

Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

Aan MinW&R  
Van Directie Woningmarkt

**Woningmarkt**  
Koop- en Kapitaalmarkt

**Contactpersoon**

[REDACTED]

**Datum**  
4 november 2016

**Kenmerk**  
2016-0000048802

# nota

Acties naar aanleiding van werkbezoek Londen

## Aanleiding/probleemstelling

Naar aanleiding van uw werkbezoek aan Londen op 31 oktober jl., informeren wij u over de reacties die wij tot dusverre hebben ontvangen en vragen wij u om een bedankbrief aan de ambassadeur te ondertekenen.

### Advies/actie

- Wij verzoeken u om de bijgevoegde bedankbrief aan de ambassadeur te accorderen en te ondertekenen voor verzending.
- Het overige in deze nota is ter kennisname.

**Met opmerkingen [H1]:** 04/11 DtH PBA geen inhoudelijk opm

Betrokken BZK onderdelen  
Directie Woningmarkt

## Toelichting

### Brief aan de ambassadeur

Met deze brief bedankt u de ambassadeur en zijn medewerkers voor de gastvrijheid en hun bijdrage aan de organisatie van het werkbezoek aan Londen. [REDACTED] zijn per e-mail door ons bedankt, waarbij de door u uitgesproken waardering is overgebracht.

### Reacties van deelnemers tot nu toe

Wij hebben diverse positieve reacties gehad van deelnemers aan het hypothekenseminar, onder andere van ABN AMRO en de beleggers die via hun netwerk zijn aangemeld. Well's Fargo **10.1.c** [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Ook DNB en het WEW waren zeer positief over het seminar. De AFM toonde interesse en zou aanwezig zijn, maar heeft het vanwege de weersomstandigheden uiteindelijk niet gered. Hetzelfde geldt voor enkele 'verkopers' uit Nederland zoals Munt hypotheken en CMIS.

Enkele relevante, meer specifieke signalen tijdens en rond het seminar:

- **11.1** [REDACTED]
- **10.1.c** [REDACTED]

-

10.1.c



|

**Datum**

4 november 2016

**Kenmerk****Verzending van nadere informatie aan de deelnemers**

Begin volgende week zullen wij de presentaties, een kort verslag en achtergrondinformatie over de NHG (in het Engels) toesturen aan de deelnemers, inclusief degenen die er niet bij konden zijn. Hier is veel vraag naar.

**Onderzoek van DNB naar verschuiving van hypothekerverstrekking naar niet-banken**

DNB voert momenteel een onderzoek uit naar de verschuiving van kredietverstrekking van banken naar niet-banken. Zij constateren dat deze verschuiving sinds 2013 in een stroomversnelling is gekomen en verwachten dat deze trend de komende jaren zal doorzetten. Zij vinden dit een welkomte ontwikkeling, zowel voor de financiële stabiliteit als voor de consument (meer keuze, lagere rente, betere voorwaarden). DNB verwacht een groeiende funding gap die toetreding van (buitenlandse) investeerders steeds aantrekkelijker en meer noodzakelijk maakt.

Het onderzoek wordt naar verwachting eind deze maand afgerond. Wij zullen u hierover nader informeren.

## Politieke context

N.v.t.

## Communicatie

Er is geen berichtgeving in de media over het werkbezoek, voor zover bij ons bekend.



Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

Nederlandse Ambassade in het Verenigd Koninkrijk  
T.a.v. Zijne Excellentie Simon J.H. Smits  
38 Hyde Park Gate  
SW7 5DP London  
United Kingdom

Datum  
Betreft Dutch mortgage seminar van 31 oktober 2016

Geachte heer Smits, beste Simon,

Op maandag 31 oktober was u gastheer van het Dutch mortgage seminar en het daarop aansluitende rondetafeldiner op uw residentie. Ik kijk terug op een geslaagd evenement en heb de indruk dat wij, samen met de andere sprekers, diverse potentiële beleggers enthousiast hebben gemaakt voor het investeren in de Nederlandse woningmarkt. Dit laatste wordt ook bevestigd door de positieve reacties die het ministerie na het evenement heeft ontvangen van diverse deelnemers.

Via deze weg wil ik u en uw medewerkers hartelijk danken voor uw gastvrijheid, zowel richting mij als richting de deelnemers aan het seminar en diner.

Hoogachtend,

De minister voor Wonen en Rijksdienst,

dr. S.A. Blok

**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Verzonden:** dinsdag 29 november 2016 14:19  
**Aan:** [REDACTED]  
**CC:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** RE: Slides and summary of Dutch Mortgage Seminar | October 31st 2016  
**Bijlagen:** 20161123 Introductie Ministerie Definitief.pdf

Beste [REDACTED]

Ook ik wil jullie nogmaals bedanken voor jullie komst.

Zoals besproken bijgaand de presentatie, welke is gegeven.

Graag denken wij mee over de invulling van jullie website 'Investing in Dutch Housing'. Wanneer jullie zover zijn kan hierover rechtstreeks met mij contact worden opgenomen via onderstaand telefoonnummer.

Voor nu wens ik jullie een fijne dag!

Met vriendelijke groet,

[REDACTED]  
Chief Executive Officer



**DUTCH MORTGAGE  
PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

Fascinatio Boulevard 1302  
2909 VA Capelle aan den IJssel  
Postbus 306, 3000 AH Rotterdam

[REDACTED]  
[www.dmpm.nl](http://www.dmpm.nl)

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**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Verzonden:** donderdag 24 november 2016 18:04  
**Aan:** [REDACTED]  
**CC:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** FW: Slides and summary of Dutch Mortgage Seminar | October 31st 2016

Beste,

Dank voor het leuke gesprek gisteren. Was nuttig voor ons om een inkijkje te kunnen krijgen in de keten van de groep.

Zoals besproken, hierbij de presentaties en een verslag van Londen. Voor verder info weten jullie ons te vinden. Fijn als we ook jullie presentatie van gisteren zouden kunnen ontvangen. Is interessant collega's van ons die in contact zijn met beleggers.

We komen binnenkort (ik denk december) nog naar jullie terug met een voorstel over hoe we het verhaal van Blauwtrust een plek zouden kunnen geven op de site 'investing in Dutch housing'.

Fijne avond!

[REDACTED]

*Hoofd Koop- en Kapitaalmarkt*

Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties  
Turfmarkt 147 | Den Haag  
Postbus 20011 | 2500 EA | Den Haag

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**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Verzonden:** vrijdag 11 november 2016 14:50  
**CC:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** Slides and summary of Dutch Mortgage Seminar | October 31st 2016

Dear All,

Thank you for attending the Dutch mortgage seminar of October 31<sup>st</sup>. We look back on a very fruitful seminar, and hope it has given you more insight into the Dutch housing market and the investment opportunities that it presents.

We realise that not everyone was able to attend due to weather conditions. Therefore, we have attached the slides of the presentations along with a short summary.

**More information for investors online**

You can find more information about investing in the Dutch housing market on

<http://www.investingindutchhousing.nl/>

More information about the NHG in general is available in English on <https://www.nhg.nl/english-summary>

More information about the NHG, tailored to investors, will be published around the 1<sup>st</sup> of December on  
<https://www.nhg.nl/english-summary/Downloads>

Please feel free to contact us for any follow up questions or remarks: [REDACTED]

Kind regards,  
[REDACTED]

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Dit bericht kan informatie bevatten die niet voor u is bestemd. Indien u niet de geadresseerde bent of dit bericht abusievelijk aan u is toegezonden, wordt u verzocht dat aan de afzender te melden en het bericht te verwijderen. De Staat aanvaardt geen aansprakelijkheid voor schade, van welke aard ook, die verband houdt met risico's verbonden aan het elektronisch verzenden van berichten.

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## Summary of the Dutch Mortgage Seminar

Venue: Dutch Embassy in the UK, date: October 31<sup>st</sup> 2016

### The Dutch housing market and housing policies, Stef Blok, Minister for Housing and the Central Government Sector

- In the past, it was sometimes hard to explain to the rest of Europe how the Dutch housing market was organised. This was partly due to our system of mortgage interest tax relief and the role of housing associations. We have taken steps in both these areas to ensure we're no longer the odd one out. And better yet, this has created unique opportunities.
- The Dutch economy is expected to grow solidly this year and next year. People have put off moving or buying homes for a while, but not for good.
- The Netherlands' Economic Institute for Construction and Housing has calculated that the Netherlands needs one million new houses by 2040. Demographic and economic trends mean there is a big demand for housing in the medium term.
- As in many European countries, the Dutch housing market took a big hit during and after the crisis. We had to take action, and we did. The most important reforms on the owner-occupied segment are:
  - Gradual reduction of LTV-limit to 100% in 2018;
  - gradual reduction of the maximum tax rate of mortgage interest deductibility to 38%;
  - encouraging full amortisation through tax law;
  - promoting the use of family savings for home purchases and improvements and;
  - improving funding in the mortgage market.
- The reforms are already showing their effects. Actual loan to income and loan to value ratios are decreasing and a large share of new mortgages are being amortised. The owner-occupied segment is becoming more resilient to shocks.
- The Dutch mortgage credit market has a total volume of 658 billion euros. In 2015, the yearly mortgage production was about 63 billion euros. This number is expected to grow substantially.
- As of 2013, the three largest banks in the Netherlands have been losing market share to mainly insurers and pension funds. The low interest rates and longer fixed-rate terms have made the mortgage market more attractive for non-banks.
- In summary, the measures we have taken make the Dutch housing market stronger and more flexible. If the crisis of recent years has shown us anything, it is our resilience. Even in the darkest of crisis years, people kept paying their mortgage and waited patiently for better times. Fundamentals are strong, driven by a growing number of households, economic growth and an increasingly dynamic labour market. As a result, demand for housing in the Netherlands is strong and increasing. House prices have been increasing since June 2014. House sales have increased with 21.3 percent to 132,910 houses in the first eight months of this year. We are moving in the right direction. And we are going fast. I hope you will join us.
- For more detailed information about the Dutch housing and mortgage market, please visit our new website at [www.investingindutchhousing.nl](http://www.investingindutchhousing.nl).

### The National Mortgage Guarantee scheme, Arjen Gielen, CEO of the Dutch Home Ownership Guarantee Fund

- The Dutch government guarantees all obligations under the NHG, because there is a public interest of providing safe mortgages for everyone.
- The NHG was founded in 1993, started issuing guarantees in 1995.
- The Fund (WEW in Dutch) now contains 1 billion euros and covers approx. 200 billion euros in outstanding mortgages.
- The NHG provides surety to lenders, by covering any residual debt in case of foreclosure. The borrower is therefore also covered, and pays a one off premium of 1 percent of the

mortgage sum to the WEW. The State provides a full back-stop and receives a 0.15 percent remittance premium from the WEW.

- NHG covers the loss (residual debt) if the borrower meets the criteria. Checks on the borrower's file are only done in case of a loss claim, meaning that for most borrowers a file check is never necessary.
- Market share of the NHG is high. Currently 75 percent of all houses within the NHG upper limit (245.000 euros). At the peak, it was 88 percent.
- NHG makes mortgages cheaper for target groups. The higher the LTV, the higher the NHG discount the lender provides. Payback periods for the borrower are short, within two years for higher LTVs.
- Losses peaked during the crisis years, but remained comparatively low. The fund has never had any trouble in paying out, and has never been near the point that the government backstop was needed.

**Assessing the credit risk of Dutch mortgages,** [REDACTED] **Managing Director at Moody's Investors Service**

- Dutch mortgages have comparatively very low arrears. Arrears hardly increased through the crisis years.
- Dutch mortgages are becoming more affordable, as interest rates have been decreasing for several years.
- Other economic indicators are also favourable, with a decreasing unemployment rate and steadily increasing house prices (although the latter varies by region).
- Credit culture in the Netherlands is strong, supported by both the legal framework and the practical application of lenders' rights. In most default cases, foreclosure does not require a court process.
- High LTVs (>100%) are the main driver behind default. The gradual lowering in the LTV is therefore expected to have positive effects on defaults.
- The number of 'mortgage prisoners' is decreasing, due to the increasing house prices. Mortgage prisoners are homeowners with mortgages outside the standard lending limits (LTV and/or LTI) and therefore have difficulty in refinancing with a different lender.
- In summary, the Dutch mortgage market is characterised by a low default rate and a stable outlook.

**Q&A**

Q1. Minister Blok mentioned a need for one million new houses in the coming 25 years. In which segments are they required?

*A1. 100.000 in the social rental segment, 300.000 in the private rental segment and 600.000 in the owner-occupied segment.*

Q2. Why not more in the social rental segment?

*A2. One fifth of tenants in the social rental sector have an income above the social rental limit. These household (often elderly) should in time move to other segments, freeing up social rental homes.*

Q3. Is the NHG recognised under Solvency II?

*A3. As of 2018, NHG is likely to be recognised in generic models. At the moment, it is not recognised in generic models, only in internal models. Under Basel, NHG is recognised both in generic and internal models.*

Q4. Do you have any concerns about foreign investors entering the market?

*A4. No, we welcome foreign investors, in order to make the funding of the mortgage market more stable.*

Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

Aan Minister voor W&R  
Van Directoraat-generaal  
Bestuur en Wonen

**Directoraat-generaal**  
**Bestuur en Wonen**  
Directie Woningmarkt

**Contactpersoon**

**Datum**  
29 september 2016

**Kenmerk**  
2016-0000613363

# nota

EXPO REAL 2016

## Aanleiding/probleemstelling

Op dinsdag 4 en woensdag 5 oktober bent u aanwezig op vastgoedbeurs EXPO REAL in München. U reist samen met [REDACTED] (Woningmarkt). Met deze nota informeren wij u over het programma. In de bijlage treft u meer informatie, achtergronden en eventuele spreekpunten aan bij de verschillende programmaonderdelen. Contactgegevens van personen ter plaatse vindt u helemaal achteraan de nota (bijlage 11).

## Advies/actie

Ter kennisname

Met opmerkingen [H1]: 30/09 DtH

## Betrokken BZK onderdelen

KIEM, directies Bouwen & Energie en Woningmarkt

## Toelichting

*Dinsdag 4 oktober*

| Wanneer     | Wat   | Waar   | Wat nog meer   |
|-------------|---|--|--|
| 08.45-10.10 | Amsterdam-Schipholt<br>Airport (AMS) - Munich-<br>Munich International<br>(MUC)                                     | Vluchtnummer:<br>LH2301<br>Bookingscode:<br>24M43P | U wordt<br>opgewacht door<br>de consul-<br>generaal Peter<br>Vermeij |
| ±11.30      | Aankomst bij de beurs   | Messe München                                      | U wordt<br>opgewacht door<br>[REDACTED]<br>(HPP)                     |
| 11.30-12.05 | Ontvangst en lunch  | Hal A2, stand 320<br>(HPP)                         |  |
| 12.05-12.20 | Begroeting door directie<br>Messe München en<br>staatssecretaris [REDACTED]<br>[REDACTED]<br>(Bundesministerium fur | Hal A2, stand 320<br>(HPP)                         | Bijlage 1  |

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|                    |   |   |  |
|--------------------|---|---|--|
|                    | Umwelt, Naturschutz,<br>Bau und<br>Reaktorsicherheit)                                   |   |  |
| <b>12.30-13.30</b> | Gesprek met [REDACTED]<br>[REDACTED] (Allianz)  | Hal A2, stand 320<br>(HPP)  | Bijlage 2  |
| <b>14.00-14.45</b> | New Concepts in<br>Affordable Housing:<br>Equitable development<br>in Holland Metropole | Hal A2, stand 232<br>(PropertyEU)   | Bijlage 3  |
| <b>15.00-15.50</b> | Interview met<br>Immobilien Zeitung<br>[REDACTED]                                       | Hal A2, stand 320<br>(HPP)  | Bijlage 4  |
| <b>16.00</b>       | Opening stand Holland<br>Metropole  | Hal A2, stand 230   | Bijlage 5  |
| <b>16.30</b>       | Ondertekening van<br>contract tussen ABN<br>AMRO, ING, Deutsche<br>Hypo en AMVEST       | Hal B2, stand 334<br>(Deutsche Hypo)  | U bent hierover<br>mondeling<br>geïnformeerd door<br>[REDACTED]                                      |
| <b>17.00</b>       | Opening stand HPP   | Hal A2, stand 320<br>(HPP)  | Bijlage 5  |
| <b>18.00</b>       | Vertrek vanaf de beurs  | Eventueel gelegenheid om op te frissen<br>in het Wetterstein Hotel (zo'n 5<br>kilometer verwijderd van het centrum<br>van München en op ongeveer 30<br>minuten rijden van de beurs) |  |
| <b>19.30</b>       | HPP Investor Dinner   | Palais Lehnbach,<br>Ottostrasse 6   | Bijlage 6<br>De chauffeur<br>wacht buiten,<br>zodat u op ieder<br>gewenst moment<br>kunt vertrekken. |

Woensdag 5 oktober

| Wanneer            | Wat  | Waar   | Wat nog meer |
|--------------------|--|--|--------------|
| <b>07.30-09.00</b> | Holland Metropole<br>Breakfast Meeting         | Hotel Bayerischer<br>Hof,<br>Promenadeplatz<br>2-6     | Bijlage 7    |
| <b>09.15-10.30</b> | Round Table discussion<br>(HPP)                | Hotel Excelsior,<br>Room III,<br>Schützenstrasse<br>11 | Bijlage 8    |
| <b>11.40-12.00</b> | Kennismaking met EU-<br>commissaris [REDACTED] | Hal A2, stand 230<br>(Holland)                         | Bijlage 9    |

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|                    |   |  |
|--------------------|---|--|
|                    | (Digitale Economie & Maatschappij)  | Metropole)   |
| <b>12.10</b>       | Opening picknick<br>gemeente Tilburg  |  |
| <b>12.30-13.00</b> | Gesprek met [REDACTED]<br>[REDACTED] (Hines)                                  | Hal A2, stand 320 Bijlage 10<br>(HPP)              |
| <b>13.00</b>       | Vertrek naar de<br>luchthaven   |  |
| <b>15.00-16.30</b> | Munich-Munich<br>International (MUC) -<br>Amsterdam-Schiphol<br>Airport (AMS) | Vluchtnummer:<br>LH2306<br>Boekingscode:<br>24M43P |

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Bijlage 1

**Begroeting door directie Messe München en staatssecretaris [REDACTED]**

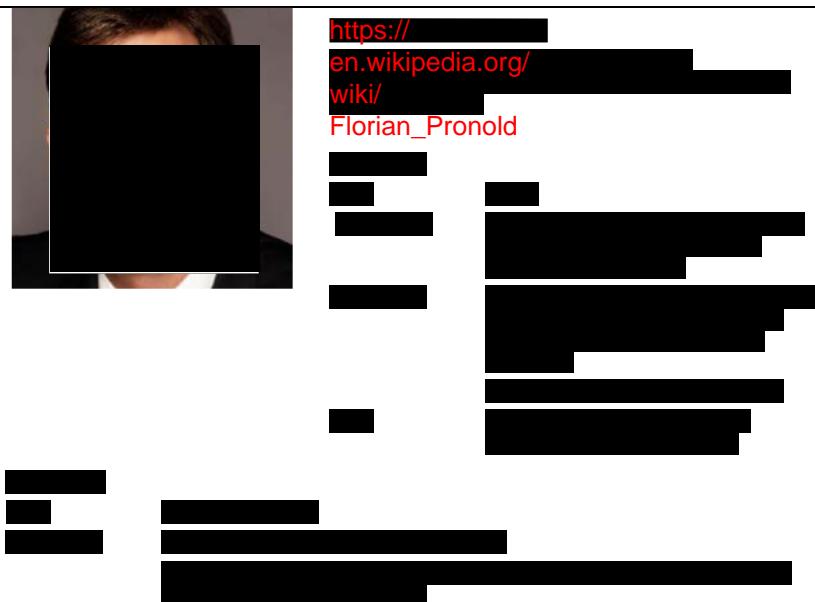
[REDACTED]  
Hal A2, stand 320 (HPP)

Het betreft een beleefdheidsbezoek zonder agenda. U kunt eventueel memoreren aan uw ontmoeting vorig jaar met bondsminister [REDACTED]. U hebt met haar onder meer gesproken over de opvang en huisvesting van vluchtelingen en de rol van private partijen daarbij. Wij hebben de spreekpunten voor dat gesprek van vorig jaar voor referentie hieronder opgenomen.  
Daarnaast kunt u eventueel de reden van uw bezoek toelichten. U kunt daarvoor putten uit de antwoorden op de vragen voor het interview met Immobilien Zeitung (bijlage 4).

- Deutschland wird mit einem großen Zustrom von Flüchtlingen konfrontiert. Auch in den Niederlanden steigen die Flüchtlingszahlen stark an. Dadurch gerät in beiden Ländern das Wohnungsangebot zunehmend unter Druck. Die Frage ist, wie man dieses Problem am besten angehen kann – mit öffentlichen und privaten Anstrengungen, durch Neubauprojekte und die Nutzung von Bestandswohnungen.  
Vielleicht können Deutschland und die Niederlande ihre Erfahrungen auf diesem Gebiet austauschen und voneinander lernen. Wir könnten zum Beispiel vereinbaren, dass unsere beiden Ministerien sich regelmäßig gegenseitig informieren.
- Welche konkreten Maßnahmen trifft Deutschland zur Unterbringung von Personen, die über einen Aufenthaltstitel verfügen, abgesehen von der Ausweitung des Angebots an Sozialwohnungen und regulären Wohnungen? Gibt es beispielsweise provisorische Unterkünfte?

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- In Deutschland ist die private Initiative beim Wohnungsangebot traditionell stark ausgeprägt. In den Niederlanden versuchen wir, die privaten Investitionen auf dem Wohnungsmarkt, vor allem auf dem Mietwohnungsmarkt, zu fördern. Wie will man auch bei der Unterbringung von Flüchtlingen private Investitionen fördern? Gibt es kommerzielle Akteure, die entsprechende Unterkünfte anbieten?
- Deutschland will die Anreize für Flüchtlinge, nach Deutschland zu kommen (Pull-Faktoren), abbauen. An welche konkreten Maßnahmen wird dabei gedacht?



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Bijlage 2

**Gesprek met [REDACTED] (Allianz)**  
Hal A2, stand 320 (HPP)

In 2014 hebt u tijdens de EXPO REAL gesproken met onder meer [REDACTED] over hun toetredingsstrategie tot de Nederlandse woningmarkt. Vorig jaar maakte Allianz bekend samen met een Aziatische institutionele belegger 600 miljoen euro te investeren in Vestada.

**10.1c**



[REDACTED] member of the Executive Committee  
of Allianz Real Estate and Chief Investment Officer  
Allianz Real Estate.

[https://  
www.all  
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ement](https://www.allianz-realestate.com/en/about-us/management)



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#### *Over Allianz*

Allianz Real Estate France is the French hub of Allianz Real Estate and structured as a real estate investment and asset management company. It operates in four markets: France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The portfolio consists of 234 buildings with a total area of 1.3 million m<sup>2</sup> and around €7.3 billion assets under management. The assets are mostly located in Paris and the surrounding region with a significant share of office space.

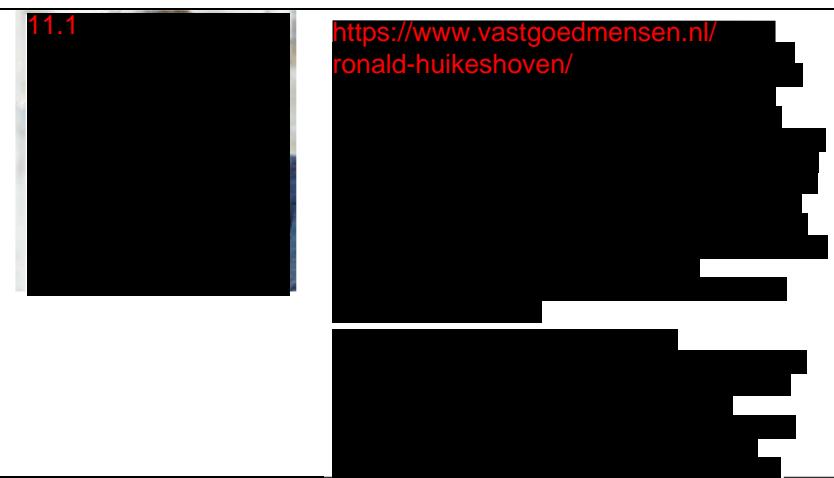
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Bijlage 3

**New Concepts in Affordable Housing: Equitable development in Holland Metropole**  
*Hal A2, stand 232 (PropertyEU)*

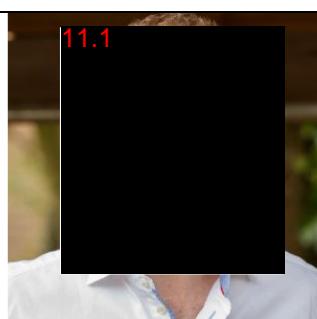
De bijeenkomst, in samenwerking met ULI Europe, wordt geleid door Richard Betts (PropertyEU). [REDACTED] (directeur Gebiedsontwikkeling, BPD) houdt de inleidende presentatie. Daarin gaat zij in op ontwikkelingen ten aanzien van betaalbaarheid (demografie, economie, stedelijke regio's) in een internationale context en binnen de G4. Centraal staat het belang van voldoende, tijdig en passend (plan)aanbod en de bijdrage van beleggers aan voldoende betaalbare (vrijesector)huurwoningen in de stad.

Twee vastgoedpartijen (een ontwikkelaar en een belegger) krijgen gelegenheid om daarop te reageren: [REDACTED] (AM) en [REDACTED] (Greystar). Ten slotte zal [REDACTED] u op het podium uitnodigen om te reageren. U kunt de Kamerbrief over het middensegment aanhalen en toelichten. U kunt daarvoor eventueel putten uit de speech die u verderop aantreft ten behoeve van het HPP Investor Dinner die avond (bijlage 6).



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29 september 2016

**Kenmerk**  
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<https://nl.linkedin.com/in/steven-zeeman-6b57003>

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Bijlage 4

**Interview met Immobilien Zeitung (11.1 [REDACTED])**  
Hal A2, stand 320 (HPP)

*Letztes Jahr verfolgten Sie das Ziel, ausländische Investoren für den niederländischen Wohnungsmarkt zu interessieren. Was steht dieses Jahr auf Ihrer Agenda?*

Auf der EXPO REAL treffen sich alle relevanten Akteure des Wohnungsmarkts, darunter Investoren, kommunale Entscheidungsträger und Wohnungsbaugenossenschaften, um Kontakte zu knüpfen. Da darf ich natürlich nicht fehlen, auch wenn meine Rolle relativ bescheiden ist. Die niederländische Regierung hat kürzlich Maßnahmen ergriffen, die den Wohnungsmarkt flexibler, transparenter und stabiler machen. Dadurch entstehen einzigartige Chancen für Investoren, und das möchte ich hier gern erläutern. Ich möchte die Kommunen, Genossenschaften und andere Marktteilnehmer für Bauprojekte in den Niederlanden gewinnen. Die Nachfrage insbesondere nach etwas höherpreisigen Mietwohnungen ist groß, hier liegt also eine enorme Aufgabe vor uns.

*You are here at Expo Real because you like to invite more investors to buy rental apartments in the Netherlands. Do you think that foreign investors who buy apartment blocks from dutch housing companies are a real help to resolve the lack of supply on the housing market? And if not, where else is the benefit of foreign investment in the rental market?*

Bis 2040 werden in den Niederlanden eine Million Neubauwohnungen hinzukommen. Chancen bieten sich vor allem im mittleren Marktsegment frei finanzierte Mietwohnungen. Ein gut funktionierender freier Mietmarkt ist wichtig, um Haushalte bedienen zu können, die Bedarf an Flexibilität haben oder die keine Wohnung kaufen können oder wollen und keinen Zugang zum Sozialwohnungsmarkt haben. Von allen Haushalten, die 2015 einen Umzug planten, gaben 12 % an, den Umzug in eine frei finanzierte Mietwohnung anzustreben. 2009 waren das noch 5 %. Die gestiegene Nachfrage nach freien Mietwohnungen lässt sich zum Teil auf Konjunkturfaktoren, aber auch auf eine Veränderung in den individuellen Präferenzen zurückführen. Die Immobilienmärkte haben europaweit schwere Zeiten hinter sich, da bilden die Niederlande keine Ausnahme. Die Regierung musste handeln, und das haben wir getan. Früher war es oft schwierig, Außenstehenden das niederländische System zu erklären. Es herrschte die Vorstellung vor, dass es stark reguliert und schwer zugänglich ist – was zum Teil ja auch stimmte. Deshalb hat die Regierung beispielsweise die Absetzbarkeit der Hypothekenzinsen und die Rolle der Wohnungsbaugenossenschaften neu geregelt. Die Genossenschaften konzentrieren sich jetzt wieder auf ihre Kernaufgaben, dürfen keine kommerziellen Aktivitäten mehr verfolgen und erhalten keine günstigen Darlehen und Garantien mehr. Wir haben die Komplexität verringert und Abgaben und Vorschriften gestrichen bzw. vereinfacht. Jetzt besteht Klarheit, und das schafft Vertrauen. Der

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Aufschwung der Weltwirtschaft tut sein Übriges: der niederländische Immobilienmarkt ist wieder zukunftssicher. Das ist meine Botschaft – jetzt ist genau der richtige Zeitpunkt, in den Niederlanden zu bauen und zu investieren.

*Und wie steht es um das Interesse bei ausländischen Investoren?*

Sehr gut, und es nimmt kontinuierlich zu. So ist beispielsweise die Patrizia Immobilien AG auf dem niederländischen Wohnungsmarkt sehr aktiv. Und die Allianz war im vergangenen Jahr ebenfalls sehr umtriebig. Aber auch für andere ausländische Investoren gibt es viele Möglichkeiten. Und wenn jetzt noch Kommunen, Bauunternehmen, Projektentwickler und Wohnungsbaugenossenschaften die Schaffung neuer Mietwohnungen in Angriff nehmen, um die Nachfrage der Anleger zu decken, können wir in großem Stil loslegen.

*Werden Sie noch weitere Maßnahmen ergreifen, um Bewegung in den Wohnungsmarkt zu bringen?*

Auf jeden Fall. Erst kürzlich habe ich verschiedene Maßnahmen ergriffen bzw. angekündigt, die darauf abzielen, das Angebot an bezahlbaren Mietwohnungen im kommerziellen Sektor zu vergrößern. Diese Maßnahmen sind zusätzlich zu den bereits getroffenen Maßnahmen zu sehen, mit denen Mietwohnungswechsel weiter gefördert und die Entstehung eines mittleren Marktsegments unterstützt werden sollen, z. B. einkommensabhängige Mieterhöhungen, die Erweiterung des Systems zur Berechnung des höchstzulässigen Mietzinses anhand des Wohnwertes der Wohnung, das Einfrieren der Mietpreisbindungsgrenze, die Neuausrichtung der Wohnungsbaugenossenschaften auf ihre Kernaufgaben oder die Erweiterung der Möglichkeiten für befristete Mietverträge. Hier geht es um folgende Maßnahmen:

- Möglichkeit für Kommunen, frei finanzierte Mietwohnungen als eigene Kategorie in den Flächennutzungsplan aufzunehmen, auch wenn sie selbst nicht Grundeigentümer sind;
- Anpassung des Systems zur Berechnung der höchstzulässigen Miete anhand des Wohnwertes der Wohnung zur Förderung des Baus relativ hochpreisiger kleiner Wohnungen in den Regionen Amsterdam und Utrecht;
- Vereinfachung der Vorschriften für den Verkauf von Mietwohnungen, die nicht der Mietpreisbindung unterliegen und im Besitz von Wohnungsbaugenossenschaften sind, sofern sie für das mittlere Marktsegment weiter zur Verfügung stehen;
- Einrichtung eines Kooperationsrahmens für Reich, Gemeinden, Wohnungsbaugenossenschaften und Marktteilnehmer zur Ermittlung und Beseitigung konkreter Engpässe, um so das Angebot an bezahlbarem Wohnraum im mittleren Marktsegment auszubauen.

