Report skills

(version March 2016)

Dirk Dubbeling

CV

- Editor of dissertations, monographs and edited book volumes (Dutch and English).
- Research report editor (Dutch and English).
- Editor monthly magazine Bouwmarkt (in Dutch).
- Former editor magazine Cost management in the Building sector & Infra sector (in Dutch).
- Delegate of the Board of Examiners at the Faculty of Architecture.

Academic skills are monitored by accreditation committee



Honderden krijgen geen diploma

Studenten Inholland dupe afstudeereisen

Van onze verslaggever Merijn Rengers

DEN HAAG Honderden bijna-afge-

met een cruciaal onderzoek van de Nederlands Vlaamse Accreditatie Organisatie (NVAO) bij twee Inholland-opleidingen, media en entertainment



Drie wo-opleidingen niet door apk

Drie universitaire opleiding krijgen een tik op de vingers van onderwijskeurmeester NVAO. Ze hebben een jaar de tijd om te bewijzen dat hun eindniveau en onderwijsprogramma aan de maat zijn.

Academic trainings not approved by accreditation committee

VU-gezondheidswetenschappen keurde te veel scripties goed

De opleiding gezondheidswetenschappen van de Vrije Universiteit deelde volgens onderwijskeurmeester NVAO onterecht voldoendes uit. Ze krijgt een jaar de tijd om de beoordeling van eindscripties te verbeteren.

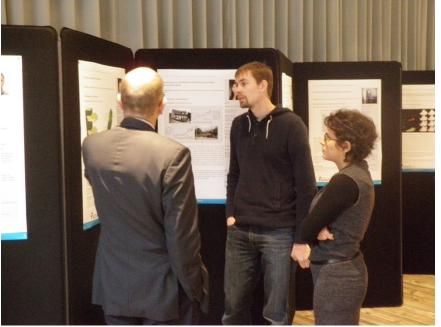
Health sciences approved too many undergraduate theses

Zeeuwse communicatieopleiding gaf genadezesjes

Eén op de vijf afstudeerscripties van de opleiding communicatie van de Hogeschool Zeeland had geen voldoende mogen krijgen. Van nog eens tien procent van de scripties was het niveau twijfelachtig.

Communication training approved 1 in 5 theses wrongfully





Why write a research report?

- Proof of academic research skills and report skills.
- To explain your method of working.
- To record found results.
- Communication between scholars.
- To inform other parties (clients, press).
- Dissemination as condition for research grants.



What is asked for?

- A: Complete document, including problem definition, account of research design/tests/ model building, account of implementation, presentation of the results, and evaluation. Also a correct arrangement of this.
- B: Research embedded in academic and societal context.
- C: Academic writing skills and correct use of language.
- **D**: Correct lay-out (length of texts; tables and figures).

See also the Graduation Manual for more requirements, Appendix 1, p. 17.

(A) Complete document: Adequate title

- Title of your report should represent your research subject.
- Advertise in it what you have processed or developed.
- Make that others notice your report in libraries and on the internet by using significant keywords in the title and possibly in a subtitle.

Smart

Building Logistics

Een onderzoek naar de doelmatigheid van SBL t.o.v. de traditionele aanpak in de afbouwfase

Bouw

logistiek 2.0

Op weg naar een efficiënt bouwproces

Een onderzoek naar de voor- en nadelen van bouwlogistieke concepten vanuit een efficiëntie perspectief en de toepasbaarheid van deze concepten in binnenstedelijke bouwprojecten

Bouw logistiek 2.0

Op weg naar een efficiënt bouwproces

Een onderzoek naar de toepasbaarheid van innovatieve bouwlogistieke concepten in binnenstedelijke projecten en de voor- en nadelen van deze concepten vanuit een efficiëntie perspectief

- Smart / Building logistics / An inquiry into the suitability of SBL compared to the traditional handling in the completion phase
- Building logistics 2.0 / Towards an efficient building process / An inquiry into the pros and cons of building logistics concepts seen from an efficiency perspective and the suitability of these concepts for inner city projects
- Building logistics 2.0 / Towards an efficient building process / An inquiry into the suitability of innovative building logistics concepts in inner city projects and the pros and cons of these concepts seen from an efficiency perspective

De HBU bij leegstaande kantoren: Een waardebepaling

Concept P2 Rapport

De HBU bij leegstaande kantoren: Een waardebepaling

Stradour austrengen Nobel ontar Walen + doorlopen.

