts shall remain required.
4. In Article 3.58 and the relevant Omgevingsplan designations, a "hotel niet toegestaan" prohibition based exclusively on aggregate tourist numbers or overnight stays shall be replaced by the assessment under Article 9. A restriction shall remain where it has an independent

established basis in housing, heritage, safety or environmental protection. The published plan amendment shall identify the affected parcels and independent grounds for retained restrictions; an information notice shall not substitute for a plan amendment.

5. The conditions in Article 9 and the removal of requirements under this Article shall enter into force simultaneously. There shall be no interval in which replacement is no longer required but the substitute conditions are not yet effective.

Article 12. Compliance with hotel-permit conditions

1. The permit holder shall satisfy physical conditions before the relevant part of the premises is used and operating conditions during its use.

2. The permit shall identify conditions relating to bed-space numbers, arrival and departure arrangements, servicing, noise and waste. A requirement whose fulfilment depends on a separate public-space or transport-service permit shall identify that dependency.

3. If the operator proposes to replace a measure specified in the permit, the change shall follow the prescribed permit-amendment procedure. The applicant shall provide information allowing verification that the same binding condition will be fulfilled.

4. An existing permit shall not be amended solely on the basis of a new district classification. Its amendment, restriction or termination shall be considered under Articles 6, 35 and 37 on statutory grounds.

5. The authority shall not treat non-compliance with a condition as remedied solely because a tax, fee or fine has been paid.

Article 13. Transitional hotel projects

1. Lawfully issued existing permits shall remain valid. Transitional rights under Article 3.55 of the Omgevingsplan shall not be automatically terminated by this Decision.

2. Existing permits shall be amended individually within lawful powers. A new requirement shall be subject to the procedure for setting a compliance period under Article 37.

3. Applications on which no final decision has been made shall be considered under applicable transitional law. The authority shall inform the applicant which conditions apply and what additional information is required because of the changes.

4. The new regime may be introduced after the administrative readiness required by Article 39 has been secured. Until then, the existing hotel-bed-space permitting regime shall apply.

III. Council Decision on Tourist Use of Housing

The Council resolves to make the following amendments and additions to the Huisvestingsverordening Amsterdam 2024.

Article 14. Preservation of residential use

1. New conversion of permanent residential premises into permanent tourist accommodation shall not be permitted. When considering an application to change residential use, the competent authority shall refuse permission for such conversion.
2. Temporary tourist use of a primary residence shall be permitted only under the established holiday-rental or B&B regime. An advertisement registration, tax number or booking shall not replace the relevant permit.
3. In determining the type of use, the authority shall consider the actual arrangements for residence and provision of the premises. The description of a contract, advertisement or service shall not change the applicable regime.
4. Permanent tourist use shall not become holiday rental merely through successive short-term contracts. Use presented as B&B shall require actual compliance with the host-residence and presence conditions.
5. Previously lawfully acquired individual rights, including those under existing short-stay permits, shall be considered under Article 37's transitional provisions. This Article shall not terminate them automatically or authorise expansion of the permitted use.

Article 15. Conditions for holiday rental

1. A resident may make their primary residence available to tourists after obtaining tourist-rental registration and a valid vakantieverhuur permit, subject to advance notification and the night limit.
2. No more than four guests may be accommodated at the same time. A dwelling may not be offered for such rental if it belongs to a housing corporation or if an incompatible B&B regime operates at the same address.
3. A tenant shall obtain the landlord's consent where required by their lawful basis of occupancy. A municipal permit shall not replace consent required under applicable owners' and VvE rights.
4. The permit shall remain linked to the person and dwelling. A new permit issued to another resident shall not increase the annual number of nights at the address.

5. The resident providing the dwelling shall comply with current fire-safety and housing-operation rules and ensure compliance with requirements protecting neighbours' living conditions from the activity.
6. Existing grounds for verifying registration and primary residence shall apply. Formal registration without actual primary residence shall not establish entitlement to conduct holiday rental.

Article 16. Annual night limits and amendment of district delegation

1. Article 3.7.3(1) and (2) of the Huisvestingsverordening shall retain the limit of thirty nights per calendar year and the obligation of advance electronic notification.
2. Article 3.7.3(3) shall be replaced by the following:

"The Executive Board may designate districts in which holiday rental is permitted for no more than fifteen nights per calendar year, in accordance with Article 18 of this package. A zero-night limit may not be established through such a district decision."
3. Article 3.7.3(4), applying afdeling 3.4 of the Algemene wet bestuursrecht to district decisions, shall be retained.
4. Article 3.9.5(1)(b), concerning premises in a district where holiday rental is prohibited, shall be removed insofar as it relates to the abolished power to establish a zero-night limit. Other lawful individual prohibitions and powers to remedy violations shall remain.
5. The annual limit shall apply to the dwelling's address and shall not be multiplied by the number of residents, guests, advertisements or platforms used. Erroneously recorded information shall be corrected while retaining the grounds for the correction.
6. Changes to district regimes shall apply prospectively under Article 38. Nights lawfully provided before a change shall not retrospectively be treated as violations.

Article 17. Notifications, advertisements and accounting for nights

1. The resident providing the dwelling shall display a valid tourist-rental registration number in every advertisement and notify the Executive Board of guests' arrival and departure before their arrival.
2. The Executive Board shall use the existing notification channel linked to the permit, registration number and address. The applicant shall receive confirmation of notification and information on recorded nights.
3. The same nights at one address shall not be counted more than once because information is received from several lawful sources. Where a discrepancy is identified, the authority shall investigate it and allow the person concerned to clarify the data before a decision on a violation.

4. Booking cancellations and changes to the stay period shall be recorded on the basis of submitted information. Correction of the record shall not authorise exceeding the current limit.
5. Where an electronic-channel failure is documented, the existing municipal procedure for confirming the failure and submitting notification after service is restored shall apply. A technical failure shall not in itself make an impermissible rental permissible.
6. This Article shall not introduce a new general obligation to transmit all guests' names and documents to the municipality. Guest-record requirements arising under other applicable legislation shall be fulfilled on their respective legal basis.

