



Group C: Solutions

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13-1-2018

Process of punishment in the Netherlands

- **Offender younger than 8 years old:** you are free to go, because your parents take responsibility for you.
- **Offender between 8-12:** the situation is usually resolved by saying sorry and making reparations. If the offender will have his freedom restricted and the parents are capable of carrying out the punishment, the parents may look after the person.

Process of punishment in the Netherlands part 2

- **Offender of crime between 12-23:**

1. You get involved with the police.
2. Bureau Halt! will contact you. You now officially have a criminal record.
3. A: you take the punishment Bureau Halt! gave you and successfully complete it. You have now finished your punishment.
4. B: You get in contact with your lawyer. If you cannot afford one, you get one from the government.
5. You go to your hearing and hear your punishment.

Bureau Halt!

- “They use the three strikes and you’re out” law. After they used their third strike you can’t go there anymore and you have to go straight to court.
- 10% of the people that go to Bureau Halt! has had one of these punishments before, 2% of those people have had two of these punishments.
- You can get a maximal working punishment of 120 hours.



Halt.



JJI (youth criminal detention center)

- They not only lock you up so that you can think over about what you have done, but also try to help you getting motivated and try to work as hard as you can.
- Court can give you a maximal punishment between the age of 12-15 of one year, this is for 15-23 years old people 2 years.
- There are now 7 locations across the country.
- The delinquent is being guarded from the outside by a concrete wall or a well enough protected fence. When you get inside, there will always be walking two employees of the facility with you and the crime committer.

