Housing model of the Mietshäuser Syndikat

Petar Atanackovic Projekthaus Potsdam-Babelsberg

Housing crisis in Europe

Rapid increase of the housing costs

Decrease in a quality of living and housing

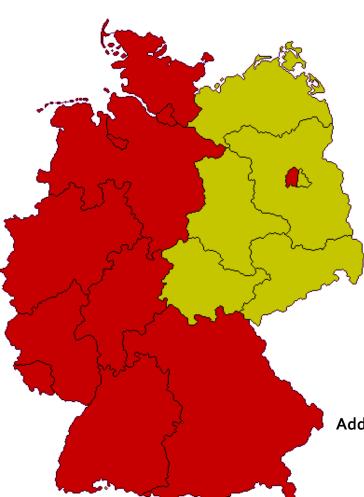
Lack of affordable housing space

Lack of non-commercial social spaces

=> Avaliability and affordability of space are some of main pressing social issues



Housing market in Berlin 2012-2022



Average price per m² (so-called "cold rent") in Berlin area 2012-2022

30 m²		60 m²	100 m²
2012	9,02 €	6,74 €	7,14€
2013	10,08 €	7,40 €	8,04 €
2014	11,06 €	8,07 €	8,48 €
2015	11,55 €	8,77 €	9,55€
2016	14,25€	10,69 €	11,33 €
2017	12,04 €	10,12 €	11,39 €
2018	13,93 €	10,99 €	12,33 €
2019	15,16 €	11,75 €	13,02 €
2022	23,29 €	19,76 €	17,10 €

Add 20-40% more on this sum and you get the real rent level for Berlin.

Housing costs in Berlin 2024

Average net ("cold") rent: 15,38 €/m2

Average buying price: from 5.000 €/m2 up

Stadtteil	Ø Kaufpreis (€/m²)	Ø Mietpreis (€/m²)
	Wohnung	Wohnung
Kreuzberg	5.485	15,08
Neukölin	4.836	12,91
Wilmersdorf	5.268	15,81

Model of the Mietshäuser Syndikat



Self-organized living - solidarity-based economy!

The Mietshäuser Syndikat (apartmenthouse syndicate) ...

provides advice to self-organized house projects interested in the Syndikat's model invests in projects so that they can be taken off the real estate market helps with its know-how in the area of project financing initiates new projects

Get involved!



https://www.syndikat.org/en/

Context and the motivation

Forming Experience of the Squatting movement in 1980s:

Attempt to bridge the gap of lack of living and social space through occupation of the buildings

- => Temporary solution with a very uncertain outcome
- => Uncertainty as a permanent condition
- => Failing projects and dissolution of the groups (either because of external pressure, or internal dynamics)

Lesson learned:

- => Necessity to design a Model which could guarantee certainty, stability, long-term sustainability and could be applied elsewhere
- => 1983 1st Project in Freiburg, 1992 establishment of the network

Main goals of the MHS

Creating of an **collective ownership model** within existing social-economical framework (capitalism).

Creating and promoting of **self-organization** and **direct democracy** in the housing field.

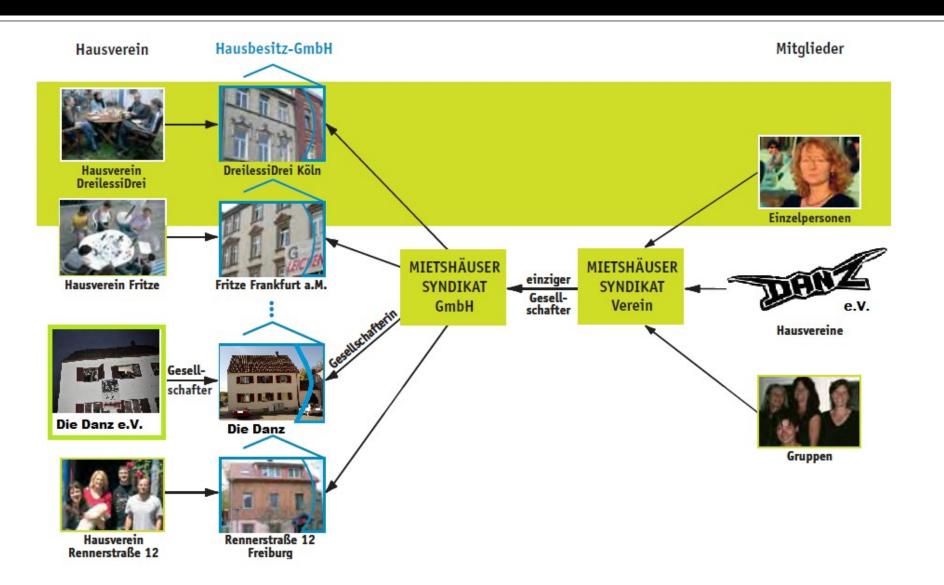
Permanent withdrawal of a property from the real-estate market => Creating long-term stability and safety for co-housing Projects.