*Zielt Ihre Politik ausschließlich auf den Bau neuer Wohnungen ab?*

Nein. Überall im Land werden bereits alte Bürogebäude in Mietshäuser umgewandelt. In den Niederlanden stehen gut 9 Millionen Quadratmeter Bürofläche leer, häufig in attraktiven Lagen. Das gleiche gilt für viele staatliche

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Immobilien – Ministerien, Kasernen, Finanzämter und Gefängnisse. Auch diese Gebäude befinden sich häufig in beliebten Vierteln oder unmittelbar außerhalb der Stadt. Wir arbeiten daran, diese Gebäude in Wohnraum umzugestalten, etwa für die Unterbringung von Asylberechtigten. Auch diese Projekte tragen zur steigenden Nachfrage auf dem Wohnungsmarkt bei. Und die Beteiligung an solchen Projekten ist jetzt im Vergleich zu früher deutlich einfacher, z. B. weil es weniger Vorschriften gibt und weniger Abgaben entrichtet werden müssen.

*The Netherlands charge only 2% transfer tax for residential property. In Germany, it is +/- 6%. So in the Netherlands it is cheaper for homeowners to flip their property more often, and in Germany the municipalities can finance more of their infrastructure due to higher tax income. Which system do you think is better?*

In the Dutch situation, we did not have to choose between the one or the other. We have lowered the transfer tax for residential properties as of June 2011, from 6% to 2%. Since this is a tax that is levied by the central government, the reduction was not at the expense of local municipalities' tax income. The reason for the tax reduction was to kickstart the Dutch housing market which was grinding to a halt during the recession. This tax reduction has made the market more accessible for first-time-buyers and reduces costs for homeowners who want to move. The Dutch housing market is now showing a strong recovery, helped of course by the lower interest rates and lower transfer tax. I am convinced that the benefits of this recovery outweigh the governments lower revenues from the transfer tax. Furthermore, a solid and more mobile housing market provides good investment opportunities for investors both domestic and abroad.

*You might have heard that Germany has a huge deficit in affordable housing, too. The funding of newly built social housing units has dried out in the past years, now politicians are discussing a restart in building new publicly subsidized rental apartments. What would be your advice - considering the mixed experiences that the Netherlands made with their own social housing sector?*

The Dutch situation shows that building new publicly subsidized rental apartments can be very successful in times of shortages. However, you have to make sure that subsidized rental apartments stay available to those who actually need them. If not, you keep having shortages because people (scheefwoners) don't move on to buy or to rent in the non-subsidized sector. My priority is with stimulating building attractive private sector rental apartments, so at least this supply side bottleneck is taken care of.

*In Germany, every home that is being built from the year 2020 on has to comply to passive house standard (in terms of thermal insulation and heating/air conditioning techniques). Do you think it will be the same in the Netherlands? The UK scrapped their own Zero Carbon Plan 2016 already last year.*

European policy is aimed at realizing Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB) by 2020, so this also applies to the Netherlands. The passive house standard will not be reached across the board, but improvements will be substantial. To realize these ambitions houses need to have really good isolation. Next week we are introducing a new campaign to encourage improved isolation in new houses. A subsidy of 61 million euro in total will be available to private owners over the next three years.

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Bijlage 5

**Opening stand Holland Metropole en HPP**  
*Hal A2, stand 230 (Holland Metropole) en stand 320 (HPP)*

Wethouder Laurens Ivens zal u welkom heten op de stand van Holland Metropole en zal u mogelijk vragen naar het belang van intensievere samenwerking tussen de steden (en hun private partners) in het licht van de uitkomsten van de studiegroep openbaar bestuur (zie de toelichting hieronder) en wat daarvoor nodig is.

Ook HPP heeft gevraagd of u de opening van de stand wilt opluisteren met een kort openingswoord. U kunt die gelegenheid gebruiken om de nieuwe website [www.investingindutchhousing.nl](http://www.investingindutchhousing.nl) onder de aandacht te brengen. Op die website geven wij informatie over ontwikkelingen op de Nederlandse woningmarkt en relevante beleidsthema's, mede aan de hand van praktijkverhalen en actueelberichten. De website zal in de komende tijd verder worden ontwikkeld om partijen nog beter te informeren over investeringkansen op de Nederlandse woningmarkt. Op de stand zijn flyers aanwezig met een link naar de website.

*Studiegroep Openbaar Bestuur*

HPP heeft aangegeven mogelijk ook te willen spreken over de Studiegroep Openbaar Bestuur (SOB). Het advies van de Studiegroep is gericht aan een volgend kabinet. Het rapport 'Maak verschil' impliceert de mogelijkheid om het bestuur meer te differentiëren: de juiste bestuursvorm en te zoeken samenwerking kunnen sterk verschillen afhankelijk van de regionale opgaven.

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Bijlage 6

**HPP Investor Dinner**  
Palais Lehnbach, Ottostrasse 6

*Speech*

'Now's the time to build in the Netherlands'

Good evening ladies and gentlemen,

I'm sure you have heard about fact-free politics: it's a clear trend at the moment. You don't have to be in politics for over 20 years to notice. In America it's been popular for a while. We have heard some fine examples again in last week's presidential debate. And we've seen it in the Netherlands for a few years now. The authority of police officers, doctors and politicians has already taken a hit. And now it's the experts' turn. If facts and figures, from whatever renowned university or institute, don't say what you want, it's fine to say that research 'is just an opinion'. Frame the facts nicely and they won't give you any more trouble.

Some people think it's a worrying trend. Being able to say what you want, without having to back it up. Personally, I see it more as an interesting phenomenon, an amusing one even. Besides, politics is no science, and that's a good thing. So don't worry, my speech isn't going to be all doom and gloom....

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But it probably won't surprise you that I don't think much of this style of politics. I trust facts and figures as the basis for policy. And for checking whether we're on the right path. More important still: I firmly believe in the spirit of enquiry. Does that make me an old-fashioned politician? Possibly. But I'm in good company. As the writer Klaus Mann, one of Munich's most famous sons, said, 'Das Forschen ist an sich schon beinah die Entdeckung. Man findet immer wenn man innig genug sucht. Auf jede dringlich gestellte Frage kommt schliesslich die Antwort. Oft zu unserem Schmerz.'

For me, there can be no policy without curiosity. No authority without knowledge. If we want to make the right decisions, we need figures and statistics. I'd like to present three statistics to you right now: '1 point 8'; 'almost 1 million'; and '1 in 3'. They relate to the economy, the housing market and the population of Munich respectively.

Firstly, according to the most recent estimates from the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis, the Dutch economy will grow by 1.8 per cent this year. Next year, it'll grow by more than 2 per cent. Not spectacular figures at first sight. But, when you look at what they were before, not too bad. We're emerging from an economic crisis which has affected almost

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everyone. After the 'double dip' of 2009 and 2013, the eurozone is now recovering steadily, helped by the low euro rate and low prices for raw materials and oil. Consumer confidence is also growing. People put off moving or buying homes for a while, but not for good. We expect this trend to continue in the years ahead. That's very good news.

The second statistic is a result of the first one: the Netherlands' Economic Institute for Construction and Housing has calculated that the Netherlands needs one million new houses by 2040. Demographic and economic trends mean there's a big demand for housing in the medium term. But more about that when I get to my third statistic.

As in many European countries, the Dutch housing market took a big hit during and after the crisis. We had to take action, and we did.

For buyers, we tightened up mortgage lending conditions. Buyers can now borrow less and must pay off more. This makes them less financially vulnerable. Mortgage products are becoming less risky and more transparent. And we've made it easier for freelancers to get a mortgage. All this makes the market more attractive for mortgage providers.

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We've also made the rental sector more stable. The new Housing Act came into force last year. Housing associations must now focus on their main purpose: providing affordable, high-quality housing for those on low incomes. That means no more intrepid commercial adventures. And as a result, housing associations are now selling off real estate.

Together, these measures make the Dutch housing market stronger and more flexible. If the crisis of recent years has shown us anything, it's our resilience. Because our economic foundations are robust, we were able to recover quickly. The growth in housing provision is still not back to pre-crisis levels, but we're moving in the right direction, and we're going fast.

In the past, it was sometimes hard to explain to the rest of Europe how the Dutch housing market was structured. This was partly due to our system of mortgage interest tax relief and the role of housing associations. We've taken steps in both these areas to ensure we're no longer the odd one out. And better yet, this has created unique opportunities.

There's clarity. There's trust. And the recovering global economy is doing the rest: the Dutch housing market is futureproof once more.

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My third statistic is about the people of the beautiful city hosting this evening's dinner. 'Jeder dritte Münchener wohnt allein' was a recent headline in the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*. According to the Statistisches Bundesamt (the Federal Statistical Office), the number of one-person households has increased dramatically in recent years. And it will continue to do so. By 2030, the average household will have dropped to 1.67 people. It's a trend not just in Munich, but in all German cities. And not just in Germany, but in the Netherlands too. The newspaper gives the reasons as a drop in marriages and a rise in divorces, people having children later on and having fewer when they do. On top of this, we're all living longer. A typical example of statistical information that's of great strategic value for policymakers.

In the Netherlands, we're seeing an increase not only in the share of one-person households, but also of two-person households. Affordable homes for people with a small or modest budget is where the greatest demand will be. We need more social housing, but also more homes for private sector renters, and buyers with a budget of up to 180,000 euros.

A well-functioning private rental sector is vital for people who need flexibility. It's also vital for people who can't access social housing but don't want – or are unable – to buy their own home.

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The middle segment of the Dutch private rental market is small compared with other countries. It hasn't changed for almost half a century. But demand for slightly more costly private rentals is growing. Renters want to progress. So there's plenty of opportunity for growth. Both Dutch and foreign investors are starting to discover this. Earlier this year, the German property investor Patrizia bought 1.300 dwellings in the Netherlands. And only recently, the Britain based Quantum Strategic Partners purchased 600 dwellings.

In this way, the total share of private sector rentals is starting to increase significantly. But because there were so few to begin with, it's not going fast enough. That's why we've made the investment conditions even more attractive.

We've reduced the landlord levy and relaxed the rules for selling housing association properties for use in the private rental sector.

We've changed the housing valuation system for two highly popular regions: Amsterdam and Utrecht. Now, new studios and small apartments can be rented out more easily in the private sector. And we've given municipalities the chance to earmark land for private sector rentals in land-use plans. Research shows

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that, at present, almost 70 per cent of municipalities have no plans to build private rental housing. This has to change.

In addition to new builds, there are also plenty of opportunities in existing housing. Opportunities relating to transformation and sustainability.

Across the country we're working hard to turn old industrial buildings into rental properties. In the Netherlands there are over nine million square metres of empty office space, much of it in attractive locations. There's also a large number of government buildings: ministries, barracks, tax offices and prisons. These are often located in desirable locations inside or just outside cities. We're turning them into homes for people who need them, like asylum seekers with resident status. In most cases, these are typical remodelling and renovation projects. Maybe not the projects you might first think of. But these too are a fitting example to increasing demand. And, again, the terms and conditions to participate in these projects are a lot better than they were. Fewer rules and taxes, for instance. Which is music to my liberal ears!

Then there's sustainability. Most homes in the Netherlands currently have a 'C' or 'D' energy label. The Dutch Energy

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Agreement for Sustainable Growth sets the goal for homes for sale at an average of 'A' by 2030. That's why the government has invested 61 million euros in a subsidy scheme for energy-saving measures in private homes. But we also need to look at the construction industry itself. Building and demolition create a lot of waste and, in the interests of the circular economy, we need to reuse as much as possible. We're looking for partners with innovative and inventive solutions.

These are just a few examples of how, together, we can make the most of the opportunities on offer. Opportunities in construction, renovation and sustainability. It demands resolve and creativity. Qualities the Dutch are famous for.

Housing has been called the 'wobbly pillar of the welfare state'. Because the government's influence over the housing market is limited. The nature of a country's housing market has a lot to do with how the market works and with cultural and historical developments. This makes it complicated, but also fascinating. We can only tackle challenges by working together. In the solid Dutch tradition of rolling up our sleeves, seeking consensus and creating something beautiful. That's why I always look forward to conferences like EXPO REAL. They allow parties to find one

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another and make deals that are in everyone's interest. My supporting role is important, but it needs to be modest, too.

We've changed the rules of the game to make it more fun and to increase the chances of winning. That means that many players, housing associations and municipalities are still learning the ropes. And maybe they don't yet realise what we can all mean to one another. That's understandable, but we shouldn't take too long. We need to get to work. There's a lot at stake: the 30-year return on housing is no less than 8.6 per cent! I promise you: that's the last statistic I'm going to throw at you. Well, maybe just one more...

In my years as minister, I've travelled across the country and spoken to municipalities, investors, housing associations, builders and lots and lots of residents. A comfortable home is a basic need. A solid, affordable roof over your head and a nice place to live are important if we want people to achieve their potential and play an active role in society. It's about quality, space and affordability. The research we carry out every three years shows that almost 90 per cent of people are either happy or very happy with their home. That's good news. For you, for me and of course for the people themselves. But if we want to keep it this way, we still have a lot of work to do.

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Ladies and gentlemen,

Like other European countries, the Netherlands has weathered the crisis well. When it comes to opportunities, atmosphere and quality of life, Dutch cities are on par with any other city in Europe, be it Geneva, Stockholm or Munich. Economic and demographic trends are favourable. A number of interesting incentive policies are in place. The Dutch market is now more flexible, more transparent and more stable, with more opportunities than ever for private investors.

So whether you prefer fact-free politics or hard statistics, there's only one conclusion possible. Now's the time to build in the Netherlands.

Thank you.

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*Andere sprekers*

<https://www.cbre.nl/en/people-and-offices/matthias-euler>

For years, Germany has been the most important real estate investor in Dutch real estate. A traditional partner that aims for long-term, sustainable relations.

<https://de.linkedin.com/in/dr-thomas-beyerle-42670112>

<https://worldwebforum.com/speakers/roman-bolliger/>

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Bijlage 7

**Holland Metropole Breakfast Meeting**  
Hotel Bayerischer Hof, Promenadeplatz 2-6

Onderwerp van de bijeenkomst is "Holland Metropole Innovation Strategy as driver for the Real Estate Market". Deelnemers zijn wethouders en directeuren van de G5, de voorzitter van IVBN en NEPROM en enkele (buitenlandse) investeerders. De deelnemerslijst treft u hieronder aan. De bijeenkomst staat onder leiding van professor [REDACTED] (Urban Land Institute).

De vertegenwoordigers van Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Den Haag, Utrecht en Eindhoven zullen elk in een korte pitch de speerpunten van hun innovatiestrategie benoemen en gaan daarover in gesprek met de aanwezigen. [REDACTED] zal u tot slot aan de hand van een aantal vragen op basis van de discussie het slotwoord geven.

U bent gevraagd of u daarin eventueel ook een paar geruststellende woorden wilt spreken over een mogelijke Nexit. U kunt bijvoorbeeld aangeven dat Nexit niet op de agenda staat en niet in belang van Nederland is. De Nederlandse situatie is anders dan in het VK. Hier is het draagvlak voor een referendum over het EU-lidmaatschap klein: slechts 14 van de 150 Kamerleden zou een referendum over uitstreding uit de EU willen houden.

*Innovatie en steden*

Op het terrein van wonen en bouwen is innovatie een belangrijk thema, zo illustreren de onderstaande voorbeelden:

- Innovatieve concepten als campusontwikkeling of andere leerwerkomgevingen zoals HDM campus in Rotterdam zijn nodig om ondernemerschap en innovatie te stimuleren. Steden hebben nu de neiging om ieder hun eigen gang te gaan. Samen optrekken kan lonen om de juiste investeringen binnen te halen. Een mooi voorbeeld is het gezamenlijk optrekken van een aantal topcampussen verspreid over het land om één investeringspakket samen te stellen. Holland Metropole zelf is in dit verband natuurlijk ook een mooi voorbeeld.
- Digitalisering heeft grote impact op economie en samenleving. Ook de vastgoedmarkt wordt met nieuwe technologieën geconfronteerd, zoals 3D printen of digitale aanbesteding. Er zijn her en der in Nederland goede initiatieven die opschaling verdiensten, zoals het creëren van een digitaal platform voor de woonomgeving.

*Deelnemers*

| Naam       | Organisatie | Functie                                    |
|------------|-------------|--|
| [REDACTED] | Amsterdam   | Holland Metropole Chair<br>ULI Netherlands |
| [REDACTED] | Amsterdam   | Director City Development                  |
| [REDACTED] | Amsterdam   | Director Marketing Real                    |

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|            |                         |                               |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
|            |                         | Estate                        |
| [REDACTED] | Rotterdam               | Deputy Mayor                  |
| [REDACTED] | Rotterdam               | Chief Development Officer     |
| [REDACTED] | Den Haag                | Director Development          |
| [REDACTED] | Den Haag                | Director                      |
| [REDACTED] | Utrecht                 | Deputy Mayor                  |
| [REDACTED] | Utrecht                 | Director Development          |
| [REDACTED] | Eindhoven               | Program Manager Real Estate   |
|            | Eindhoven               | Deputy Mayor                  |
| [REDACTED] | Lelystad                | Deputy Mayor                  |
| [REDACTED] | Neprom                  | Chairman                      |
| [REDACTED] | IVBN                    | Boardmember                   |
| [REDACTED] | AXA Investment Managers | Fund Manager                  |
| [REDACTED] | IC Campus Netherlands   | Director Development          |
| [REDACTED] | Patrizia                | CEO The Netherlands           |
| [REDACTED] | Greystar                | CEO Europe                    |
| [REDACTED] | Catella                 | Director Residential          |
| [REDACTED] | Europa Capital          | Partner/Head of Development   |
| [REDACTED] | Bouwinvest              | Director Dutch Investment     |
| [REDACTED] | The Student Hotel       | Marketing and Partnerships    |
| [REDACTED] | Round Hill Capital      | Director The Netherlands Fund |

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Bijlage 8

**Round Table discussion regarding the Dutch housing investment market (HPP)**

*Hotel Excelsior, Room III, Schützenstrasse 11*

Deze bijeenkomst volgt op het HPP-diner waar u aanwezig was op maandag 26 september in het College Hotel in Amsterdam over hetzelfde onderwerp. Het betreft een rondetafelbijeenkomst zonder presentaties.

Deelnemers zijn:

[REDACTED] CEO Amvest, Chairman Holland Property Plaza  
Chairman of the Board, Verband der Wohnungs- und Immobilienwirtschaft Rheinland- Westfalen e.V.  
[REDACTED] Board Member, Catella Real Estate AG  
Executive Director, PGIM Real Estate  
Executive Director, USAA Realco-Europe BV, European Development  
[REDACTED] Head of Tenant Relationship Management Logistics DEKA,  
HPP Board Member  
[REDACTED] Director Holland Immo Group, HPP-IREIN member  
Partner at Fakton

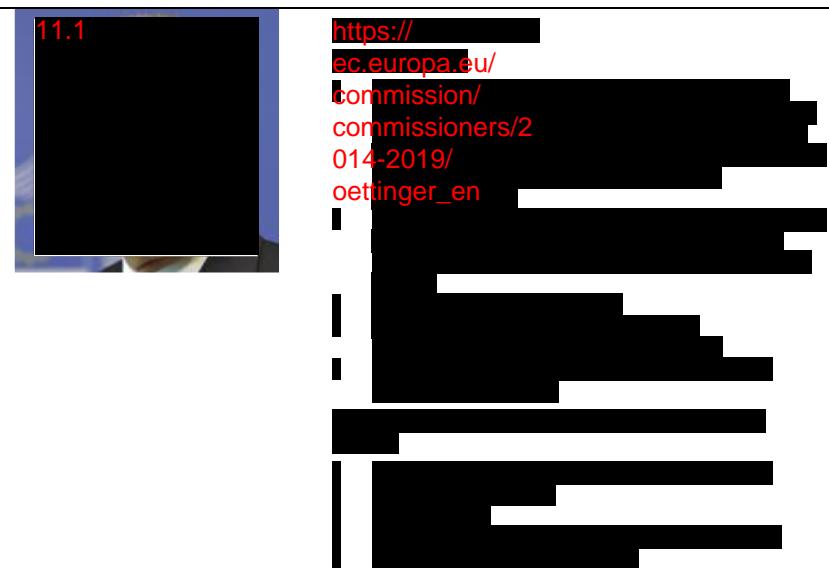
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Bijlage 9

**Kennismaking met EU-commissaris [REDACTED] (Digitale Economie & Maatschappij)**  
Hal A2, stand 230 (Holland Metropole)

Het gesprek vindt plaats op initiatief van EU-commissaris [REDACTED]. Er is geen officiële agenda. U kunt het gesprek naar uw voorkeur in het Duits of in het Engels voeren. Commissaris Oettinger komt uit Baden-Württemberg e11.1

Hieronder vindt u een toelichting bij twee onderwerpen die zowel voor u als voor commissaris [REDACTED] relevant zijn (Digitale Agenda en de Europese Agenda Stad).



*Digitale Agenda*

*Nieuwe voorstellen Commissie*

- Recent heeft Juncker tijdens zijn State of The Union diverse voorstellen gedaan om meer vaart te zetten achter achter de Digitale Unie. "We moeten 'connected' blijven, de mensen en onze economie hebben dat nodig. Daarom moeten we nu investeren." Hij herhaalde zijn belofte dat voor roaming binnen de EU vanaf juni 2017 geen extra kosten in rekening worden gebracht.
- Daarnaast is het plan om zes- tot achtduizend gemeenten in de Europese Unie tegen 2020 gratis wifi aanbieden op drukke plekken. Ook moet binnen vier

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jaar in minstens één stad per lidstaat supersnel draadloos internet via een 5G-netwerk beschikbaar zijn.

- Het is de bedoeling dat alle Europeanen in 2025 toegang kunnen krijgen tot betaalbaar en snel draadloos internet, ook in de trein en op de weg, scholen, universiteiten, ziekenhuizen, maar ook bij bedrijven en de overheid. Ook het platteland moet betere internetvoorzieningen krijgen.
- Voorzitter Jean-Claude Juncker verwacht dat met deze projecten twee miljoen banen kunnen worden gecreëerd. Wel is een investering van naar schatting 500 miljard euro nodig, vooral van private investeerders. Het tekort bedraagt nu nog 155 miljard, aldus de commissie, die gunstige voorwaarden voor investeerders heeft opgesteld.
- Het 5G-netwerk wordt vanaf 2018 uitgerold. Voor het project genaamd WiFi4EU wordt in eerste instantie 120 miljoen euro vrijgemaakt.

#### *Relevante BZK*

- BZK wil de visie op de rol van de overheid in de informatiesamenleving concretiseren en streeft naar een sterke en veilige informatiesamenleving: o.a. digitale dienstverlening, veiligheid & privacy in het digitale verkeer, rechten voor burgers op beheer van eigen gegevens, een veilige identiteit in digitaal doen met bedrijven en overheid.
- On June 2nd and 3rd 2016 the conference '*Digital Open Government: next step to maturity*', organised by the Netherlands Presidency of the Council of the EU, took place in Amsterdam.
- More than 200 digital government decision makers and senior policy makers from 28 European countries discussed common strategic issues connected to further digitalisation and transformation of governments, with the purpose of improved government performance, better services for citizens and good governance.
- The conference provided an inspirational setting in which the participants actively shared their experiences and formed new cooperations on joint questions regarding the next step to maturity.
- Ongoing developments in the information society with new technologies and ever-growing expectations from society, challenge governments to deliver more public value in terms of better services with less administrative burdens, more involvement of citizens, increasing transparency, and efficient and effective use of tax payers' money;
- The digital single market objectives create new economic value and pose additional cross-border interoperability requirements to the systems in the Member States;
- Governments in Europe have their country specific arrangements, in order to shape best the relationship with the citizens and the businesses; these arrangements should be respected.
- There is also a need for a joint approach and further cooperation in the light of the digital single market, and a need for shared principles and interoperability solutions connected to this cooperation.

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#### *Europese Agenda Stad*

- Op 30 mei 2016 hebben de Europese ministers verantwoordelijk voor stedelijk beleid, onder Nederlands Voorzitterschap (minister Plasterk), tijdens hun informele bijeenkomst in Amsterdam overeenstemming bereikt over de 'Urban Agenda for the EU', Europese Agenda Stad, zoals dat is vastgelegd in het 'Pact van Amsterdam'. Het Pact geeft startschot voor betere samenwerking tussen steden, lidstaten, Europese instellingen en experts, gericht op het beter laten aansluiten van EU-beleid en -regelgeving op de realiteit in steden.
- Eén van de nieuwe partnerschappen in het kader van Europese Agenda stad wordt een partnerschap over Digitale Transitie geleid door Estland (in kader van hun aankomende voorzitterschap), de stad Oulu (Finland) en Sofia (BG ).
- Het partnerschap start in oktober.
- Doel is publieke diensten naar burgers te verbeteren en kansen voor bedrijfsactiviteiten te creëren en eventuele obstakels weg te nemen.
- De Commissie heeft aangegeven dat aan ieder Partnerschap ten minste één DG meedoet. Niet onwaarschijnlijk dat voor Digitale Transitie het DG van Oettinger wordt aangewezen.

#### *Achtergrond partnerschappen*

Belangrijkste instrument van de Europese Agenda Stad zijn de driejarige partnerschappen tussen vijf lidstaten, vijf steden, stakeholders en de Europese Commissie. Het is een nieuwe vorm van *multi level*-samenwerking. De Partnerschappen behandelen ieder één van de twaalf thema's van de Europese Agenda Stad. Tijdens het NL Voorzitterschap zijn reeds vier partnerschappen begonnen op de volgende thema's:

1. Luchtkwaliteit wordt gecoördineerd door Nederland (ministerie van IenM).
2. Huisvesting wordt gecoördineerd door EU voorzitter Slowakije en Wenen.
3. Stedelijke armoede (met nadruk op achterstandswijken) wordt gecoördineerd door België (federale ministerie) en Frankrijk.
4. Inclusie van Migranten en Vluchtelingen wordt gecoördineerd door DG HOME en de gemeente Amsterdam.

Begin 2017 zullen de volgende partnerschappen (waarschijnlijk weer vier) beginnen. Daarover wordt op 4 oktober 2016 een besluit genomen door de lidstaten, Europese stedenkoepels en Europese Commissie.

#### *Doei partnerschap digitale transitie*

The overall goal of the Partnership is to work on enabling the provision of better public services to citizens and the creation of business opportunities, and removing obstacles to achieve this. The aim of the Partnership is to foster digital transition of urban policies and to ensure that the factors enabling this transition are included in EU policies and legislation.

An important reason for setting up the Partnership on digital transition is that there still exist various (i.a legal and financial) obstacles at EU, national and local level to be overcome that do not allow to exploit the full potential of digitalizing urban governance and services in a most effective and fluent way. The exchange

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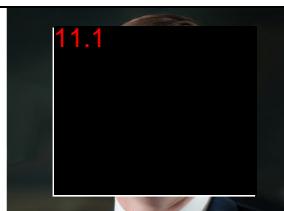
of good experiences of legislation supporting digital transition and best digitalisation practices across the EU must also be promoted.

Bijlage 10

**Gesprek met Andy Smith (Hines)**

Hal A2, stand 320 (HPP)

Dit gesprek volgt op het gesprek met [11.1] vorig jaar tijdens de EXPO REAL. Hines Europe is al een tijdje bezig hun Europese activiteiten uit te breiden in verschillende landen, waaronder Nederland. Naast hotels, retail en logistiek vastgoed ligt de focus op meergezinswoningen en studentenhuisvesting. U kunt vragen of de inspanningen al tot concrete resultaten hebben geleid en wat de ervaringen van de nieuwkomer op de Nederlandse woningbeleggingsmarkt zijn. In het gesprek vorig jaar vertelde [ ] dat zij reeds op een aantal ontwikkelingen hebben geboden, maar tot dan toe steeds achter het net visten.



<https://www.hines.com/about/staff-leadership/andy-smith>

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*Over Hines*

Hines is a privately owned global real estate investment, development and management firm, founded in 1957, with a presence in 192 cities in 20 countries and \$93.2 billion of assets under management—including \$47.9 billion for which Hines provides fiduciary investment management services and \$45.3 billion for which Hines provides third-party property-level services.

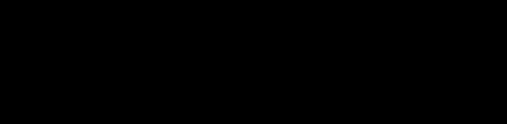
Hines has 105 developments currently underway around the world, and historically, has developed, redeveloped or acquired 1,180 properties, totaling over 379 million square feet. The firm's current property and asset management portfolio includes 483 properties, representing over 199 million square feet. With extensive experience in investments across the risk spectrum and all property types, and a pioneering commitment to sustainability, Hines is one of the largest and most respected real estate organizations in the world.

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Bijlage 11

**Contactgegevens van personen ter plaatse**

*Riiksvastgoedbedrijf*



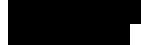
*HPP*

**11.1**



*Overige*

**11.1**



On my fourth and most likely my final visit to EXPO REAL as Minister for Housing I am pleased to see that the housing market is picking up on the back of the economic recovery and international investors are showing an increasing appetite for Dutch residential investment.

My most important task as Minister for Housing was to jump-start the housing market in both the rental and home ownership sectors. I have worked hard to restore confidence by offering certainty. Certainty for home owners about mortgage interest relief. Certainty for social tenants that government will keep renting affordable. And certainty for investors by tackling distortion on the housing market.

When I first visited EXPO REAL in 2013 the Dutch residential investment market was dominated by domestic investors. In the wake of the economic crisis investment volumes were low. Buoyed by the low interest rates, government policy reforms and the proven track record of the Dutch housing market the investment volume for Dutch housing doubled in 2014 in comparison with previous years according to analysts. The presence of international investors on the Dutch rented housing market has no doubt contributed to increased activity and competition on the housing investment market.

I believe the demographic and economic developments in the Netherlands will continue to have a positive impact on the demand for – and hence the appeal of investment in – rental housing in the years to come. In particular, demand for non-regulated rental housing for middle income households is set to increase substantially. The non-regulated rental sector provides a solution to households who are not eligible for social housing and are not able or willing to access the owner-occupied market.

Investors, both domestic and foreign, play an essential role in accomplishing a more flexible housing market in which people are able to meet their housing preferences more effectively.

I look forward to discuss these opportunities with you at EXPO REAL!

Stef Blok, Minister for Housing and the Central Government Sector

Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

Aan DGBW  
Van Directie Woningmarkt

Directoraat-Generaal  
Bestuur en Wonen  
Directie Woningmarkt

Contactpersoon

Datum  
13 april 2016

Kenmerk  
2016-0000211872

# nota

Kennismakingsgesprek DGBW met IVBN op 14 april 2016

## Aanleiding/probleemstelling

Op donderdag 14 april om 16.30 uur heeft u een kennismakingsgesprek met [REDACTED] directeur van de Vereniging van Institutionele Beleggers in Vastgoed, Nederland (IVBN) en [REDACTED] directievoorzitter Syntrus Achmea Real Estate & Finance, in zijn functie van voorzitter van IVBN. [REDACTED] (Woningmarkt) is bij het gesprek aanwezig. Er is geen agenda voor het overleg. Informatie over IVBN en uw gesprekspartners treft u hieronder aan.

## Advies/actie

Ter kennisname. De volgende onderwerpen kunnen mogelijk aan de orde komen:

- *Wetsvoorstel Doorstroming huurmarkt 2015*  
U kunt vragen welke kansen en belemmeringen de beleggers zien als het gaat om de doorstroming op de (huur)woningmarkt.
- *Middensegment huur*  
Onlangs werden (aanvullende) maatregelen aangekondigd, waaronder de aanpassing van het Woningwaarderingsstelsel voor kleine appartementen en studio's in Amsterdam en Utrecht, om de bouw van huurwoningen in het middensegment te bevorderen. U kunt vragen of deze maatregelen de nieuwbouwproductie zullen stimuleren en welke aanvullende maatregelen eventueel nodig zijn. Welke rol spelen institutionele beleggers als het gaat om de ontwikkelopgave? U kunt daarnaast vragen wat institutionele beleggers verwachten van de Rijksoverheid ten aanzien van investeringen in de Nederlandse woningmarkt.
- *Evaluatie verhuurderheffing*  
U kunt IVBN bedanken voor hun bijdrage en desgevraagd aangeven dat de resultaten van de evaluatie eind mei aan de Eerste en Tweede Kamer worden gestuurd. Planning is om begin mei met stakeholders, waaronder IVBN, de uitkomsten van de evaluatie te delen.
- *Hypothenemarkt*  
U kunt vragen welke kansen institutionele beleggers zien op de Nederlandse hypothekenmarkt.
- *Studiegroep Duurzame Groei*  
U kunt vragen welke concrete beleidsopties volgens IVBN een belangrijke bijdrage leveren aan een betere werking van de woningmarkt.

