



Real Estate Council of the Netherlands  
*Ministry of Finance*



# Tending the Government Estate



# Contents

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Raad voor Vastgoed Rijksoverheid (Real Estate Council)</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers (Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers)</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Dienst Landelijk Gebied (Service for Land and Water Management)</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Dienst Vastgoed Defensie (Defence Infrastructure Agency)</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Rijksvastgoed- en ontwikkelingsbedrijf (State Property and Development Agency)</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>ProRail</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Rijksgebouwendienst (Government Buildings Agency)</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Rijkswaterstaat (Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management)</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Staatsbosbeheer (National Forest Service)</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>A brief explanation of the government estate system</b>	<b>22</b>



# Foreword

In times past, land issues sometimes caused governments to fall. In the 1950s, 60s and 70s, emotions ran high in discussions on who could own or use land and at what price.

That was a long time ago. Nowadays, the politics of land is usually treated dispassionately. The main concern is to ensure that land or holdings which are needed for the common good are acquired on time and at reasonable cost.

In the Netherlands, several government agencies are concerned with real estate, such as the State Property and Development Agency, which falls under the Ministry of Finance, the Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management of the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management, the Government Buildings Agency of the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, and the Defence Infrastructure Agency. The government estate also falls under the remit of the National Forest Service, ProRail and the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers.

The Raad voor Vastgoed Rijksoverheid (Real Estate Council), or RVR, was established by the government in 2001 to improve cooperation between these agencies. It is often necessary for the State to operate as a single entity on the market, instead of each service or agency acting on its own. The aim of RVR, therefore, is to strengthen central government's activities on the property market and organise these activities more efficiently.

RVR facilitates cooperation, knowledge sharing and professional development in the area of real estate. It also operates a central information system that forms the basis of interagency collaboration.

I am proud that the agencies collaborating in RVR serve the common good in such an accessible and transparent way. You can read all about it in this brochure.

**Jan Kees de Jager**

State Secretary for Finance



# Raad voor Vastgoed Rijksoverheid (Real Estate Council)



All national agencies concerned with real estate work together in the Raad voor Vastgoed Rijksoverheid (RVR). RVR was established in 2001 as a collaboration of five parties: Dienst Landelijk Gebied (Service for Land and Water Management), Rijkswaterstaat (Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management), Domeinen Onroerende Zaken (Immovable Property Agency), Rijksgebouwendienst (Government Buildings Agency) and Dienst Vastgoed Defensie (Defence Infrastructure Agency). Gemeenschappelijk Ontwikkelingsbedrijf (Joint State Development Agency), ProRail BV (railway network infrastructure manager) and the autonomous administrative authorities, Staatsbosbeheer (National Forest Service) and the Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers (Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers) later joined RVR too. The heads of these agencies sit on the Council. There are also three regional RVRs: Northeast, South and West.

### Goal

The agencies represented in RVR are registered as owner of the land, buildings and other property that make up the government estate. They are active on the property market in many ways. The agencies buy properties that are needed to fulfil policy objectives concerning nature, water management and infrastructure. They lease, commission or sell office blocks, they develop areas of land in line with multiple spatial or other policy objectives, they act as managing agents of properties that serve a public purpose, or retain properties for future development. While the agencies have strongly divergent tasks, real estate is an important responsibility for them all. Sharing knowledge, working together and dividing tasks can improve the result of their efforts for the common good. That is why the Raad voor Vastgoed Rijksoverheid was established.

The mission of RVR is twofold:

1. to further strengthen the position of central government on the property market, and
2. to organise central government's real estate activities more efficiently.

### 1. A stronger player on the property market

The agencies involved in RVR aim to operate on the market as a bloc, united by common interests and based on their collective strength. RVR aims to achieve the best possible outcome in negotiations with provincial and municipal authorities and market parties by ensuring that broader, national interests prevail. A common focus will make central government a more powerful force on the commercial property market.

In order to achieve this goal, RVR has formulated six priorities in its work programme for 2007-2010:

- implement area development, thus making the Development Department of Rijksvastgoed- en ontwikkelingsbedrijf (State Property and Development Agency) a success;
- strengthen regional RVRs;
- draw up proposals for assets policy;
- broaden RVR's network by liaising with other organisations;
- explore organisational structures and methods that could strengthen RVR's external role in the future;
- develop and expand communication with third parties.

### 2. Organise central government's real estate activities more efficiently

Each agency aims to maximise its efficiency. In recent years, a joint approach has been found to boost efficiency because employees of the participating agencies make better use of each other's strengths.

In order to further improve the efficiency of government agencies concerned with real estate, RVR has formulated eight priorities in its working programme for 2007-2010:

- recognise, know, use and further develop each other's core competences;
- learn from each other by discussing each other's internal processes;
- explore and share common subjects in more detail;
- develop knowledge jointly;
- develop a joint information system;
- advise the government on the further integration of agencies involved in real estate (interministerial policy review);
- work together in the area of human resources;
- develop and implement communication aimed at member organisations.

### Real Estate Project Directorate

The Council is supported by the Real Estate Project Directorate, which falls under the Ministry of Finance.