TU Delft

Faculteit Bouwkunde

Master Real Estate and Housing

Real Estate and Management LAB

Eerste mentor Hilde Remøy Tweede mentor Philip Koppels Waardering van leegstand vanuit een herbestemmingspotentieel



Waardering vanuit een herbestemmingspotentieel Een methode om de waarde van structureel leegstaande

kantoorgebouwen te bepalen.



- HBU method for vacant offices. A valuation determination
- Valuation of vacancies seen from a reuse potential angle
- Valuation seen from a reuse potential angle.
 An assessment method for the valuation of structural vacant offices

(A) Complete document: Table of contents

- Composition of the report in relevant chapters, sections and subsections with sensible titles.
- Chapter and section titles should show the structure of your research (research steps).
- Don't forget Literature and Appendices.
- Appendices have also titles.

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(A) Complete document: Introduction

- What's happening in your field of expertise that made you choose your subject?
- What is the scientific relevance and what is the relevance for society (social, economic)? Don't mix them up.
- Who should read your report and why?
 Academic colleagues, government officials, industry representatives?

(A) Complete document: Problem definition

- Problem analysis.
- What will be your contribution to the scientific community? New facts, new theory, new model, new product, tests, falsification?

(A) Complete document: Research questions

- Main question and subquestions, well defined.
- Compose one or more research questions, but not too many and not too broad. Don't be too ambitious; your time is limited; you cannot answer them all properly.
- Narrow them down: what exactly is your research about? No more, no less.
- What do you expect the outcome could be? (Hypotheses)

Om antwoord te geven op deze onderzoeksvraag zijn onderstaande deelvragen geformuleerd:

Deelvragen met betrekking op de verschillende actoren, hun eisen en de informatie die gecommuniceerd dient te worden:

- Welke partijen zijn betrokken bij de oplevering en wat is hun aandeel in het creëren, beheren en delen van informatie?
- Wat zijn de eisen die deze partijen stellen aan te ontvangen informatie?
- Hoe verhouden de eisen van de verschillende partijen, met betrekking tot de gewenste te ontvangen informatie, zich tot elkaar?
- Welke informatie moet voor welke partij op welk moment beschikbaar zijn tijdens de oplevering?

Deelvragen met betrekking tot een optimalisatie van de communicatie en informatieuitwisseling:

- Is het noodzakelijk om alle betrokken partijen te voorzien van alle beschikbare
- Hoe zou deze informatie het beste gecommuniceerd kunnen worden? Zou een dergelijke werkwijze efficiënter zijn; resulteren in een reductie van
- faalkosten? Op welke manier veranderd het proces met deze efficiëntere methode, wat betekend dit voor de werknemers?

Deelvragen met betrekking tot de implementatie van het geoptimaliseerde communicatie en informatie-uitwisseling proces:

- Hoe zou de efficiëntere werkwijze het beste geïmplementeerd kunnen worden?
- Welke partij(en) zou(den) baat hebben bij implementatie van de werkwijze in de oplever fase van het bouwproces?
- Welke partij zou de leiding moeten nemen in een dergelijk implementatie traject?
- Wat zijn de consequenties van een dergelijke implementatie?

Deelvragen met betrekking tot generalisatie van de optimalisatie en toepasbaarheid in andere fase(n) en/of casussen:

- 13. Is deze (wellicht aangepaste) werkwijze ook te implementeren in andere fase(n) van het bouwproces? Andere casus?
- 14. Welke partij(en) zou(den) baat hebben bij implementatie van de werkwijze in andere fase(n) van het bouwproces?
- Welke partij zou de leiding moeten nemen in dat implementatie traject?
- Wat zou(den) de consequentie(s) zijn van implementatie van deze werkwijze in deze andere fase(n) van het bouwproces / andere casus?