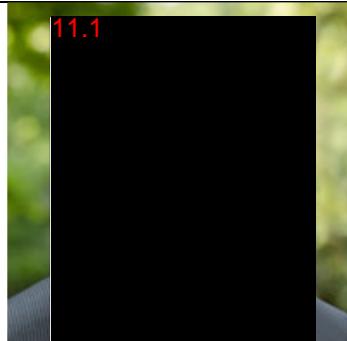
Een toelichting op deze onderwerpen treft u aan in de bijlage.

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Betrokken BZK onderdelen  
Directie Woningmarkt

Toelichting

IVBN is in 1995 opgericht om de gemeenschappelijke belangen van haar leden te behartigen en de bedrijfstak verder te professionaliseren. IVBN-leden zijn vastgoedondernemingen in de vorm van (al of niet beursgenoteerde) vastgoedfondsen en vastgoedvermogensbeheerders. Voor institutionele beleggers (zoals pensioenfondsen, verzekeraars en/of banken) managen zij omvangrijke vastgoedportefeuilles. De leden hebben voor circa €50 miljard aan Nederlands onroerend goed in bezit en nog eens zo'n € 50 miljard aan vastgoed in het buitenland. Zij beleggen in woningen, kantoren, winkels, bedrijfsruimten, parkeergarages en overig vastgoed.



11.1  
<https://www.linkedin.com/in/frank-van-blokland-95b5875>

11.1  
[www.vastgoedjongens.nl/vastgoedbeleggers/henk-jagersma/](http://www.vastgoedjongens.nl/vastgoedbeleggers/henk-jagersma/)

Politieke context  
Niet van toepassing

Communicatie  
Niet van toepassing

Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

Directoraat-Generaal  
Bestuur en Wonen  
Directie Woningmarkt

Contactpersoon

# bijlage

Kennismakingsgesprek DGBW met IVBN op 14 april 2016

Bijlagennummer

1 van 1

Datum

12 april 2016

Ons kenmerk

## *Wetsvoorstel Doorstroming huurmarkt 2015*

Begin februari stemde de Tweede Kamer in met het wetsvoorstel Doorstroming huurmarkt 2015. Het wetsvoorstel, dat moet bijdragen aan een **beter passend aanbod van huurwoningen** in zowel de sociale- als vrije huursector, rust op **twee pijlers**. Een '**huursombenadering**' maximeert de som van alle huurstijgingen van woningcorporaties - inclusief die bij vrijkomende woningen - op inflatie plus 1 procent. De soms grote verschillen tussen de huurprijzen in bestaande en nieuwe huurcontracten worden daardoor kleiner. Binnen deze limiet zijn op individueel niveau jaarlijkse huurverhogingen tot maximaal inflatie plus 2,5 procent mogelijk. Deze maxima gelden ook voor particuliere verhuurders van gereguleerde huurwoningen, maar zij zijn niet gebonden aan het plafond van een maximale huursomstijging.

Om scheefwoners te stimuleren om door te stromen geldt voor inkomens boven de toewizingsgrens voor de sociale huur een maximale huurverhoging van inflatie plus 4 procent. Het inkomen wordt jaarlijks getoetst. De inkomensafhankelijke huurverhogingen gelden niet voor gepensioneerden met hoge inkomens en huishoudens van minstens 4 personen. Ook tellen woningen met een inkomensafhankelijke huurverhoging niet mee bij de berekening van de huursomstijging mits de extra opbrengsten worden gebruikt voor investeringen.

Verder worden in het huurrecht de mogelijkheden voor **tijdelijke huurcontracten** uitgebreid. Dit vergroot naar verwachting het aanbod en helpt specifieke doelgroepen eerder aan woonruimte.

10.1c

Het streven is om de maatregelen in juli 2016 in te laten gaan. De Eerste Kamer moet nog instemmen met het wetsvoorstel.

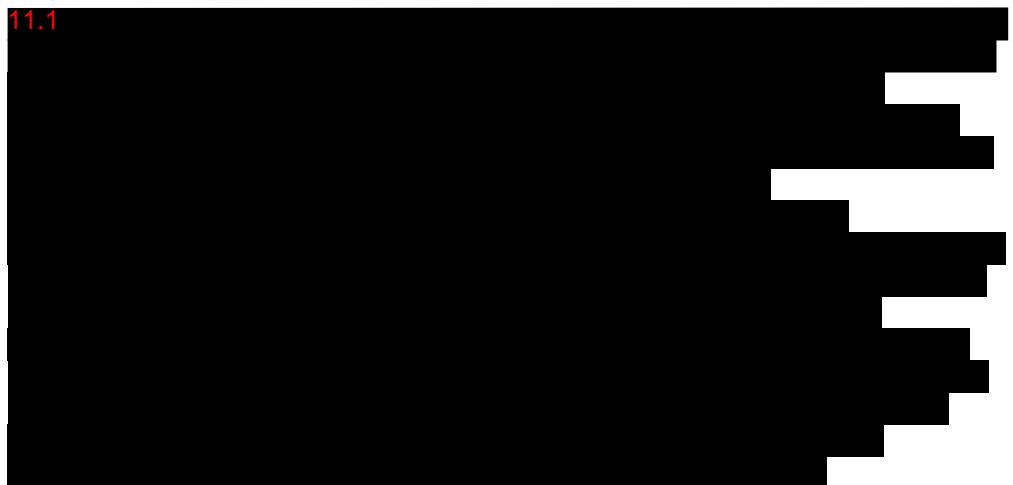
## *Middensegment huur*

Een belangrijk onderdeel uit de hervormingsagenda voor de woningmarkt van dit kabinet is dat er **meer ruimte komt voor het middensegment** op de huurmarkt. Er zijn al veel maatregelen genomen om de bouw van huurwoningen

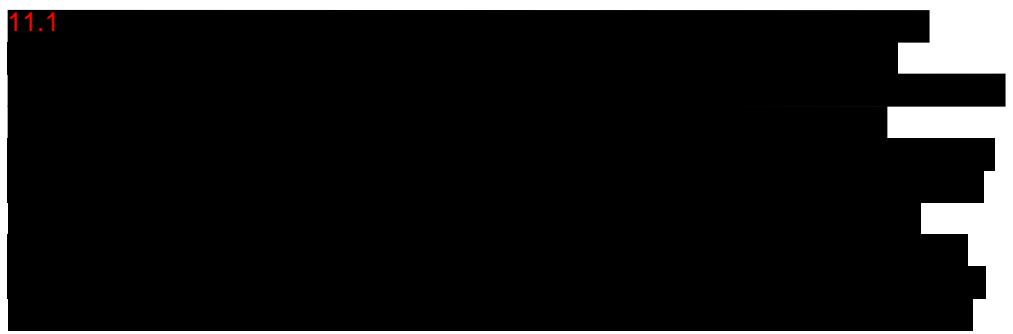
in het middensegment bevorderen (zo is in de nieuwe Woningwet het taakgebied voor woningcorporaties beperkt tot het bouwen van sociale huurwoningen). In reactie op verschillende moties van de Tweede Kamer werden onlangs aanvullende maatregelen aangekondigd om de bouw van vrije sector huurwoningen in het middensegment te stimuleren.

Zo worden in het Woningwaarderingsstelsel (tijdelijk) extra punten toegekend aan kleinere woningen in de regio's Amsterdam en Utrecht (daar is de vraag naar betaalbare huurwoningen in de vrije sector het grootst) zodat die ook boven de sociale huurgrens kunnen worden verhuurd. Dat stimuleert de realisatie van kleine appartementen en studio's. Gemeenten hebben de mogelijkheid om de huurprijs van deze woningen te begrenzen zodat de huurwoning ook betaalbaar is voor de middeninkomens.

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Ook Capital Value waarschuwt in een recent verschenen rapport<sup>2</sup> voor een toenemende mismatch van vraag en aanbod doordat er onvoldoende wordt bijgebouwd, met name in de huursector.

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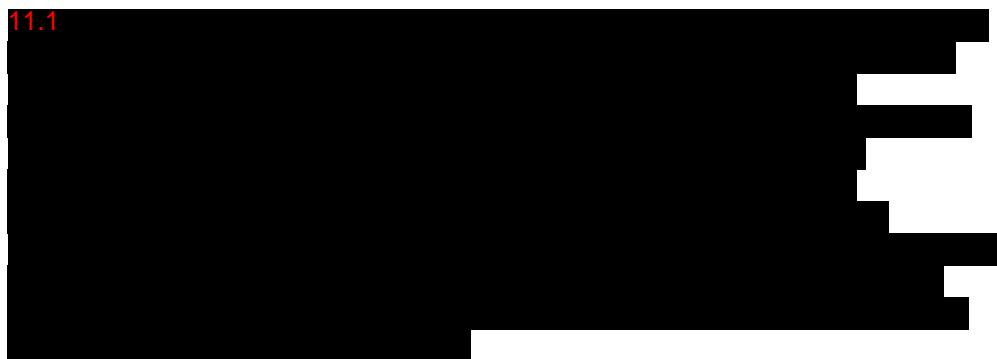
<sup>1</sup> Sommige beleggers zijn ook als projectontwikkelaar actief. Het voordeel is dat zo invloed kan worden uitgeoefend op de woningtypenkeuze en de kwaliteit van de woningen. Voorbeelden zijn AMVEST, Bouwinvest, BPD (Bouwfonds) en Sytrus Achmea Real Estate & Finance.

<sup>2</sup> De Nederlandse woning(beleggings)markt in beeld 2016', Capital Value, februari 2016

### *Evaluatie verhuurderheffing*

De verhuurderheffing heeft brede aandacht in de Kamer en bij belangengroepen. Conform verschillende toezeggingen aan de Eerste en Tweede Kamer stuurt minister Blok eind mei een brief aan beide Kamers over de evaluatie van de verhuurderheffing. De resultaten die daarin worden gepresenteerd zijn uitkomst van een **zorgvuldig traject** waarin zowel corporaties als private verhuurders zijn betrokken. Wat betreft de private verhuurders is uitgebreid onderzoek gedaan op basis van financiële gegevens en een enquête – aangevuld met diepte-interviews – onder verhuurders. Ook leden van de IVBN zijn in de traject ‘gehoord’.

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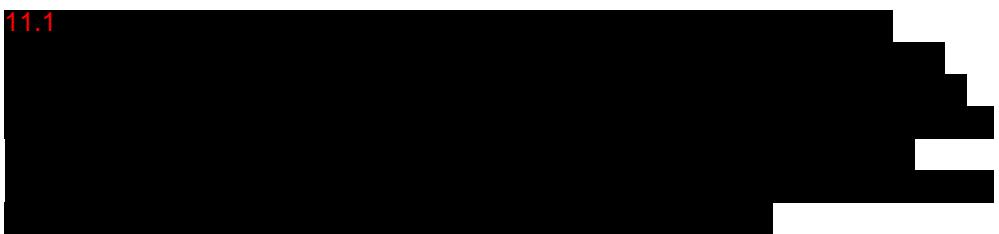
### *Hypothenemarkt*

Institutionele vastgoedbeleggers zijn ook actief op de hypothekenmarkt; indirect door te investeren in bestaande hypothekenportefeuilles en direct door het verstrekken van nieuwe hypotheken via tussenpersonen. Zo heeft Syntrus Achmea de hypothekenportefeuille vorig jaar fors uitgebreid met € 2,2 miljard tot € 3,8 miljard aan het eind van 2015.

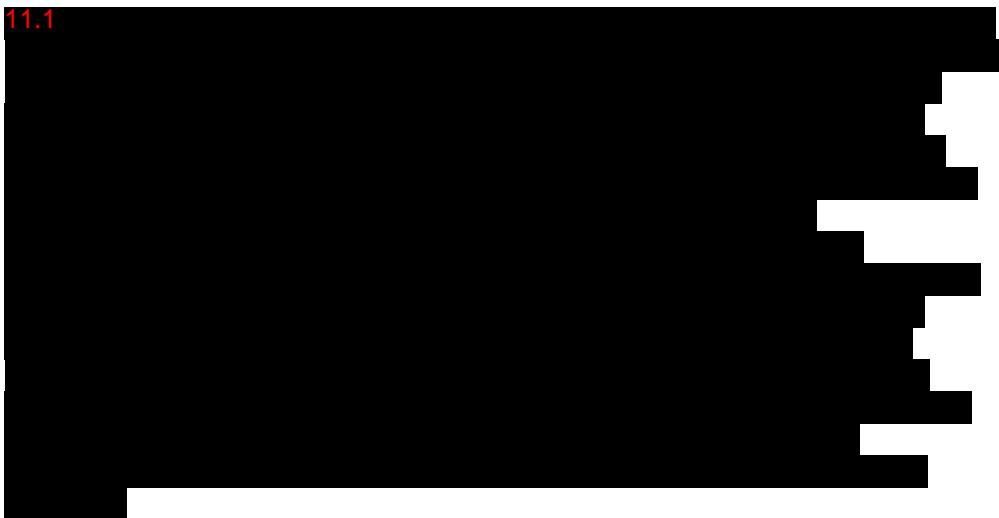
Op 1 juli 2016 wordt de Europese hypothekenrichtlijn, de **Mortgage Credit Directive**, van kracht. De richtlijn bevat Europese regels voor het aanbieden van en bemiddelen in hypothecair krediet aan consumenten. Het doel van de richtlijn is het tot stand brengen van een goed functionerende Europese markt voor woninghypotheken met een hoog en gelijkwaardig niveau van consumentenbescherming. Om de richtlijn in Nederlandse wetgeving te implementeren is onlangs de Wet op het financieel toezicht (Wft) gewijzigd. De meeste bepalingen uit de MCD zijn in Nederland al van kracht. Niettemin introduceert de wetswijziging een aantal belangrijke nieuwe elementen:

- De consument moet voortaan voor de aanvraag van een hypotheek een standaardinformatieformulier (ESIS) ontvangen, waarmee de vergelijkbaarheid binnen Europa wordt verbeterd.
- Hypotheekoffertes worden bindend, wat betekent dat de geldverstrekker rente of voorwaarden niet meer mag aanpassen na 'toehappen' van de consument (er mag overigens nog wel worden gewerkt met een voorlopig aanbod, wat naar wij begrepen een groot deel van de sector zal doen via een 'aanbiedingsbrief').
- Een taxatie wordt verplicht bij aankoop van de woning.
- De consument moet helderheid krijgen over het jaarlijkse kostenpercentage, dat op een eenduidige manier binnen Europa wordt berekend.

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Een ander punt op het terrein van hypotheken dat recent veel aandacht van politiek en pers heeft gekregen is **rentemiddeling**. Bij rentemiddeling wordt de eerder afgesproken rente gemiddeld met de actuele marktrente. De boeterente voor het aanpassen van de lopende rentevaste periode wordt opgenomen in het nieuwe rentepercentage en wordt zo uitgesmeerd over een langere periode. Veel banken zouden volgens de Vereniging Eigen Huis (VEH) de mogelijkheid van rentemiddeling niet aanbieden aan hun klanten (rentemiddeling kan alleen bij de eigen geldverstrekker). Naar aanleiding van Kamervragen over het onderwerp heeft minister Dijsselbloem de Kamer eind vorig jaar geïnformeerd dat fiscaaltechnische belemmeringen bij het aanbieden van rentemiddeling zijn

**Datum**  
12 april 2016

weggenomen en heeft hij banken en verzekeraars per brief opgeroepen om de optie van rentemiddeling proactief aan te bieden.

*Studiegroep Duurzame Groei*

Ten behoeve van de volgende kabinetssperiode heeft de Tweede Kamer ambtelijk advies gevraagd over versterking van het verdienvermogen ten behoeve van werkgelegenheid en duurzame welvaartsgroei. Daartoe is de Studiegroep Duurzame Groei verzocht om, naast en analoog aan de onafhankelijke Studiegroep Begrotingsruimte, concrete beleidsopties in kaart te brengen over de volle breedte van het overheidsbeleid en daarbij ook concrete structurele hervormingsvarianten uit te werken.

11.1



Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

Aan  
Van  
Minister W&R  
Directie Woningmarkt

**Directoraat-Generaal**  
**Bestuur en Wonen**  
Directie Woningmarkt

**Contactpersoon**

**Datum**  
27 oktober 2016

**Kenmerk**  
2016-0000678912

# nota

Conceptprogramma werkbezoek Azië

## Aanleiding/probleemstelling

Het conceptprogramma voor uw werkbezoek naar Azië hebben we ontvangen van de verschillende posten in Azië en is bijgevoegd.

## Advies/actie

Op woensdag 2 november om 15.00 is een overleg gepland om met u de opzet van het werkbezoek naar Azië te bespreken. We zullen dan toelichting geven op het programma en horen graag of u akkoord bent met dit conceptprogramma.

Met opmerkingen [H1]: 28/10 DtH

## Betrokken BZK onderdelen

Woordvoering vanwege mogelijke persaandacht voor het werkbezoek.

## Toelichting

- Tijdens het werkbezoek bezoekt u Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo en Seoul (in deze volgorde). Zaterdag 12 november vertrekt de vlucht om 20.55 vanaf Amsterdam en komt op zondag om 16.20 aan in Singapore. De terugvlucht vertrekt vanuit Seoul om 23.55 en komt vrijdagochtend om 06.45 aan op Schiphol.
- Naast de delegatie vanuit BZK zullen ook een aantal marktpartijen meegaan met het werkbezoek. Deze delegatie zal waarschijnlijk bestaan uit Amvest (███████████) en Vesteda als de twee grootste woningbeleggers. Kempen & Co en de ING zullen meegaan als zakenbank.

## Politieke context

N.v.t.

## Communicatie

De posten in Singapore, Tokyo en Seoul hebben aangegeven mogelijk nog media-aandacht te willen generen naar aanleiding van uw bezoek. Voordat zij hiervoor iets organiseren, zullen zij de opzet afstemmen met woordvoering.

Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

Aan Minister W&R  
Van directie Woningmarkt

**Directie Woningmarkt**

**Contactpersoon**

[REDACTED]

**Datum**

25 oktober 2016

**Kenmerk**

2016-0000666630

# nota

Voorbereiding werkbezoek Azië

Aanleiding/probleemstelling

Om de gesprekken met investeerders te plannen tijdens het werkbezoek naar Azië, hebben de posten in Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo en Seoul een korte ondertekende brief nodig waarin u het bezoek aankondigt en het doel van het bezoek schetst. Deze brief hebben de posten nodig om uw bezoek op de juiste manier te introduceren passend bij de cultuur in het betreffende land.

Met opmerkingen [SM1]: 26/10 SM

Advies/actie

Wilt u bijgevoegde brief ondertekenen?

Betrokken BZK onderdelen

De brief is afgestemd met woordvoering.

Toelichting

Wij zullen u op korte termijn informeren over het conceptprogramma van de reis.

Politieke context

N.v.t.

Communicatie

N.v.t.



Date 26 oktober 2016  
Regarding Investment opportunities in the Dutch housing market

Dear Sir / Madam,

From November 12 to November 17, I will visit Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Seoul with a business delegation. During my stay, I would like to exchange views on investment opportunities in the Dutch housing market, including the rental market.

Demand for housing in the Netherlands is strong and increasing, particularly in the private rental market, driven by a growing number of households, economic growth and an increasingly dynamic labour market. Furthermore, there is rising demand in a number of niche markets, most notably in student housing and housing for the elderly.

The Dutch government has implemented reforms aimed at creating a more flexible housing market with more opportunities for private investors.

I look forward to discussing the potential for investing in the Dutch housing market with you in November.

The minister for Housing and the Central Government Sector,

[REDACTED]  
drs. S.A. Blok  
[REDACTED]

Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

Aan Min W&R  
Van Directie woningmarkt

**Woningmarkt**  
Koop- en kapitaalmarkt

**Contactpersoon**

**Datum**  
8 november 2016

**Kenmerk**

# nota

Azië-reis

Aanleiding/probleemstelling

Van zaterdag 12-18 november brengt u een bezoek aan Azië. U reist samen met [REDACTED] (Woningmarkt). Met deze nota informeren wij u over het programma. In de bijlagen treft u meer informatie, achtergronden en eventuele spreekpunten bij de verschillende onderdelen. De samenstelling en contactgegevens van de Nederlandse delegaties vindt u in Bijlage 1. Contactpersonen ter plaatse vindt u helemaal achteraan de nota (Bijlage 27).

Advies/actie

Ter kennisname

Betrokken BZK onderdelen

Directie woningmarkt

Toelichting

## Programma:

Zaterdag 12 november

| Tijd  | Activiteit             | Locatie  | Opmerkingen  |
|-------|------------------------|--|--|
| 19:30 | Melden bij VIP-service | Amsterdam Schiphol Airport (AMS)   |  |
| 20:55 | Vertrek vlucht         | Amsterdam Schiphol Airport (AMS)<br>- Singapore – Changi Airport, Terminal 1 | Vluchtnummer KL835 naar Singapore.<br><br>Zie <u>bijlage 1</u> voor de NL. delegatie |

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*Zondag 13 november*

| Tijd        | Activiteit                       | Locatie  | Opmerkingen   |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 16:20       | <b>Aankomst</b><br>delegatie     | <b>Singapore –</b><br>Changi<br>International<br>Airport<br>(SIN),<br>Terminal 1 | Zie <u>bijlage 2</u> voor algemene<br>informatie over de markt in<br>Singapore<br><br>VIP-service vanaf gate          |
| 17:20       | Check-in hotel                   | Goodwood<br>Park Hotel   | Adres: 22 Scotts Rd,<br>Singapore 228221<br><br>[REDACTED]<br>Contact persoon: [REDACTED]                             |
| 18:30-19:00 | Reistijd                         |  |   |
| 19:00-20:30 | BBQ @<br>Residence<br>ambassador | 23 Ridout<br>Road  | Dress: Smart Casual<br><br>[REDACTED] ING<br>[REDACTED] Loyens<br>and Loeff<br>[REDACTED] Embassy<br><br>NFIA/Embassy |
| 21:00-21:15 | Reistijd                         |  |   |
| 21:15       | Aankomst<br>hotel                | Goodwood<br>Park Hotel   | 22 Scotts Rd, Singapore   |

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*Maandag 14 november*

| Tijd        | Activiteit                       | Locatie   | Opmerkingen   |
|-------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 08:30       | Vertrek van hotel                |   | Check-out. Vertrek met bus van het hotel.                                 |
| 08:00-09:00 | Live TV <b>interview CNBC</b>    | CNBC studio   |   |
| 09:00-10:00 | Meeting met <b>Temasek Group</b> | 60B Orchard Road #06-18, Tower 2, The Atrium @ Orchard Singapore 238890                       | <u>Bijlage 3</u>  |
| 10:00-10:30 | Reistijd                         |   |   |
| 10:30-11:30 | Meeting met <b>GIC</b>           | GIC 168 Robinson Road #37-01 Capital Tower Singapore 068912                                   | <u>Bijlage 4</u><br>Contactpersoon:<br>[REDACTED]                         |
| 11:30-12:00 | Reistijd                         |   |   |
| 12:00-14:00 | <b>Lunch met CEO's</b>           | Restaurant The Tower Club 9 Raffles Place, Penthouse Republic Plaza, Tower 1 Singapore 048619 | <u>Bijlage 5</u>  |
| 14:00-15:00 | Vrije tijd                       |   |   |
| 15:00-16:00 | Reistijd                         |   |   |
| 16:00       | Check-in at Changi airport       |   |   |
| 16:30       | Vlucht naar Hong Kong            | Singapore – Changi International Airport, Terminal 1  | Vluchtnummer CX 734 naar Hong Kong  |
| 20:25       | <b>Aankomst</b> delegatie        | <b>Hong Kong</b> International Airport, terminal 1  | Zie <u>bijlage 6</u> voor info over de markt in Hong Kong.<br>VIP-service |
| 22:00       | Check-in hotel                   | The Renaissance Harbour View Hotel  | 1 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong  |

Namens ING zal [REDACTED] aansluiten bij alle gesprekken in Singapore.

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*Dinsdag 15 november*

| Tijd          | Activiteit  | Locatie  | Opmerkingen   |
|---------------|---|--|---|
| 08:00         | Check out   | Renaissance Harbour View Hotel   |   |
| 08:30 - 09:30 | Meeting with <b>Asian Growth Property Ltd (SEA Holding Ltd)</b> | In hotel: boardroom 9, 1/F   | <u>Bijlage 7</u>  |
| 09:30 - 10:00 | Pauze   |  |   |
| 10:00 - 11:00 | Meeting met <b>Cheung Kong Properties</b>                       | In hotel: boardroom 9, 1/F   | <u>Bijlage 8</u>  |
| 11:00 - 11:30 | Pauze   |  |   |
| 11.30 - 12:30 | Meeting met <b>Chow Tai Fook Enterprises LTD (NWD)</b>          | In hotel: boardroom 9, 1/F   | <u>Bijlage 9</u>  |
| 12:30 - 13:00 | Reistijd  |  |   |
| 13:00 - 14:00 | Meeting/lunch<br>[REDACTED]                                     | Ritz Carlton, Tin Lung Heen – on Level 102, 1 Austin Rd West, TST, Kowloon | <u>Bijlage 10</u>                                       |
| 14:00 - 14:30 | Reistijd  |  |   |
| 14:30 - 15:30 | Meeting met [REDACTED]  | <b>67/F, ICC</b> , 1 Austin Rd West, TST, Kowloon                          | <u>Bijlage 11</u>                                       |
| 15:30 - 16:00 | Reistijd  |  |   |
| 16:15         | Aankomst luchthaven   | Hong Kong International Airport  | VIP-lounge  |
| 18:10         | Vlucht naar Tokyo   |  | Vluchtnummer UO 622 HK Express Airways                  |
| 23:10         | <b>Aankomst</b> delegatie                                       | <b>Tokyo</b> Haneda International Airport, Terminal 2                      | Zie <u>bijlage 12</u> voor info over de markt in Tokyo. |
| 23:50         | Check-in hotel  | Prince Park Tower  | 4-8-1 Shibakouen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8561             |

Namens ING zal Shalini Sujanani aansluiten bij de gesprekken met SEA en CKP, James Poon bij het gesprek met [REDACTED] en [REDACTED] bij de gesprekken met [REDACTED] en [REDACTED].

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Woensdag 16 november

| Tijd          | Activiteit  | Locatie   | Opmerkingen  |
|---------------|---|---|--|
| 08:00 - 09:00 | Breakfast meeting   | Prince Park Tower   | Incl. briefing   |
| 09:00 - 09:30 | Check-out +reistijd   |   |  |
| 09:30 - 10:00 | Meeting met <b>GPIF</b> : Discussie macro-economie                          | HQ GPIF,<br>Toranomon Hills Mori Tower 7F, 1-23-1 Toranomon, Minato-ku    | <u>Bijlage 13</u>  |
| 10:00 - 10:30 | Meeting met <b>GPIF</b> : investeringsmogelijkheden vastgoed                | Headquarters of GPIF  | <u>Bijlage 13</u>  |
| 10:30 - 11:00 | Reistijd  |   |  |
| 11:00 - 12:00 | Meeting met <b>Japan Post Bank</b>  | HQ Japan Post Bank<br>1-3-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku                      | <u>Bijlage 14</u>  |
| 12:00 - 12:15 | Reistijd  |   |  |
| 12:15 - 13:30 | <b>Lunch meeting</b> over de Japanse financiële sector en de vastgoedmarkt. | Andaz Tavern,<br>Toranomon Hills 52F                                      | <u>Bijlage 15</u>  |
| 13:30 - 14:00 | Reistijd  |   |  |
| 14:00 - 15:00 | Meeting met <b>Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.</b>                            | HQ Sumitomo Mitsui<br>1-1-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku                        | <u>Bijlage 16</u>  |
| 15:00 - 15:30 | Reistijd  |   |  |
| 15:30 - 16:30 | Meeting met <b>Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd.</b>                        | HQ Nomura<br>1-26-2 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku<br>Tel: 03 4376 6046      | <u>Bijlage 17</u>  |
| 16:30 - 17:00 | Reistijd  |   |  |
| 17:00 - 18:15 | Drankje/hapje in Japanse gastropub  |   |  |
| 18:15 - 19:00 | Reistijd  |   |  |
| 19:00         | Check-in  | Tokyo Haneda Airport International Terminal,<br>3F, Korean Air, H counter |  |
| 19:55 – 22:25 | Vlucht naar Seoul   |   | Vluchtnummer KE2710 naar Seoul Gimpo.                        |
| 22:25         | <b>Aankomst</b> delegatie   | Gimpo Airport <b>Seoul</b>  | Zie <u>bijlage 18</u> voor info over de markt in Zuid-Korea. |
| 23:50         | Check-in hotel  | The Shilla Hotel  |  |

Namens ING is [REDACTED] aanwezig bij de eerste twee gesprekken

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*Donderdag 17 november*

| Tijd          | Activiteit  | Locatie  | Opmerkingen       |
|---------------|---|--|-------------------|
| 08:00 - 09:00 | Ontbijtmeeting met briefing door CdP en ING                         | The Shilla Hotel, Parkview (1 <sup>st</sup> Floor)   |                   |
| 09:00 - 09:30 | Pauze   |  |                   |
| 09:30 - 10:30 | Meeting met <b>National Pension Service</b>                         | The Shilla Hotel, Maple (3 <sup>th</sup> Floor)  | <u>Bijlage 19</u> |
| 10:30 - 10:45 | Pauze   |  |                   |
| 10:45 - 11:45 | Meeting met <b>Kookmin Bank</b>                                     | The Shilla Hotel, Maple (3 <sup>th</sup> Floor)  | <u>Bijlage 20</u> |
| 11:45 - 12:00 | Pauze   |  |                   |
| 12:00 - 13:30 | <b>Lunch meeting</b> over investeringsmogelijk heden NL huizenmarkt | The Shilla Hotel, Marronnier (3 <sup>th</sup> Floor)   | <u>Bijlage 21</u> |
| 13:30 - 14:15 | Reistijd  |  |                   |
| 14:15 - 15:15 | Meeting met <b>Samsung SRA asset Management</b>                     | Samsung life Seocho Tower (16 <sup>th</sup> Floor) 4, Seocho-daero 64-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea | <u>Bijlage 22</u> |
| 15:15 - 16:00 | Reistijd  |  |                   |
| 16:00 - 17:00 | Meeting met <b>Korea Investment Corporation</b>                     | State Tower Namsan (18 <sup>th</sup> Floor) 100, Toegye-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul, Korea                  | <u>Bijlage 23</u> |
| 17:00 - 17:30 | Reistijd  |  |                   |
| 17:30 - 18:00 | Persmoment: <b>Hankook Economic Daily</b>                           | The Shilla Hotel, Room 3 (23 <sup>th</sup> Floor)  | <u>Bijlage 24</u> |
| 18:00 - 18:30 | Persmoment: <b>Yonhap News</b>                                      | The Shilla Hotel, Room 3 (23 <sup>th</sup> Floor)  | <u>Bijlage 25</u> |
| 18:30 - 20:00 | Buffet diner met NL gemeenschap.                                    | The Shilla Hotel, Lilac (3 <sup>th</sup> Floor)  | <u>Bijlage 26</u> |
| 20:00 - 20:30 | Evaluatie bezoek en follow-up                                       | The Shilla Hotel   |                   |
| 22:30         | Check-out en vertrek  |  |                   |
| 00:50         | Vlucht naar Schiphol, VIP service                                   | Incheon International Airport  | Vluchtnr KL856    |

Dhr. [REDACTED], CEO ING Korea, zal aanwezig bij alle gesprekken.

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Vrijdag 18 november

| Time  | Activity             | Location                      | Remarks        |
|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 00:55 | Vlucht naar Schiphol | Incheon International Airport | Vluchtnr KL856 |
| 04:30 | Aankomst delegatie   | Schiphol                      |                |

### **Spreektekst**

The Netherlands is a small but prosperous country, with outstanding prospects for investors in the housing and mortgage market.

- 1. *Netherlands and Europe***
- 2. *Housing market characteristics***
- 3. *Rent segment***
- 4. *Investing in mortgages***
- 5. *Concluding remarks***

#### **1. Netherlands and Europe**

For those of you who don't know my country very well, I would like to start with some basics. The crash course to The Netherlands, as it were.