### The government estate

The agencies represented in RVR together employ some 18,000 people, of whom some 3,000 work in real estate. Together, they make central government the largest party in the Dutch property sector. More than 15% of the area of the Netherlands is owned by the State. It conducts property transactions worth more than 500 million euros per year. The whole of the government estate has a total value of about 75 billion euros.



The Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers (COA) falls under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. It provides safe accommodation for people in a vulnerable situation and helps them prepare for their future in the Netherlands or elsewhere. Its main target groups are asylum seekers and refugees, including specific groups such as unaccompanied aliens under the age of 18.

### What does the Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers do?

COA ensures that it has sufficient reception capacity at all times, so that people in a vulnerable situation are housed in safe, liveable surroundings and receive professional support. Cooperation with Dutch municipalities is key in implementing national asylum policy in a socially responsible, sustainable manner.

#### *Adequate response to fluctuating demand*

The number of people to be accommodated is always fluctuating. In order to ensure that enough accommodation is available at all times, COA works with both stable, long-term housing stock and flexible, temporary overflow accommodation. Due to fluctuating demand and expiring contracts with municipalities and operators, COA is regularly on the look-out for new locations for both long-term and short-term use.

#### *Good buildings, professional people*

COA reception centres include former hospitals and military barracks, former monasteries and nursing homes, semi-permanent buildings and temporary units. COA constantly works to improve the quality of its properties. It employs professional people to ensure that its properties, whether temporary or permanent, are developed and run professionally, thus providing the level of quality demanded by the justice ministry and society at large.

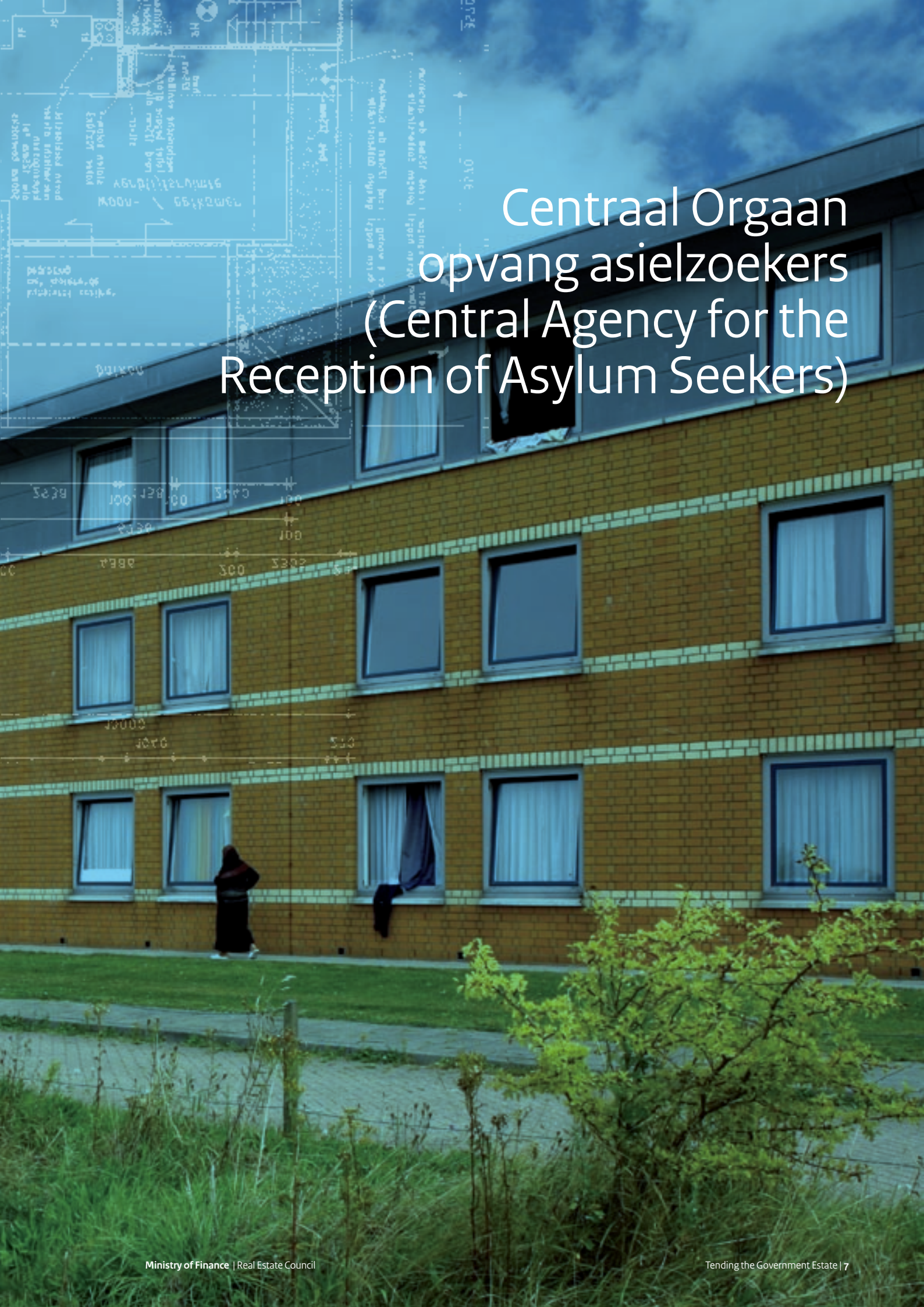
#### *Sustainable in terms of time and cost*

Over the years, COA has become an expert in providing reception capacity. It now aims to improve the sustainability and efficiency of its reception facilities, by investing in new, sustainable locations throughout the country. To this end, it liaises closely with local authorities. It aims to preserve or enhance the value of its properties, so that local authorities can use the buildings for other purposes once they are no longer needed for the reception of asylum seekers.