Article 18. Designation of districts subject to the fifteen-night regime

1. The Executive Board shall adopt a district decision on the basis of the latest published study establishing both high tourism pressure and unfavourable visitor-related living conditions in the affected district.
2. The draft decision shall include a boundary map, the district classification used, district-specific data, justification of the connection with the holiday rental being regulated, a proposed application date and transitional arrangements.
3. The procedure in afdeling 3.4 of the Algemene wet bestuursrecht shall apply. The Executive Board shall consider comments received and state in its final decision how it has addressed information challenging boundaries, data currency or causation.
4. The previous district decision shall remain effective until lawfully amended or revoked. Publication of a new study shall not change boundaries automatically.
5. When the factual grounds cease to exist, the Executive Board shall consider amending or lifting the district regime. Increased pressure from another type of activity shall not in itself establish a need to retain a holiday-rental restriction.
6. A district decision shall establish the general night limit. It shall not establish that every resident has violated the rules or substitute for evidence in an individual case.

Article 19. Bed-and-breakfast accommodation

1. B&B permits, district quotas and existing procedures for allocating a limited number of permits shall be retained.
2. The operator shall have their primary residence at the B&B address and comply with the housing rules on actual residence. While guests are present, the operator shall remain in the dwelling at night in accordance with the current conditions of this regime.
3. B&B use shall occupy no more than forty per cent of the dwelling's usable floor area and, in any event, no more than sixty-one square metres. Existing rules on measurement and shared-space accounting shall remain.

4. No more than four guest bed spaces shall be permitted. The guest area shall form part of the self-contained dwelling in which the operator resides and shall not be used as separate, self-contained tourist accommodation.
5. The current exclusion of housing-corporation dwellings, registration-number display in advertisements, guest records, floor-plan requirements and fire-safety requirements shall remain.
6. Existing permits shall retain their prescribed duration, address and link to the operator. This package shall not extend them automatically or increase district quotas. The new permit period shall apply under existing housing-regulation provisions.

Article 20. Distinction between B&B and holiday rental

1. The same address shall not be used simultaneously under the B&B and holiday-rental regimes. When issuing a permit, the authority shall verify the absence of an incompatible permit.
2. A change of use shall take place after termination of the incompatible permit and receipt of the required new permit. Changing an advertisement's description without changing actual use shall not constitute a change of use.
3. Holiday-rental night limits shall not apply to lawful B&B activity merely because it is located in a fifteen-night district. Such a B&B shall continue to comply with its own limits on floor area, bed spaces, residence, presence and district quota.
4. Use of the entire dwelling in the host's absence shall not become B&B use because that description remains in the advertisement. The regime corresponding to its actual characteristics shall apply.
5. Multiple advertisements or a change of platform or representative shall not create additional entitlements to nights, guest bed spaces or premises.

Article 21. Housing permits and enforcement

1. Holiday-rental and B&B applications shall be considered under the current Huisvestingsverordening provisions on applicants, documents, time limits and decision content, as amended by this package.
2. Article 3.8.6, including its time limits and legal consequences of a late decision, shall remain effective. Organisation of the shared dossier shall not in itself suspend those periods.
3. Permits shall be refused, amended or revoked on grounds provided by housing legislation. A district category or unverified report shall not replace the establishment of individual circumstances.
4. Before applying a measure, the authority shall verify the applicable use regime, the conditions in force at the relevant time, any correction of the record and compliance with the applicable procedure.
5. Existing authorised bodies shall enforce rules on permanent tourist use of housing, excess nights and breaches of B&B conditions. This Decision shall not establish new administrative-fine amounts.

IV. Supplementary Municipal Regulation on Tourism Services and Passenger Handling

The Council resolves to adopt the following binding rules within municipal powers over public-space use, premises operation and the organisation of servicing locations. Decisions assigned by law to the independent competence of the Mayor or another authority shall be taken by that authority.

Article 22. Relationship with existing operating rules

1. Existing general opening hours, applicable operating permits, commercial guided-tour rules and emissions requirements for the relevant vehicle and vessel category shall remain.
2. This Regulation introduces additional conditions for organising specific activities where local impacts are documented. Such conditions shall be included in a permit or other binding act within the authority's conferred powers.
3. A tourism function shall not in itself entail an additional general reduction in opening hours. Individual restrictions on operating times or methods shall be adopted under Article 28.
4. Commercial guided-tour organisers shall comply with the current rules on permits, group sizes and permitted locations. Admission of a tour shall not confer a right to occupy a waiting area, carriageway or landing stage without the required legal basis.
5. This Regulation shall not repeal existing exceptions and transitional provisions for environmental zones. Each type of transport shall be subject to the regime applicable to its vehicle and waterway.

Article 23. Passageways, queues and guided-tour groups

1. Tourism-service operators, commercial guided-tour organisers and carriers shall organise their activities so that visitors can use pedestrian, cycle and emergency routes and residents can access their buildings and everyday services.
2. The operator shall determine waiting locations and arrangements for admitting and releasing visitors, group arrivals and passenger boarding. It shall manage queues through its own staff or a contracted provider.
3. If an obstruction forms, the operator shall stop admitting visitors to the relevant queue or move those waiting to a lawfully available location and clear the route. It shall not divert a queue onto a carriageway, cycle path or another entrance in a way that creates a new obstruction.
4. Commercial guided-tour organisers shall select stopping places with regard to actual pedestrian passage, building entrances, cycle traffic and emergency access. A group shall not stop where its organisation obstructs such use.

5. An individual condition shall specify the location, organisational arrangements and circumstances requiring admission to stop or movement arrangements to change. Required width or capacity shall be determined by applicable rules and site characteristics; a district-study indicator shall not in itself become a mandatory passage width.

6. This Article shall not confer an exclusive right to public space or replace a permit required to occupy it.

Article 24. Arrivals, departures and waste handling

1. The operator shall implement the arrangements adopted for the premises or service concerning visitor arrivals and departures, deliveries, cleaning and transfer of waste to an authorised provider.

2. The plan shall identify operating locations, lawful access routes, the person responsible for organisation, and measures preventing queues or waste from extending beyond permitted areas.

3. Business waste shall not be placed on movement routes or in waiting areas so as to obstruct their use. Waste shall be transferred in accordance with current collection, storage and removal rules.