3.4 Main research question

To build more housing, target households has to have access to adequate and suitable land. In this research the availability of finance to build more housing is disregarded, as there are three sources of housing finance. And one of the finance resources is the Real Estate Bank (see annex 5- Housing Finance), which requires ownership of land and makes non-interest loans available. In the next chapters a more in depth look will be taken at these three sources of finance. All in all, the focus of this research will be on the strategies for the land provision for housing. Due to time and data constraints, the focus of this research is only on the city of Suleimany Municipality. In Suleimany city, land has increasingly become a commodity to be bought and sold to the highest bidder, especially urban land. So if the old assumption that governments should provide land is not working very well, how can we get urban land to those who need it most? What kind of strategies can be developed to get land for Low-income people's housing? Therefore, the main question that applies to this research

What kind of strategy can be developed to get land for low-income people's housing earning less than \$600 USD in Suleimany city, taking into consideration the effectiveness and efficiency of the strategy and the support of the actors?

3.5 Detailed research questions

To arrive at an answer to the main research question, first some sub questions need to be addressed. These questions will be answered in the research and also form the structure of the thesis. The research is broken down into 5 sub questions.

- 1. Sub questions for the formation of a theoretical framework for land for housing.
- 1.1: What is the definition of land for housing?

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- 1.2: What is the contribution of land to affordable housing/land costs portion of total housing costs?
- 1.3: Why is land acquisition difficult? / C 1.4: What are the challenges of land acquisition for the low-income group in developing countries?
- 2. Sub question with the purpose to understand the land and housing delivery system in Suleiman
- 2.1: What is the history background of Suleimany city?
- 2.2: What is housing culture in Suleimany?
- 2.3: How is the land and housing delivery system organized?
- 2.4: How does the land development process allocation proceeds?
- 2.5: What are the characteristics of the housing market in Suleimany city? \$ -5
- 2.6: What are the current housing policies, concerning land? 2.7: What are the regulations for infrastructure?
- 2.8: What are the regulations for housing finance?
- Sub questions to analyze the possible strategies.
- 3.1: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the current land system in Suleimany city?
- 3.2: What are the possible land strategies which are discussed in the literature?
- 3.3: Are there aspects of the current policy that makes a positive contribution to the housing position of the low-income families and possibly maladaptive be continued?
- 3.4: What is the most interesting and potential land strategy to be further explored for Suleimany city? 6 - 4
- 4. Sub questions with the purpose to elaborate and evaluate the selected strategy on the aspects effectiveness, efficiency and support.
- 4.1: What does the chosen strategy contain and what are the characteristics about land demand and supply?

(A) Complete document: Methodology

- What method will you use and why?
- How are you going to perform the research (describe in detail)?
- Desk research, theory development research, theory testing, data collection and analysis, design process, falsification?
- Describe the process of gathering your data.
- Analyse the results and put your findings opposite that of others.

(A) Complete document: Research model

 Design a research model (structure of the research) and describe it step by step. Land strategies 2013

3.2 Research demarcation

This paragraph describes the framing of the research. The framework will be outlined in order to clarify the scope of the research. The housing issue takes several aspects into consideration such as finance, land, infrastructure, housing etc. To conduct an optimal and profound study within a year it is important to delimit the research subject within this timeframe. As for this research a significant housing aspect will be further elaborated to find a solution for the housing problem. Discussion of the Suleimany city planning and land policy and land provision for affordable housing is relevant for the following reasons. According to UNESCAP and UN-Habitat (2008), for the urban poor there is probably no more fundamental problem than their inability to access decent, secure land for even the most minimum housing needs. Land is to be considered as a significant ingredient in housing the poor. It also acts as a safety net in times of hardship, and provides financial security, because it is an important transferable asset that may be sold, rented or loaned.

Discussion of the Suleimany city planning and land policy and land provision for affordable housing is relevant for the following reasons. First of all, the degree of urbanization has risen to 80% which almost 40% lives in Suleimany city due to job opportunities in 2012. Due to this fast urbanization, the need for supply of land to meet the growing demand for urban housing increased enormously. This demand formed informal and squatter settlements. Second, Kurdistan region has an unequal income distribution.