#### **Key data**

- COA's workforce is over 1,500 full-time equivalents.
- Since 2004, COA has provided accommodation to 20,000 to 40,000 asylum seekers a year.
- COA owns 226 hectares of land.






# Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers (Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers)



# Dienst Landelijk Gebied (Service for Land and Water Management)







Dienst Landelijk Gebied (DLG) turns area-based policy into workable plans which it then implements. DLG is an agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and works for central government and the twelve provincial authorities.

### What does Dienst Landelijk Gebied do?

DLG buys land and redevelops it in accordance with regional policy objectives on nature, agriculture, water and recreation, and then transfers it to site management organisations and individual farmers. It works with others to find solutions that satisfy local needs and which also take account of an area's specific features. DLG also provides access to sources of funding and has detailed knowledge of available grants. Within a project, DLG works for multiple government authorities. Projects are realised in cooperation with its extensive network.

#### Focus areas

DLG's added value is that it has expertise in land development, acquisition, financing and process management. It has three focus areas:

#### Area development

The Rural Areas (Planning) Act, which came into force on 1 January 2007, increases the scope for a flexible, customised approach to rural development. DLG has developed a quality standard which promotes an effective, efficient, flexible and integrated approach to area development.

#### National ecological network

DLG plays a key role in creating nature areas and linking them to the national ecological network. It buys land in the designated areas and develops them with a view to the desired nature types. It works for provincial authorities and central government and with local authorities, nature conservation organisations, private site managers and farmers.

#### Other


Many people in the Netherlands would like more space for recreation on the urban fringe, but such areas are difficult to realise, as several parties with diverging interests are involved. In this regard, DLG can act in a coordinating capacity.

As a result of climate change, river discharge and rainfall will increase, droughts will become prolonged and sea levels will rise. The role of DLG in tackling climate change focuses on spatial planning and implementation. For instance, it is responsible for property acquisition in the 'Space for the River' project.

#### Key data

- DLG employs some 1,400 people.
- DLG has a dynamic property portfolio of almost 40,000 hectares.





Dienst Vastgoed Defensie (DVD) is responsible for managing the defence ministry's real estate. It is responsible for construction, maintenance, security and property management. It manages and organises Ministry property effectively and in a socially responsible manner. It delivers operable real estate for all parts of the defence apparatus. At regional level, it defends military interests in legal, spatial planning and environmental issues. It also advises the defence ministry's Central Staff.

### Organisation

DVD is made up of several parts. The agency is headed by a director who is responsible for executive and operational management. In this, the director is supported by the central management board in The Hague. The central management board also acts as a centre of expertise and is responsible for translating Ministry policy, laid down by the Central Staff and Support Command, into feasible processes for DVD.

DVD's three regional departments, located in Zwolle, Tilburg and Utrecht, are responsible for service delivery. As such, they are the agency's 'operating companies'.

Finally, the Property Security Department in The Hague is responsible for the security of all the properties owned by the Ministry of Defence.

### What does Dienst Vastgoed Defensie do?

DVD's activities are explained in its catalogue of products and services. Due to the wide scope of its remit, the catalogue distinguishes five categories of service:

- expertise and advice
- acquisition and disposal
- maintenance
- security
- other services.

### Key data

- Value of building capacity in 2007: about € 340 million (new and existing buildings);
- DVD employs some 1,400 people, of whom 200 have temporary contracts. Most are civilians.
- DVD manages the Ministry of Defence's real estate. It is not the owner of these properties. DVD is responsible for about 600 properties, including buildings with a total floor area of 6,670,206 square metres and estates with a total area of 35,056 hectares (as at 1 January 2008).



# Dienst Vastgoed Defensie (Defence Infrastructure Agency)







Rijksvastgoed- en ontwikkelingsbedrijf (RVOB) buys, manages, develops and sells State land and buildings. It also realises complex area development projects commissioned by the ministries, in which central government plays an important role.

RVOB is the result of a merger between Domeinen Onroerende Zaken (State Property Agency, Ministry of Finance) and Gemeenschappelijk Ontwikkelingsbedrijf (Joint State Development Agency, Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment). Domeinen Onroerende Zaken was established in 1841 to manage the State's private assets. It owns buildings, land and other types of property. Gemeenschappelijk Ontwikkelingsbedrijf was established in 2006 to improve the professionalism and efficiency of central government's participation in area development projects.

RVOB is part of the Ministry of Finance and falls under the authority of the State Secretary for Finance. It has two departments: the Real Estate Department (formerly Domeinen Onroerende Zaken) and the Development Department (formerly Gemeenschappelijk Ontwikkelingsbedrijf).