4. If arrival or departure arrangements cause recurring documented noise impacts, the authority shall consider changing that operation's location, method or time. The possibility of changing an individual operation shall be examined before a restriction is extended to the activity as a whole.

5. The operator shall not consider the plan implemented merely because it has contracted a carrier or cleaning company where the actual organisation of its activity does not meet binding conditions.

6. Changes to routes or servicing locations shall be coordinated with passenger-location availability under Article 25 and necessary permits. Transfer of an impact to another residential property shall be assessed in the shared dossier.

Article 25. Boarding and alighting locations

1. The Executive Board shall publish a list of actually available boarding and alighting locations for tourist coaches and sightseeing vessels, the vehicles permitted at each location, service intervals and binding conditions of use.

2. Intervals shall be established according to actual capacity and lawful use, approach and departure possibilities, queues, unobstructed movement and applicable safety requirements. Publication of an interval shall not authorise prohibited movement or create a physically non-existent location.

3. Complete applications compatible with the published conditions shall be granted in order of receipt. Simultaneous applications for the same indivisible available interval shall be resolved by a lottery whose conduct and outcome are recorded in minutes. Prior operation shall not in itself confer priority.
4. A booking confirmation shall specify the location, interval, vehicle or vessel, operator and binding conditions. It shall not replace an operating permit, berth right or right to travel along a route.
5. An application incompatible with the site's actual conditions shall not be granted merely because it arrived earlier. The authority shall communicate the established reason for refusal and the available challenge procedure.
6. The operator shall organise arrival and boarding within its confirmed entitlement. A lack of available bookings shall not authorise use of another operator's interval, creation of an additional queue or stopping at a prohibited location.
7. Existing lawful berth rights shall remain until expiry or lawful amendment. Article 45 and special legislation shall apply to other scarce public rights.

Article 26. Access for passengers requiring assistance

1. When determining a servicing location, the carrier and competent authority shall consider whether passengers requiring assistance with mobility or transfers can actually reach their destination.
2. A plan involving a peripheral stop and onward transfer shall identify an accessible means of continuing the journey. The existence of an ordinary public-transport route shall not in itself establish its suitability for the specific transport arrangements for passengers requiring assistance.
3. Where the ordinary location does not provide this possibility, an accessible location, another time period or an exception under existing transport rules shall be considered. The decision shall not authorise breaches of safety requirements or create a new right to travel through a prohibited section.
4. Information on assistance needs shall be requested only to the extent necessary to organise service. No general municipal register of diagnoses shall be introduced to establish the need for assistance.
5. The operator shall ensure compatibility between the boarding location, approach route and assistance actually provided. An unworkable transfer condition shall not be treated as secured access.

Article 27. Cruise calls and shoreside handling

1. Municipal annual limits on sea and river cruise calls established by municipal policy shall be replaced by this Article's conditions from the date determined under Article 39. The use of the 100-sea-call limit as an independent municipal ground for refusal shall cease on the same date.
2. A call shall be serviced only where there is an actually available lawful berth, compatible arrival and departure times, secured shore access and compliance with waste-handling and local-impact conditions. An unused number in an annual counter shall not replace these conditions.
3. The shoreside-service organiser shall submit a plan for disembarkation and embarkation, passenger movement, waiting areas, coaches and other servicing transport, waste reception and necessary operating permits. The plan shall rely on available facilities and confirmed usage rights. Passenger disembarkation, coach intervals and servicing routes shall use the same record of valid commitments and capacity under Article 4; available capacity shall not be counted twice.
4. Applicable requirements on emissions, shore power, wastewater, navigation safety and environmental operation shall remain. Replacement of the annual limit shall not create an exemption from them.
5. The municipal authority shall act within its competence and shall not replace permission from another port or navigation authority. Existing contracts and lawful rights shall remain until amended or terminated under applicable law.
6. An unbuilt terminal, an unobtained berth right or an unsecured transport route shall not be included in available service capacity. This Article shall not approve construction of a new facility or create a corresponding appropriation.
7. Where a documented local impact is established, Article 28 shall apply. The absence of an annual limit shall not prevent refusal of a specific incompatible or unsafe call.

Article 28. Restriction of activity causing an impact

1. Where recurring noise impacts or obstructions to movement are documented, the competent authority shall establish their source, location and circumstances and consider remedial measures.
2. The operator shall be informed of the established circumstances and proposed conditions. The authority shall consider the operator's explanations, alternative arrangements, cost information and technically necessary time to change operations.
3. Conditions may specify queue management, arrivals and departures, cleaning, an individual operation, or its location or timing. Article 37 shall apply to existing lawful activity.

4. Where feasible operating conditions do not remedy the established impact, the authority shall, within its powers, restrict or suspend the type of activity causing it at the relevant location.
5. The decision shall state the factual grounds, measures rejected or found ineffective, the subject and extent of the restriction, the compliance-verification procedure and the possibility of review.
6. A restriction shall not extend to the operator's other locations or activities without establishing grounds relating to them. District pressure shall not replace evidence for such a decision.
7. This procedure shall not preclude statutory urgent measures where the circumstances permit them.

Article 29. Introduction of public-space conditions

1. The Executive Board shall ensure that published booking rules, administrative services and arrangements for checking compliance with new conditions are available before those conditions become mandatory.
2. Locations outside the municipal system or municipal competence shall remain subject to the current rules of the authorised owner or authority. The new system shall not constitute permission to use such a location.
3. Competent authorities shall coordinate the transition from existing to new conditions so that an operator is not simultaneously required to use a discontinued stop and comply with an incompatible new condition.
4. Current requirements on emissions, safety, existing permits and lawful use of locations shall continue throughout the transition.

V. Council Decision on Tourist Taxes, OZB and Budget Appropriations

The Amsterdam Municipal Council, acting under Articles 216 and 220 of the Gemeentewet concerning municipal taxes and the applicable provisions of municipal budget legislation, resolves to adopt this Decision, provide an appropriation in municipal budget programme 3.1 and amend the rates in Article 5(1) of the Verordening onroerendezaakbelastingen 2007 under Article 32 of this Decision. The tax ordinance's title and three-category rate structure correspond to the officially published amendment to the Verordening onroerendezaakbelastingen 2007.