I will leave out the touristic information. But in case you have never been there, I can highly recommend a visit. Whether you're interested in our famous painters, renowned architecture or impressive infrastructural works, or just like sailing (like me). There's something for everyone in our charming country.

I will restrict myself to the fundamentals, important for the housing and mortgage market. In the past, it was sometimes hard to explain to the rest of Europe how the Dutch housing market was organised. This was partly due to our system of mortgage interest tax relief and the role of housing associations. We've taken steps in both these areas to ensure we're no longer the odd one out. And better yet, this has created unique opportunities.

There are 17 million citizens in The Netherlands. It's a densely populated country. With over 7 million people, almost half of us live in the metropolitan region in the West of the country. In cities like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht.

Now we're number 66 in the world when you look at the size of our population, we are the 17<sup>th</sup> economy in the world, and on place 13 when it comes to prosperity (Gross Domestic Product per capita). It gets better. The World Economic Forum puts us on number 4 on the list of the most competitive countries in the world. Furthermore, all three important credit agencies rate our country 'Triple A' and give us outlook 'stable'. We're not likely to lose our top rating anytime soon. Not bad for a small country.

According to the most recent estimates from the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis, the Dutch economy will grow by 1.7 per cent this year. Next year, it'll grow by more than 2 per cent. Not spectacular figures at first sight. But, when you look at what they were before, not bad either. Unemployment is back at 5,7%. Compare it to other countries in the world. Compare it to other countries in Europe, and you will agree: that's very low.

Now, we're emerging from a serious economic crisis which has affected almost everyone. After the 'double dip' of 2009 and 2013, the euro-zone is now recovering steadily, helped by the low euro rate and low prices for raw materials and oil. Consumer confidence is also growing. It has not been this high in The Netherlands since 2007.

If the crisis of recent years has shown us anything, it's our resilience. Because our economic and institutional foundations are robust, we were able to recover quickly. For centuries, we've had stable institutions working together to bridge differences of opinion and interest. That's our famous 'poldermodel': compromise instead of escalation, to increase wealth for everyone. And to have that wealth relatively equally distributed. It's the part of the reason for our success.

The Netherlands is a small but prosperous country, with lots to offer.

## **2. Housing market characteristics**

The 17 million people of The Netherlands live in 7 million houses. 59% of these houses is owner-occupied, 31% is social rental and a mere 10% is commercial rental. In comparison with other countries in Europe, the latter figure is low. The social rental segment is relatively large. There are historical reasons for this. I will not go into that. What's important is that demand for houses in the owner-occupied and commercial rental segments is rising fast. This development is driven by fundamental demographic

and economic developments. And facilitated by substantial reforms.

It should come as no surprise, that the housing market has benefitted considerably from our rapid recovery. The growth in housing provision is still not back to pre-crisis levels, but we're moving in the right direction, and we're going fast.

The Netherlands' Economic Institute for Construction and Housing has calculated that the Netherlands needs one million new houses by 2040. Demographic and economic trends mean there's a big demand for housing in the medium term.

The housing prices are picking up in the whole country now. The prices in Amsterdam are back on pre-crisis level, and the rest of the country is following this trend. Credit agency Moody's expects a price increase of 5% still to come. Affordable homes for people with a small or modest budget is where the greatest demand will be. So we need more homes for commercial sector renters, more houses for buyers with a budget of up to 180.000 euro, and also some more social housing.

### **3. Rent segment**

Since demand is particularly high in the middle segment (rents between 700 and 1.000 euro), and supply is still limited, the commercial rental segment has to grow considerably. There are two major ways of doing this: new buildings and buying dwellings from housing associations. These associations own more houses

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and apartments than fits their role of supplying housing for people on a low income.

Developing new housing projects in The Netherlands is a sound investment. Conditions are favorable because of recent government policies, the internationally impressive payment discipline of the Dutch, and the fact that rents in the Netherlands are ‘inflation linked’.

Our government is stimulating municipalities to invest in the middle segment. We have installed a task force to start more projects in this segment in the 30 bigger cities of The Netherlands.

Then there are the possibilities to buy from housing associations. We’re still in the beginning of this process. Housing associations have around one million dwellings that have the potential of commercial sector rentals. And around 20% of their houses are rented by people with a relatively high income. As a result, there is a potential of hundreds of thousands of dwellings that could, and will be sold with the right incentive, and at the right price.

Our housing associations are prosperous organizations. They know it’s profitable to invest in residential real estate. In the past, they did not have an incentive to sell. But we’ve implemented policies to force housing associations to focus on their main purpose: providing affordable, high-quality housing for those on low incomes. That means no more intrepid commercial adventures for them. And a level playing field for all investors in Dutch real estate.

#### **4. Investing in mortgages**

The Dutch mortgage credit market has a total volume of 658 billion Euros. It's a very stable and safe market to invest in. We have a government-backed guarantee fund for mortgages up to 245.000 euro. This means 1.3 million guarantees with a total value of 190 billion euro. Annually, 65 billion is spent on mortgages, with an average mortgage of 250.000 euro. Default rates and the number of foreclosures in The Netherlands are at an international low: the guarantee fund recorded 3 per mil defaults during the crisis years. So payment practices are good and stable, even in the difficult years behind us.

As in many European countries, the Dutch housing market took a big hit during and after the crisis. We had to take action, and we did. This government has reformed the Dutch housing market to make it more resilient to shocks. We are gradually reducing the loan-to-value and loan-to-income limits. By 2018, the LTV-limit for new mortgages will be 100%, reducing collateral risks and improving financial stability. We encourage full amortisation of mortgages: interest on new mortgages as of 2013 is only tax deductible if amortised within 30 years. The share of annuity mortgages has increased considerably since 2013. Before that, bullet or interest-only mortgages were far more common. And we encourage more competition and improved funding in the housing market. To name but a few relevant measures.

These reforms and policies are aimed at creating trust and stability on the housing and mortgage market. They reduce risks for borrowers, lenders and the financial system as a whole. Our reforms were broadly supported in Parliament. The government's

policy is now aimed at stability, and it does not intend to take any new reform measures on the owner-occupied segment.

## 5. Concluding remarks

The Dutch housing and mortgage market have been showing strong recovery since 2014. This is still going on, there are no signs of slowing down. The Dutch housing market is stronger and more flexible than before. If the crisis of recent years has shown us anything, it's our resilience. Even in the darkest of crisis years, people kept paying their mortgage and waited patiently for better times.

Fundamentals are strong, driven by a growing number of households, economic growth and an increasingly dynamic labour market. As a result, demand for housing in the Netherlands is strong and increasing. House prices have been increasing since June 2014. House sales have increased with 21.3 percent to 132.910 houses in the first eight months of this year. The 30-year return on housing is no less than 8.6 per cent.

Now there's clarity. And there's trust. The recovering global economy is doing the rest: the Dutch housing market is future proof once more.

Together, we can make the most of the opportunities on offer. Opportunities in investment, construction, renovation and sustainability. It demands resolve and creativity. Qualities the Dutch are famous for.

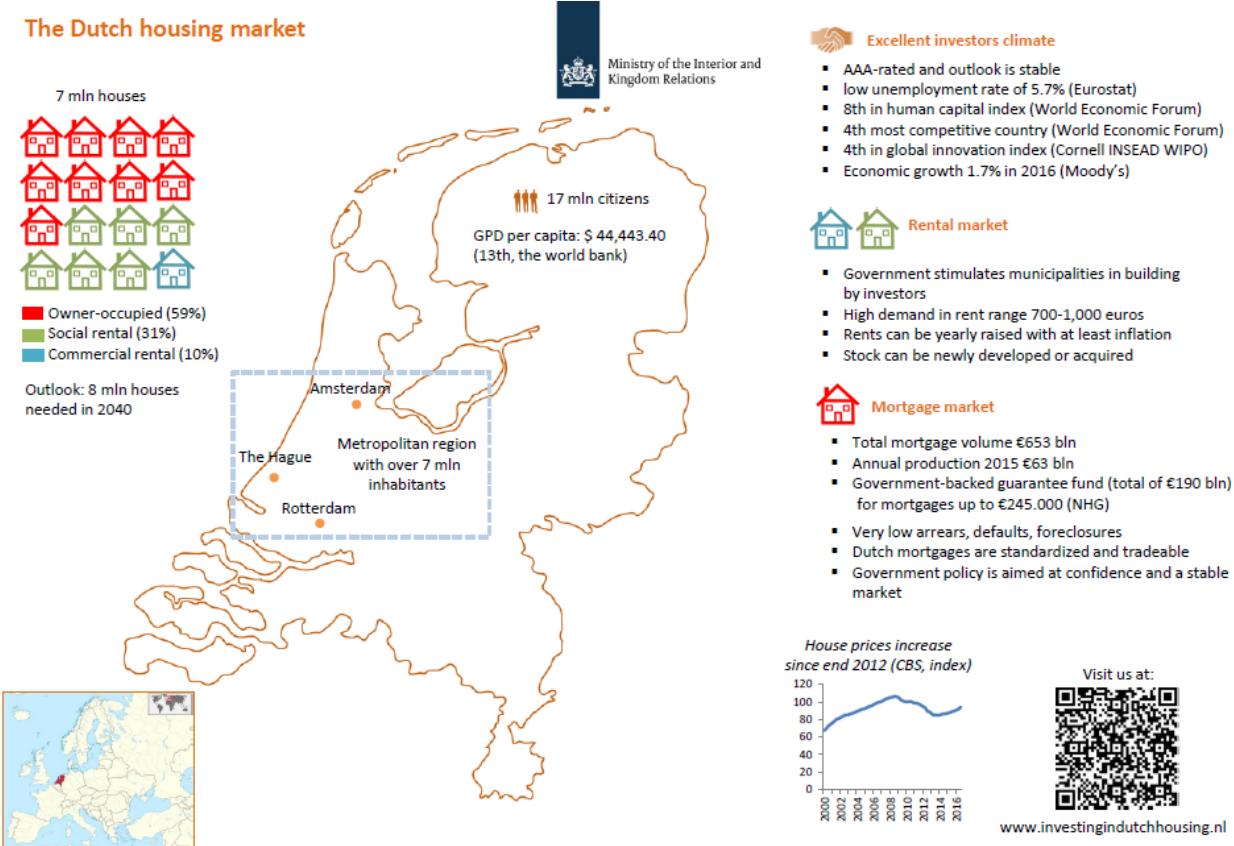
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Like other European countries, The Netherlands has weathered the crisis well. When it comes to opportunities, atmosphere and quality of life, Dutch cities are on par with any other city in Europe, be it Geneva, Stockholm or Munich. Economic and demographic trends are favourable. A number of interesting incentive policies are in place. The Dutch market is now more flexible, more transparent and more stable, with more opportunities than ever for private investors.

Now there's lots more I could tell you. But for more detailed information about the Dutch housing and mortgage market, please visit our new website at [www.investingindutchhousing.nl](http://www.investingindutchhousing.nl). Or take a look at our flyer.

## Handout

Na elk bezoek kunt u een handout achterlaten.



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**Bijlage 1**

De Nederlandse delegatie bestaat uit:

**Ambtelijke delegatie**

|            |  |            |
|------------|--|------------|
| [REDACTED] | Plaatsvervangend directeur<br>Woningmarkt, BZK | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED] | Beleidsmedewerker woningmarkt BZK              | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED] | Woordvoerder, BZK                              | [REDACTED] |

**Bedrijfsdelegatie**

|            |   |                    |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| [REDACTED] | Voormalig-voorzitter<br>NEPROM, voorzitter<br>Holland Property<br>Plaza, CEO Amvest | [REDACTED]<br>11.1 |
| [REDACTED] | Voorzitter IVBN, CEO<br>Sytrus Achmea   | [REDACTED]<br>11.1 |
| [REDACTED] | CEO Kempen & Co   | [REDACTED]<br>11.1 |

Namens ING sluiten plaatselijke mensen aan:

|            |  |                    |
|------------|--|--------------------|
| [REDACTED] | Hoofd ING Real Estate Finance Azië,<br>Singapore | [REDACTED]<br>11.1 |
| [REDACTED] | Vice President ING Tokyo                         | [REDACTED]         |

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|            |  |                           |
|------------|--|---------------------------|
| [REDACTED] | Managing director ING Hong Kong        | [REDACTED]<br><b>11.1</b> |
| [REDACTED] | Managing director ING Hong Kong        |                           |
| [REDACTED] | Director Head of non-bank FI Hong Kong |                           |
| [REDACTED] | CEO ING Korea                          |                           |

## **Bijlage 2**

Public housing in [Singapore](#) is managed by the [Housing and Development Board](#) (HDB) under temporary leaseholds. The majority of the residential housing developments in Singapore are publicly governed and developed. As 31 March 2015, 82% of the resident population live in such lease accommodation, a drop from the 87% peak in 1988–1990. These flats are located in [housing estates](#), which are self-contained satellite towns with schools, supermarkets, clinics, [hawker centres](#), and [sports and recreational facilities](#). Comprising an average of 10 blocks per precinct, they are collectively grouped into up to nine neighbourhoods per [new town](#).

There are a large variety of flat types and layouts which cater to various housing budgets. HDB flats were built primarily to provide affordable housing for the poor and their purchase can be financially aided by the [Central Provident Fund](#). HDB Flats in Singapore are sold on a 99-year lease agreement. The remainder are rental flats reserved for those who are unable to afford to purchase the cheapest forms of public housing despite financial support. Due to changing demands, there were more up-market public housing developments in recent years.

In February 1960, the Housing and Development Board (HDB) was established to develop public housing and improve the quality of living environment for its residents. Led by [Lim Kim San](#), its first priority during formation was to build as many low-cost housing units as possible, and the Five-Year Building Programme (from 1960 to 1965) was introduced. The housing that was initially built was mostly meant for rental by the low income group.

The HDB estimated that from 1959 to 1969, an average of 147,000 housing units—80,000 from the current deficit, 20,000 due to the redevelopment of the Central Area, and 47,000 due to population increase—would need to be constructed; an average of about 14,000 a year. However, the private sector only had the ability to provide 2500 per year, and at price levels out of reach of the low-income. The HDB set out to resolve the deficit. Between 1960 and 1965, the HDB built 54,430 housing units. Due to land constraints, high-rise and high-density flats were chosen. By 1965, HDB was able to overcome the worst of the housing shortage by providing low-cost housing to the lower-income group within the planned period of five years.

From 1974 to 1982, the [Housing and Urban Development Company](#) (HUDC) built and marketed sandwich housing for middle-income people who did not qualify for HDB flats but could not afford a private property. HDB took over JTC and HUDC in 1982, becoming sole provider of public housing in Singapore, continued building HUDC flats up to 1986.

**Private housing in Singapore** Decades of strong economic growth combined with the more or less continuous influx of affluent foreigners, and relatively limited supply of land, have led to decades of private residential property appreciation. This in turn has made Singapore a

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hotspot for real estate investments, a phenomenon which in turn feeds into the property appreciation. The prices of private residential property have, when put in a historical perspective, been on a rising trend. This has led Singapore to host a dynamic and diversified private housing sector. The different types of private residential property can mainly be subdivided into two main cadres: landed property and Condominiums/apartments. Condominiums and apartments are the most popular form of private property (essentially they are a more luxurious version of the HDB flats).

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**Bijlage 3: Meeting Tamasek-group**

# TEMASEK

Corporate Profile

Incorporated in 1974, Temasek is an investment company based in Singapore. Supported by 11 offices globally, Temasek owns a S\$242 billion portfolio as at 31 March 2016, mainly in Singapore and Asia.

Temasek's investment themes centre on: Transforming Economies; Growing Middle Income Populations; Deepening Comparative Advantages; and Emerging Champions. Its portfolio covers a broad spectrum of industries: financial services; telecommunications, media and technology; transportation and industrials; life sciences, consumer and real estate; as well as energy and resources.

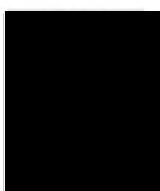
Total shareholder return for Temasek since its inception in 1974 was 15% compounded annually. Temasek has had an overall corporate credit rating of "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service and "AAA" by S&P Global Ratings since our inaugural rating in 2004.

As an institution, we have a stake in the well-being of our larger community. We recognise that environmental, social and governance factors can impact them as well as the long term sustainability of companies and businesses.

We practise our commitment as a responsible corporate citizen and steward by supporting efforts that build people and communities through education, healthcare and research; build bridges between peoples through deeper understanding and friendship; build better governance through a culture of integrity and excellence; and rebuild lives and livelihoods devastated by major natural disasters.

Since our inception in 1974, we have established 17 endowments, aimed at building people, building communities, building capabilities and rebuilding lives, in Singapore and Asia. Our endowments and philanthropic entities have touched the lives of more than 300,000 people.

TEMASEK



[REDACTED] - Head, Europe & Head, South East Asia

<https://www.crunchbase.com/person/tan-chong-lee#section-overview>

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|            |   |
|------------|---|
| [REDACTED] |   |
| [REDACTED] |   |
| [REDACTED] | <b>Managing director, investment</b><br><a href="https://www.zoominfo.com/p/Alpin-Mehta/-2003098278">https://www.zoominfo.com/p/Alpin-Mehta/-2003098278</a> |
| [REDACTED] |   |
| [REDACTED] |   |
| [REDACTED] | <b>Managing Director, Investment</b>  |
| [REDACTED] |   |
| [REDACTED] |   |
| [REDACTED] |   |
| 11.1       | <b>Director, Investment</b>   |
| [REDACTED] |   |
| [REDACTED] |   |

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8 november 2016  
**Kenmerk**

11.1

Associate Director, Portfolio Management

**Datum**  
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**Kenmerk**

#### **Bijlage 4: Meeting GIC**



##### Leading sovereign wealth fund :

GIC is a pioneer and leading SWF. That a country should invest its foreign reserves for long-term returns was unconventional when GIC was set up in 1981. With no natural resources, Singapore's reserves are a strategic asset and its key defence in times of crisis. In 2008, GIC was one of two SWFs enlisted by the US Treasury to work on a set of principles concerning SWF investments. This collaboration later led to the formalization of the Santiago Principles, a set of best practices, which SWFs from over 20 countries worldwide embrace today.

##### Global presence :

Managing the reserves for the long term allows GIC to maximise returns while managing short-term market fluctuations. Patient capital means GIC is able to adopt two strategies that other investors may not be able to: harvesting returns from riskier assets and taking contrarian stances when markets are at extremes. Investing for the long term also allows GIC to develop long-standing relationships which lead to special opportunities.

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##### Long-term advantage :

Managing the reserves for the long term allows GIC to maximise returns while managing short-term market fluctuations. Patient capital means GIC is able to adopt two strategies that other investors may not be able to: harvesting returns from riskier assets and taking contrarian stances when markets are at extremes. Investing for the long term also allows GIC to develop long-standing relationships which lead to special opportunities.

##### Steady Returns for Singapore :

As at 31 March 2016, GIC's annual real rate of return over 20 years is 4.0%. This means we have beaten global inflation and grew our assets by 4.0% each year for the last 20 years. In USD nominal terms, GIC achieved an annualised return of 5.7% over the same period. This 20-year performance metric reflects GIC's mandate to preserve and enhance the international purchasing power of the reserves over the long term. The investment returns of GIC, Temasek and Singapore's central bank, Monetary Authority of Singapore, contribute towards the annual government budget to be spent for the benefit of Singaporeans. For

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Financial Year 2016/17, the contribution amounts to SGD14.7 billion, or about 20% of the total budget.

GIC is a global investor that invests outside Singapore. We have offices in New York, San Francisco, London, Beijing, Shanghai, Tokyo, Seoul, Mumbai, Sao Paulo and Singapore. Our global presence gives us access to a large network of contacts with governments, financial institutions and investment organizations, and we enjoy good relations with regulators and central banks.

Cross-asset investment ability :

GIC's investment framework capitalises on our core strengths, one of which is our ability to invest in cross-asset opportunities. The framework comprises 3 portfolios with each distinguishing the drivers of long-term performance: a Reference Portfolio based on 65% global equities / 35 % global bond market indices; a Policy Portfolio with six core asset classes to improve long-term returns compared to the passive Reference Portfolio; and an Active Portfolio which allows GIC to execute skill-based and opportunistic strategies and to integrate and fund any investment opportunity that falls outside the core asset classes.

Driven by principles and values :

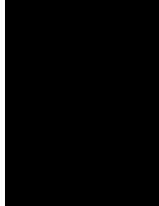
We are guided by the company's PRIME core values of Prudence, Respect, Integrity, Merit and Excellence. The GIC way, a clear set of principles, also guides our thoughts and actions. The three pillars of GIC Way are ' Clients First', 'People The Key'and 'Future Now'. We believe being driven by our principles and values will yield us sustainable success.

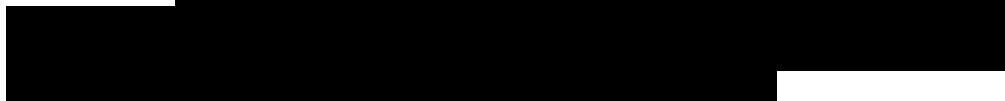
Skilled and experienced team :

GIC employs almost 1300 people from over 30 nations in our 10 offices. This diversity of talent helps GIC manage the investments in over 40 countries with significant local knowledge and contacts.

Investing in key markets worldwide :

We have been investing in key developed and emerging markets for more than three decades. As of 31 march 2016, the geographical distribution of our investments was : 42 percent in the Americas, 25 percent in Europe and 31 percent in Asia and 2 percent in Australasia.

**Chief Operating Officer and President of GIC**  
**Real Estate**  
<https://www.gic.com.sg/news-and-resources/gic-appoints-goh-kok-huat-as-chief-operating-officer/>



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[REDACTED] Chief Investment Officer of GIC Real Estate  
<https://sg.linkedin.com/in/kok-sun-lee-017b4b125>

[REDACTED]

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### **Bijlage 5: Lunch met CEO's**

Een lunch met CEO's van diverse bedrijven uit Singapore:

- First Sponsor Group
- AT Capital
- Philip Capital
- Capital Land
- OUE Ltd
- ING Azië
- Loyens en Loeff

#### *First Sponsor Group Limited*



First Sponsor Group Limited was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 24 September 2007 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Cayman Companies Law. The Company was listed on the Mainboard of the Singapore stock exchange (SGX) on 22 July 2014.

The Group has three key operating segments, namely property development, property holding and property financing. In respect of its property development business segment, the Group develops residential and commercial properties in tier-two cities in the PRC, namely Chengdu and Dongguan. The Group intends to diversify its property development operations in the Netherlands, with its first mixed residential and commercial development project in Rotterdam, slated to commence construction in 2017. The Group's property holding business segment consists of hotel ownership and operations as well as investment properties held for rental income in the PRC and the Netherlands. In respect of its property financing business segment in the PRC, the Group conducts its operation primarily through secured entrusted loan arrangements, with a particular focus currently in the Shanghai region.

The Group is supported by two of its established key controlling shareholders, the Hong Leong group of companies ("Hong Leong Group Singapore"), through its shareholding interests in Millennium & Copthorne Hotel plc, and Tai Tak Estates Sendirian Berhad ("Tai Tak"), both which are well recognised and respected in Asia, including in the PRC. Hong Leong Group Singapore is a globally diversified conglomerate and its core businesses include investment holding, property holding and development, hotel ownership and management, hospitality real estate management, financial services and manufacturing, trading and distribution. Tai Tak is a private company with a long operating history which was incorporated in Singapore in 1954. It currently invests in a wide range of businesses, including plantations, listed and private equities and property holding and development.

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The Group is accelerating its diversification plan in the Netherlands. In February 2015, the Group led a consortium of investors in acquiring their first property in Amsterdam, the 'Van Doorn Building' at the Jachthavenweg. Subsequently, it completed its second transaction in the Dutch real estate market in June 2015 when acquiring the 'Arena Towers' comprising 2 hotels in Amsterdam Zuidoost. Less than 6 months later, in November 2015, a group of investors led by the Group acquired Delta Lloyd's office portfolio, being the largest office portfolio transaction in that year in the Netherlands, comprising 16 office buildings (including 'Mondriaan Tower' in Amsterdam) at prime locations across the Netherlands.

The Group has a Net Asset Value (NAV) of S\$934 million as at 30 September 2016, with 80% of its assets situated in the PRC and the remaining, mainly in the Netherlands.

[REDACTED] **Group Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director**  
<https://sg.linkedin.com/in/neo-teck-pheng-2069ba13>

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Chief Executive Officer, Pieter Bon Holding  
BV/Director, First Sponsor Group BV  
[REDACTED]

Pieter Bon Holding BV is a leading service providing company for the Food Industry, specialized in the handling of cocoa butter, storage and refining/deodorizing of vegetable oils and fats, and the upgrading of soya and sunflower lecithin. The company is also engaged in stainless steel tank storage business and was founded in 1752.



*AT Capital*



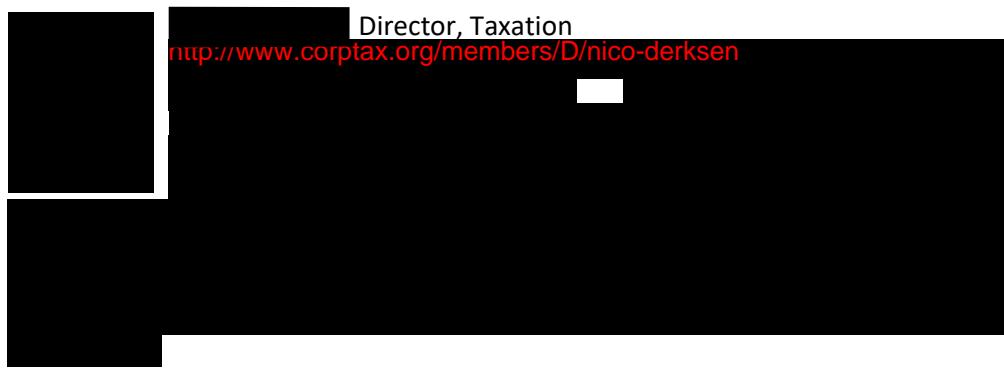
The business spans over 15 years; consolidated into the AT Capital structure in 2011.

The Group comprises AT Holdings, the asset owning company and AT Capital, the in-house asset management entity. AT Capital Group has more than US\$ 2.5 billion of proprietary assets under management.

The group's investments are across sectors and across geographies including Singapore, China, India, Thailand, Middle East, Netherlands and Central Asia. Leveraging the strengths of global partners along with the management team's extensive investment management experience, AT Capital continues to explore investment opportunities across sectors and geographies.

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The Group has recently invested Euro 70 Mil in a portfolio of retail assets in Netherlands and is exploring residential opportunities.



*Philip Capital*



Phillip Capital Management is a fund management company spread across a few cities: Singapore, KL, Bangkok, Jakarta, Hong Kong, and London. Our main centre is in Singapore. We are made up of people who enjoy the challenge of finding growth companies to invest in and have been doing so since 1995. We manage money for both individual investors as well as institutions.

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### What we believe

Investment is a balancing act between risk and prospective reward. Sometimes it's time to ride the wave of optimism and sometimes it pays to be a bit cautious. Often good companies have simply too much money chasing them beyond what we consider a reasonable price. We like it when there's temporal bad news as that gives us a chance to invest into quality companies at a "sale" price.

### How we invest

Being located in Asia at the centre of the major growth regions of the world gives us a unique angle for both the opportunities and the problems facing companies in each market.

Our investment teams are local on the ground participants in the capital markets, this advantage gives us insight into hyper-local investment situations. At the same time, we also compare notes across the region to share ideas and learn from each other. We meet most of the companies we invest in face-to-face as that gives us a better picture of how they see trends in their sectors.

Weekly meetings are conducted to discuss investment proposals where internal debates and discussions occur.

### 20 years is just the beginning

Our founder [REDACTED] started the business in 1995, and still remains at the helm ensuring continuity and stability in unpredictable times.

We believe Asia has remarkable and unique growth opportunities that benefit from local knowledge and We have been fortunate that Asia continues to be a market that rewards the prudent investor.

We look forward to bringing the tremendous potential of companies in Asia to our investors all around the world.



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CKS Property Consultants is a pioneer in Singapore's real estate landscape. Throughout the course of our history, we have witnessed the growth and transformation of Singapore's economy and its impact on the real estate industry. CKS Property Consultants is also part of the global PhillipCapital network. The PhillipCapital Group is an integrated financial services provider, operating in the financial hubs of 16 countries, including Singapore, Malaysia, Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Hong Kong, China, Japan, India, Sri Lanka, Dubai, United Kingdom, France, Turkey, Australia and the USA. This extensive business network provides us with a unique platform for regional initiatives and partnerships.

#### *CapitaLand*



CapitaLand is one of Asia's largest real estate companies headquartered and listed in Singapore. The company leverages its significant asset base, design and development capabilities, active capital management

strategies, extensive market network and operational capabilities to develop high-quality real estate products and services. Its diversified global real estate portfolio includes integrated developments, shopping malls, serviced residences, offices and homes. Its two core markets are Singapore and China, while Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam have been identified as new growth markets. The company also has one of the largest real estate fund management businesses with assets located in Asia.

CapitaLand's listed real estate investment trusts are CapitaLand Mall Trust, CapitaLand Commercial Trust, Ascott Residence Trust, CapitaLand Retail China Trust and CapitaLand Malaysia Mall Trust.

Vision : To be a leading global enterprise that enriches people and communities through high-quality real estate products and services.

#### Mission

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Customers: We create great customer value and experiences through high-quality products and services.

People: We develop high-performing people and teams through rewarding opportunities.

Investors: We deliver sustainable shareholder returns and build a strong global network of capital partners.

Communities: We care for and contribute to the economic, environmental and social development of communities.

#### Core Values

Respect: We believe in mutual trust and respect at all levels. This is fundamental to a high-performance culture that embraces diversity and teamwork as One CapitaLand.

Integrity: We embrace the highest standards of integrity. We have the courage to do what is right, and earn the trust of all our stakeholders.

Creativity: We constantly innovate to enhance value and stay ahead.

Excellence: We pursue excellence and persevere in everything we do.

11.1 [REDACTED], Head, Investment Management, CapitaLand Ltd

11.1 [REDACTED] <https://www.zoominfo.com/p/Wanshi-Zheng/-1621467020> [REDACTED]

The Investment Management business accounts for ~S\$20 billion of the S\$76 billion AUM managed by CapitaLand. Prior to this, Wanshi was a key member in CapitaLand's numerous real estate acquisitions, strategic investments and private funds initiatives in China. When Wanshi was with Mount Kellett Capital and Deutsche Bank's Distressed Products Group in Hong Kong, she also looked at private equity, credit, and special situations investments across Asia in real estate and various sectors.

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*OUE Ltd.*



OUE is a diversified real estate owner, developer and operator with a real estate portfolio located in prima locations in Asia, primarily in Singapore, and the United States, engaged in commercial, hospitality, retail and residential developments.

## **Executive Vice President (Chairman's Office)**

OUE

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#### **Bijlage 6: Informatie over markt Hong Kong**

#### **Achtergrond Hong kong**

Van 1841 tot aan 1997 was Hongkong een Britse kroonkolonie, in pacht van China. De Britten namen bezit van Hongkong in het kader van het streven de handelsmogelijkheden in China uit te breiden. Bij het aflopen van de pachtperiode werd Hongkong weer deel van China, waarbij werd overeengekomen dat Hongkong als speciale administratieve regio (SAR) gedurende 50 jaar (dus tot 2047) zoveel mogelijk de eigen structuur zou mogen handhaven onder het ‘one country, two systems’. Deze eigen structuur, vastgelegd in de Basic Law, de miniconstitutie van Hongkong, houdt o.a. in: open markt economie, lage belastingen, onafhankelijke rechtsspraak, rule of law, vrijhaven, en burgerlijke vrijheden die verder gaan dan in China zelf. De centrale Chinese regering in Peking is verantwoordelijk voor het buitenlands beleid en defensie. Wel geldt Hongkong als aparte economie. Het is zelfstandig en volwaardig lid van WTO, APEC, de ADB en de Wereld douaneorganisatie.

Hongkong wordt bestuurd door een Chief Executive (CE), die eens per vijf jaar wordt gekozen door een kiescollege van 1200 mensen. Personen die zich willen kandideren voor de CE-functie moeten door Peking van te voren worden goedgekeurd. In maart 2017 zijn de verkiezingen en de verwachting is dat de huidige CE, de heer CY Leung, voor herverkiezing in aanmerking wil komen.