### What does Rijksvastgoed- en ontwikkelingsbedrijf do?

The principal tasks of the Real Estate Department are:

- developing policy on the private asset management of surplus properties that belong to the State;
- assisting ministries and associated bodies (autonomous administrative authorities and agencies) in the acquisition, planning, management and exploitation of real estate;
- managing State properties, such as agricultural lands, 'Het Loo' National Estate and Sorghvliet park in The Hague;
- selling surplus real estate;
- allowing the use of properties under private law;
- managing and paying property charges.

### Development Department

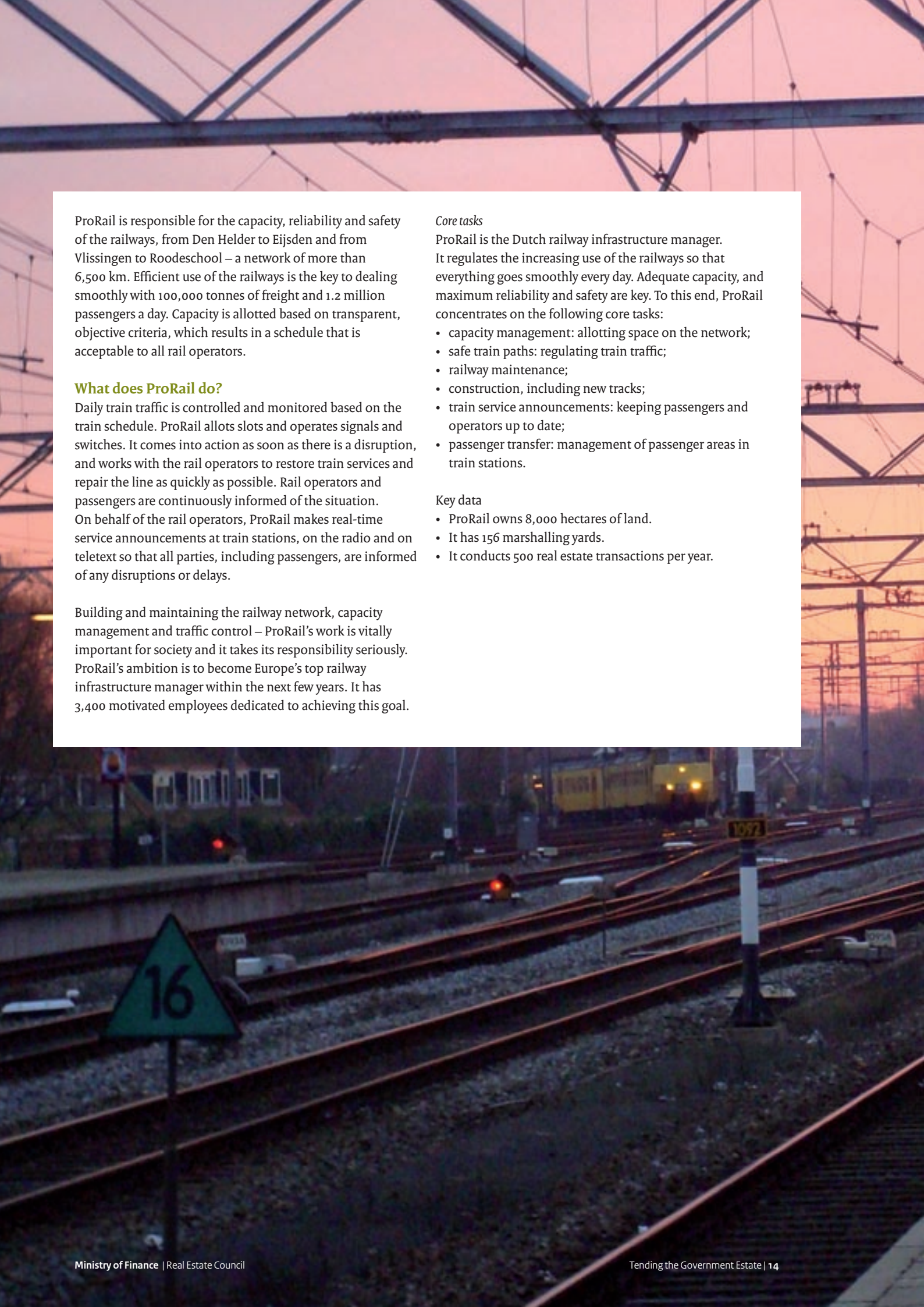
The Development Department acts on behalf of the State in area development projects, particularly complex projects where the government aims to achieve multiple spatial planning and property objectives. The Department and its regional project partners jointly develop a plan which all parties can approve. If necessary, the Department may participate in implementation. The Department works for the following Ministries: Defence; Economic Affairs; Finance; Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality; Transport, Public Works & Water Management; and Housing, Spatial Planning & the Environment. RVOB also develops and then sells surplus State property for the Ministry of Finance.

RVOB is involved in a number of large-scale area development projects, such as the west side of Haarlemmermeer, Greenport Venlo, the Hembrug site near Amsterdam, the major expansion of Almere, and the redevelopment of the former military airbases Valkenburg and Twente.

### Key data

- As of 1 July 2009, RVOB employed 250 people.
- The Real Estate Department manages a total property area of 1,569,000 hectares (129,000 ha of land and 1,440,000 ha of water).
- As of June 2009, the Development Department was involved in nine area development projects.