Article 30. Tourist taxes and distinction between payments

1. The Verordening Toeristenbelasting 2024 shall remain effective. The tax rate on taxable tourist overnight stays shall remain 12.5 per cent of the overnight accommodation price excluding VAT specified by that ordinance.
2. The Verordening dagtoeristenbelasting 2019 shall remain effective. The rate shall remain €15 per taxable cruise passenger in the intermediate-stop case provided for by that ordinance. This Decision shall not extend the tax to all day visitors to the city.
3. Taxpayers, exemptions, calculation, declarations, collection and appeals shall be governed by those ordinances and applicable national law. Previously accrued tax obligations shall remain.
4. This Decision shall not introduce a replacement tourist charge or abolish existing tax obligations. Payment of a tax, permit fee or location charge shall not exempt an operator from operating conditions.
5. VAT and municipal tourist tax shall be accounted for separately under applicable law. The total service price shall be communicated to the consumer under Article 52; describing a payment as a tax shall not permit concealment of a mandatory part of the price.

Article 31. Recurring appropriation and cost of linked work

1. Following the end of temporary financing in 2026, a recurring annual appropriation of €10,000,000 shall be established in municipal budget programme 3.1 from budget year 2027 to implement this package. The appropriation shall be included in the annual budget. Its initial introduction and the corresponding OZB rates shall be introduced jointly under Articles 32 and 39.
2. The appropriation shall constitute a single expenditure ceiling and be used only for actual implementation of this package: processing applications and issuing permits; collecting and verifying factual materials; inspections; operational management of passenger locations;

related local duties concerning public-space use; and necessary legal support for these functions. Separate analytical accounts shall be kept for these purposes, without fixed monetary shares between them.

3. Before committing to a linked set of work, the Executive Board shall publish its composition, volume, required qualifications, productive working time, confirmed hiring or procurement costs, existing commitments and actually available qualified personnel. An indicative government rate may be used as a disclosed checking benchmark with justification of its applicability; it shall not be treated as a contract, vacancy, filled position or actual productivity.

4. Existing mandatory functions, valid contracts and legal time limits shall be accounted for first. Funds and actual capacity to perform the minimum necessary permitting, passenger-handling and enforcement functions shall be reserved simultaneously for a new set of work. Its commencement shall not depend on the readiness of unrelated functions throughout the city.

5. Where the overall ceiling or necessary personnel are insufficient, dependent new activity shall not be introduced; the existing lawful regime shall remain. The Executive Board shall submit a separate proposal to the Council to amend the budget or scope of new functions. No entitlement shall arise to additional expenditure, automatic tax increases or the use of labour presumed to be free.

6. Funds and working time shall not be counted more than once for incompatible work. Commitments, paid work and actual performance shall be disclosed separately under Article 34. Nominal allocation of money shall not certify that a function is ready.

7. The appropriation shall replace the previous temporary financing of the relevant implementation. Allocations devoted exclusively to a general reduction in visitor numbers or image campaigns shall be replaced by the functions in paragraph 2, subject to previously incurred commitments.

8. The appropriation shall not create a special subsidy for tourism businesses. New capital facilities, terminals, landing stages and roads shall not be deemed financed by it; they require separate budgetary and sectoral decisions.

Article 32. Amendments to OZB rates

1. The recurring annual appropriation under Article 31 shall be financed by a proportionate increase in onroerende-zaakbelastingen, hereinafter OZB. The increase shall apply to all three categories under Article 5(1) of the Verordening onroerendezaakbelastingen 2007: users of non-residential property, owners of residential property and owners of non-residential property. The same multiplier shall apply to all three categories; their existing rate differentials shall be preserved.

2. For each relevant tax year *y*, the following quantities shall be used:

a) **r0(i,y)**: the rate for category **i** for that year without the increase established by this Article, including other lawfully adopted changes to that rate;

b) **B(i,y)**: an independently prepared revenue forecast for the relevant category and year at rate **r0(i,y)**;

c) **B(y)**: the sum of the three forecasts **B(i,y)**, expressed in euros. The forecast shall concern the year for which the rates are set and shall exclude revenue from the increase under this Article;

d) **K(y)**: the common multiplier, equal to $1 + 10,000,000 / B(y)$.

3. The final rates to be inserted in Article 5(1) of the Verordening onroerendezaakbelastingen 2007 shall be determined as follows:

OZB category	Final rate for the relevant tax year
Users of non-residential property	The category's rate without this Article's increase, multiplied by $K(y)$
Owners of residential property	The category's rate without this Article's increase, multiplied by $K(y)$
Owners of non-residential property	The category's rate without this Article's increase, multiplied by $K(y)$

4. The forecast shall disclose separately for each category the WOZ tax base used, the baseline rate excluding this Article's increase, exemptions, collection adjustments and expected revenue. The Executive Board shall ensure that the forecast is prepared independently of revenue from the increase itself and publish the forecast, multiplier and calculation of the three final rates. Aggregate revenue from another municipal tax shall not be included in **B(y)**.

5. Each year, before the relevant tax year begins, the Council shall adopt and publish an amendment to the tax ordinance specifying numerical values for all three final rates and their application date. Publication of a formula or calculation materials without adoption and publication of numerical rates shall not replace that amendment. The first application of this Decision shall use baseline rates and revenue forecasts for 2027.

6. In each subsequent year's calculation, the increase under this Article shall be excluded from baseline rates and forecast revenue. **K(y)** shall not be applied to a rate already containing this Article's increase for the preceding or current year. Other lawfully adopted rate changes shall be recorded separately and shall not alter the annual €10,000,000 amount in the formula's numerator.

7. Increased rates and the corresponding annual appropriation shall be introduced jointly under Article 39. Rates shall be published before the tax year to which they apply begins. Until duly introduced, this Decision shall not provide a basis for assessing additional OZB. Insufficient

funding for particular functions shall be addressed under Article 31 and shall not in itself change published rates.

8. Forecast **B(y)** and the additional revenue calculated from it shall not certify revenue actually received. Deviations in actual receipts shall be reflected in budget accounting and reporting under Article 34; they shall not create an automatic entitlement to exceed the appropriation or independently justify recalculating tax rates already in application.