De CE wordt bijgestaan door een Executive Council, bestaande uit 3 Senior Secretaries ('coördinerende ministers') en 13 Secretaries. Een van hen is de Secretary for Innovation and Technology, de heer Nicholas Yang. Deze functie is in november 2015 in het leven geroepen.

De centrale regering in Peking heeft twee officiële vertegenwoordigingen in Hongkong: het liaisonbureau is de officiële vertegenwoordiging bij de regering van Hongkong. daarnaast is in Hongkong een afdeling van het Chinese ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken gevestigd.

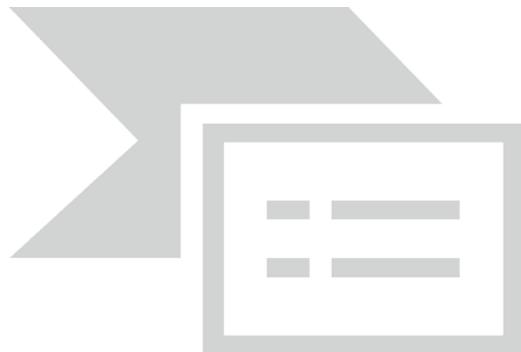
Het parlement van Hongkong, de 70 zetels tellende Legislative Council (Legco), wordt verkozen via een uitermate ingewikkeld kiesstelsel met een mix van evenredige vertegenwoordiging, *super seats* (vijf zetels worden op die manier verkozen); een districtenstelsel, de *geographical constituencies* (35 zetels) en tot slot een soort gildenstelsel, de *functional representatives* (30 beroepsgroepen kiezen een vertegenwoordiger). Als gevolg hiervan heeft de Legco over het algemeen een meerderheid die de lijn van Peking volgt. In de meest recente verkiezingen (4 september jl) hebben de oppositionele partijen, die meer autonomie voor Hongkong tot zelfs onafhankelijkheid voorstaan, 30 zetels behaald. Onder hen zijn 6 zgn localisten die radicaal anti-Peking zijn. Een tweetal van hen heeft recent geweigerd de eed op de juiste wijze af te leggen (dwz met erkenning dat Hongkong deel van China is). Als gevolg

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hiervan is nu een impasse ontstaan, omdat de regering en de pro-Peking partijen eisen dat hun verkiezing illegaal wordt verklaard, hetgeen fel wordt bestreden door de volledige oppositie. Vertegenwoordigers van de centrale regering hebben verschillende malen laten weten dat streven naar onafhankelijkheid illegaal is en in strijd met de Chinese grondwet.

Feiten over NL-Hongkong samenwerking:  
Hongkong heeft 7,2 miljoen inwoners. Naar schatting zijn er ca 5000 Nederlanders, van wie ongeveer 1000 een Chinese achtergrond hebben. In Hongkong zijn ca 250 Nederlandse bedrijven gevestigd, vooral in de financiële sector, transport/logistiek en agrofood en tuinbouw. De Dutch Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong bestaat dit jaar 25 jaar. Er is een uitgebreide samenwerking tussen Nederlandse en Hongkong universiteiten.

## Factsheet Hong Kong SAR



In het midden van de rode vlag bevindt zich de nationale bloem (*Bauhinia blakeana*). In April 1990 was de vlag aangenomen door het Nationale Volkscongres, maar de vlag werd voor het eerst gehesen in 1997 tijdens de officiële ceremonie waarbij de Britse soevereiniteit werd overgedragen.

### 1. Politiek – Geografie – Bevolking

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Officiële naam | Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Xiānggǎng Tèbié Xíngzhèngqū) |
| Staatsvorm     | Beperkte democratie   |
| Parlement      | Onderdeel van China's Nationale Volkscongres                          |
| Staatshoofd    | Xi Jinping, president van Volksrepubliek China                        |
| Regeringshoofd | Chief Executive CY Leung (per 1 juli 2012)                            |
| Oppervlakte    | 1.108 km <sup>2</sup> (meer dan 200 eilandjes)                        |
| Bevolking      | 7,1 miljoen (schatting juli 2015)                                     |

Bron: CIA World Factbook

- Nederland en Hongkong onderhouden sinds 1857 diplomatische betrekkingen. In dat jaar werd het eerste consulaat van Nederland in Hongkong geopend.
- Onder het ‘one country, two systems’-principe heeft Hongkong een eigen grondwet (de *Basic Law*) en voert het onafhankelijk van China beleid op alle terreinen, behalve op buitenlandse betrekkingen en defensie. De *Basic Law* geldt in ieder geval tot 2047.

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- Nederland en de EU erkennen het ‘one country, two systems’-principe. Deze erkenning staat opgetekend in een document van de Europese Commissie <link naar [http://eeas.europa.eu/hong\\_kong/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/hong_kong/index_en.htm)>.
- Wat HK verder anders maakt dan een middelgrote Chinese stad: onafhankelijke rechtspraak en vrije informatievergaring (persvrijheid). HK heeft geen buitenlandse politieke betrekkingen, maar het kan wel eigenstandig belasting- en handelsverdragen afsluiten. Zo is HK zelfstandig lid van o.a. de WTO en van APEC. Deze verworvenheden zijn vastgelegd in de *Basic Law* aan de vooravond van de *handover* in 1997.

## 2. Economische Indicatoren

|                      | <b>Hong Kong</b>   | <b>Nederland</b>  |
|----------------------|--|---|
| BBP                  | 2016: \$ 318 mld *<br>2015: \$ 309 mld<br>2014: \$ 291 mld<br>2013: \$ 276 mld<br>2012: \$ 263 mld | 2016: \$ 769 mld*<br>2015: \$ 751 mld<br>2014: \$ 881 mld<br>2013: \$ 867 mld<br>2012: \$ 829 mld |
| Reële Groei BBP      | 2016: 1,5% *<br>2015: 2,4%<br>2014: 2,7%<br>2013: 3,1%<br>2012: 1,7%                               | 2016: 1,7% *<br>2015: 2,0%<br>2014: 1,4%<br>2013: -0,1%<br>2012: -1,1%                            |
| BBP per capita (PPP) | 2016: \$ 58.177 *<br>2015: \$ 56.709<br>2014: \$ 55.479<br>2013: \$ 53.582<br>2012: \$ 51.684      | 2016: \$ 49.960*<br>2015: \$ 48.442<br>2014: \$ 48.382<br>2013: \$ 48.170<br>2012: \$ 46.504      |
| Inflatie             | 2016: 2,1% *<br>2015: 2,3%<br>2014: 4,9%<br>2013: 4,3%<br>2012: 3,7%                               | 2016: 0,3% *<br>2015: 0,2%<br>2014: 0,3%<br>2013: 2,6%<br>2012: 2,8%                              |
| Munteenheid          | Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)   | Euro 100= HKD 867<br>HKD 100= Euro 11,5<br>(d.d. 10-10-2016)                                      |

Bron: *EIU, wisselkoers.nl* (\*= schatting)

## 3.1 Handel- en investeringscijfers

| <b>Miljard</b>              | <b>Totaal Wereld</b>         | <b>Aandeel NL</b>          | <b>% Totaal NL</b>                                     |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Import Hong Kong (goederen) | 2015: \$ 529<br>2014: \$ 548 | 2015: € 2,3<br>2014: € 2,2 | 0,5% van NL uitvoer € 425<br>0,5% van NL uitvoer € 433 |

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|                             |  |   |   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
|                             | 2013: \$ 534<br>2012: \$ 487   | 2013: € 1,9<br>2012: € 1,8  | 0,5% van NL uitvoer € 433<br>0,6% van NL uitvoer € 430  |
| Export Hong Kong (goederen) | 2015: \$ 505<br>2014: \$ 516<br>2013: \$ 506<br>2012: \$ 468                     | 2015: € 3,9<br>2014: € 2,1<br>2013: € 1,9<br>2012: € 1,8            | 1,0% van NL invoer € 378<br>0,5% van NL invoer € 383<br>0,5% van NL invoer € 386<br>0,5% van NL invoer € 389  |
| FDI in Hong Kong            | 2015: \$<br>2014: \$ 1.550<br>2013: \$ 1.352<br>2012: \$ 1.245<br>2011: \$ 1.079 | 2015: €<br>2014: € 7,5<br>2013: € 7,0<br>2012: € 5,4<br>2011: € 6,1 | .....% Uitgaand FDI NL € ...<br>0,6% Uitgaand FDI NL € 850<br>0,7% Uitgaand FDI NL € 816<br>0,8% Uitgaand FDI NL € 759<br>0,8% Uitgaand FDI NL € 770  |
| FDI door Hong Kong          | 2015: \$<br>2014: \$ 1.460<br>2013: \$ 1.241<br>2012: \$ 1.163<br>2011: \$ 1.023 | 2015: €<br>2014: € 1,2<br>2013: € 2,7<br>2012: € 2,4<br>2011: € 2,4 | .....% Inkomend FDI NL € ....<br>0,5% Inkomend FDI NL € 562<br>0,5% Inkomend FDI NL € 536<br>0,5% Inkomend FDI NL € 476<br>0,5% Inkomend FDI NL € 472 |

Bron: *EIU, CBS, UNCTAD, DNB*

### 3.2.1 In- en uitvoer van goederen (miljard euro)

|                            | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016* |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| NL uitvoer naar Hong Kong  | 1,3  | 1,6  | 1,8  | 1,9  | 2,2  | 2,3  | 1,2   |
| NL invoer uit Hong Kong    | 2,1  | 1,8  | 1,9  | 1,9  | 2,1  | 3,9  | 2,2   |
| Handels tekort / overschot | -0,8 | -0,2 | -0,1 | 0    | 0,1  | -1,6 | -1,0  |

Bron: *CBS (\* = ultimo juli)*

### 3.2.2 In- en uitvoer van diensten (miljard euro)

|                           | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NL uitvoer naar Hong Kong | 1,2  | 1,3  | 1,2  | 0,9  | 1,1  | 1,0  |
| NL invoer uit Hong Kong   | 0,5  | 0,5  | 0,5  | 0,5  | 1,1  | 1,3  |
| tekort / overschot        | 0,7  | 0,8  | 0,7  | 0,4  | 0    | -0,3 |

Bron: *CBS*

### 3.3 Directe investeringen van Nederland en Hong Kong (excl. BFI's)

| miljoen euro / standen        | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NL investeringen in Hong Kong | 5.182 | 5.915 | 6.079 | 5.351 | 7.030 | 7.471 |
| Hong Kong investeringen in NL | 1.463 | 886   | 2.444 | 2.428 | 2.774 | 1.226 |

Bron: *DNB*

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### 3.4 Economische betrekkingen met Hong Kong

Hongkong *Special Administrative Region* (HK) is al jaren de meest vrije economie ter wereld. Met zijn lage belastingen, sterke dienstensector en geringe overheidsbemoeienis is Hongkong een sterk voorvechter van de internationale vrije handel.

HK is van oudsher een belangrijke springplank naar China voor de wereld. Door zijn strategische locatie, goede infrastructuur en open markt economie is het een aantrekkelijke vestigingsplaats voor internationale bedrijven. Meer en meer is HK ook een scharnierpunt voor China naar de wereld. In de internationalisatie van de RMB speelt HK een centrale rol.

De traditionele pijlers waarop de HK-economie rust zijn: handel en logistiek (grootste cargo luchthaven ter wereld en top 10 containerhaven ter wereld), financiële dienstverlening (derde financiële centrum na New York en Londen), toerisme (42 mln bezoekers per jaar) en zakelijke dienstverlening. Daarnaast is de HK-overheid gericht op het versterken van zijn internationale positie in o.a. de volgende sectoren: innovatie en technologie, creatieve sector (m.n. design), en (universitair) onderwijs. 90% van het BNP wordt verdiend in de dienstensector. Tot slot is HK aantrekkelijk vanwege het zeer gunstige belastingstelsel (geen BTW, hoogste belastingschijf 15%, vennootschapsbelasting 16%).

Opgemerkt moet worden dat deze tamelijk unieke positie van Hongkong recent onder druk is komen te staan. De haven wordt geconfronteerd met concurrentie van een aantal nieuw aangelegde havens aan de oostkust van China, de financiële functie wordt bedreigd door de opkomst van andere centra, zoals Shanghai en Singapore, en er bestaan zorgen over de rule of law en persvrijheid door een aantal recente incidenten (arrestatie boekverkopers, toenemende selfcensuur van media).

Er wonen ca. 5.000 Nederlanders in HK en er zijn ongeveer 250 NL-bedrijven gevestigd. Ca. 80 daarvan zijn NL-ondernemers die in HK een eigen bedrijf hebben opgezet. Zij spelen m.n. in op de sourcing mogelijkheden vanuit de *Greater Pearl River Delta* (GPRD). Belangrijkste sectoren waar NL actief is: financiële dienstverlening, creatieve industrie, logistiek, tuinbouw en (in ontwikkeling) afvalverwerking. In 2011 hebben NL en HK een verdrag afgesloten ter voorkoming van dubbele belastingen.

### 3.5 Belangrijkste ex- en importcategorieën en handelspartners

|   | <b>Wereld</b>   | <b>Nederland</b>  |
|---|---|---|
| Belangrijkste exportproducten<br>Hong Kong 2014 | 1. Elektrische machines en onderdelen (49,3%)<br>2. Machines, andere dan elektrisch (14,6%)<br>3. Diverse fabrikaten (7,4%)<br>4. Apparaten voor wetenschappelijk gebruik, klokken (5,0%)<br>5. Niet metalen producten (4,7%) (aardewerk, glas, edelstenen) | 1. Elektrische machines en apparaten (50,4,7%)<br>2. Machines, andere dan elektrisch (18,7%)<br>3. Kleding (8,9%)<br>4. Diverse fabrikaten (7%)<br>5. Apparaten voor wetenschappelijk gebruik, klokken (5,3%) |
| Belangrijkste importproducten<br>Hong Kong 2014 | 1. Elektrische machines en onderdelen (46,4%)   | 1. Zuivelproducten en eieren (31%)  |

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|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | 2. Machines, andere dan elektrisch (12,3%)<br>3. Diverse fabrikaten (7,6)<br>4. Niet metalen producten (5%) (aardewerk, glas, edelstenen)<br>5. Apparaten voor wetenschappelijk gebruik, klokken (4,6%) | 2. Elektrische machines en onderdelen (17,2%)<br>3. Machines, andere dan elektrisch (14,1%)<br>4. Vlees en bereidingen van vlees (8,1%)<br>5. Parfumerieën en kosmetische art. (3,1%) |
| Voornaamste handelspartners Hong Kong 2014 | Export: China (53,9%), VS (9,3%), Japan (3,6%), India (2,6%)<br>Import: China (47,1%), Japan (7,15%), Singapore (6,8%), VS (6,2%)   |   |

Bron: UN Comtrade

#### 4. Positie Hong Kong en Nederlanden in 'Doing Business'-2016 ranking (van 189 landen)

|                                     | Hong Kong | Nederland |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Gemak van zakendoen (algemeen)      | 5         | 28        |
| Het opstarten van een bedrijf       | 4         | 28        |
| Het verkrijgen van bouwvergunningen | 7         | 85        |
| Het krijgen van elektriciteit       | 9         | 43        |
| Registratie van eigendom            | 59        | 30        |
| Het krijgen van krediet             | 19        | 79        |
| De bescherming van investeerders    | 1         | 66        |
| Betaling van belasting              | 4         | 26        |
| Afdwingen van contracten            | 22        | 91        |
| Grensoverschrijdende handel         | 47        | 1         |
| Het opheffen van een bedrijf        | 26        | 11        |

Bron: Wereldbank

#### 5. Relatieve positie Hong Kong en Nederland

| mld dollars / rangschikking tussenhaakjes  | Hong Kong | Nederland |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Rangschikking economie naar BBP 2015 (IMF) | 310 (34)  | 738 (17)  |
| Rangschikking economie naar PPP 2015 (IMF) | 415 (44)  | 833 (27)  |
| Export van goederen 2014 (WTO)             | 524 (9)   | 672 (5)   |
| Import van goederen 2014 (WTO)             | 601 (7)   | 588 (8)   |
| FDI outward 2014 (stocks: Unctad)          | 1.460 (4) | 985 (8)   |
| FDI inward 2014 (stocks: Unctad)           | 1.550 (3) | 664 (11)  |

#### 6. Global Competitiveness Index 2016-2017 (ranking van 138 landen)

Nederland : 4

Hong Kong : 9

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Bron: *World Economic Forum*

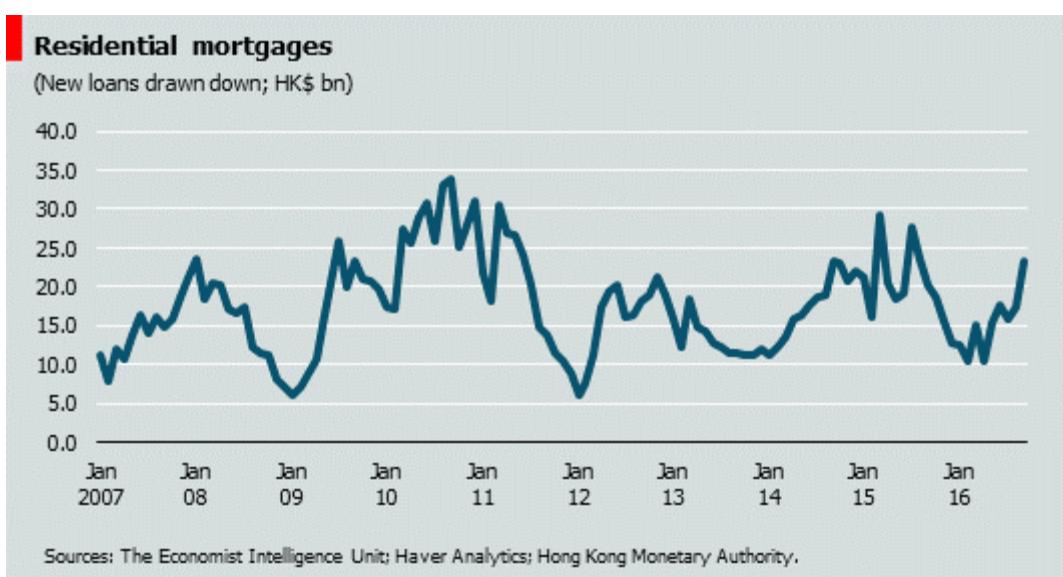
### The Economist Intelligence Unit: Mainland buyers stoke frothy local property market

#### Event

On November 2nd the Land Registry published property sales data showing that the number of residential property transactions in October was up by 100% year on year to 6,601, with a total value of HK\$54.5bn (US\$7bn), up by 142%.

#### Analysis

Sales of residential property fell back from the 7,826 transactions recorded in September, but remained at a relatively high level in October. Anecdotal reports suggest that mainland-Chinese interest in the Hong Kong property market remains high. Some developers appear to be offering rebates to cover the extra stamp duty that such investors would otherwise have to pay, undermining



government efforts to cool the market.

Mainland-Chinese interest in the Hong Kong property market has been supported by surging property valuations in China. Some tier-one markets are now so expensive that they have begun to make those in Hong Kong, which has much better developed legal protections, look relatively affordable. Mainland-Chinese

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interest in purchasing property in the territory has been further supported by expectations that the renminbi is set to depreciate against the Hong Kong dollar.

On November 1st the government's Rating and Valuation Department published data showing that residential home prices were up by 2.8% month on month in September and were only 3.5% shy of the all-time price peak achieved in September 2015. News on November 2nd that a developer had paid HK\$8.8bn in the most expensive land deal this year for an 11,300-sq-metre plot north-east of Victoria Harbour indicates that the city's property market remains firmly in bubble mode.

Although the territory's property markets remain extremely frothy, our expectation that rising interest rates would deflate them has been challenged by recent revisions to our forecast for US interest rates. (These directly influence those in Hong Kong through the peg between the US and Hong Kong dollars.) These adjustments mean that downward pressure on local house prices is likely to build later than anticipated. However, we still expect a drop in Hong Kong house prices in 2017–18, not least because China is set to tighten controls on outbound capital flows as downward pressure on the renminbi increases in the next two years.

#### Impact on the forecast

We will adjust our economic growth forecast for 2017 upwards slightly, from 1.8% at present, to reflect the delayed arrival of the next downward adjustment in local house prices.

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### **Bijlage 7 Meeting Asian Growth Property Ltd (SEA Holding Ltd)**

#### **Background**

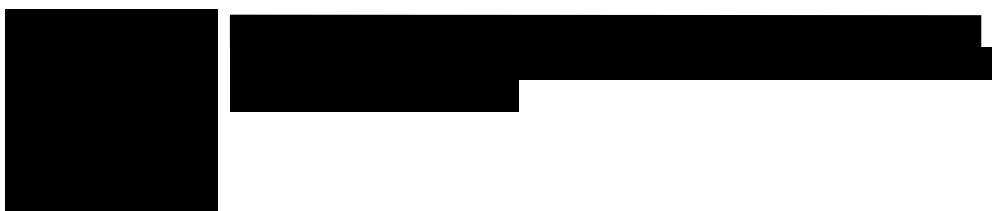
SEA Group ("SEA"), founded by [REDACTED] and his brothers in 1956, is an international property conglomerate with diversified businesses. The Group is spearheaded by two listed companies in Hong Kong and the United Kingdom, SEA Holdings Limited (251:HK) listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and Asia Growth Properties Limited (stock code : AGP) is listed on the AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange.

SEA engages in the investment and development of properties in Hong Kong, Mainland China, Australia, and the United Kingdom. It operates through property development, property investment, and hotel operation segments. The company develops residential, commercial, tourist leisure, and cultural facilities.

[REDACTED] the Group's Chairman and Managing Director, has been with the Group for over 40 years. His two sons, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are Head of Finance and Investment and Executive Director, respectively.

[REDACTED] is the executive director and previously was chairman for APAC of CBRE and prior to that worked for 30 years with Richard Ellis. SEA's investment strategy is selling assets in China and Hong Kong and plans to reinvest in Europe, Australia, Japan and Singapore. They have over HK\$11 bn (EUR1.7 bn) in cash after the disposal of Dah Sing Financial Center in Hong Kong. SEA is looking to acquire core and core plus offices in UK and Australia.

#### **Biography of the representatives:**



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### **Bijlage 8 Meeting Cheung Kong Properties**

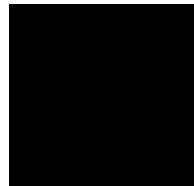
#### **Background**

Cheung Kong Property Holdings Limited ("CK Property") (Moody's: A3 (Positive Outlook)/ S&P: A- (Stable Outlook)) is one of the leading developers in Hong Kong, the 2nd largest HK rental property portfolio holder and No. 1 listed hotel operator in Hong Kong. It was formed and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (Code: 1113) in Jun 2015 under the reorganization of Li Ka-Shing Group, during which the property assets and business of the previously listed Cheung Kong (Holdings) Limited and Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. were injected into CK Property for separate listing while the non-property assets and business were parked with CK Hutchison Holdings Limited (also listed on HKSE (Code: 0001)). Li Ka-Shing family currently holds 30% of CK Property. Market capitalization of CK Property amounted to HK\$209 bio (€24 bio) as of Aug 2016.

#### **Biography of the representatives:**



[REDACTED] Executive Committee Member & General manager,  
Corporate Business Development.



11.1 [REDACTED], Sr Manager, Corporate Business Development.  
[REDACTED]

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### **Bijlage 9 Meeting met Chow Tai Fook Enterprises LTD (NWD)**

#### **Background**

Chow Tai Fook Enterprises Ltd is a diversified, Hong Kong-based company engaged in the property development, hotel, casino, transportation, jewelry, port and telecommunications businesses. It is ultimately owned by Cheng Yu Tung's Family. Chow Tai Fook Enterprises Limited is the major shareholder of a number of listed companies, including New World Development Co. Ltd. (New World Development) and NWS Holdings Limited (NWS Holdings) Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Group Limited (Chow Tai Fook Jewellery), an affiliate of Chow Tai Fook Enterprises Ltd., is also a listed company.

#### **New World Development**

Founded in 1970, New World Development Company Limited ("the Group", Hong Kong stock code: 00017) was publicly listed in Hong Kong in 1972 and is a constituent stock of the Hong Kong Hang Seng Index. A premium brand infused with a unique personality, New World Group's core business areas include property development, infrastructure and services, retail, and hotels and serviced apartments, with a total asset value of HK\$392.1 billion as at 30 June 2016. The Group's two listed companies are NWS Holdings Limited and New World Department Store China Limited. New World China Land Limited is wholly owned by the Group.

The Group also actively participates in various businesses in Mainland China and has established itself as one of the largest foreign direct investors in the country. The Group's existing investments in Mainland China has exceeded US\$17 billion as at 30 June 2015, spreading across four municipalities and over 20 provinces.

The Group has a strong commitment to sustainable development and adopts a 3Ps approach to its daily business operations that involves maintaining a balance between making profit (Profit) and fulfilling the company's responsibilities towards the environment (Planet) and the community (People).

#### **Biography of the representative(s):**

[REDACTED] zal aanwezig zijn. Een profiel ontbreekt.

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### **Bijlage 10 Meeting met Sun Hung Kai**

#### **Background**

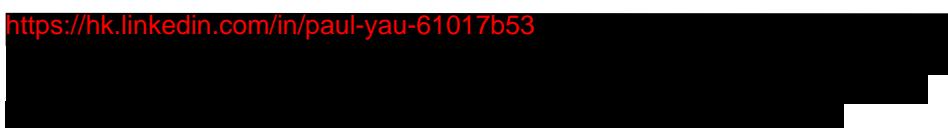
SHK Direct Investments acts as PWM family office of Kwok's brothers (Chairman of Sun Hung Kai Property Group). Kwok's rank #68 in Forbes The World's Billionaires 2016. The Kwok brothers inherited the publicly traded company after the death of their father, Kwok Tak-Seng, in 1990. Most of its investments are in Hong Kong, such as the International Commerce Centre, the city's tallest skyscraper, and the International Finance Centre. The property business is also expanding on the mainland.

SHK Direct Investments more interested in value added rather than core assets. Existing investor in the European property market with several direct and indirect investments in UK primarily in the Industrial and Residential sectors. They prefer to work with local partners with good reputation either in JV or via IMA with Global Asset Managers. Since this is Direct Investment team for the Kwok's family, they are open to look at any opportunity. Unlike a Regulated FI entity, they have no constraints nor target on sector, size, return and location. The client is not dependent on leverage either. On an UK Industrial/ distribution portfolio, it recently applied 60% leverage at <3% all in costs. Typical return for SHK's return for investments in this sector is 7% +. They visited a few European countries last year including UK and the Amsterdam to explore opportunity. SHK also met with LoyensLoeff in the Netherlands. Consulting legal advice in regards to real estate financing and setting up tax efficient holding structures as a foreign investor.

Reviewed One Spencer Dock in Dublin but competition too keen so did not further pursue. Formed a JV, to develop a residential project of ~£500M GDV in East London in 2H 2016.

#### **Biography of the representatives:**

<https://hk.linkedin.com/in/paul-yau-61017b53>



<https://www.linkedin.com/in/ricco-de-blank>



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### **Bijlage 11 Meeting met Anbang**

#### **Background**

One of the largest insurance company in China, regulated entities by China Insurance Regulatory Commission. The Group was established in 2004 as a solely car insurance company, has developed into a comprehensive insurance group, providing services of life insurance, P&C insurance, health insurance, pension insurance, asset management, insurance brokering and banking with a network covering 31 provinces in China and over 30million customers. As of end 2015, the Group total assets reached RMB1971 billion (approx. EUR 252bio). The Group opened up to the world since 2012 and has made several significant acquisitions globally, including Fidea Assurances, Banque Nagelmackers, Vivat in Europe, Tong Yang Life in Korea and Waldorf Astoria Hotel in US. The announced acquisition of Fidelity & Guaranty Life Insurance in US and Allianz Korea are still in process. Of the assigned funds for overseas expansion of USD \$20 billion, about half has been deployed.

**Anbang Asset Management (Hong Kong) Co. Limited** is the offshore asset management arm of Anbang Group, managing the portfolios of Anbang Group's overseas assets.

#### **Biography of the representatives:**

[REDACTED] [REDACTED], Finance Director, AnBang Asset Management (HK) Co. Ltd.  
<https://www.zoominfo.com/p/Bernard-Ling/-1259545406>  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 11.1 [REDACTED], Head of Real Estate  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 11.1 [REDACTED], Deputy Head of Investment, Europe  
<https://hk.linkedin.com/in/andrew-shek-9bba7230>  
[REDACTED]

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<https://hk.linkedin.com/in/andrew-shek-9bba7230>



 **Director Real Estate Global Investment**  
Geen profiel bekend

### **Bijlage 12: Informatie Japanse markt**

**Housing in Japan** includes modern and traditional styles. Two patterns of residences are predominant in contemporary Japan: the single-family detached house and the multiple-unit building, either owned by an individual or corporation and rented as apartments to tenants, or owned by occupants. The homeownership ratio in Japan was 61.7% in 2013 (Figure 1). The level has been around 60% for nearly the last half century, with minor fluctuations. Most Japanese live in single-family housing. During the postwar period, the number of multi-unit dwellings in Japan increased rapidly. In 1990, for instance, 60% of Japanese dwellings consisted of single-family homes, compared with 77% in 1958.

Housing policies in Japan after World War II were focused on the quantitative supply of houses to address the backlog of 4.2 million units. Japan's housing policy in the latter half of the 20th century comprised three pillars with a wide range of targeted groups: public rental houses, the Japan Housing Corporation (now the Urban Renaissance Agency [UR]), and the Government Housing Loan Corporation (now the Japan Housing Finance Agency [JHF]). The restoration of the housing stock was successful in that the total number of houses exceeded that of households in the mid-1960s, but the collapse of the property bubble in the early 1990s had a negative impact on the real economy and created persistent loss of confidence among the Japanese people, which was exacerbated by deflation and negative demographic factors (decrease of the population and aging of society).

The most important challenge for the housing market in Japan is the adverse demographic trend. Not only has the population of Japan started to decrease, but also the share of the working-age population against the dependent-age population is declining sharply. There are discussions whether Japan should continue to construct as many new houses as of today, even though there are eight million vacant units.

How to enhance the value of existing homes and increase the sales of existing homes is one of the other major challenges for the Japanese housing market, and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) is launching various policy measures to address this matter. The sales of existing homes are small in Japan relative to the US. The FRK (The Association of Real Estate Agents of Japan) estimates that the number of existing home sales was 473,000 units in 2012. This is almost half of new housing starts in Japan. Another major challenge for the housing market in Japan is the frequency of natural disasters. It is 5 years since Japan was hit by the Great East Japan Earthquake on 11 March 2011. It is noted also that the western part of Japan was hit by the Great Hanshin–Awaji Earthquake on 17 January 1995. Enhancing the earthquake resilience of residential structure remains an important challenge, which is discussed in the housing policy section.

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**Aanvullende actuele informatie over de Japanse markt vindt u in een apart document (PDF). Dit kunt u ook gebruiken ter voorbereiding op de lunchmeeting (Bijlage 15)**

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### **Bijlage 13: Meeting GPIF**

De meeting met GPIF is in twee delen opgesplitst. Het eerste deel zal een discussie zijn over macro-economie. Hierbij zal u, de ambassadeur, en Victor Schaap aanwezig zijn. Het tweede deel is een discussie zijn over de investeringsmogelijkheden in de vastgoedmarkt. Hierbij zal de rest van de delegatie aansluiten.

#### **Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF)**

GPIF is the world's largest public pension fund with total assets of JPY 130 trillion (roughly 1170 billion EURO) as of September 2016. GPIF was established in 2006 as an entity entrusted by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare with an objective of managing and investing the pension reserve of both Employee's Pension Fund and the National Pension Fund. With a rapidly ageing population, GPIF has been paying out more in benefits than it received in contributions since 2009 and it has been urged to look to generate long-term investment returns. On 31 October 2014, it made a landmark decision to diversify its portfolio shifting away from domestic bonds to stocks and other alternative assets, including abroad.