ProRail is responsible for the capacity, reliability and safety of the railways, from Den Helder to Eijsden and from Vlissingen to Roodeschool – a network of more than 6,500 km. Efficient use of the railways is the key to dealing smoothly with 100,000 tonnes of freight and 1.2 million passengers a day. Capacity is allotted based on transparent, objective criteria, which results in a schedule that is acceptable to all rail operators.

### What does ProRail do?

Daily train traffic is controlled and monitored based on the train schedule. ProRail allots slots and operates signals and switches. It comes into action as soon as there is a disruption, and works with the rail operators to restore train services and repair the line as quickly as possible. Rail operators and passengers are continuously informed of the situation. On behalf of the rail operators, ProRail makes real-time service announcements at train stations, on the radio and on teletext so that all parties, including passengers, are informed of any disruptions or delays.

Building and maintaining the railway network, capacity management and traffic control – ProRail's work is vitally important for society and it takes its responsibility seriously. ProRail's ambition is to become Europe's top railway infrastructure manager within the next few years. It has 3,400 motivated employees dedicated to achieving this goal.

### Core tasks

ProRail is the Dutch railway infrastructure manager. It regulates the increasing use of the railways so that everything goes smoothly every day. Adequate capacity, and maximum reliability and safety are key. To this end, ProRail concentrates on the following core tasks:

- capacity management: allotting space on the network;
- safe train paths: regulating train traffic;
- railway maintenance;
- construction, including new tracks;
- train service announcements: keeping passengers and operators up to date;
- passenger transfer: management of passenger areas in train stations.

### Key data

- ProRail owns 8,000 hectares of land.
- It has 156 marshalling yards.
- It conducts 500 real estate transactions per year.



# ProRail



# Rijksgebouwendienst (Government Buildings Agency)



Rijksgebouwendienst is an agency of the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment. It has five directorates: Front Office, the Consultancy and Architecture Directorate, the Real Estate Directorate, the Projects Directorate, and the Management and Maintenance Directorate. These are assisted by Management Support.

Rijksgebouwendienst is responsible for the procurement of facility management and maintenance services for the buildings in its portfolio. It stimulates market parties to deliver good-quality, innovative solutions.

### What does Rijksgebouwendienst do?

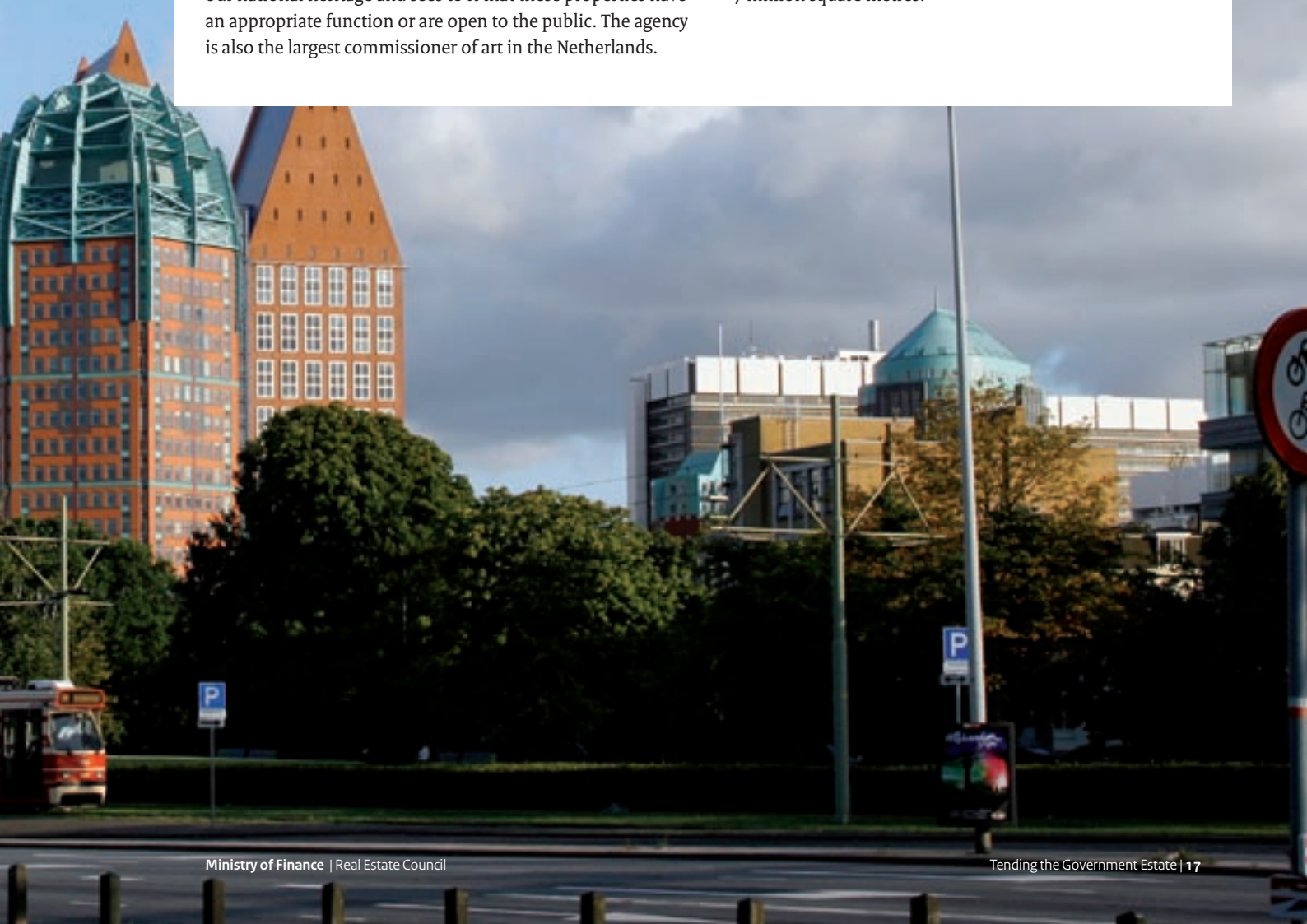
Rijksgebouwendienst is responsible for providing sustainable, safe accommodation for all the ministries and many of their affiliated organisations and agencies. It is the beneficial owner of 2,000 buildings. Its property portfolio is unique and diverse and includes ministry buildings, museums, palaces, courts, prisons and listed buildings. In developing and maintaining its portfolio, Rijksgebouwendienst keeps a close eye on quality and architectural value, in the conviction that buildings should grace their urban surroundings where possible. It is also responsible for preserving a large part of our national heritage and sees to it that these properties have an appropriate function or are open to the public. The agency is also the largest commissioner of art in the Netherlands.