9. Taxpayers, property definitions and the WOZ base, exemptions, calculation, collection and appeals shall remain governed by the existing tax ordinance and applicable national law. This Article changes rates through the stated procedure and does not abolish individual grounds for tax review.

Article 33. Business expenses and implementation contracts

1. The operator shall bear the costs of its activity required by law, valid contracts and permit conditions. No special municipal tourism-adaptation subsidy shall be established.

2. The existence of a general assistance, worker-training or business-support programme shall not establish a particular operator's entitlement to payment. Feasibility assessments shall count only assistance available to that operator on an existing legal basis.

3. Municipal contracts shall be concluded and performed in compliance with applicable procurement, labour and vetting legislation. Payments shall be made for confirmed performance within the single ceiling under Article 31, with separate analytical accounting; Article 54 shall govern acceptance of work.

4. Existing contractual obligations shall not terminate automatically when a budget allocation changes. Contracts shall be amended or terminated under applicable law; non-existent savings shall not be counted as available resources.

5. This Decision shall not confer a tax discount or property advantage in return for waiving a statutory complaint, accepting restrictions or belonging to the tourism sector.

Article 34. Accounting for financial and actual implementation

1. Appropriations, commitments, payments and available balances shall be recorded separately under the single ceiling in Article 31 and its analytical accounts.
2. Budget reporting shall disclose separately forecast and actual OZB surcharge receipts, costs of linked work, actually available qualified personnel, productive time, completed work and functions without sufficient provision.
3. A staff position without an available worker holding the necessary qualifications shall not count towards actual capacity to perform work. The same worker, hour or cash balance shall not be treated as simultaneously available for incompatible tasks.
4. For each set of measures being introduced, confirmed costs, secured functions and commencement conditions under Article 39 shall be compared. Shortfalls shall be reported together with a proposal to amend the budget or scope of functions; an entry in a report shall not in itself effect that amendment.
5. The Council shall exercise budgetary oversight; audit authorities' powers shall remain. Published information shall distinguish adoption of a rule, financing, contracting and performance.

VI. Regulation on Implementation, Data, Transition and Publication

The Council resolves to establish the following general rules for implementing the package within municipal competence.

Article 35. Establishing violations and administrative measures

1. Inspections shall be conducted by officials authorised under the relevant legislation. This package shall not establish a separate authority with unlimited powers to access dwellings, documents or personal data.
2. Before deciding that a violation occurred, the authority shall identify the requirement in force, the person subject to it, the alleged violation's time and location, and substantiating circumstances.
3. A complaint, district classification, discrepancy between registers or automated selection result may justify an inspection; it shall not replace evidence of a violation and a reasoned decision by the competent authority.
4. The person concerned shall receive statutory notice and an opportunity to provide explanations and inspect relevant case materials. Urgent measures may be applied in the circumstances and manner prescribed by law.
5. A decision imposing a measure shall state its legal basis, established facts, the obligation's content, implementation procedure and available remedies. Fines and administrative enforcement measures shall remain within existing lawful powers and sanctions.
6. Inspections of the same premises shall be coordinated through the shared dossier insofar as information sharing is lawful. Coordination shall not remove each authority's independent duty to establish the grounds for its measure.
7. Payment of a fine shall not authorise continuation of a violation. Remedial action shall be considered in subsequent decisions under applicable law.

Article 36. Data and public reporting

1. The authority shall process personal data only on an applicable lawful basis, for a specified function and to the extent necessary for that function. Access to data from another proceeding shall remain within the established legal basis and purpose.
2. Holiday-rental administration shall use existing information on registration, permits, addresses and notified periods. Platform data shall be obtained only under applicable rules, including EU Regulation 2024/1028, and shall not be replaced by a new municipal requirement to transmit all information about all guests.

3. This package shall not provide a basis for a unified visitor-movement register or a new general collection of visitors' identity documents. Guest records maintained on another lawful basis shall remain within their prescribed scope.
4. Retention and deletion periods shall be determined by applicable legislation and established archival rules. A shared dossier shall not independently justify indefinite retention.
5. District results, adopted conditions and aggregate implementation results shall be published with identifying information excluded as required. Non-public annexes shall be separated from the published part of a decision.
6. The Executive Board shall publish information on the exercise of powers: categories of requirements checked, violations established, conditions amended and measures discontinued. Unverified reports shall not be counted as proven violations.
7. Erroneous data shall be corrected while preserving the grounds and necessary audit trail. Information on rights of access, rectification and challenge shall be provided under current data-protection law.

Article 37. Existing permits and time for implementing new conditions

1. Existing lawful permits shall remain until expiry or lawful individual amendment. Adoption of the package, publication of a district study and changes in aggregate visitor figures shall not in themselves terminate a permit.
2. When introducing a new condition for existing lawful activity, the authority shall consider its actual organisation, necessary work, supplies, dependent permits and adaptation options submitted by the operator.
3. The compliance period for a new condition shall be determined by an individual decision based on the technically necessary time for those actions. The decision shall specify the condition, actions establishing compliance and the grounds for the period set.
4. Adaptation time shall not constitute permission to continue previously prohibited activity. Existing safety, emissions and other already applicable obligations shall remain.
5. Where immediate circumstances permit urgent protective measures, the relevant lawful procedure shall apply. A previously issued permit shall not exclude such measures.
6. If technically feasible changes cannot remedy the proven impact, the statutory procedure for restricting or terminating the relevant activity shall apply, including consideration of transition and independent compensation rights.
7. A request to extend a compliance period shall be considered on substantiated circumstances. The authority shall not declare a requirement fulfilled merely because difficulty in fulfilling it has been asserted.

Article 38. Transition of district regimes and rental accounting

1. Fifteen-night district decisions in force before the new procedure is introduced shall remain effective until amended or revoked under the prescribed procedure.
2. A new decision shall publish the date on which the applicable regime changes and the treatment of nights already lawfully provided. A new limit shall not create a violation for an earlier period.
3. Where a limit is reduced, nights lawfully provided shall count when determining remaining permitted use after transition. If their number has reached the new limit, further provision shall cease when the new regime applies; an excess arising solely from the rule change shall not be punished retrospectively.
4. Where a limit is increased, nights actually used at the same address shall count. Transition shall not start a new calendar year or reset the counter.
5. A change of resident, operator, representative or platform shall not change address-based accounting. Transitional arrangements shall not authorise simultaneous B&B and holiday-rental use.
6. The authority shall allow the resident to check the boundary applied to the address and recorded periods and to correct an established error. Challenges to boundaries or accounting shall follow the applicable administrative procedure.