Since then, GPIF tries to maintain the following asset allocation:

- Domestic bonds: 35% ( $\pm$  10%)
- Domestic equities: 25% ( $\pm$  9%)
- International bonds: 15% ( $\pm$  4%)
- International equities: 25% ( $\pm$  8%)

In the first years of the Abe administration (sinds 2013), GPIF enjoyed relatively good returns, taking advantage of brisk stock markets. However, GPIF suffered a huge investment loss of 5.3 trillion yen in 2015 due to sluggish stock markets and appreciation of the yen. The fund said it manages its portfolio for the long term, so short-term market swings have little impact on pension payout amounts. But GPIF will have tough times for a while because stocks are unlikely to get a boost from a significant weakening by the yen anytime soon.

Dutch pension funds and asset managers like APG, PGGM and AlpiInvest are in regular contact with GPIF. In the last two years, the Netherlands Embassy in Tokyo has organized several pensio-related events with the objective of connecting the Dutch and Japanese pension investment communities. In November 2015, Prime Minister Mark Rutte visited Japan and gave a key note lecture at a large Embassy-organized pension conference about the financial consequences of ageing for society. GPIF CiO Hiromichi Mizuno was also one of the speakers.

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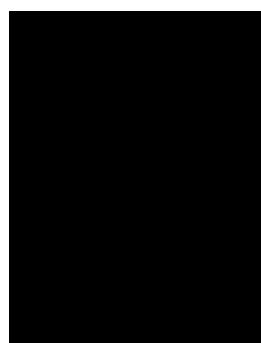
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] President  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Director of Private Market, Investments

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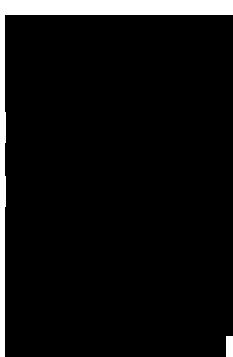
**Bijlage 14: Meeting Japan Postbank**

JPB is the largest financial institution in Japan with JPY 178 trillion (roughly 1600 billion EURO) in deposits and JPY200 trillion (1800 billion EURO) in total assets. It has 24,000 offices and 12,900 employees. Japan Post Bank provides various banking products and services to retail and corporate clients in Japan and internationally. It offers deposits, savings, loans, currency exchange transactions, investment trusts, national bonds, and other related banking services to individuals and businesses. The company was founded in September 2006 as part of Japan Post Holdings postal and financial group. It listed stocks on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in November 2015 together with other financial units. Japan Post Bank is a big institutional investor. By the end of 2015 it invested JPY 84 trillion, nearly 40% of its asset in domestic bonds. Negative interest rates hit hard on the bank's investment return and it is looking for more diversified and aggressive investments. Japan Post Bank is the largest income earner in the Japan Post group. It earns JPY 369 billion, 80% of the profit of the group, for the fiscal year ended March 2015.



**Managing Director**

<https://jp.linkedin.com/in/tokihiko-shimizu-93241b15>



**Economist/ Strategist of Investment Strategy**



**Director of Private Market Investments**

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### **Bijlage 15: Lunch meeting**

Lunch discussion about the Japanese financial sector and real estate market with:

[REDACTED] **CEO of AegonSonyLife**

AEGON Sony Life Insurance is a life insurance company that was founded in December 2009 as a joint venture between Aegon and Sony Life. Under the slogan of "Transforming the traditional annuity into a truly life enriching annuity," AEGON Sony Life has been striving to help create a society in which people can be freed of post-retirement related anxieties and feel really happy about living a long life.

[REDACTED] **CEO of NN Life Japan**

<https://www.nn-group.com/Who-we-are/Our-Management-Board/Satish-Bapat.htm>

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] **CEO of Colliers International Japan**

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/richardvanrooij>

[REDACTED]

Colliers International Group Inc. (NASDAQ: CIGI; TSX: CIG) is een wereldwijde full service provider voor vastgoedgebruikers, eigenaren en investeerders, en bezit de kennis en ervaring van 16.000 vastgoedspecialisten over 554 kantoren in 66 landen. Colliers is de snelst groeiende vastgoedorganisatie van Nederland met kantoren in Amsterdam (hoofdkantoor), Apeldoorn, Barendrecht, Eindhoven, 's-Hertogenbosch, Nieuwegein en Rotterdam. Met onze service excellence cultuur en ons gevoel voor initiatief creëren we kansen die bijdragen aan het succes van onze klanten. Wereldwijd, vanuit Nederland.

De dienstverlening is gescheiden in Real Estate Solutions en Corporate Solutions. Real Estate Solutions behartigt de belangen van de eigenaar/belegger bij verkoop of verhuur. Corporate Solutions doet dat landelijk voor de gebruiker van vastgoed (huurder of eigenaar). Er is een landelijk opererend team voor Investments, Research en Valuations. De sectoren waarbinnen we opereren zijn Hotels,

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Industrial & Logistics, Offices, Retail en Residential.

Colliers International werkt voor institutionele klanten, corporaties, lokale, provinciale en landelijke overheden, particuliere (lokale en regionale) beleggers, bedrijven en organisaties van verschillende pluimage alsmede (inter)nationaal opererende corporates, pensioenfondsen en verzekeringsmaatschappijen uit binnen- en buitenland. Voor sommige van onze relaties zijn wij al jaren vaste adviseur. Internationale opdrachtgevers profiteren van het grote internationale netwerk.

**Informatie over de Japanse markt vindt u in Bijlage 12**

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**Bijlage 16: Meeting Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.**

Core subsidiary of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (=SMFG), financial holding company.

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Corporate Name:</b>        | Sumitomo Mitsui Banking  |
| Corporation                   |  |
| <b>Established:</b>           | 2001 (thru the merger of two leading banks: Sakura Bank & Sumitomo Bank (established 1996) |
| <b>Head Office:</b>           | Tokyo  |
| <b>Chairman of the Board:</b> | [REDACTED]   |
| <b>President and CEO:</b>     | (Director at Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.)  |
| <b>Employees:</b>             | 28,002   |

**Business Line:**

Deposit taking, lending, securities retail sales and trading, securities investment, fund transfer, foreign exchange, insourcing of financial futures transactions, corporate bond trustee and custody services, trust bank business (money claim trustee services related to asset securitization business), investment trust sales, securities intermediary business, retail sales of insurance products.

SMBC has a small office in Amsterdam.

[REDACTED] **Deputy president: Securities Business Dept., Deputy President (Representative Director) at SMBC**  
[REDACTED]

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**Bijlage 17: Meeting Nomura Real Estate Development Co.**

Nomura Real Estate Development is a core operating firm within Nomura Group under Nomura Real Estate Holdings Co., Ltd. Strongly engaged in development of office buildings. Real estate operation and variety of real estate investment products. Highly competitive in asset management.

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Corporate Name:</b> | Nomura Real Estate<br>Development Co., Ltd. |
| <b>Established:</b>    | April 15, 1957                              |
| <b>Head Office:</b>    | Tokyo                                       |
| <b>President:</b>      | [REDACTED]                                  |
| <b>Employees:</b>      | 1,591                                       |

**Business Line:**

Nomura Real Estate Development is active in five business fields:

1. Residential Development Business: development and sales of condominiums, detached housing, and redevelopment projects
2. Building Business: corporate real estate
3. Retail Facility Business: development of locally-rooted retail facilities
4. Logistics Facility Business: collection and acquisition of land, and development of the acquisition
5. Corporate Real Estate (CRE) Business: general developer offering services including the support of CRE strategies, purchase, and sale

**Nomura Real Estate Asset Management Co., Ltd.**

Member of the Nomura Real Estate Group, 100% owned by Nomura Real Estate Holdings Inc. Established in 2003, 164 employees.

Business operations: Investment management business, Type II financial instruments business, Investment advisory and agency business, Real estate trading business.

Real estate financial products include privately-placed real estate funds, listed REITs, open-ended private REITs and fund-of-funds (FoFs) in and outside of Japan.

A small office of Nomura is located in Amsterdam (3 legal entities: Nomura Nederland N.V., Nomura Europe Finance NV and Nomura Asia Holding NV).

### **Bijlage 18: Informatie markt Seoul**

#### **Huizenmarkt**

South Korea's housing market booms - except for prices: While activity is soaring, with the number of transactions at a 7-year high, prices are rising at a glacial pace as heavy household debt and a fast-ageing population keep a lid on price growth. Eighteen straight months of growth have added a gain of just 3 percent, or less than 2 percent after inflation, even though the last time the market was this busy, in early 2007, prices were growing at annual rates of 11 to 12 percent. Demographic factors may be behind the low price growth. South Korea's population of 50 million is ageing at the fastest pace among major economies, with a plunging birth rate in recent decades and low immigration. The population aged 30 to 49 - the main group of potential home buyers - has been falling since 2006, a demographic brake on home buying, suggesting the current expansion is based on housing need rather than speculative froth with few indications of a sudden pick-up in prices.

The total number of housing units launched in the first half of 2015 in South Korea rose 3.7 percent to 299,000. In 2015, construction began on a record 720,000 new residential units, government data shows. A sluggish economy and fastest aging population among OECD countries, however, are keeping a lid on demand. And unlike markets such as Hong Kong, Singapore and Sydney, South Korea has low immigration and few foreign buyers to stimulate sales and prices. The looming oversupply is a hangover of persistently low rates and a loosening in 2014 of the cap on the mortgage loan-to-value ratio, moves intended to stimulate the economy. That fueled a surge in home-buying that prompted a tightening in lending rules in an effort to tame ballooning household debt. The government announced further steps to rein in household credit, saying it will encourage households to take out fixed-rate loans, not interest-only ones, by cutting some fees. Guidelines for stricter bank lending standards and curbs on the supply of new housing were also announced.

At 88.4 percent of 2015 GDP, South Korea's household debt even exceeds that of the United States and Japan. The main source of household debts in Korea to date is in mortgages and in regions outside of Seoul Metropolitan Area; housing prices have been in a free fall and resulted in "empty-can-houses," referring to properties with mortgage debts exceeding the prices of the same. That debt burden has not been helped by income growth lagging economic growth for many years.

**Rental market:** Korea's unusual rental system, known as *jeonse*, does not involve monthly rental payments. Instead, tenants provide landlords with a deposit, typically between a quarter and half of the property's value, to invest for the duration of the lease. Property owners keep the returns and then repay the lump sum at the end of the tenancy. Average deposits have now risen for 76 consecutive weeks in Korea, the longest streak ever. Thousands of *jeonse* leases in the capital are now as high as

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90% of the value of the house; they sometimes exceed it in areas where property prices have fallen since leases were agreed.

The *jeonse* system was once prized by both tenants and landlords. In the 1960s rapid urbanisation drew farmers to Korea's thriving cities, boosting demand for homes at a time when capital was being mobilised for state-led industrial development. The government thought property unproductive, so restricted banks from lending to developers, homeowners and tenants, says Son Jae-young, a professor of real estate at Konkuk University in Seoul. In response *jeonse* emerged as a "self-help funding mechanism".

Tenants' deposits financed landlords' properties, interest-free, while pushing renters to pool savings: over time, the deposit would become their own home-purchase fund. For decades, monthly rental was synonymous with poverty. Yet interest rates and property prices have sunk since 2008. To earn a decent return on their investments, landlords have been raising *jeonse* prices. Tenants have tended to take out low-interest loans to cover the hike. Since 2009 such borrowing has almost doubled, from 33.5 trillion won (\$31.5 billion) to 60 trillion won, according to the Bank of Korea, the central bank.

That undermines one of the main advantages of this unusual system. Previously the large cash deposits that tenants had to build up helped shelter the Korean property market from bubbles, by restraining price increases, and from busts, by providing buyers with ready pots of cash. It also helped protect the banking system from losses on risky mortgages. Long considered a deal between individuals, the deposits are still not included in Korea's household debt statistics, nor in calculations of average loan-to-value (LTV) ratios. Central bank data on *jeonse* loans only go back to 2009. But Sun Dae-in, the author of a recent book on Korea's housing market, says the deposits held by landlords must be seen as debts. He estimates that about half of all *jeonse* money (about 300 trillion won) is used to finance a second or third property. If added to housing loans, the average LTV ratio would jump from just under 50% (the regulated limit) to over 75%. Last November the Bank of Korea estimated that a tenth of Korea's 3.7m *jeonse* landlords may find it hard to repay tenants' deposits.

Already more landlords are choosing to rent their properties for a monthly fee: 40% did so last year, up from 34% in 2012. But some homeowners would rather not ditch *jeonse* entirely: more than a quarter are using its hefty sums to pay off a mortgage on the rented property, according to the Bank of Korea. They often offer tenants the option to substitute a monthly payment for an increase in the deposit. A hybrid system, still unique to Korea, is taking root

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## Algemene informatie

### Zuid-Korea(de Republiek Korea)

#### Algemene gegevens

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Oppervlakte     | 99.678 km <sup>2</sup> (ca. 2.4 x NL)                                       |
| Hoofdstad       | Seoel   |
| Inwonertal      | 49,1 mln. (2015)  |
| Bevolkingsgroei | 0,14% (2015)  |
| Godsdienst      | Christendom 31,6%<br>Boeddhisme 24,2%<br>Anders/onbekend 0,9%<br>Geen 43,3% |
| Taal            | Koreaans (Hangul)   |
| Nationale dag   | 15 augustus   |

#### Staatkundige gegevens

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Staatshoofd             | [REDACTED] (sinds februari 2013)  |
| Premier                 | [REDACTED] (sinds juni 2015)  |
| Minister van BZ         | [REDACTED] (sinds maart 2013)   |
| Staatsvorm              | Republiek   |
| Parlement               | Nationale Volksvertegenwoordiging (300 zetels, meeste gekozen via het districtenstelsel, termijn 4 jaar)  |
| Verdeling bevoegdheden: | President (direct verkozen voor 5 jaar) stelt het kabinet samen op voorspraak van de premier. Hij/zij kiest ook de premier en de rechters van het Hooggerechtshof. Het parlement heeft het recht van initiatief en keurt de aanstelling van de premier en de rechters van het Hooggerechtshof goed. |

#### Economische en financiële gegevens

##### - Intern

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Marktordening       | Vrije markteconomie met overheidsinvloed                       |
| Economische groei   | 2,6% (verwacht 2016); 2,6% (2015); 3,3% (2013)                 |
| BBP totaal          | € 1.378 miljard (2015)<br>(vlg. Nederland: € 753 mrd.)         |
| BBP per capita      | € 34.772 (2015)<br>(vlg. Nederland: € 49.643)                  |
| Gemiddelde inflatie | 1,1% (verwacht 2016); 1,3% (2015); 0,8% (2014)                 |
| Beroepsbevolking    | Diensten 69,4%<br>Industrie 24,2%<br>Landbouw en visserij 6,4% |

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|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Groeisectoren              | Financiële sector, zorgsector en landbouw   |
| Werkloosheid               | 3,6% (2015)   |
| Energiesituatie            | Geen import/export van elektriciteit, wel van grondstoffen. 74,5% van de energievoorziening uit fossiele brandstoffen, 21,9% kernenergie, 2% uit hydro-energie en 1,5% uit andere hernieuwbare bronnen. |
| - <i>Extern</i>            |   |
| Uitvoer                    | €549 mrd. (2015)  |
| - producten                | Halfgeleiders, telecommunicatie, motorvoertuigen  |
| - markten                  | China 24,5%, VS 10,7%, Japan 7,1%, Hong Kong 6%,  |
| Invoer                     | € 429 mrd. (2015)   |
| - producten                | Machines, elektronica, olie   |
| - partners                 | China 15,6%, Japan 12,4%, US 8,3%, Saudi Arabia 7,6%,   |
| Wisselkoers                | 1000 Zuid-Koreaanse WON = € 0,79 (14-07-2016)   |
| Staatsschuld               | € 339,0 mrd. (2013)   |
| Staatsschuld als % van BBP | 44,8% (2013)  |

#### Betrekkingen met Nederland

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| NLse uitvoer               | € 4,2 mrd (2015)  |
| - producten                | Niet-eetbare grondstoffen, chemische producten, machines en vervoermaterieel  |
| NLse invoer                | € 2,7 mrd (2015)  |
| - producten                | Minerale brandstoffen en smeermiddelen e.d. producten, chemische producten, machines en vervoermaterieel                |
| Totaal FDI in Zuid-Korea   | \$ 182 mrd (2014)   |
| NLse FDI in Zuid-Korea     | € 4,1 mrd (2014)  |
| Totaal FDI door Zuid-Korea | \$ 259 mrd (2014)   |
| Zuid-Koreaanse FDI in NL   | € 1,4 mrd (2014)  |
| NL bedrijven in Korea      | 71 volgens de NFIA-database (o.a. ASML, Shell, Akzo Nobel, Heineken, Philips, Vopak, ING, KLM, TNT, TMF, Unilever, DSM) |

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|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Zuid-Koreaanse bedrijven in NL        | 121 volgens de NFIA-database (o.a.<br>Samsung Electronics, LG Electronics,<br>Hyundai Merchant Marine) |
| NLse gemeenschap<br>in Zuid-Korea     | 900 personen (2013)  |
| Zuid-Koreaanse<br>gemeenschap in NL   | 5692 personen (2014)   |
| Ambassadeur van Zuid-Korea            | [REDACTED] (sinds november 2014)   |
| Zr. Ms. Ambassadeur<br>december 2014) | Mr. A.J.A. (Lody) Embrechts (sinds   |

### **Geschiedenis**

Het huidige Zuid-Korea is ontstaan in 1945, nadat het Koreaanse schiereiland tussen 1910 en 1945 door Japan bezet was. Na de afloop van de Korea-oorlog (1950-1953) heeft Zuid-Korea een ongekende economische ontwikkeling doorgemaakt onder leiding van autoritaire president Park Chung-hee, de vader van de huidige president Park. De overgang naar geavanceerde industriestaat werd vergezeld door omvangrijke overheidsprogramma's gericht op ontwikkeling, innovatie, en onderwijs. Dit zijn nog steeds de pijlers van de Koreaanse economie. In 1993 trad de eerste democratisch verkozen president aan.

### **Binnenlandse situatie**

Zuid-Korea koos in december 2012 Park Geun-hye van de Saenuri-partij ('New Frontier Party') als eerste vrouwelijke president. Daarvoor was zij lange tijd een prominent parlementslid voor de conservatieve Saenuri-partij. Als dochter van de autoritaire oud-president Park Chung-hee (1963-1979) raakte zij na de moord op haar moeder in 1974 al op jonge leeftijd bij de politiek betrokken als plaatsvervangend 'First Lady'.

Sinds Zuid-Korea en de VS in juli 2016 overeenstemming bereikten over de plaatsing van het THAAD raketafweersysteem op Zuid-Koreaans grondgebied (zie buitenlands- en veiligheidsbeleid) heerst er lokaal onvrede en zijn er demonstraties. Bewoners in gebieden waar THAAD mogelijk geplaatst wordt maken zich zorgen over het effect van straling op de gezondheid en het gevaar bij een eventuele Noord-Koreaanse aanval.

### **Minderheden / Mensenrechten**

De mensenrechtensituatie in Zuid-Korea is goed en Zuid-Korea is een interessante Aziatische partner van de EU in multilaterale mensenrechtenfora. De ruimte voor het maatschappelijk middenveld en de vrijheid van meningsuiting is de laatste jaren echter ingeperkt. Onder andere vakbonden krijgen steeds minder ruimte om middels demonstraties hun onvrede te uiten. Tevens bestaat er discriminatie op gender en sekualiteit, ondanks het feit dat het hoogste ambt

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wordt bekleed door president Park—het enige vrouwelijke staatshoofd in Azië. Zuid-Korea heeft reeds achttien jaar een moratorium op de uitvoering van de doodstraf.

### **Economische situatie**

Zuid-Korea profileert zich onder meer op het terrein van innovatie, elektronica, voertuigen, en bio- en nanotechnologie. De Zuid-Koreaanse economie is de vierde grootste economie van Azië en de vijftiende grootste in de wereld. De economische groei van Zuid-Korea is grotendeels te danken aan de exportsectoren onder leiding van multinationals als Samsung, Hyundai, en LG, waarvan een groot aantal in handen van vooraanstaande families (*chaebols*). De structuur van de Koreaanse economie is op termijn een potentiële mogelijke beperking van het Koreaanse economische succesverhaal, ook internationaal. Volgens president Park Geun-hye, moeten kleine ondernemingen op de binnenlandse markt meer ruimte krijgen.

Sinds 2007 is Zuid-Korea verschillende vrijhandelsakkoorden aangegaan, waaronder met Singapore, Zwitserland, Chili en de VS. Ook heeft Zuid-Korea sinds 1 juli 2011 een vrijhandelsakkoord met de EU. Het vrijhandelsakkoord met de EU, heeft in het eerste jaar naar schatting 350 miljoen Euro opgeleverd voor Europese bedrijven. De stijging van de export was 37%, terwijl de Zuid-Koreaanse export naar de EU slechts met 1% steeg. Het verschil wordt veroorzaakt door de economische crisis, maar ook door het naar de EU overbrengen van de productie door Zuid-Koreaanse bedrijven.

Binnen de EU is Nederland –na Duitsland en VK- de 3e handelspartner van Zuid-Korea. In 2015 was Zuid-Korea -na China- voor Nederland de tweede exportpartner in Azië. In 2015 bedroeg de invoer van diensten € 0,3 mld en de uitvoer van diensten € 1,0 mld. De NL export van goederen is sinds 2010 met 31% toegenomen tot € 4,2 mld in 2015. De omvang van het handelsvolume (goederen en diensten) is toegenomen van € 5,7 mld in 2010 tot € 8,2 mld in 2015 (stijging van 44%).

### **Buitenlands- en veiligheidsbeleid**

Het belangrijkste element in het buitenlandse beleid van Zuid-Korea is de relatie met Noord-Korea. Beide Korea's verkeren formeel nog steeds in een staat van oorlog. Van 1998 tot 2008 voerde Zuid-Korea een beleid van toenadering t.o.v. Noord-Korea, de zogenaamde "Sunshine Policy". Sinds 2010 is de relatie bekoeld en wordt de relatie getekend door incidenten en provocaties van beiden kanten. Het beleid van de opvolger van Kim Jong-II, Kim Jong-Un, is onvoorspelbaar en spanningen op het Koreaanse schiereiland liepen in 2013 weer op, onder andere door een ondergrondse kernproef in februari 2013. De nucleaire proeven van afgelopen jaar en de verschillende (ballistische) rakettesten en lanceringen hebben geleid tot het huidige dieptepunt in de relaties. Economische samenwerkingsverbanden en uitwisselingsprogramma's zijn eenzijdig opgezegd en de naleving van internationale sancties door derde landen wordt door Zuid-Korea strikt gemonitord. Tevens investeert Zuid-Korea in de relatie met landen die traditioneel warme banden onderhouden met de noorderbuur.

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Een ander cruciaal element in het Zuid-Koreaanse buitenlands beleid is de bilaterale relatie met de VS. De VS zorgt voor militaire bescherming tegen Noord-Korea dankzij de aanwezigheid van Amerikaanse troepen. In juli 2016 bereikten Zuid-Korea en de VS overeenstemming over de spoedige plaatsing van het Amerikaanse THAAD (Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense) raketafweersysteem op Zuid-Koreaans grondgebied. Hoewel beide landen onderstrepen dat het systeem enkel ter bescherming dient tegen DPRK, leidde het voornemen eerder al tot fel protest van China, en in mindere mate Rusland, dat daarmee de strategische belangen in de regio geschaad ziet. De relatie met Japan is economisch intensief, maar historisch gezien politiek beladen. Dit komt door de Japanse bezetting van Korea van 1910-1945 en het daaruit voortkomende conflict m.b.t. de gedwongen prostitutie van Zuid-Koreaanse meisjes tijdens WO II. Met China zijn er sterke economische betrekkingen. Tegelijkertijd zijn de twee landen niet gelijkgezind over onderwerpen als Noord-Korea en non-proliferatie. Onder leiding van president Park zet Zuid-Korea in op een verdieping van de relatie met de buurlanden, waarbij de precaire balans wordt gezocht tussen historische gevoeligheden en het belang van goede relaties met de buurlanden in een regio die wordt getekend door de onvoorspelbaarheid van Noord-Korea wat zorgt voor onrust over de stabiliteit en veiligheid in de regio.

#### **Bilaterale betrekkingen**

Bezoeken aan Nederland:

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| "Special Envoy"                     | april 2011 |
| "Special Envoy"                     | april 2013 |
| Minister van Gezondheid en Welvaart | mei 2013   |
| Minister van Werkgelegenheid        | juni 2013  |
| Minister van Landbouw               | juni 2013  |
| President                           | maart 2014 |
| Minister van BZ                     | april 2015 |
| Voorzitter parlement                | juli 2015  |

Bezoeken aan Zuid-Korea:

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Minister van BZ Rosenthal                    | maart 2012    |
| Minister van IenM en ZKH Prins van Oranje    | juni 2012     |
| Oud-premier Balkenende                       | februari      |
| 2013   |               |
| Staatssecretaris van Financiën               | maart 2013    |
| ZMK, HMK, Minister van BZ en Minister van EZ | november 2014 |
| Minister van Financien                       | januari 2015  |
| Minister van IenM                            | april 2015    |
| Minister van VWS                             | september     |
| 2015   |               |
| Premier Rutte en Staatssecretaris van EZ     | september     |
| 2016   |               |

De bilaterale relatie met Nederland is uitstekend. Nederland is onder de Zuid-Koreaanse bevolking vooral bekend als het land waar Hendrick Hamel vandaan

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komt. Hij spoelde in 1653 als VOC-schipbreukeling aan en schreef als eerste westerling een reisverslag over Korea. Het verhaal van Hamel vormt het begin van de geschiedenisles voor de gemiddelde Koreaan, desondanks geniet Hamel in Nederland buiten Gorinchem (waar hij vandaan kwam) nauwelijks bekendheid.

Van 1950-1953 nam Nederland met 5300 manschappen onder VN-vlag deel aan de Koreaanse oorlog. 124 Nederlandse manschappen hebben toen het leven gelaten. Deze betrokkenheid in de Korea oorlog wordt nog steeds erg gewaardeerd en veteranen en betrokken organisaties onderhouden innige banden. Ook is Nederland bekend vanwege Guus Hiddink, de populaire coach die het Zuid-Koreaanse nationale voetbalteam in 2002 tijdens het WK in eigen land naar de 4<sup>de</sup> plek loodste.

**Het zwaartepunt in de bilaterale betrekkingen ligt op economisch vlak. Nederland presenteert zich in Zuid-Korea o.a. als de 'gateway to Europe'. Er zijn ongeveer 125 Koreaanse bedrijven actief in Nederland en dat maakt Nederland een van de belangrijkste ontvangers van Koreaanse investeringen in de EU. In Zuid-Korea zijn circa 40 Nederlandse bedrijven gevestigd, waaronder ING Life en ASML. Zuid-Korea ziet Nederland onder meer als een voorbeeld op het gebied van agro-food en tuinbouw, watermanagement, logistiek, en duurzame ontwikkeling. Nederland zou graag op het gebied van high tech systems and materials de samenwerking met Zuid-Korea versterken.**

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### **Bijlage 19: Meeting met National Pension Service**

#### **About Us**

The National Pension Service (NPS) was established in 1987 to help secure the retirement benefits of Korean citizens with income security, thereby promoting national welfare in the case of retirement, disability or death.

The national pension scheme is now available to all employees, employers, and the self-employed. The NPS has broadened its operation scope to include retirement planning and welfare services for the disabled, in addition to its basic services, such as contributors' pension history management, contribution-imposing, and benefits payment. The NPS has grown to become a truly "comprehensive welfare service provider" in Korea.

The NPS' presence has been further solidified by the National Pension Fund's growth to the world's third largest in scale. The Fund Investment Office is enhancing the profitability and stability of its investment portfolio through systematic and efficient fund management with its investment professionals.

The NPS established a new mission and management objectives, under the slogan "Happiness+ NPS 2025," to prepare for its next phase of growth. Through the mission of NPS, we will commit ourselves to provide an essential foundation of post-retirement security for all Koreans.

#### **Mission statement**

*We aim to be a sincere partner for the future happiness through pension and welfare services.*

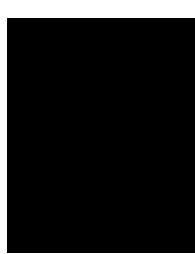
To achieve this mission and better serve the public, NPS has set "Trust, Openness, Passion, and Happiness" as its core values. Reflecting the commitment of the CEO, NPS is dedicated to providing the best service for the nation and its people and has established the following management goals:

#### **Management goals**

"SERVE the public" through :

1. Stable and sustainable pension system
2. Excellent and exceptional service
3. Reliable and responsible specialists
4. Victorious and vigorous life with NPS
5. Exciting and enterprising workplace

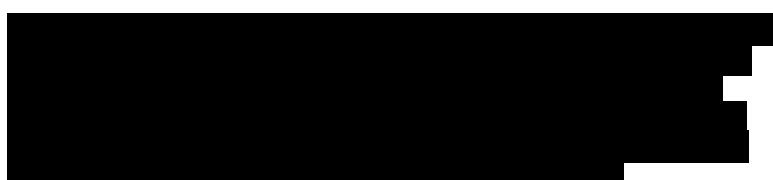
Going forward, all of us at NPS will devote ourselves to becoming a truly reliable institution that works together with the people to promote the quality and happiness of their lives in preparation for Korea's upcoming rapid-aging society.



[REDACTED]

**Executive Fund Director & Chief**

**Investment Officer**



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A large black rectangular redaction box covers the majority of the page content, from approximately y=78 to y=290.

**ANSWER** The answer is 1000. The first two digits of the number are 10, so the answer is 1000.

# **Managing Director Head of Global Alternative Investment Division**

[REDACTED]

**ANSWER** *See page 10.*

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## **Bijlage 20: Kookmin Bank**

### **Company Overview:**

KB Kookmin Bank provides various banking products and financial services to individuals and households, as well as large, small, and medium-sized enterprises. It operates through Corporate Banking, Retail Banking, and Other Activities segments. The company accepts installment savings deposits, time deposits, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and foreign currency deposits. It also offers personal, mortgage, and deposit-backed loans; overdraft, home equity, and other consumer loans; working capital and facilities loans.

In addition, the company is involved in the investment and trading of debt and equity securities; trading of derivatives; asset securitization transaction services; funding activities; and provision of cash management services comprising inter-account transfers and transfers of funds.

Further, it provides investment banking services, such as project financing and financial advisory services for social overhead capital projects, such as highway, port, power, water, and sewage projects, as well as for real estate development projects; structured finance; and financing for mergers and acquisitions.

Additionally, the company is involved in international banking activities, including foreign exchange services and derivatives dealing, import and export-related services, offshore lending, syndicated loans, and foreign currency securities investment. It also offers trustee and custodian services relating to investment trusts and other functions, as well as trust account management services, various bancassurance products, wealth management services, National Housing Fund management services, and Internet and phone banking services.