The present Chief Government Architect is Liesbeth van der Pol. In this capacity, she gives the government independent advice on architecture and architectural policy, either at the government's request or at her own initiative. As the Chief Government Architect's brief has grown considerably in recent years, she is supported by a board of government advisers which gives advice on matters concerning cultural heritage, landscape and infrastructure. The Chief Government Architect is responsible for monitoring the quality of the work of Rijksgebouwendienst.

The agency's commitment to sustainability is apparent from the importance it attaches to the environment, safety and responsible use of energy and natural resources. Its innovative capacity is reflected in its advice on new developments, which can increase a property's value for employees, government and the surrounding area.

### Key data

- Rijksgebouwendienst has a workforce of 969 full-time equivalents.
- The portfolio of Rijksgebouwendienst comprises some 2,000 properties with a total floor space of nearly 7 million square metres.



Rijkswaterstaat falls under the authority of the State Secretary and Minister of Transport, Public Works and Water Management. It manages and develops national infrastructure based on the Multi-year Programme for Infrastructure, Spatial Planning and Transport (MIRT). The MIRT lists all current and planned road, railway and water projects and is presented to parliament along with the annual budget.

The purpose of the MIRT is to improve the cohesion between investments in major spatial planning projects (such as in southeast Brabant), infrastructure and transport, including public transport.

Rijkswaterstaat has ten regional departments, 35 districts and three project organisations. It also has five centres of excellence with a national scope. Rijkswaterstaat is headed by a director-general who, together with the deputy director-general and the chief financial officer, is responsible for steering the organisation. In this, they are supported by the Senior Management Advisory Unit.

#### What does Rijkswaterstaat do?

Rijkswaterstaat is responsible for the management of the national road network (5,734 km), the network of national waterways (4,378 km) and national waters (65,250 km<sup>2</sup>).

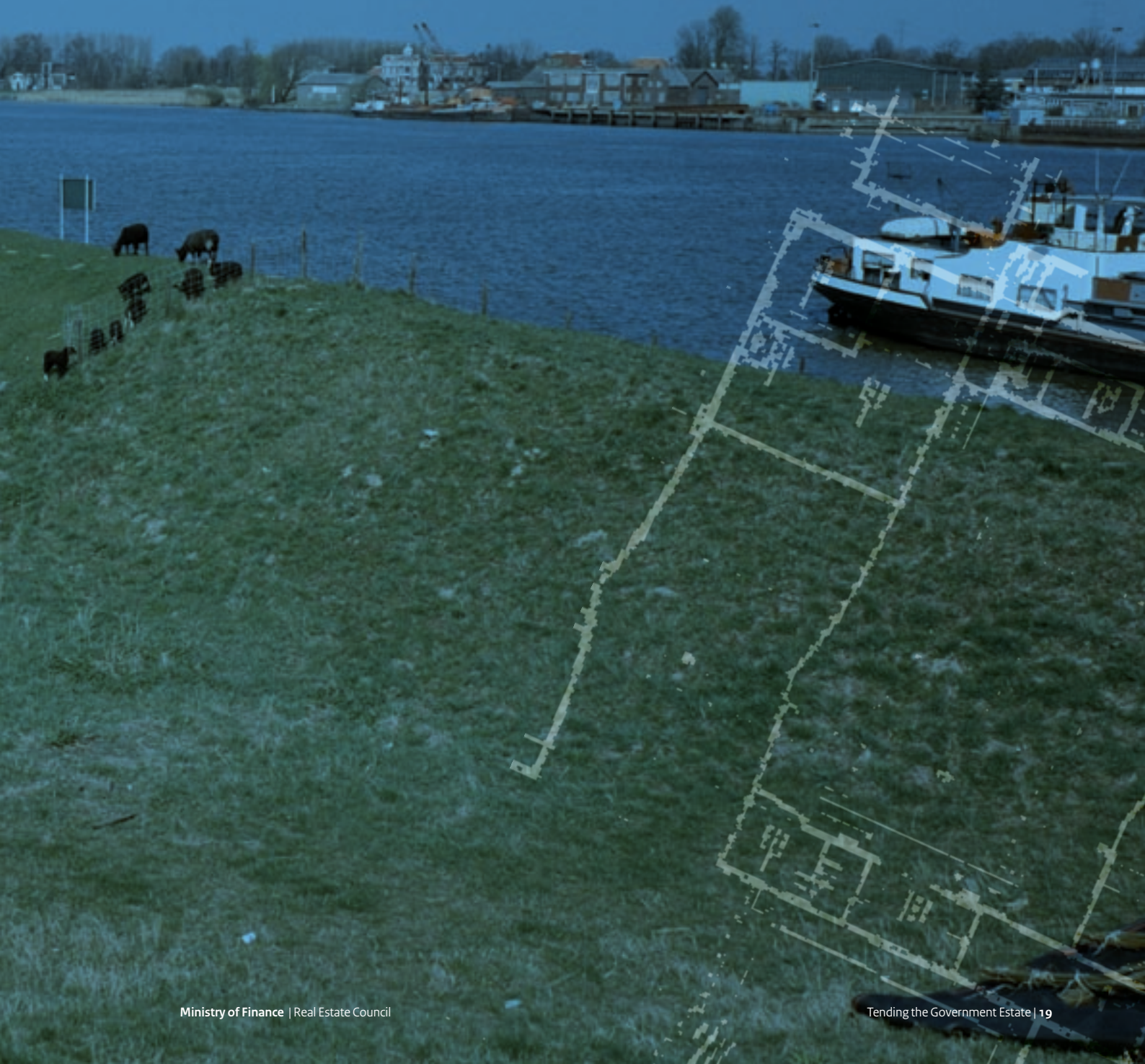
It ensures smooth and safe traffic circulation and safe, clean and user-friendly national waters, and protects the Netherlands against flooding. It works closely with other network management organisations, especially in busy urban areas and at international level.