Article 39. Joint readiness of interdependent rules

1. Preparatory provisions shall apply after due publication. New substantive requirements and the cessation of replaced rules shall be introduced by a published decision of the competent authority under this Article.
2. For each set of measures being introduced, the Executive Board shall present work costs, valid commitments, qualifications and actually available permitting, passenger-handling and enforcement functions under Article 31. The budget and minimum necessary functions shall be considered jointly; readiness of unrelated city services shall not be a condition for introduction.
3. New hotel conditions, removal of the requirement to close another hotel and replacement of restrictions based exclusively on tourism volume shall be introduced together with a resourced replacement procedure and the functions necessary to apply it. Municipal land-use consent under Article 43 shall be applied consistently; contracts shall be amended only on a lawful basis.
4. The moratorium on new passenger-navigation applications shall end simultaneously with introduction of the resourced set of measures under Article 44. This shall not restore the former limit of 550 permits or remove operating conditions.
5. For each specific new activity, the minimum necessary permit processing, passenger handling and enforcement shall be available together. Operation shall not begin before

operating conditions are fulfilled and the required location-use right is obtained. Issuance of a permit shall not in itself replace those conditions.

6. Booking under Article 25 and replacement of cruise limits under Article 27 shall apply after publication of conditions and provision of the relevant servicing and enforcement. Load and existing commitments shall be accounted for under Article 4. Existing lawful requirements shall apply until replacement is introduced.

7. The appropriation and OZB rates shall be introduced jointly under Article 32. Tourist taxes shall continue independently of the dates of other changes.

8. An introduction decision shall identify provisions in operation, rules being discontinued, secured functions and retained transitional rights. Where the overall ceiling or necessary personnel are insufficient, Article 31(5) shall apply.

9. Independent sets of measures may be introduced separately. No requirement shall oblige use of a system not yet introduced, permit actual activity without feasible mandatory conditions or count unavailable assistance.

Article 40. Administrative and judicial protection

1. Individual and regulatory decisions shall comply with applicable requirements of the Algemene wet bestuursrecht and special legislation. Their procedures for objections, court applications and interim judicial protection shall remain.

2. Individual decisions shall state available appeal procedures, the competent recipient and time limits under applicable law. This package shall not establish a uniform period in place of differing statutory procedures.

3. The filing of an application or challenge and its effect on implementation of the decision shall be governed by law. The authority shall not state that suspension is automatic where the applicable procedure does not provide for it.

4. A finding that a particular decision is unlawful shall entail the statutory consequences. The authority shall comply with a judicial ruling that has entered into force and, where necessary, review related conditions so that a cancelled obligation is not enforced through another permit.

5. Continued effect of the remaining provisions shall not permit application of a rule contrary to a directly applicable instrument of higher legal force.

Article 41. Publication, consolidation and severability

1. Each act in this package shall be adopted and published by the competent authority in its prescribed form. Omgevingsplan amendments shall be published and incorporated into the plan through its prescribed procedure; tax and housing amendments shall be incorporated into the relevant municipal ordinances.

2. The Executive Board shall ensure publication of consistent information on current requirements, transition dates and replaced rules. An information webpage shall not change the legal effect of a published regulatory act.
3. Consolidated versions shall remove references to the repealed citywide range as a mandatory objective, closure of another hotel as a mandatory condition for a new project, and the abolished power to impose a zero-night holiday-rental limit. Historical texts shall remain available with their periods of validity identified.
4. If a provision cannot apply, the others shall remain effective insofar as they can be implemented independently and consistently with higher-ranking law.
5. Severability shall not break expressly established dependencies: removal of hotel replacement shall not apply without substitute admission conditions; OZB surcharge rates shall not be introduced separately from the appropriation they finance; and a new obligation to use a booking system shall not apply before that system is introduced.
6. Where an obstacle to joint implementation arises, the Executive Board shall submit necessary amendments to regulatory and budgetary decisions to the Council. Until amendments are adopted, authorities shall apply current law and shall not replace a regulatory decision with an informal recommendation.
7. The package's short title shall be "Tourism Activity in Amsterdam".

VII. Acts on Business Entry, Municipal Land Use and the Passenger Market

The Council shall adopt amendments to municipal ordinances and the Omgevingsplan, and the Executive Board shall amend the rules and policies within its powers concerning consent to use municipal property, to the following extent.

Article 42. Tourist retail and commercial leisure

1. Provisions prohibiting a new tourist shop or commercial leisure business solely because the activity belongs to that category shall be replaced by this Article's local-impact assessment. The replacement shall be incorporated into the applicable parts of the Omgevingsplan, including tourist-retail rules transferred from the Winkeldiversiteit Centrum plan.
2. The applicant shall identify the premises' actual purpose, proposed use, operating arrangements, deliveries, queues, waste reception and removal, and the project's effect on access to ordinary district services.
3. The project shall not reduce permanent housing and shall provide feasible operating conditions. Admission shall be determined by the measurable conditions in Articles 4, 6 and 9: actual and already authorised load, applicable limits and technically feasible measures at the same location and during the same period shall be considered. No independent requirement of a statistically zero increase below applicable limits shall be established.
4. The assessment shall use the shared dossier. The authority shall identify the impact relating to the actual activity and the conditions that alter it. Foreign-language advertising, the customer's origin or a product's tourist orientation shall not in themselves replace the establishment of impacts.
5. Article 53 shall apply to conversion of a shop providing everyday supplies. Independent heritage, safety, residential-use or environmental requirements shall remain and be included in the list of mandatory permits and conditions.
6. Replacement of a category-based prohibition shall not abolish the existing territorial integrity-vetting regime under Article 50, an alcohol-sales permit or an independent requirement under national legislation.
7. The authority shall issue a reasoned decision on each permit required by law. The shared dossier shall be used jointly, but one favourable decision shall not certify receipt of the others.