Solidarity transfer: transfer of know-how and funding from established to new projects => enabling permanent **expansion** of the model.

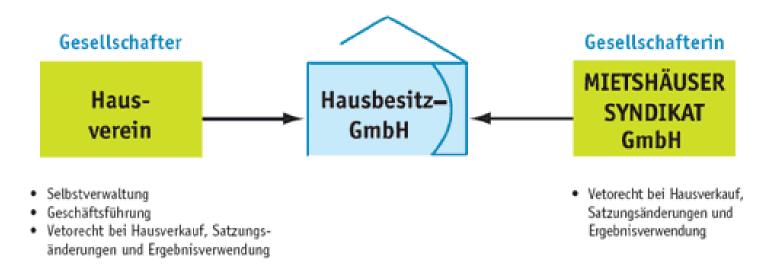
Having an impact on systemic changes in society (housing is not a commodity)



Structure of the MHS



How does the Model works?



One housing association and Mietshäuser Syndikat LLC establish together joint LLC company with a nominal value of 25.000 €:

Housing association is a majority share-holder with 51% of the ownership MS LLC is a minority share-holder with 49% of the ownership.

Housing Association: self-organization, management, veto-right.

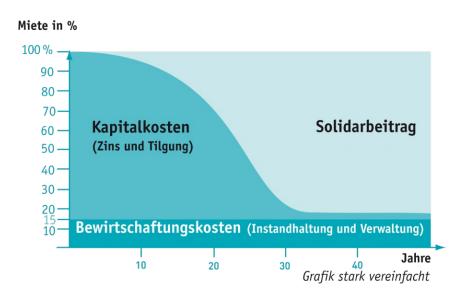
MS LLC: Veto-right on the major decisions

How does the Model works?

MHS supports a housing association with 49% of a starting capital for the LLC (12.400 €) and its know how => It's a network of diverse resources and by joining the network, housing projects gains access to these.

Bank loans are main source of funding for establishment of a housing project:

- => Inhabitants of housing project pay their monthly rent to pay back the loan.
- => They are both owners of the property and tenants (renters).
- => Monthly rent includes solidarity fee (transferred to the Network)
- => With the decrease of the loan, solidarity fee increases



What happens if...?

...one tenant decides to leave the housing project?

=> Nothing. Tenants are not share-holders of the association and they don't take any shares with them. New tenant will take his/her place.

...the housing association decide to sell the house?

=> MHS as a minority share-holder blocks the decision => hostile takeover is not possible

...the housing association dissolves itself?

=> MHS as a minority share-holder takes over the property, continues servicing the payment of the bank loan and has a task to find a new group who will take over housing project.



Effects of the model

- 1. Permanent withdrawal of the property from the real-estate market
- => property does not go lost, even if the housing group dissolves.
- 2. **Sets up a stable system with a built-in safety mechanism**, which does not depend on individual or group characteristics, and prevents any kind of misuse. ("trust is good, controle is better")
- 3. Prevents all forms of privatisation of the collectively acquired space
- 4. **Social innovation**: creates a collective form of property within capitalist framework
- 5. **Political empowerment** of the tenants: promotes self-organization and direct democracy, as well as relevance of various soft skills.
- 6. Creates a **positive vision** of the society.

MHS Network

General assembly is the main decision-making body

=> held 2-3 times per year in various cities

Various legal entities within the network:

MHS Association, MHS LLC, MHS Foundation...

Development of the Membership:

2002: 12

2005: 32

2009: 50

2013: 72

2016: 113

2024: 191 Members and 22 Initiatives



Similar networks in Netherlands and Austria.
Single related projects and developing networks in Spain, Czechia, France

Thank you for your attention!



https://www.projekthaus-potsdam.de/