#### Key data

- Rijkswaterstaat employs 9,145 people, of whom 65 are concerned with real estate.
- Each year, Rijkswaterstaat purchases 500 to 700 hectares of property for the national road and waterway networks. It has an average annual budget of 100 million euros for this purpose.
- Rijkswaterstaat is responsible for managing 65,000 km<sup>2</sup> of surface water, 4,378 km of waterways including 1,686 km of major waterways and 83 locks, 2,700 km of banks and shores, 325 km of dikes, dams and dunes, and 3,260 km of motorways including 2,533 viaducts, 15 tunnels, 715 fixed and movable bridges, and 7 wildlife overpasses/underpasses.
- Rijkswaterstaat has six road traffic control centres and nine waterway control centres.



# Rijkswaterstaat (Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management)





# Staatsbosbeheer (National Forest Service)





Staatsbosbeheer used to fall directly under the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, but became an autonomous administrative authority in 1998. Each year, it negotiates an agreement with the Ministry on targets, budget and management and it reports on results at the end of the year. The Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality bears overall responsibility. Staatsbosbeheer is a national organisation divided into four regional offices which themselves are broken down into districts and field units. Its head office is in Driebergen and it has regional offices in Groningen, Deventer, Tilburg and Amsterdam.

Staatsbosbeheer's mission is to work towards a sustainable living environment for humans, plants and animals. It aims to give all Dutch people the opportunity to experience and enjoy nature and landscapes, and to develop this natural heritage for future generations.

### What does Staatsbosbeheer do?

#### *Nature*

Staatsbosbeheer aims to preserve, restore and develop as many different ecosystems and landscapes as possible, now and for future generations.

#### *Landscape and cultural heritage*

Landscapes and cultural heritage are increasingly cherished. People feel a need to put down temporal and cultural roots. Outstanding landscapes offer a sense of identity. Staatsbosbeheer also manages 1,685 archaeological sites such as burial mounds and dolmens, 175 historic buildings including forts and country estates, and 5,600 km of 'linear landscape features' such as lanes, avenues and hedgerows.

#### *Timber*

Dutch woodlands supply about 7% of our national timber requirement. Staatsbosbeheer in turn supplies about a third, or 300,000 cubic metres, of that. Due to the nature of its work and its role as a civil society organisation, Staatsbosbeheer is also involved in national discussions on nature and environmental issues, climate change, water management, energy, development of green spaces, nature education and the relationship between nature and health.

#### *Key data*

- Some 1,000 people work at Staatsbosbeheer.
- Staatsbosbeheer manages more than 250,000 hectares of nature, or 6% of the total area of the Netherlands.
- 92% of the Staatsbosbeheer estate is open to the public.
- Staatsbosbeheer has ten visitor centres which draw more than 1.2 million visitors a year.



The whole of the government estate (land, buildings and infrastructure) has a value of about 75 billion euros. Information about the different types of property and their valuation are published each year in the central government annual financial report. More than 500,000 hectares, some 15% of the Netherlands' total land area, is owned by central government. Most large bodies of water are also State-owned. The roles of the eight organisations concerned with the government estate are described briefly below.