Article 43. Hotel use of municipal land

1. In the municipal policy Afremmen hotelgroei door inzet erfpachtinstrument and the relevant part of Hotelbeleid 2024, refusal to change hotel use solely because a location is in a general refusal zone shall be replaced by assessment of the conditions in Article 9.

2. The Executive Board shall publish municipal-consent conditions and apply them equally to comparable applicants. Independent established grounds relating to housing, heritage, safety and environmental protection shall remain.
3. The applicant shall provide the current document establishing their right to the parcel, its usage conditions and the requested change. The authority shall compare the proposed contractual amendment with public-law permits and the project's binding conditions.
4. An existing erfpacht shall be amended by agreement between the parties on a lawful basis. The Executive Board shall propose an amendment with independently established market consideration; consent to a public-law permit shall not amend the contract automatically.
5. Municipal-consent conditions shall not reproduce the abolished requirement to close another hotel or the general tourism-volume prohibition under another name. An independent property-related, legal or factual obstacle shall be stated separately.
6. Until the necessary contractual amendment is completed, the operator shall not acquire a right to use the parcel contrary to the existing contract. This Article shall not confer a gratuitous property advantage or exclude applicable State-aid law.

Article 44. Passenger-navigation operating permits

1. The passenger-navigation operating-permit requirement shall remain. Submission and consideration of new applications shall resume when the resourced replacement procedure under Article 39 is introduced; the corresponding moratorium shall end on the same date.
2. In municipal passenger-navigation rules, the general numerical limit on market entry shall be replaced by an assessment of the proposed vessel, actual servicing locations, navigation conditions, local impacts and mandatory operating requirements. The former general limit of 550 permits and associated termination of indefinite rights shall not be restored.
3. The applicant shall identify the vessel, their legal basis for controlling it, necessary boarding and mooring locations, operating method and compliance with impact conditions. Materials shall be considered subject to applicable navigation and environmental requirements.
4. An operating permit shall not create a right to a non-existent boarding location, berth or mooring. A specific location may be used only with the relevant right and in compliance with its conditions.
5. Existing lawful operating permits shall remain until expiry or lawful individual amendment. This Article shall not in itself convert an indefinite permit into a fixed-term permit or overturn a judicial ruling that has entered into force.
6. Restrictions on specific activity based on actual navigation safety or local impacts shall be adopted on an established basis. The absence of a general numerical limit shall not establish that any number of vessels is safe at any location.

7. Operating conditions shall not require passage, stopping or disembarkation prohibited by another valid permit or navigation rule. Where such a dependency is identified, Article 6 shall apply.

Article 45. Scarce public rights and access to locations

1. Passenger intervals shall be allocated under Article 25. That Article shall not displace statutory allocation rules for other scarce public rights.
2. Where the number of available rights is objectively limited, the competent authority shall publish in advance the subject of allocation, actual quantity available, participation conditions, applicable procedure and decision method in accordance with special legislation.
3. Applications shall be open on equal published conditions. No preference shall be introduced solely because an applicant holds another permit or previously operated in the market.
4. An existing lawful berth right shall remain until expiry or lawful amendment. A released right shall not be treated as already belonging to its former holder merely because of prior use.
5. An allocation decision shall specify the right granted and its limits. It shall not create an independent permit for passenger operations, tourist accommodation or occupation of another location.
6. The authority shall inform a participant of the grounds for refusal and the applicable remedies. A shared dossier shall not remove the right to challenge an individual decision.

Article 46. Permit fees and compensation

1. Existing lawful permit-fee rates and requirements linking them to eligible costs shall remain. This package shall not establish a new permit-fee surcharge solely because a business serves tourists.
2. Fees shall be levied only on a basis provided by the tax ordinance. Publication of a new procedure shall not in itself create a tax obligation absent from a duly adopted act.
3. Municipal consideration under erfpacht, OZB, tourist tax, permit fees and location-use charges shall have distinct legal bases. The authority shall not represent payment of one as fulfilment of another.
4. Statutory compensation rights arising from lawful restrictions or unlawful decisions shall remain and be considered through the relevant procedure. This package shall not guarantee profitability or replace that procedure with a special tourism payment.
5. When assessing costs submitted by an operator, the authority shall distinguish mandatory payments, costs of actual work, existing contractual obligations and unsubstantiated assumptions about future subsidies.

Article 47. Coordinated consideration of applications

1. For a project requiring several municipal decisions, the Executive Board shall ensure that the applicant receives a list of required public-law permits, property consents and servicing-location rights, identifying the competent authority.
2. The list shall reflect dependencies known from the submitted materials. A favourable decision on one application shall not be presented as receipt of another authority's permit that has not been issued.
3. Shared-dossier materials shall be used in each related decision within lawful access limits. Each authority shall retain the independent grounds, time limits and procedural duties of its own proceeding.
4. Where an operating condition cannot be fulfilled without another right not yet obtained, the permit shall identify that dependency. The relevant activity shall not begin before the binding condition is fulfilled.
5. Project changes shall be communicated to authorities conducting related proceedings insofar as necessary for their decisions. Changes to boarding locations, operating methods or premises use shall trigger verification that previously imposed conditions remain feasible.

Article 48. Transition of business regimes

1. Replacements under Articles 42-47 shall be introduced under Article 39. Applicable existing requirements shall remain until due introduction; a draft new act shall not create a permit.
2. Existing lawful rights shall continue until expiry or lawful individual amendment. Adoption of a new general policy shall not establish a violation of a previously issued permit.
3. For a pending application, the authority shall communicate applicable transitional rules, independent obstacles and necessary documents. Statutory time limits and the consequences of their expiry shall remain.
4. Article 37 shall apply when a new operating condition is imposed on existing activity. A substantiated technical-adaptation period shall not remove already applicable safety requirements or requirements for lawful use of premises.
5. Registers and information webpages shall be brought into line with published acts, identifying the beginning and end of each rule's validity. A historical notice of prohibition shall not replace examination of the current legal basis.

VIII. Regulation on Linked Enforcement of Labour, Consumer, Retail and Procurement Requirements

The Council shall establish binding conditions within municipal powers, and the Executive Board shall organise implementation under this Regulation without changing the competence of national authorities.