As of March 31, 2016, it operated 1,123 branches and 9,013 ATMs. The company was founded in 1963 and is headquartered in Seoul, South Korea. KB Kookmin Bank is a subsidiary of KB Financial Group, Inc

### **Vision:**

#### **A Global Bank Leading the Asian financial industry**

Aspiring to a global leading financial institution by expanding its business into Asian markets A model for financial business creating vital value from local companies/individual Customers Despite its main regional focus on Asia, aiming for the global standard of its internal Organizational structure and operating systems comparable to those of leading Global

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banks Based on the traditional banking fundamentals, continuously enhancing its universal Banking capabilities to meet the diverse customer needs Also becoming an exemplary global institution by fulfilling our social responsibility to The countries and communities where we do business

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**Bijlage 21: Lunch meeting**

U zal tijdens de lunch een korte presentatie verzorgen over investeringsmogelijkheden op de NL huizenmarkt. Daarna is er ruimte voor vragen vanuit de groep genodigden:

| Sector            | Company   |
|-------------------|---|
| Bank              | - Woori Bank<br>- KEB Hana Bank<br>- Shinhan Bank<br>- Kookmin Bank<br>- NH Bank  |
| Insurance Company | - NH Life<br>- Samsung Life<br>- Samsung F&M<br>- Mirae Asset life<br>- Dongbu life<br>- Dongbu Insurance<br>- KDB life<br>- Heungkuk life  |
| Pension           | - KTCU (Korea Teacher's Credit Union)<br>- GEPS (Government Employees Pension Service)<br>- SEMA (Korea Science & Engineering Mutual Aid Association)<br>- POBA (Public officials Benefit Association)<br>- Teachers' Pension |
| Asset Management  | - Hyundai Asset Management<br>- IGIS Asset management<br>- Meritz Real Estate Asset management  |
| Others            | - Korea Post<br>- KfCC (Korea Federation of Community Credit Cooperatives)  |

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### **Bijlage 22: Meeting met Samsung SRA Asset Management**

*Our aim is to become a global top 20 real estate asset management company by 2020*

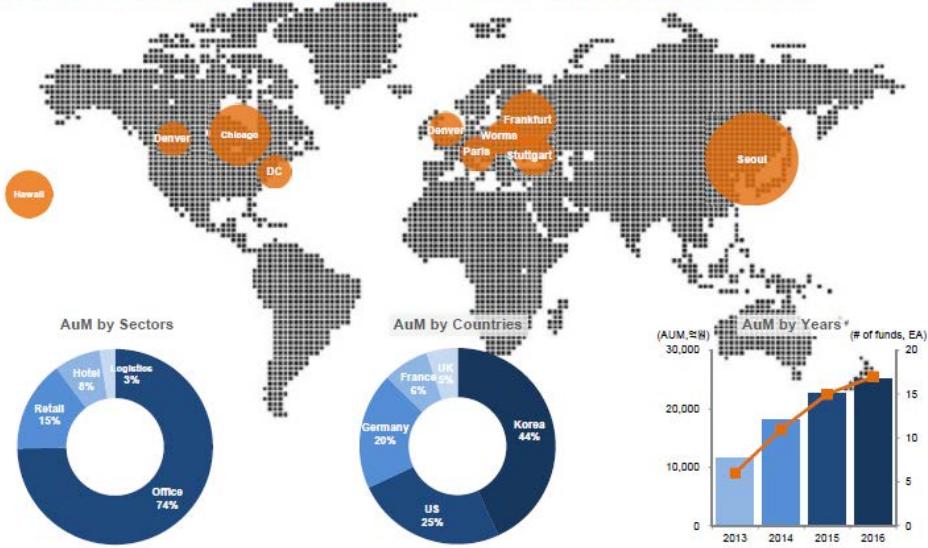
#### **Vision**

- Improved expertise and operation efficiency by having standalone investment division and operation division
- A high level of risk management through systematic risk analysis process
- Only Korean real estate AM who has internal research department
- Highest financial strength in real estate AM industry (Capital KRW 20 bn)
- Reviewed and closed various domestic and overseas projects
- Held various domestic and overseas networks (asset managers, brokers, lenders, etc.)
- Seasoned asset managers with more than 15 years of average real estate industry experience
- Achieved AuM of \$2.2billion within 4 year of foundation (4th largest real estate AM in Korea)
- Managing assets for approximately 50 domestic and overseas institutional investors
- The 1st asset management company in Korea solicited foreign pension services (CPPIB)

| Real Estate Funds   | Real Estate Advisory   |
|---|--|
| Major Responsibilities  | Major Responsibilities   |
| <b>Fund raising and real estate investment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic &amp; overseas direct investment funds (Office, retail, logistics)</li> <li>• Domestic &amp; overseas blind funds (Equity, mezzanine)</li> <li>• Overseas fund of funds</li> </ul> <b>Fund &amp; asset management</b>  | <b>Execution of customized strategy for investors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Execution of buying &amp; selling strategy</li> <li>• Research and development business support</li> <li>• Advisory services for Asset Management</li> </ul>  |
| Major Achievement   | Major Achievement  |
| <b>Raised total 18 funds, currently manages 17 funds</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition of Home+ Cheonan &amp; Jochiwon</li> <li>• Acquisition of 4 Home+ portfolio</li> <li>• Acquisition of 30 Crown Pl, London</li> <li>• Acquisition of Thales HQ, Stuttgart</li> <li>• Acquisition of Silvertower, Frankfurt</li> <li>• Preferred stock investment in Portals II, DC</li> <li>• Mezzanine debt investment in Four Seasons Hotel, Hawaii</li> <li>• Fund of funds investment in PRISA (US)</li> </ul> | <b>Provide advisory services for SLI</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition of Bosch logistics center, Worms, Germany</li> <li>• Fund of funds investment in Paramount fund (US)</li> <li>• Closing of SRA Global Core Office Fund (GCOF)</li> <li>• Acquisition of BMO Harris HQ, Chicago</li> <li>• Acquisition of CoBank HQ, Denver</li> <li>• Acquisition of Samsung SDS multi-campus</li> </ul> |
|   | <b>Designated as an asset manager for NPS' Korea core platform fund</b>  |

Datum  
8 november 2016  
Kenmerk

Within 4 years of its foundation, SRA has become the 4<sup>th</sup> largest real estate asset management company in Korea, raised 18 funds with \$2.2 billion of AUM



SRA focuses on prime assets located in the CBD of key metropolitan areas across the US, Europe, and Korea to deliver high risk-adjusted return



**Datum**  
8 november 2016

**Kenmerk**

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
CEO  
Samsung SRA Asset Management

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
Sr. Managing Director  
Samsung SRA Asset Management

<https://www.crunchbase.com/person/young-wuk-chai#section-recent-news-and-activity>

**Datum**  
8 november 2016  
**Kenmerk**

### **Bijlage 23: Meeting met Korea Investment Corporation**

#### **About KIC**

Korea Investment Corporation was founded in 2005 to contribute to the development of the domestic and regional finance industry. KIC is a sovereign wealth fund of the government of Korea and was established to preserve and enhance the long-term purchasing power of South Korea's sovereign wealth through efficient management of public funds in the international financial markets. KIC manages assets entrusted by the Korean government, the Bank of Korea, and other public funds as defined under the National Finance Act. It primarily invests in public equity, fixed income, commodities and alternative investment markets such as private equity, real estate, hedge funds, and infrastructure across the globe. The SWFs are commonly established out of balance of payments surpluses, official foreign currency operations, the proceeds of privatizations, fiscal surpluses, and/or receipts resulting from commodity exports. The KIC was entrusted with USD 80 billion following its establishment in 2005, and has a net asset value of USD \$91.8 billion as of the end of 2015. The company is based in Seoul with additional offices in New York and London.

#### **Vision and Mission:**

KIC strives to be a top sovereign wealth fund that serves as a cornerstone for the nation's economic future through increasing national wealth

- To increase national wealth
- To preserve and enhance the international purchasing power of sovereign assets by consistently generating returns that exceed inflation levels
- To contribute to the development of the finance industry
- To cultivate asset management professionals and share overseas investment knowledge with Korean financial companies to boost their competitiveness.

#### **Portfolio:**

The portfolio consists of 86.3% traditional assets, 12.4% alternative assets, including hedge funds, private equity, real estate and infrastructure, and 1.3% special investments. For the fixed income component of its portfolio the firm seeks to invest in wide range of securities, including government bonds and corporate credit. It also employs external fund managers to make investments in public equity and fixed income markets. For private equity, the firm invests in global private equity funds and also makes co-investment with external managers.

#### **Global network with sovereign funds & Public funds:**

From 2009 to the end of 2015, KIC signed 17 memorandums of understanding (MOU's) for mutual cooperation with sovereign wealth funds.

[REDACTED] Chief Executive Officer of the  
Korea Investment Corporation (KIC) [REDACTED]

**Datum**  
8 november 2016  
**Kenmerk**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**Datum**  
8 november 2016  
**Kenmerk**

#### **Bijlage 24:Persmoment Hankook Economic Daily**

Hankook economic daily is één van de meest gerenommeerde economische kranten. Het interview wordt afgenoem door een economische verslaggever en een verslaggever gespecialiseerd in vastgoed.

**Hankook Ilbo** is a South Korean vernacular daily newspaper published by The Hankook Ilbo Media Group in Seoul, South Korea. Its sister publications include The Korea Times, Seoul Economic Daily, Sports Hankook, Children's Hankook Ilbo, Weekly Hankook and The Korea Times in North America. Hankook Ilbo also publishes Korean editions of Fortune Korea, Popular Science, Golf Magazine and is Bloomberg TV's content partner.

**Datum**  
8 november 2016  
**Kenmerk**

**Bijlage 25: Persmoment Yonhap News**

Yonhap News brengt online news. Het interview wordt afgenoem door een economische verslaggever en een verslaggever gespecialiseerd in vastgoed.

Yonhap News Agency is South Korea's largest news agency. It is a publicly funded company, based in Seoul, South Korea. Yonhap provides news articles, pictures and other information to newspapers, TV networks and other media in South Korea.

**Datum**  
8 november 2016  
**Kenmerk**

**Bijlage 26: Buffet diner**

Diner met de Nederlandse zakengemeenschap in Seoul. Het diner zal aangevangen worden met een korte introductie door de CdP, ambassadeur Lody Embrechts. Daarna zal de ambassadeur u het woord geven voor een korte toast.

**Datum**  
8 november 2016  
**Kenmerk**

**Bijlage 27: Contactgegevens ter plaatse**

**Singapore**

| Name               | Position                                 | Mobile number / Email |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Mr. Jacques Werner | Ambassador (CdP)                         | [REDACTED]            |
| [REDACTED]         | Deputy Head of Mission (Plv CdP)         | [REDACTED]            |
| [REDACTED]         | Head Internal and Consular Affairs (HIZ) | [REDACTED]            |
| [REDACTED]         | Trade Officer                            | [REDACTED]            |

Hotel

Goodwood Park Hotel (CONFIRMED)  
22 Scotts Rd, Singapore 228221  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands  
541 Orchard Road  
#13-01 Liat Towers  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

**Hong Kong**

| Name               | Position                        | Mobile number / Email |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Annemieke, Ruigrok | Consul General (CdP)            | [REDACTED]            |
| [REDACTED]         | Deputy Consul General (Plv CdP) | [REDACTED]            |

Hotel

The Renaissance Harbour View Hotel Hong Kong  
1 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong  
香港万丽海景酒店  
湾仔港湾道 1 号, 香港  
[REDACTED]

Consulate General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands: Consulate General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Hong Kong

荷蘭駐香港總領事館  
Room 2402B, 24/F Great Eagle Centre, 23 Harbour Road, Wanchai  
香港灣仔港灣道23號, 鷹君中心24樓2402B室

**Datum**  
8 november 2016  
**Kenmerk**

**Tokyo**

| Name                 | Position   | Mobile number / Email |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| H.E. Mr. Aart Jacobi | Ambassador (CdP)                                   | [REDACTED]            |
| [REDACTED]           | Head of Economic Affairs (HEA)                     | [REDACTED]            |
| [REDACTED]           | Netherlands Foreign Investment Office Japan (NFIA) | [REDACTED]            |
| [REDACTED]           | Vice President, ING Bank N.V., Tokyo Branch        | [REDACTED]            |

Hotel

Name: Prince Park Tower  
Address: 4-8-1 Shiba-koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo  
Telephone: [REDACTED]

Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Japan

Address: 3-6-3 Shiba-koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo  
Telephone: [REDACTED]

**Seoul**

| Name             | Position  | Mobile number / Email |
|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Lody Embrechts   | Ambassador (CdP)  | [REDACTED]            |
| Arnoud Besseling | Director Netherlands Foreign Investment Office Korea (NFIA) | [REDACTED]            |
| [REDACTED]       | Head Consular and Internal Affairs (HIZ)                    | [REDACTED]            |
| [REDACTED]       | Public Diplomacy & Press Officer (PDO)                      | [REDACTED]            |
| [REDACTED]       | Management Assistant  | [REDACTED]            |

Hotel

The Shilla Hotel  
249 Dongho-ro, Jung-gu  
Seoul 100-856  
www.shilla.net

**Datum**  
8 november 2016  
**Kenmerk**

Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

10Fl. Jeongdong Bldg.  
21-15 Jeongdong-gil, Jung-gu  
Seoul

**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Verzonden:** woensdag 27 juli 2016 13:34  
**Aan:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** FW: Bezoek minister Blok  
**Bijlagen:** 1. Achtergrondinformatie China.docx

Ha [REDACTED]

Zie onder de info die we van BuZA hebben gekregen voor de Aziereis. Mede op basis hiervan en contacten met marktpartijen zijn we uitgekomen bij Singapore, Hong Kong en Japan. Ik ben in gesprek met BuZA om te kijken of dat haalbaar is en over de verdere invulling. Kan waarschijnlijk wel blijven liggen tot na mijn vakantie.

Groeten, [REDACTED]

---

**Verzonden:** woensdag 22 juni 2016 11:58  
[REDACTED]

**Onderwerp:** Bezoek minister Blok

Beste [REDACTED]

Hieronder staccato de input die ik heb opgehaald bij de collega's op de posten: Peking, Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokio en Seoul. Het is belangrijk om - mede gezien de duur van de reis - een keuze te maken uit de landen, zodat we het conceptprogramma van minister Blok samen verder kunnen uitwerken. Vijf stops is wellicht een beetje te veel van het goede [REDACTED]

### 1. China

- Er lijkt wel interesse in China te zijn, maar blijft lastig goed zicht hierop te krijgen.
- In de bijlage meer informatie over China.

### 2. Hongkong

- Gesproken is met CBRE (oude ING vastgoedpoot), ING en Loyens Loeff. Hun opmerkingen:
  - Vastgoed investeerders uit m.n. Singapore en HK en in mindere mate China en nog minder Japan kijken naar Europa incl. NL om te investeren.
  - Vooral belangstelling voor commercieel vastgoed (winkel centra en kantoren). Woningmarkt nog onderbelicht.
  - Investeerders zijn verzekeringsmaatschappijen, pensioenfondsen, sovereign wealth funds (m.n. SIN).
  - Reden dat men naar Europa (NL) kijkt is spreiding risico over continenten, verwachte goede Rol, stabiele omgeving, transparante en goede toezichthouders.
  - HK focus is primair op Anglo Saksische landen (Londen).
  - Schaal is wel groot, voor enkele miljoenen euro's komen ze niet (prestige projecten daargelaten, bv oude Gerechtsgebouw in A'dam werd gekocht door vastgoed magnaat uit HK, New World die er een Rosewood hotel gaat vestigen).
  - Verder zeiden ze nog: wees voorzichtig met private Chinese verzekeringsmaatschappijen vanwege enorme hoge leverage (= financiering met vreemd kapitaal).

### 3. Singapore

- Singapore (SG) is een logische keuze voor een bezoek. NL heeft een hele goede positie in SG. Ruim 1.300 NLse bedrijven zijn hier gevestigd (mn aangezien SG de hub is voor 10 ASEAN landen), NL is de grootste investeerder vanuit de EU in SG en we staan in de top vijf van grootste handelspartners van SG.
- NL staat dus goed op de kaart en bezoek op ministerieel niveau zal [REDACTED] 11.1 gesprekspartners van niveau gaan opleveren. [REDACTED],

**11.1** grote SGse bedrijven als Temasek, GIC, Capitaland, Keppelland, CDL, kijken over de landsgrenzen om te investeren.

- Daarnaast zijn er veel hoofd- en regiokantoren van bedrijven uit andere (ASEAN-)landen hier gevestigd, die ook over de landsgrenzen kijken voor investeringen.
- Interesse vanuit SG naar vastgoed in buitenland is meestal voor shopping malls, hotels, kantoren-combi's en in enige mate luxe residentieel. De bedragen die mogelijk bij bezoek Blok worden genoemd, zijn voor SGse begrippen klein (hoewel ook kleinere investeringen recent gedaan zijn).
- **valt buiten reikwijdte verzoek**
- Kortom, advies is zeker positief.

#### 4. Japan

- Japanse investeerders in *residential real estate* kijken tegenwoordig nadrukkelijk naar het buitenland, omdat in Japan vanwege de vergrijzing en de leegloop van het platteland het aantal huishoudens en daarmee de vraag naar nieuwe woningen sterk zijn afgenomen. Naar verwachting zal deze trend zich de komende jaren c.q. decennia doorzetten.
- Tegelijkertijd is er in Japan een overvloed aan vermogen, mede vanwege het enorme *quantitative easing*-programma van de Bank of Japan: sinds april 2013 wordt er 800 miljard euro per jaar in de economie gepompt, zonder dat dit tot een noemenswaardige verhoging van de Japanse investeringen en consumptie heeft geleid. De spaarquote is daarentegen alleen maar gestegen. Japan kent sinds februari jl. een negatieve rente op tegoeden van banken bij de Bank of Japan. Ook de rentetarieven voor vermogens van particuliere spaarders en institutionele beleggers schommelen inmiddels rond de nul procent. Japanse beleggers zijn daarom naarstig op zoek naar investeringsmogelijkheden die op langere termijn een rendement opleveren dat hoger is dan wat in Japan tegenwoordig op staatsobligaties of spaargeld wordt behaald.
- Ten derde heeft het Japanse overheidspensioenfonds GPIF, met een vermogen van ruim 1000 miljard euro het grootste pensioenfonds ter wereld, in oktober 2014 besloten zijn grotendeels in Japanse staatsobligaties belegde vermogen voortaan op basis van een nieuwe, voor 40% op het buitenland gerichte allocatiemix te beleggen. Van het totale vermogen kan tot 5%, dus 50 miljard euro, in alternatieven als vastgoed, infrastructuur en private equity worden belegd. Andere Japanse pensioenfondsen volgen deze her-allocatie. Japanse pensioenfondsen beleggen hun vermogen niet zelf, maar delen dit op in kleine stukken en schakelen hiervoor private partijen in.
- Bovengenoemde ontwikkelingen hebben ervoor gezorgd dat buitenlandse vermogensbeheerders, waaronder ook Nederlandse bedrijven als Nationale Nederlanden Investment Partners, AlpInvest en Aegon Asset Management, sinds enige tijd opdrachten uit de Japanse markt proberen binnen te slepen. Zij hopen namens Japanse pensioenfondsen en asset managers Japans kapitaal te mogen beleggen in buitenlands vastgoed en andere alternatieven. Overigens zijn tot nu toe zijn vooral Amerikaanse vermogensbeheerders zoals Blackrock succesvol in het verkrijgen van dergelijke opdrachten.
- De trend dat Japanse investeringen meer en meer naar landen rond de Pacific gaan, wordt naar verwachting nog versterkt wanneer het TPP-verdrag in werking treedt. De onderhandelingen over de Europees-Japanse tegenhanger van TPP (EU-Japan FTA/EPA) worden weliswaar mogelijk dit jaar afferond, zoals premier Abe met Tusk en Juncker eerder deze week hebben afgesproken, maar inwerkingtreding zal nog geruime tijd op zich laten wachten. **11.1**.
- De wil van Japan om in Europa, en specifiek in Nederland, te beleggen is er zeker, zowel in vastgoed als in andere alternatieven zoals energie-infrastructuur.
  - Zo belegde de Japanse bank Norinchukin begin 2015 voor 250 miljoen euro in Nederlands vastgoed via de Nederlandse verzekeraar ASR. Zie [link](#). **10.1c**
  - Ook stak de Japanse bank JBIC in maart 2016 een bedrag van 244 miljoen euro in herfinanciering van het Nederlandse offshore windpark Luchterduinen, een samenwerkingsverband van Eneco en Mitsubishi. Zie [link](#). **10.1c**
- Tot slot: ambassade is sowieso van plan dit najaar een conferentie te organiseren voor Japanse pensioenfondsen en vermogensbeheerders over de vele mogelijkheden voor lange-termijnbeleggingen in Nederland. We hebben de afgelopen twee jaar al een serie activiteiten over pensioenbeleggingen georganiseerd

en daardoor een uitgebreid netwerk opgebouwd onder pensioenfondsen, banken, levensverzekeraars en vermogensbeheerders. We zouden deze conferentie heel goed kunnen laten samenvallen met een bezoek van Minister Blok in november.11.1

- Ambassadeur ontving onlangs de nieuwe CFO van Rabobank, [REDACTED] en zijn mensen reageerden zeer geïnteresseerd in het idee van een conferentie in Tokio in november over investeringsmogelijkheden in de Nederlandse woningmarkt etc.

## 5. Zuid-Korea

- NL ambassadeur gaf aan dat het zeker interessant is om minister Blok naar Seoul te laten afreizen.

## 6. NFIA

- NFIA doet nooit vastgoed / woningmarkt-projecten11.1.
- Bovendien kom je ook deels bij een ander type investeerders terecht (sovereign wealth funds) die niet in het NFIA-netwerk zitten.
- Advies is wel om goed naar de follow-up te kijken.

Hartelijke groet,

[REDACTED]  
DG Foreign Economic Relations  
International Enterprise Department / Coordinator China, Hong Kong, South-Korea,  
Taiwan and Mongolia



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken  
Bezuidenhoutseweg 67 | 2500 EB  
Den Haag | Nederland

[REDACTED] .....

**Sent:** woensdag 25 mei 2016 12:02

**Subject:** RE: Bezoek minister Blok

Beste [REDACTED]

Goed om te horen! Ik heb hieronder een reactie gegeven op je vragen.

Hartelijke groet,

1 [REDACTED]

**Verzonden:** donderdag 19 mei 2016 22:27

**Onderwerp:** RE: Bezoek minister Blok

Ben weer terug uit Mongolië en Zuid-Korea. Het was een interessante reis. Heb een verkennend rondje

gemaakt en de collega's in Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan en Zuid-Korea zien zeker mogelijkheden voor een investeringsreis van minister Blok. Heb nog wel de onderstaande vragen teneinde de wensen van minister Blok nog helderder te krijgen.

1. Staan de data zondag 13 tot en met woensdag 16 november 2016 vast of zou dit bijvoorbeeld ook een dag langer kunnen?

De minister zou eventueel ook op zaterdag kunnen vertrekken.

2. Hoeveel landen zou de minister max. willen bezoeken?

Daar heeft hij geen voorkeur over uitgesproken. Zou denk ik uitkomst moeten zijn van de marktscan en natuurlijk praktische afwegingen. Ik denk dat kwaliteit hier boven kwantiteit zou moeten gaan.

3. Hoe zou minister Blok de gesprekken in willen gaan: één op één gesprekken met investeerders, een seminar of ronde tafel?

Één op één gesprekken met investeerders.

4. Maken jullie onderscheid tussen huizenmarkt of vastgoedinvesteerders? 11.1

[REDACTED]  
Deze vraag begrijp ik niet. Zou je die nader kunnen toelichten? De nadruk zou wat ons betreft moeten liggen op beleggers met een focus op de Nederlandse woningmarkt, maar de minister zal ook niet te beroerd zijn om een gesprek aan te gaan met investeerders in overig Nederlands vastgoed als daar een goede aanleiding voor is.

5. Welke politieke boodschap wil minister Blok met zijn bezoek afgeven?

Geen politieke boodschap. In zijn laatste optreden omschreef hij zichzelf als een soort missionaris die 'het evangelie van de middeldure huur' komt verkondigen.

6. Hoe zien jullie de verzorging van de follow-up?

We hebben Holland Property Plaza ([REDACTED]) gevraagd om ons te helpen met de inhoudelijke invulling (identificeren en selecteren van gesprekspartners met concrete belangstelling in Nederlandse woningmarkt), maar maken ook graag gebruik van jullie expertise (ook NFIA?). Dat bepaalt ook waar de reis precies naar toe gaat (welke landen). Daarna moeten we aan de slag met de praktische invulling (protocollair, logistiek) en hopen daarvoor op jullie te mogen rekenen.

Alvast bedankt!

Hartelijke groet,

---

[REDACTED]  
**Sent:** woensdag 4 mei 2016 11:54:11

[REDACTED]  
**Subject:** RE: Bezoek minister Blok

Beste [REDACTED]

Later dan de bedoeling was – ik moest wat achterstand inlopen na mijn zwangerschapsverlof – tref je hierbij meer informatie aan over de achtergrond en het doel van de voorgenomen reis van minister Blok aan Azië. Ik voeg ook

een brochure bij die is bedoeld voor buitenlandse investeerders met informatie over het woningmarktbeleid en de verbeterde investeringsmogelijkheden als gevolg van recente beleidswijzigingen.

Samen vormen ze hopelijk een goed startpunt om de reis samen verder vorm te gaan geven. Ik kom graag op korte termijn bij je langs om de volgende stappen te bespreken.

Uiteraard ben ik ten alle tijden graag bereid om een nadere toelichting te geven.

Hartelijke groet,

[REDACTED]  
**Directie Woningmarkt**  
**Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties**  
Turfmarkt 147 | Den Haag  
Postbus 20011 | 2500 EA | Den Haag

[REDACTED]

---

**Verzonden:** woensdag 6 april 2016 11:22

**Onderwerp:** Bezoek minister Blok

[REDACTED]

Dank voor het gesprek van gisteren waarin we een mogelijk bezoek van minister Blok aan Azië bespraken. Vanuit het ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken help ik jullie graag verder op weg om i.s.m. onze posten een mooi conceptprogramma te maken.

Fijn dat jullie meer informatie over de wensen van minister Blok zullen toesturen, zodat ik het met mijn collega's verder kan oppakken.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



**DG Foreign Economic Relations**  
**International Enterprise Department**

Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken  
Bezuidenhoutseweg 67 | 2500 EB  
Den Haag | Nederland

[REDACTED]

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## Achtergrondinformatie China

The articles (attached) divides the reasons why Chinese invest abroad in 2 categories: **Push factors (internal)** and **pull factors (external)**

### **Push factors:**

1. Policy driven market
  - a. As China's residential market is policy driven. The post-financial crisis stimulus-induced overheating, cooling measures, such as house-purchase restrictions and financial contraction since 2010 have caused greatly weakened domestic housing demand.
2. Oversupply
  - a. As a result of rampant construction, vacant residential floor space has increased by over 80% since 2010. This oversupply has sparked cut-throat competition amongst developers, which has helped fuel buyers' expectations of further price cuts.
3. Policy push and the emergence of Chinese insurance companies
  - a. For example, in 2013 the outward investment approval threshold was raised from US\$100 million to US\$1 billion. In October 2014, the Ministry of Commerce removed prior approval for most foreign investment. Insurance companies are allowed to invest up to 30% of their assets in real estate, with 15% of their total investments allowed to be offshore.

### **Pull factors:**

1. Diversification
  - a. Investors already have extensive domestic exposure, offshore investments help them diversify risk into markets that offer better returns
2. Building brand
  - a. Overseas acquisitions help Chinese institutions build their brand internationally
3. Manage future occupation costs
  - a. Owner occupiers (e.g. big banks) use investments to help manage their future occupation costs. Banks such as CCB, Bank of China, Agricultural Bank of China and ICBC have been active in the commercial market globally over the past year.
4. Mature markets
  - a. Deep, liquid and transparent markets with scale – clarity of rules/regulations
5. Quality of life
  - a. weather, clean-air and world class education institutions all act as a magnet to Chinese developers and migrants alike.

Furthermore **4 “waves” of Chinese investors** are identified.

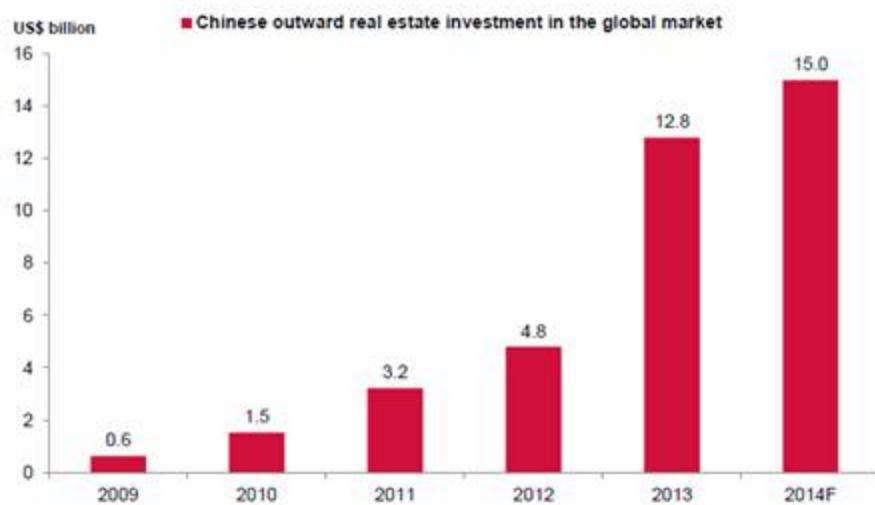
**1<sup>st</sup>** wave: Sovereign wealth funds – investing in trophy assets and Banks – acquiring property for owner occupation

**2<sup>nd</sup>** wave: Large developers – diversify with an overseas presence

**3<sup>rd</sup>** wave: Equity investors & insurance firms – core and yield-driven opportunities

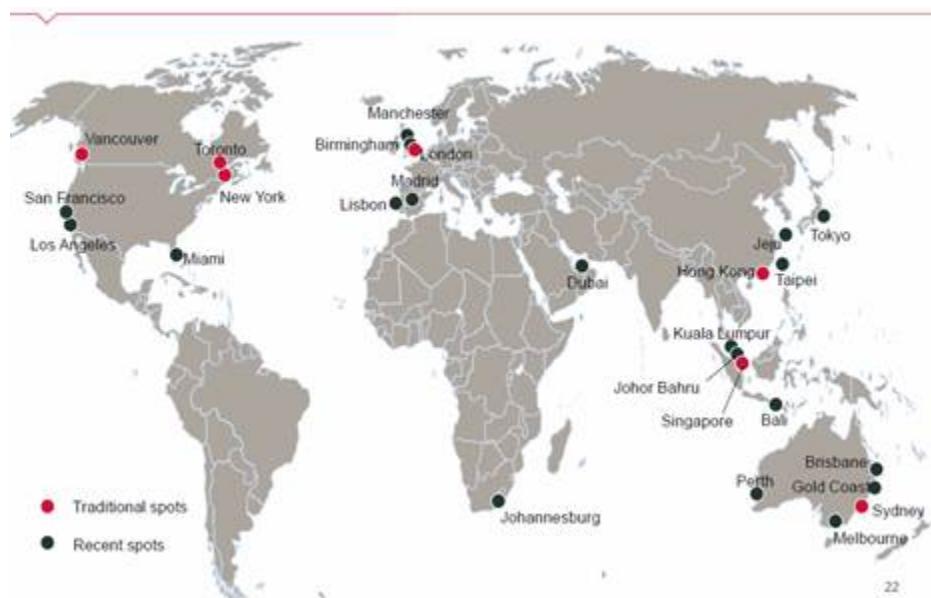
**4<sup>th</sup>** wave: Ultra-high net worth Individuals (UHNWIs), small to mid-cap state owned enterprises (SOEs) and private developers

Some data:



Source: RCA, Knight Frank

7



22

### What are they aiming for?

Currently Chinese investors are diversifying by moving from core office and residential developments into leisure and industrial assets. Investors are also looking to diversify geographically, moving from gateway locations to higher yielding leading provincial cities. Initially they were mainly interested in key cities in France (such as Paris) and Germany. German cities such as Berlin, Munich and Frankfurt were and are a few of the favourite destinations of Asian investors because of their transparent, regulated and liquid real estate markets which also offer stable returns. More recently however, we have been seeing strong investment demand in the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Belgium and Poland. In terms of asset classes, demand remains strongest for core commercial offices, hospitality and logistic properties. Selectively, we also see appetite for retail and student housing. In general Asian investors are focused on investing in assets that offer stable returns in transparent, regulated and liquid real estate markets.

(source: <http://www.scmp.com/business/article/1936927/european-real-estate-appealing-investors-across-asia>.

An article by Deloitte on developments in the **Dutch market** (<http://www2.deloitte.com/nl/nl/pages/real-estate/articles/asian-investors-raise-their-stakes-in-dutch-real-estate.html#>):

*With the opening of the Amsterdam Branch of China Construction Bank and the presence of for example China life, Anbang and First Sponsor Group Limited we see the establishment of an Asian infrastructure which will facilitate future real estate investments in predominantly Amsterdam. With the opening of the Amsterdam Branch of China Construction Bank and the presence of for example China life, Anbang and First Sponsor Group Limited we see the establishment of an Asian infrastructure which will facilitate future real estate investments in predominantly Amsterdam.. Besides, **Asian investors will focus on hotel properties and so called trophy assets like properties with monumental value.***

**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Verzonden:** donderdag 13 oktober 2016 15:37  
**Aan:** [REDACTED]  
**CC:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** RE: Aziereis  
**Bijlagen:** FW: Appointment Minister Blok

Hoi [REDACTED],

Zie hieronder in rood antwoord op de vragen. Op een paar punten komen we terug, deze staan uit. We hebben 1 mailwisseling bijgevoegd van Capital Value. Deze mail komt voort uit contact van minister Blok met Capital Value vorige week. Capital value heeft toen aangegeven nog een interessant contact te hebben in Azië. Willen jullie contact opnemen met deze partij om te kijken of dit ingepast kan worden in het programma?