Furthermore, as the city Suleimany grows in size, population and prosperity, the demand for land will also grow. The degree of urbanization has risen to 80% in 2011 which almost 40% lives in Suleimany city. Due to this fast urbanization, the need for supply of land to meet the growing demand for urban housing increased enormously. Actually, every sector of the society is bringing pressures on (scarce) urban land and increasing its commercial value. These days, the local Government of Suleimany invariably complains that there is not enough land supply in their city for housing the poor. But when poor people look around in Suleimany city and make their own surveys, they find pockets of empty land all over the place both public and private, much of it ideal for low-income housing.

Following to the above, one can conclude that the aspect land will be taken as an ingredient to tackle the housing issue in Suleimany city, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The figure below shows the research area of this thesis.

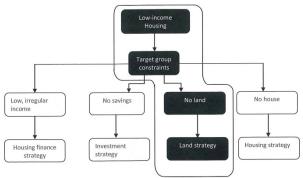


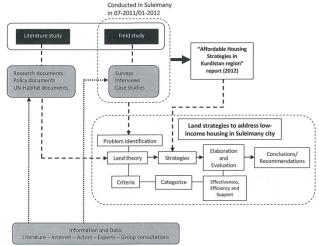
Figure 3 - Conceptual scheme

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Land strategies 2013

Beside the practical study in Suleimany city, a literature study will also be conducted during this research to support the field study and form the land theory as a basis to justify the result of this thesis. For this part literature and internet has been used as resources.

All of the methods described above will form this graduation research. The overall schematic design research is shown in the diagram below.



Overall, schematic design research

UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat supervises the provision of technical assistance in the development of the Housing sector through funding from the Iraq Trust Fund under the bridging for phase III of Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector project, facilitated through the United Nations Development Group, UN-HABITAT contracted Mr. Babar Mumtaz, the International Consultant who facilitated discussions within the working groups that were formed in Suleimany and Duhok, supported by governorates of both cities, to formulate strategic conclusions that were compiled into a strategy draft.

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Modelvorming

Doel:

Om uiteindelijk zelf een model te kunnen ontwikkelen moet er gekeken worden welke modellen op het moment aanwezig zijn voor transformaties en wat hun eigenschappen zijn. Het gaat hier dan voornamelijk om onderzoek naar InKOS en de Transformatie Zorg Meter omdat dit de meest relevante instrumenten zijn voor transformatie tot woonzorgvoorzieningen.

Methode:

Dit onderwerp zal onderzocht worden door middel van een literatuurstudie. Hierbij zal een inventarisatie gemaakt worden van de huidige aanwezige modellen. Specifiek worden de Transformatiemeter Zorg en InKOS onderzocht.

Exploitatiekosten

Doel:

Het doel is om een overzicht te krijgen van de opbouw van exploitatiekosten in de zorg en de financiële waarden daarvan.

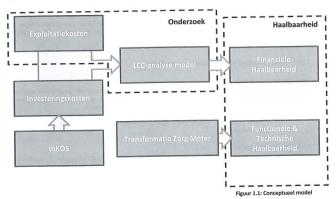
Methode:

Dit zal onderzocht worden door middel van de literatuurstudie en de kostengegevens. Hierbij wordt in de literatuurstudie de theorie van exploitatiekosten uitgediept die vervolgens als basis kan dienen voor het behandelen van de kostengegevens. De kostengegevens moeten vervolgens een goed en dieper inzicht geven in de exploitatiekosten en de financiële waarden daarvan (kengetallen).

1.10 Conceptueel Model

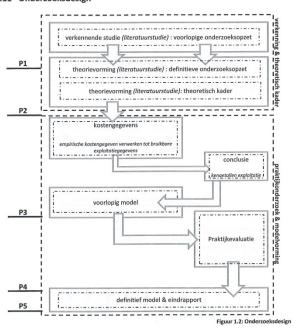
Hieronder wordt het conceptuele model van het onderzoek weergegeven. Het uiteindelijke doel van het onderzoek is om een model te ontwikkelen waarmee betrokken partijen inzicht verkrijgen in de haalbaarheid van een transformatie van kantoorgebouw naar woonzorgvoorziening.