Article 49. National regulation

1. National rules on VAT, employment relations, minimum pay, working time, occupational safety, product safety, consumer contracts, tax supervision and combating crime shall remain effective.
2. This package shall not exempt tourism businesses from those requirements or establish a special reduced national VAT rate.
3. A municipal permit shall certify a decision only on its assigned subject matter. It shall not certify an employer's compliance with labour law, the correctness of a tax return, product safety or performance of a consumer contract.
4. Competent national authorities shall consider referred information and take decisions under their own powers. A municipal authority shall not declare a violation remedied solely because materials have been forwarded.

Article 50. Territorial business-integrity checks

1. Existing territorially defined APV operating-permit and Wet Bibob vetting regimes shall remain, including applicable Hoogstraten and Nieuwendijk designations. Their scope shall be determined by the relevant authority's published acts.
2. Replacement of the category-based tourist-retail prohibition shall not terminate an independently required statutory integrity proceeding. Equally, this package shall not establish a universal additional permit for all tourist retail throughout the city.
3. The authority shall investigate facts relevant to the specific proceeding and apply statutory decision grounds. A product's tourist orientation, a foreign language or sectoral affiliation shall not in themselves constitute evidence of criminal activity.
4. An adverse decision shall contain the statutory grounds, established circumstances and remedies. Confidential materials shall be used and disclosed within the applicable legal regime.
5. A permit fee, tax payment or compliance with queue conditions shall not replace integrity vetting; its results shall not replace compliance with other operating conditions.

Article 51. Referral of materials to competent authorities

1. In exercising lawful powers, a municipal inspector shall record specific indications of labour, tax, consumer or product-safety violations discovered. Statements of fact shall be distinguished from assumptions about their legal classification.
2. Information on labour violations shall be referred to the Nederlandse Arbeidsinspectie; tax information to the competent tax authority; consumer-violation information to the Autoriteit Consument & Markt; and product- and food-safety information to the competent supervisory authority, including the NVWA within its powers. Where grounds exist for contacting the police, the statutory procedure shall apply.
3. Referral shall occur only on a lawful basis and to the extent necessary for the relevant function. The file shall record its subject, recipient and occurrence, together with any response and results reported by the competent authority. Implementation information shall distinguish referral, investigation and confirmed remediation, including actual payment of wages due where established. Referral itself shall not count as payment. This Article shall not create a new basis for unlimited access to personal information.
4. Another authority's response shall be considered in municipal proceedings only insofar as relevant. The absence of a response, the commencement of an investigation or the referral of materials shall not establish a person's guilt or that a violation has been remedied.
5. The municipal authority shall continue to perform its independent statutory duties. It shall not refuse to consider a matter within its competence merely because another matter has been referred elsewhere.
6. Referral, follow-up on results, necessary investigations and appeals shall be included in the cost of linked work under Article 31 before introduction. Work shall be financed within the single ceiling with separate analytical accounting. Unfunded volume shall be disclosed under Article 34; this package shall not establish additional national-authority powers or a guaranteed response period.

Article 52. Sale and performance of tourism services

1. Before selling a service whose performance depends on a new permit, the operator shall verify the validity of required permits and the actual possibility of using the proposed servicing location. Favourable consideration of one application shall not be represented as readiness of the entire service.
2. The operator shall give the consumer the accurate information required by law on the proposed service, total price, mandatory payments and applicable conditions for changes, cancellation and refunds.
3. Conditions shall differ according to the type of contract concluded. Package-travel rules shall not replace rules on standalone accommodation or a separate service; this Regulation shall not establish a uniform new cancellation period for different contracts.

4. Where performance is impossible, the operator shall apply the rules on amendment, termination, refunds and compensation under law and the valid contract. A mandatory consumer right to a refund shall not be excluded by reference to a missing permit or a contractual term contrary to law.
5. An authority considering a municipal violation shall not award private compensation without power to do so. The consumer shall retain statutory avenues for bringing a claim and resolving a dispute.
6. Information on a missing permit, servicing location or actual ability to deliver a sold service shall be referred within Article 51. Verification of a municipal condition and determination of a monetary claim shall retain distinct legal bases.

Article 53. Access to everyday goods

1. When converting a shop that actually supplies residents with everyday food or essential household goods, the applicant shall substantiate continued practical access to those supplies after conversion.
2. Substantiation may rely on continuation of the relevant supply or an actually available, physically reachable alternative. The applicant shall identify the supplies actually provided and information enabling verification of the proposed replacement's accessibility to affected residents.
3. Another shop shown on a map, unconfirmed future retail activity or an unsuitable product range shall not certify continued supply. The authority shall verify the proposed alternative as a factual circumstance.
4. The decision shall establish the binding conditions necessary for a favourable finding within the permit's subject matter. A reference to abstract retail development shall not replace an established condition.
5. This Article shall not establish a fixed sectoral quota, an obligation for every business to sell identical goods, a municipal consumer-price subsidy or an individual shop's right to preserve its profit.
6. Material changes in circumstances shall be subject to statutory procedures for reviewing the relevant decision. Examination of supply shall not remove independent safety, residential-use and local-impact conditions.

Article 54. Verification of municipal procurement and acceptance of performance

1. The Executive Board shall conclude and perform contracts for permitting procedures, passenger locations, inspections, research and legal support within Article 31's single ceiling, with separate analytical accounting. Required performance verification shall be included in linked-work costs before introduction.

2. Procurement shall comply with current labour and procurement legislation and statutory integrity vetting. No preference shall be granted solely because a business is located in Amsterdam.
3. Before payment, the responsible municipal unit shall verify that the work presented corresponds to the contract, has actually been performed and is supported by relevant documents. An invoice, budget entry or concluded contract shall not in itself establish performance.
4. Queue management, application processing and inspection work shall be accounted for according to functions actually performed. The same result shall not be paid for again as separate new work without a contractual and factual basis.
5. Defective performance shall be addressed under the contract and applicable law. This package shall not establish a new monetary penalty absent from the contract or abolish lawful recovery and dispute-resolution requirements.
6. Expenditure and results shall be published under Articles 34 and 36, subject to applicable disclosure rules. Funding a municipal service provider shall not be treated as an income subsidy for a tourism operator.