The general rule on dealing with State property is laid down in the Government Accounts Act, which designates the Minister of Finance as the owner unless otherwise prescribed by law. Rijksvastgoed- en ontwikkelingsbedrijf (1), which falls under the Ministry of Finance, is authorised to carry out the associated tasks. The general rule is that State property is sold and leased by RVOB's Real Estate Department, which also pays the property taxes for almost all of the government estate.

The revenues of property sales usually go to the Ministry that was using the property until it was sold, provided this is laid down in an 'assets arrangement' with the Inspectorate for the Budget. Otherwise the revenues go to the Treasury. The general rule also applies to, for instance, the excavation of sand from State-owned land and to building projects on State-owned land or in national waters. In these cases, the Real Estate Department acts for the State. RVOB also has a Development Department that acts on behalf of the ministries in complex area development projects in which the State is an important actor.

The acquisition of property for the State is carried out by the individual ministries. Kadaster, the Dutch land registry office, registers government real estate to the State and also enters the name of the ministry that uses or manages it. RVOB administers State property that is not used by the State itself for a specific purpose, such as land in polders that were once reclaimed by the State. In such cases, the State/Ministry of Finance is registered as the owner.

Each of the ministries has its own agency for buying and managing real estate. Rijkswaterstaat (2) buys and manages the real estate of the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management, i.e. the roads, waterways, bridges and other engineering works, and areas for operational services. Dienst Vastgoed Defensie (3) does the same for the Ministry of Defence and also manages several military barracks and training areas. Rijkswaterstaat is a directorate-general and its real estate activities are carried out by both central and regional operational management departments. Dienst Vastgoed Defensie is an agency within Support Command.

Rijksgebouwendienst (4) owns central government's civil buildings and many of the State's listed buildings. It acquires property and implements building projects. The owner of Rijksgebouwendienst properties, as registered by Kadaster,

is the State/Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment. Rijksgebouwendienst lets most of its office buildings to central government organisations. It receives funding from the Treasury for the preservation and maintenance of a small number of properties with exceptional value. Rijksgebouwendienst is a directorate-general.

RVOB acts for Rijkswaterstaat, Dienst Vastgoed Defensie and Rijksgebouwendienst in the sale of real estate or in lets to third parties.

Dienst Landelijk Gebied (5) is an agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. It is an exception among the organisations concerned with the government estate, as its property is bought or sold by a legal entity established for this purpose, Bureau Beheer Landbouwgronden (Agricultural Properties Management Office), or BBL. BBL is the registered owner of the properties. DLG is mainly commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and the provincial authorities. Its main task is to purchase agricultural land and adapt it for nature and recreational uses, often as part of integrated spatial planning projects, before transferring the properties to private parties, provincial landscape conservation organisations or Staatsbosbeheer (6).

Staatsbosbeheer is an autonomous administrative authority incorporated under law. While it is the registered owner of the lands that it manages, the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality is beneficial owner, and land may only be sold with RVOB's permission. Staatsbosbeheer is funded largely by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, to which it reports. The board is appointed by the Minister.

The Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers (7) is an autonomous administrative authority incorporated under law. It buys and sells real estate independently, and is registered as the owner of the properties it uses, such as housing. The Minister of Justice provides the budget, appoints its board and supervises its activities.

As for the railways, the general arrangement is that NS owns the stations and ProRail the land on which the tracks and platforms stand. ProRail (8) receives most of its funding from the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management, but it can also be commissioned by rail operators or local or regional authorities. ProRail is responsible for part of the government estate. Its properties are registered to Railinfratrust BV. ProRail carries out its own real estate acquisition and sales.

The eight organisations concerned with the government estate collaborate in the Raad voor Vastgoed Rijksoverheid (RVR), as laid down in a ministerial order. RVR is supported by the Real Estate Project Directorate, which falls under the Ministry of Finance.



# A brief explanation of the government estate system



# The Government Estate

This map depicts the real estate owned by the State for the fulfilment of government's tasks.

The government estate includes office buildings, national forests, nature areas, accommodation for asylum seekers, railways, national roads, defence properties and prisons. The government estate is divided among eight government agencies: Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers (Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers), Dienst Vastgoed Defensie (Defence Infrastructure Agency), Rijksvastgoed- en ontwikkelingsbedrijf (State Property and Development Agency), Dienst Landelijk Gebied (Service for Land and Water Management), ProRail, Staatsbosbeheer (National Forest Service), Rijksgebouwendienst (Government Buildings Agency) and Rijkswaterstaat (Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management).

These eight agencies collaborate in the Raad voor Vastgoed Rijksverhoud (Real Estate Council), or RVR.

The aim of RVR is to strengthen the position of government on the property market, so that real estate that is needed to fulfil policy objectives is provided at the lowest possible cost. The agencies' collaboration encompasses buying and selling real estate, as well as real estate development and management. RVR is supported by the Real Estate Project Department, which falls under the Ministry of Finance.



- Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers / Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers
- Defence Infrastructure Agency / Dienst Vastgoed Defensie
- State Property and Development Agency / Rijksvastgoed- en ontwikkelingsbedrijf
- Service for Land and Water Management / Dienst Landelijk Gebied
- ProRail
- National Forest Service / Staatsbosbeheer
- Government Buildings Agency / Rijksgebouwendienst
- Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management / Rijkswaterstaat

Schaal 1:250,000





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