Wil je trouwens nog reageren op de eerdere vragen vanuit ons?

Groeten, [REDACTED]

---

**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Verzonden:** woensdag 12 oktober 2016 14:43  
**Aan:** [REDACTED]  
**CC:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** RE: Aziereis

Ha [REDACTED],

Dank hiervoor. Ga hiermee aan de slag. Paar andere punten van de posten voor jullie. Met het oog op de klok lijkt het me goed snel spijkers met koppen te slaan. Ik zet voor de volledigheid nog even de belangrijkste punten van de posten onder elkaar.

1. Duidelijkheid over het lijstje namen van Kempen & Co.

11.1 [REDACTED] Tijdens de VC werd ook duidelijk dat de betreffende timeslots al met deze bedrijven waren afgestemd. Daar leid ik uit dat Kempen & Co al heeft aangekondigd dat de minister komt. 11.1 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Bovendien: dit soort gesprekken dienen te worden ingestoken op C-level, bij voorkeur CEO. Dat kunnen wij als ambassade doen, maar daartoe is wel bovengenoemde informatie nodig. **Hebben we nagevraagd en komen we op terug zodra we een antwoord hebben.**

2. Duidelijkheid over de delegatie en de meereizende marktpartijen

Wie komen er mee? Aan Japanse en ook in de andere landen zal men hier onmiddellijk naar vragen. Als er nog geen namen kunnen worden genoemd, dan zouden we op z'n minst moeten weten welke bedrijven/instellingen er mee komen.

**De delegatie bestaat uit de volgende personen:**

**Stef Blok (Minister for Housing and the Central Government Sector)**

[REDACTED] (Deputy Director Housing Market Department, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations)

[REDACTED] (Policy Advisor, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations)

[REDACTED] (Spokesman, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations)

[REDACTED] (CEO, Amvest)

[REDACTED] (Chairman of the board, Woonzorg Nederland)

[REDACTED] (Member of the board, Heijmans)

[REDACTED] (CEO, The Student Hotel)

### 3. Duidelijkheid over de data

Wij gaan er van uit dat Minister Blok op dinsdagavond 15 november aankomt in Tokio en woensdagavond 16 november weer vertrekt, maar in de bijlagen die jullie stuurde, werd Tokio weer op maandag 14 november vermeld. Graag uitsluisel of we zelf data kunnen voorstellen. Zoals besproken tijdens de VC maken de posten hun eigen programma en bepalen zij daarin de volgorde en vluchtschema. Zoals aangegeven vinden wij het wel belangrijk dat de genoemde partijen daarin een plekje krijgen.

### 4. Programma

Naast gesprekken met de betreffende bedrijven geeft Tokio in overweging om ofwel:

a) een gesprek met de Japanse minister van EZ (METI) aan te vragen. Hoewel dit vanwege de korte termijn een lastig verhaal zal worden, kan dit zeker meerwaarde hebben – ook in de richting van de Japanse bedrijven waarmee zal worden gesproken, ofwel

11.1 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Voorkeur minister Blok is ontmoeting met Japanse minister.

Daarmee komen we voor Tokio op het volgende voorstel voor invulling van het programma op woensdag 16 november:

- 4 bilaterale ontmoetingen
- Eventueel: Meeting met Japanse Minister voor METI 11.1 [REDACTED]

11.1 [REDACTED]

11.1 [REDACTED]

We zijn ervan overtuigd op deze wijze een goed programma op te kunnen tuigen en zien ernaar uit dit in goed overleg met jullie te doen.

Hartelijke groet,

---

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** woensdag 12 oktober 2016 13:07:37  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** RE: Aziereis

Hoi [REDACTED],

Voor het werkbezoek van de minister naar Azië hebben we al wat praktische informatie nodig. Dit om de reis vanuit ons goed voor te bereiden.

- We begrepen van de bijeenkomst vorige week dat jullie de vluchten boeken voor ons (minister en BZK-delegatie). Toen is besproken dat de minister business class vliegt op alle vluchten. Kun je dat bevestigen?
- We zouden graag deze week weten op welke dag we welke stad bezoeken en de vluchten die we nemen. Lukt het om deze week het globale reisschema te sturen?

Verder zou het fijn zijn als de posten in de voorbereiding ook achtergrondinformatie opnemen over de bedrijven en personen die we bezoeken. Dit kunnen we vervolgens opnemen in de voorbereiding voor de minister.

Tot volgende week bij de videocall!

Groeten,

---

**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Verzonden:** maandag 10 oktober 2016 11:50  
**Aan:** [REDACTED]  
**CC:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** RE: Aziereis

Heel dank [REDACTED] Hier kunnen we zeker wat mee. 11.1 [REDACTED]

---

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** vrijdag 7 oktober 2016 13:49:19  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** RE: Aziereis

Hoi [REDACTED],

Wij hebben beloofd snel terug te komen op het beslispunt Hong Kong/Peking. Daarnaast hebben we naar aanleiding van het gesprek gisteren nog eens goed nagedacht over wat voor ons belangrijk is bij deze reis, mede in het licht van de adviezen die we van de posten kregen. Wij zetten onze belangrijkste punten hieronder op een rij bij wijze van toelichting en in de hoop dat het kan helpen bij het plannen en organiseren.

-11.1

1.

1

11.1

-11.1

Kun jij hiermee verder samen met de posten? Wij zijn uiteraard beschikbaar voor vragen of een nadere toelichting.

Groeten,

---

**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Verzonden:** woensdag 5 oktober 2016 17:14  
**Aan:** [REDACTED]  
**CC:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** Re: Aziereis

11.1

Verzonden met Good Work([www.good.com](http://www.good.com))

Op 5 okt. 2016 14:49 schreef [REDACTED]

11.1

---

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** woensdag 5 oktober 2016 14:45:42  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Re: Aziereis

11.1 [REDACTED]

Verzonden met Good Work([www.good.com](http://www.good.com))

Op 5 okt. 2016 14:40 schreef [REDACTED]  
Dank. 11.1 [REDACTED]

---

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** woensdag 5 oktober 2016 14:25:33  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** RE: Aziereis

Volgens mij kan het gewoon in het programma, maar kan daarnaast geen kwaad om te horen wat de posten weten van deze partijen.

Groeten, [REDACTED]

---

**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Datum:** woensdag 05 okt. 2016 10:52 AM  
**Aan:** [REDACTED]  
**Kopie:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** RE: Aziereis

Heel veel dank [REDACTED]. Zie ook dat Peking in het reisschema zit en niet HongKong? Kan de posten om advies vragen over de afspraken of wil je dat ik het gewoon in het programma laat opnemen?

Gr. [REDACTED]

---

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** woensdag 5 oktober 2016 09:25  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Aziereis

Hi [REDACTED],

We krijgen nog een volledig voorstel (inclusief een voorstel voor vluchten en hotels) per mail toegestuurd, maar hierbij stuur ik je alvast wat ze ons gisteren hebben laten zien.

Het vluchtschema is niet het meest logisch, maar dat is afgestemd op de beschikbaarheid van de genoemde partijen.

Groeten en tot donderdag, [REDACTED]

---

Dit bericht kan informatie bevatten die niet voor u is bestemd. Indien u niet de geadresseerde bent of dit bericht abusievelijk aan u is toegezonden, wordt u verzocht dat aan de afzender te melden en het bericht te verwijderen. De Staat aanvaardt geen aansprakelijkheid voor schade, van welke aard ook, die verband houdt met risico's verbonden aan het elektronisch verzenden van berichten.

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**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Verzonden:** donderdag 13 oktober 2016 13:41  
**Aan:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** FW: Appointment Minister Blok

---

**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Verzonden:** donderdag 13 oktober 2016 12:06  
**Aan:** [REDACTED]  
**CC:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** FW: Appointment Minister Blok

Dear [REDACTED],

We are pleased to introduce you to [REDACTED] who are the responsible for the agenda of the Minister. Would you be so kind to contact them to schedule the appointment? Please find below their contact details.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]  
*Managing Director*

**CAPITAL  
VALUE.**

Maliebaan 85  
3581 CG Utrecht

[REDACTED]  
[www.capitalvalue.nl](http://www.capitalvalue.nl)

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**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Verzonden:** vrijdag 7 oktober 2016 3:17  
**Aan:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** Fw: Appointment Minister Blok

Dear Sir,

[REDACTED] is currently travelling, Please allow me some time to coordinator the meeting schedule and get back to you as soon as possible.

[REDACTED]

---

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Date:** 6 October 2016 at 11:01:40 PM SGT  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject: Appointment Minister Blok**

Dear [REDACTED]

With reference to the email of [REDACTED] we would be pleased to meet you.

Please find attached our research report about the Dutch residential market.

We are market leader in the Netherlands for residential investments.

If you have any further questions, don't hesitate to contact us.

At November 16, 2016 the Minister of Housing of the Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands, Mr. Blok, is in Singapore.

The Minister will visit Singapore to meet amongst others international real estate investors.

Would you perhaps be available for a meeting with the Minister?

We look forward hearing from you.

Kind regards,



*Managing Director*

**CAPITAL  
VALUE.**

Maliebaan 85

3581 CG Utrecht



[www.capitalvalue.nl](http://www.capitalvalue.nl)

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[REDACTED]

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**Van:** [REDACTED]  
**Verzonden:** donderdag 10 november 2016 16:59  
**Aan:** [REDACTED]  
**Onderwerp:** Spreektekst minister Azië  
**Bijlagen:** 2016-11-13 Speaker points Asia\_v2.docx

Collega's, bijgaand de definitieve spreektekst.  
Graag meenemen in het dossier voor de minister.  
Dank en groet.

Met vriendelijke groet,

[REDACTED]  
Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken  
en Koninkrijksrelaties  
Woordvoering, Protocol en Verkenningen  
Postbus 20011  
2500 EA Den Haag  
[REDACTED]

## Speaking points Asia trip

The Netherlands is a small but prosperous country, with outstanding prospects for investors in the housing and mortgage market.

- 1. *Netherlands and Europe***
- 2. *Housing market characteristics***
- 3. *Rent segment***
- 4. *Investing in mortgages***
- 5. *Concluding remarks***

### **1. *Netherlands and Europe***

For those of you who don't know my country very well, I would like to start with some basics. The crash course to The Netherlands, as it were.

I will leave out the touristic information. But in case you have never been there, I can highly recommend a visit. Whether you're interested in our famous painters, renowned architecture or impressive infrastructural works, or just like sailing (like me). There's something for everyone in our charming country.

I will restrict myself to the fundamentals, important for the housing and mortgage market. In the past, it was sometimes hard to explain to the rest of Europe how the Dutch housing market was organised. This was partly due to our system of mortgage interest tax relief and the role of housing associations. We've taken steps in both these areas to ensure we're no longer the odd one out. And better yet, this has created unique opportunities.

There are 17 million citizens in The Netherlands. It's a densely populated country. With over 7 million people, almost half of us live in the metropolitan region in the West of the country. In cities like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht.

Now we're number 66 in the world when you look at the size of our population, we are the 17<sup>th</sup> economy in the world, and on place 13 when it comes to prosperity (Gross Domestic Product per capita). It gets better. The World

Economic Forum puts us on number 4 on the list of the most competitive countries in the world. Furthermore, all three important credit agencies rate our country ‘Triple A’ and give us outlook ‘stable’. We’re not likely to lose our top rating anytime soon. Not bad for a small country.

According to the most recent estimates from the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis, the Dutch economy will grow by 1.7 per cent this year. Next year, it’ll grow by more than 2 per cent. Not spectacular figures at first sight. But, when you look at what they were before, not bad either. Unemployment is back at 5,7%. Compare it to other countries in the world. Compare it to other countries in Europe, and you will agree: that’s very low.

Now, we’re emerging from a serious economic crisis which has affected almost everyone. After the ‘double dip’ of 2009 and 2013, the euro-zone is now recovering steadily, helped by the low euro rate and low prices for raw materials and oil. Consumer confidence is also growing. It has not been this high in The Netherlands since 2007.

If the crisis of recent years has shown us anything, it’s our resilience. Because our economic and institutional foundations are robust, we were able to recover quickly. For centuries, we’ve had stable institutions working together to bridge differences of opinion and interest. That’s our famous ‘poldermodel’: compromise instead of escalation, to increase wealth for everyone. And to have that wealth relatively equally distributed. It’s the part of the reason for our success.

The Netherlands is a small but prosperous country, with lots to offer.

## **2. Housing market characteristics**

The 17 million people of The Netherlands live in 7 million houses. 59% of these houses is owner-occupied, 31% is social rental and a mere 10% is commercial rental. In comparison with other countries in Europe, the latter figure is low. The social rental segment is relatively large. There are historical reasons for this. I will not go into that. What’s important is that demand for houses in the owner-occupied and commercial rental segments is rising fast. This

development is driven by fundamental demographic and economic developments. And facilitated by substantial reforms.

It should come as no surprise, that the housing market has benefitted considerably from our rapid recovery. The growth in housing provision is still not back to pre-crisis levels, but we're moving in the right direction, and we're going fast.

The Netherlands' Economic Institute for Construction and Housing has calculated that the Netherlands needs one million new houses by 2040. Demographic and economic trends mean there's a big demand for housing in the medium term.

The housing prices are picking up in the whole country now. The prices in Amsterdam are back on pre-crisis level, and the rest of the country is following this trend. Credit agency Moody's expects a price increase of 5% still to come. Affordable homes for people with a small or modest budget is where the greatest demand will be. So we need more homes for commercial sector renters, more houses for buyers with a budget of up to 180.000 euro, and also some more social housing.

### **3. Rent segment**

Since demand is particularly high in the middle segment (rents between 700 and 1.000 euro), and supply is still limited, the commercial rental segment has to grow considerably. There are two major ways of doing this: new buildings and buying dwellings from housing associations. These associations own more houses and apartments than fits their role of supplying housing for people on a low income.

Developing new housing projects in The Netherlands is a sound investment. Conditions are favorable because of recent government policies, the internationally impressive payment discipline of the Dutch, and the fact that rents in the Netherlands are 'inflation linked'.

Our government is stimulating municipalities to invest in the middle segment. We have installed a task force to start more projects in this segment in the 30 bigger cities of The Netherlands.

Then there are the possibilities to buy from housing associations. We're still in the beginning of this process. Housing associations have around one million dwellings that have the potential of commercial sector rentals. And around 20% of their houses are rented by people with a relatively high income. As a result, there is a potential of hundreds of thousands of dwellings that could, and will be sold with the right incentive, and at the right price.

Our housing associations are prosperous organizations. They know it's profitable to invest in residential real estate. In the past, they did not have an incentive to sell. But we've implemented policies to force housing associations to focus on their main purpose: providing affordable, high-quality housing for those on low incomes. That means no more intrepid commercial adventures for them. And a level playing field for all investors in Dutch real estate.

#### **4. Investing in mortgages**

The Dutch mortgage credit market has a total volume of 658 billion Euros. It's a very stable and safe market to invest in. We have a government-backed guarantee fund for mortgages up to 245.000 euro. This means 1.3 million guarantees with a total value of 190 billion euro. Annually, 65 billion is spent on mortgages, with an average mortgage of 250.000 euro. Default rates and the number of foreclosures in The Netherlands are at an international low: the guarantee fund recorded 3 per mil defaults during the crisis years. So payment practices are good and stable, even in the difficult years behind us.

As in many European countries, the Dutch housing market took a big hit during and after the crisis. We had to take action, and we did. This government has reformed the Dutch housing market to make it more resilient to shocks. We are gradually reducing the loan-to-value and loan-to-income limits. By 2018, the LTV-limit for new mortgages will be 100%, reducing collateral risks and improving financial stability. We encourage full amortisation of mortgages: interest on new mortgages as of 2013 is only tax deductible if amortised within 30 years. The share of annuity mortgages has increased considerably since

2013. Before that, bullet or interest-only mortgages were far more common. And we encourage more competition and improved funding in the housing market. To name but a few relevant measures.

These reforms and policies are aimed at creating trust and stability on the housing and mortgage market. They reduce risks for borrowers, lenders and the financial system as a whole. Our reforms were broadly supported in Parliament. The government's policy is now aimed at stability, and it does not intend to take any new reform measures on the owner-occupied segment.

## 5. Concluding remarks

The Dutch housing and mortgage market have been showing strong recovery since 2014. This is still going on, there are no signs of slowing down. The Dutch housing market is stronger and more flexible than before. If the crisis of recent years has shown us anything, it's our resilience. Even in the darkest of crisis years, people kept paying their mortgage and waited patiently for better times.

Fundamentals are strong, driven by a growing number of households, economic growth and an increasingly dynamic labour market. As a result, demand for housing in the Netherlands is strong and increasing. House prices have been increasing since June 2014. House sales have increased with 21.3 percent to 132.910 houses in the first eight months of this year. The 30-year return on housing is no less than 8.6 per cent.

Now there's clarity. And there's trust. The recovering global economy is doing the rest: the Dutch housing market is future proof once more.

Together, we can make the most of the opportunities on offer. Opportunities in investment, construction, renovation and sustainability. It demands resolve and creativity. Qualities the Dutch are famous for.

Like other European countries, The Netherlands has weathered the crisis well. When it comes to opportunities, atmosphere and quality of life, Dutch cities are on par with any other city in Europe, be it Geneva, Stockholm or Munich. Economic and demographic trends are favourable. A number of interesting incentive policies are in place. The Dutch market is now more flexible, more

transparent and more stable, with more opportunities than ever for private investors.

Now there's lots more I could tell you. But for more detailed information about the Dutch housing and mortgage market, please visit our new website at [www.investingindutchhousing.nl](http://www.investingindutchhousing.nl). Or take a look at our flyer.

# The Dutch housing market

deel 1 nr 50



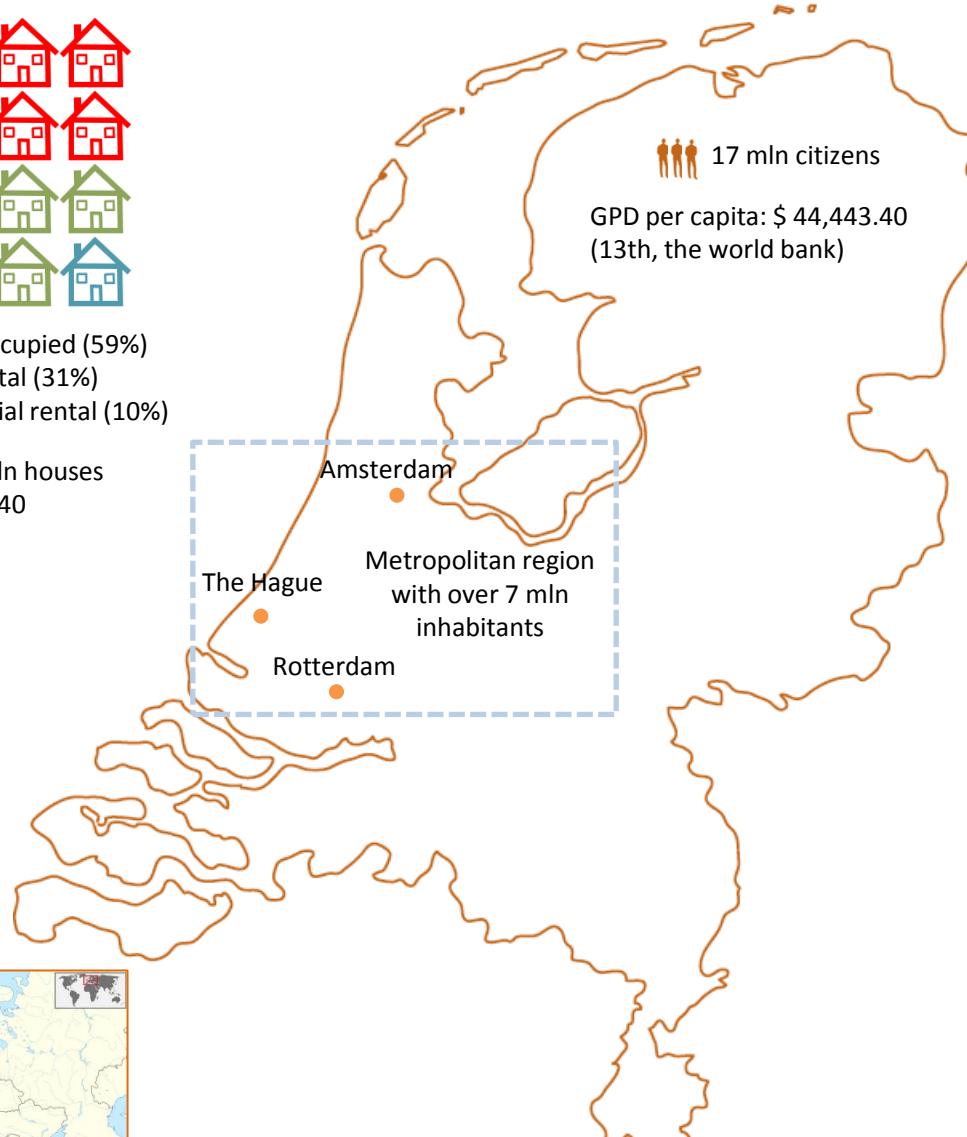
Ministry of the Interior and  
Kingdom Relations

7 mln houses



Owner-occupied (59%)  
Social rental (31%)  
Commercial rental (10%)

Outlook: 8 mln houses  
needed in 2040



Excellent investors climate

- AAA-rated and outlook is stable
- low unemployment rate of 5.7% (Eurostat)
- 8th in human capital index (World Economic Forum)
- 4th most competitive country (World Economic Forum)
- 4th in global innovation index (Cornell INSEAD WIPO)
- Economic growth 1.7% in 2016 (Moody's)



Rental market

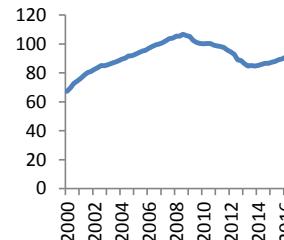
- Government stimulates municipalities in building by investors
- High demand in rent range 700-1,000 euros
- Rents can be yearly raised with at least inflation
- Stock can be newly developed or acquired



Mortgage market

- Total mortgage volume €653 bln
- Annual production 2015 €63 bln
- Government-backed guarantee fund (total of €190 bln) for mortgages up to €245.000 (NHG)
- Very low arrears, defaults, foreclosures
- Dutch mortgages are standardized and tradeable
- Government policy is aimed at confidence and a stable market

House prices increase  
since end 2012 (CBS, index)



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Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

Aan Minister W&R  
Van Directie Woningmarkt

## Contactpersoon

---

**Datum**  
28 november 2016

**Kenmerk**  
2016-0000753846

# nota

## Follow-up bezoek Azië

## Aanleiding/probleemstelling

Als follow-up van de reis naar Azië worden bedankbrieven gestuurd naar de investeerders die zijn bezocht en de ambassades/consulaten. Deze brieven zijn bijgevoegd. Verder is afgesproken om over twee maanden met de delegatie bij elkaar te komen om de resultaten van de reis te delen. Deze afspraak zullen we inplannen voor eind januari.

## Advies/actie

U wordt gevraagd bijgevoegde brieven te ondertekenen.

## Betrokken BZK onderdelen Woordvoering, KIEM

## Toelichting

In de brieven naar de ambassades bedankt u voor de gastvrijheid en het organiseren van de gesprekken. In de brieven naar de bedrijven bedankt u voor de warme ontvangst. U spreekt daarin uw hoop uit dat de gesprekken een vervolg zullen kennen. De brieven bevatten allen een kleine persoonlijke noot.

## Politieke context N.v.t.

Communicatie  
N.v.t.



Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

**Asian Growth Property Ltd**

25/F Dah Sing Financial Centre  
108 Gloucester Road Wanchai  
Hong Kong

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**Contactpersoon**

**Kenmerk**  
2016-0000762463  
**Uw kenmerk**

Date **14 DEC 2016**  
Regarding Meeting about the Dutch housing market

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you very much for the warm welcome you extended to me and the other members of the delegation from the Netherlands on 15 November 2016. It was a pleasure to give you an introduction into the Dutch economy and more specifically the Dutch housing market. I appreciate your sincere interest in investment opportunities in our housing market, which was reflected in the questions you posed on structuring of potential investment and returns. Hopefully, this meeting provided you with a better understanding of the Dutch housing market and the current investment opportunities and will lead to a follow-up in the near future.

Please do not hesitate to contact any member of the delegation in case you have further questions, would like to receive more information about the Dutch housing market or further discuss potential investment opportunities.

The Minister for Housing and the Central Government Sector,

[REDACTED]  
/drs. S.A. Blok



Anbang Insurance Group  
[REDACTED]

Anbang Tower, No. 6, Jianguomenwai Avenue  
100022 Chaoyang District, Beijing  
China

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[REDACTED]

**Kenmerk**  
2016-0000762617  
**Uw kenmerk**

Date **14 DEC 2016**  
Regarding Meeting about the Dutch housing market

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you very much for the warm welcome you and your colleagues extended to me and the other members of the delegation from the Netherlands on 15 November 2016. It was a pleasure to exchange views with you about the Dutch economy and more specifically the Dutch housing market. I appreciate your sincere interest in our housing market, which is reflected through your investments in the Dutch market as well as the questions you posed on mortgage and direct real estate product. Hopefully, this meeting provided you with a better understanding of the Dutch housing market and the current investment opportunities and will lead to a follow-up in the near future.

Please do not hesitate to contact any member of the delegation in case you have further questions, would like to receive more information about the Dutch housing market or further discuss potential investment opportunities.

The Minister for Housing and the Central Government Sector,

[REDACTED]  
dps/S. A. Blok  
[REDACTED]



Cheung Kong Property Holdings Limited  
[REDACTED]

12/F Cheung Kong Center  
2 Queen's Road Central Hong Kong

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Contactpersoon  
[REDACTED]

Kenmerk  
2016-0000762530

Uw kenmerk  
[REDACTED]

**14 DEC 2016**

Date

Regarding Meeting about the Dutch housing market

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you very much for the warm welcome you and your colleague extended to me and the other members of the delegation from the Netherlands on 15 November 2016. It was a pleasure to give you an introduction into the Dutch economy and more specifically the Dutch housing market. I appreciate your sincere interest in our housing market, which was reflected in the questions you posed on different possibilities to invest in the Dutch market and specific elements of the market as housing for the elderly. Hopefully, this meeting provided you with a better understanding of the Dutch housing market and the current investment opportunities and will lead to a follow-up in the near future.

Please do not hesitate to contact any member of the delegation in case you have further questions, would like to receive more information about the Dutch housing market or further discuss potential investment opportunities.

The Minister for Housing and the Central Government Sector,  
[REDACTED]

drs. S.A. Blok  
[REDACTED]



Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

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Contactpersoon

Kenmerk  
2016-0000756485  
Uw kenmerk

Date **14 DEC 2016**  
Regarding Meeting about the Dutch housing market

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you very much for the warm welcome you and your colleagues extended to me and the other members of the delegation from the Netherlands on 14 November 2016. It was a pleasure to exchange views with you about the Dutch economy and more specifically the Dutch housing market. I appreciate your sincere interest in our housing market, which is reflected through your first investment as well as your in-depth knowledge of the market. Hopefully, this meeting provided you with a better understanding of the Dutch housing market and the current investment opportunities and will lead to a follow-up in the near future.

Please do not hesitate to contact any member of the delegation in case you have further questions, would like to receive more information about the Dutch housing market or further discuss potential investment opportunities.

The minister for Housing and the Central Government Sector,

[REDACTED]  
drs. S.A. Blok



Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

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105-6377 Tokyo  
Japan

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Contactpersoon

Kenmerk

2016-0000762692

Uw kenmerk

Date **14 DEC 2016**  
Regarding Meeting about the Dutch housing market

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you very much for the warm welcome you and your colleagues extended to me and the other members of the delegation from the Netherlands on 16 November 2016. It was a pleasure to give you an introduction into the Dutch economy and more specifically the Dutch housing market. I appreciate your sincere interest in our housing market, which was reflected in the interesting topics you touched upon as well as the questions you posed on the fundamentals of the market. Hopefully, this meeting provided you with a better understanding of the Dutch housing market and the current investment opportunities and will lead to a follow-up in the near future.

Please do not hesitate to contact any member of the delegation in case you have further questions, would like to receive more information about the Dutch housing market or further discuss potential investment opportunities.

The Minister for Housing and the Central Government Sector,

[REDACTED]  
Drs. S.A. Blok



Japan Post Bank

[REDACTED]  
3-2, Kasumigasek 1chome, Chiyoda-ku  
100-8798 Tokyo  
Japan

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Contactpersoon

Kenmerk

2016-0000762878

Uw kenmerk

Date **14 DEC 2016**  
Regarding Meeting about the Dutch housing market

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you very much for the warm welcome you and your colleagues extended to me and the other members of the delegation from the Netherlands on 16 November 2016. It was a pleasure to give you an introduction into the Dutch economy and more specifically the Dutch housing market. I appreciate your sincere interest in our housing market, which was reflected in the questions you posed on the fundamentals of the residential market and the impact of recent political events. Hopefully, this meeting provided you with a better understanding of the Dutch housing market and the current investment opportunities and will lead to a follow-up in the near future.

Please do not hesitate to contact any member of the delegation in case you have further questions, would like to receive more information about the Dutch housing market or further discuss potential investment opportunities.

The Minister for Housing and the Central Government Sector,

[REDACTED]  
drs. S.A. Blok



KIC

[REDACTED]  
18F State Tower Namsam 100 Toegye-ro  
04631 Jung-gu, Seoul  
Korea

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**Contactpersoon**

**Kenmerk**  
2016-0000771558  
**Uw kenmerk**

Datum                   **14 DEC 2016**  
Betreft                 Meeting about the Dutch housing market

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you very much for the warm welcome you and your colleagues extended to me and the other members of the delegation from the Netherlands on 17 November 2016. It was a pleasure to give you an introduction into the Dutch economy and more specifically the Dutch housing market. I appreciate your sincere interest in our housing market, which was reflected in the questions you posed on the fundamentals of the residential market and the impact of political events. Hopefully, this meeting provided you with a better understanding of the Dutch housing market and the current investment opportunities and will lead to a follow-up in the near future.

Please do not hesitate to contact any member of the delegation in case you have further questions, would like to receive more information about the Dutch housing market or further discuss potential investment opportunities.

The Minister for Housing and the Central Government Sector,

[REDACTED]  
drs. S.A. Blok



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04534 Seoul  
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**Contactpersoon**

**Kenmerk**  
2016-0000763607  
**Uw kenmerk**

Date **14 DEC 2016**

Regarding Meeting about the Dutch housing market

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you very much for the warm welcome you and your colleagues extended to me and the other members of the delegation from the Netherlands on 17 November 2016. It was a pleasure to give you an introduction into the Dutch economy and more specifically the Dutch housing market. I appreciate your sincere interest in our housing market, which was reflected in the questions you posed on the fundamentals of the Dutch market as well as fund structure and risk segregation. Hopefully, this meeting provided you with a better understanding of the Dutch housing market and the current investment opportunities and will lead to a follow-up in the near future.

Please do not hesitate to contact any member of the delegation in case you have further questions, would like to receive more information about the Dutch housing market or further discuss potential investment opportunities.

The Minister for Housing and the Central Government Sector,

[REDACTED]  
drs. S.A. Blok



Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties

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**Contactpersoon**

**Kenmerk**  
2016-0000753381  
**Uw kenmerk**

Datum

**14 DEC 2016**

Betreft

Bezoek aan Hong Kong voor investeringen in de Nederlandse  
woningmarkt

Geachte mevrouw Ruigrok, beste Annemieke,

Op maandag 14 en dinsdag 15 november heeft u mij en de andere leden van de delegatie ontvangen in Hong Kong. Ik kijk terug op een geslaagd bezoek en heb de indruk dat wij diverse potentiële investeerders enthousiast hebben gemaakt voor de Nederlandse woningmarkt. De eerste verzoeken om nader overleg met de marktpartijen zijn al binnengestroomd.

Via deze weg wil ik u, [REDACTED] en uw medewerkers hartelijk danken voor uw gastvrijheid, het organiseren van de gesprekken met de investeerders en de aangename lunch tijdens mijn bezoek.

De minister voor Wonen en Rijksdienst,

[REDACTED]  
drs. S.A. Blok