Die haalbaarheid bestaat voor een belangrijk deel uit de functionele, technische en financiële haalbaarheid. De functionele en technische haalbaarheid wordt ingegeven door de Transformatie Zorg Meter. De financiële haalbaarheid door het te ontwikkelen LCC-analyse model. Het LCC-analysemodel is gebaseerd op de investeringskosten zoals die ingegeven worden door InKOS en de exploitatiekosten. Dit onderzoek bestaat specifiek uit het onderzoek naar exploitatiekosten en de ontwikkeling van het LCC-analysemodel.



1.11 Onderzoeksdesign

Design & Construction Management



Het begint met de literatuurstudie die uitmondt in de definitieve onderzoeksopzet en het theoretisch kader. De volgende stap is het opvragen van de kostengegevens bij woonzorginstellingen. Het doel hiervan is kwantitatieve kengetallen van exploitatiekosten te ontwikkelen op basis van de kostengegevens. Vervolgens kan op basis van de reflectie en conclusies van het theoretisch kader en de kengetallen begonnen worden met de ontwikkeling van het LCC-analyse model. Met dit voorlopige model moeten vervolgens de praktijkevaluatie gedaan worden. De bevindingen zullen resulteren in aanpassingen aan het model waarna het zijn definitieve vorm moet krijgen.

(A) Complete document: The actual research, case study

- The model design process and testing.
- Data collection, processing and evaluation.
- SWOT analysis.
- Other research methods.

(A) Complete document: Results

- Discuss the results in detail, step by step.
- Did you succeed in answering all your research questions thoroughly? If not (completely) explain why not. Don't ignore them.
- Conclusions must be evidence based. Do they really match your findings? Do not jump to conclusions.
- Did you expect these outcomes? Is something missing or odd?

(A) Complete document: Conclusions and evaluation

- Present all your research questions once more.
- Reflection on your own work:
- What is the impact of your conclusions? What is your contribution to the science discourse?
- Economic or societal relevance?
- Looking back, was your research process to your satisfaction?

- Any advice or research subjects for the future?
- What kind of advice would you give your successor?

(A) Complete document: Relevant literature

- A list of publications referred to or cited from (including page numbers) and webpages including dates of visit.
- Use relevant academic literature. Go for the source.
- Don't copy pages of text from other sources, just outline them, link them to your research and comment them.
- Dare to question its quality and outcome.

- Your report is a scientific publication. Notes, citations and sources should be in order, according to convention. Use one style, such as APA (American Psychology Association).
- Know the differences between notes¹
 (additional side information) and references
 (Brown, 2013).

(A) Complete document: Appendices

- Put all the extras in appendices or separate documents in order to compose a coherent body of text in the chapters.
- Clearly refer to the appendices.
- Overview of who you interviewed, and a short review of the results.
- Copy of the questionnaire, if you used one.
- Background data.

(B) Academic context

- The knowledge gap you defined.
- The way you tackle the research (thorough analysis, problem definition, systematic approach, comparative assessment).
- There should be a balance between desk research and actual research and between citations and your own text.
- Someone else shouldn't have to do the job again.

(B) Societal and economic context

- Can the results of your research be used in society, directly or indirectly?
- Is there any economic benefit to be gained?





(C) Academic writing skills

 Systematic, objective, proper use of terminology, verifiable, well-defined data, limitations of the research recognized, main issues separated from side issues.

(C) Correct use of language

- Notice the difference between UK and US spelling and meaning.
- Explain all abbreviations.
- Use 'I' for your own opinions, or to take the reader by the hand.
- Language should be unambiguous and explicit, not casual.

Correct use of tenses:

- Present tense (judgments, statements, facts)
 [The author argues that...; In chapter 5 you find...].
- Past tense (past events and situations) [Ten interviews were held].
- Present perfect the 'have' form (statements about research up until now) [So far, researchers have developed....].

Schiphol Group

Professor Gabriel Lodewijks of TU Delft's Faculty of 3mE has been appointed Chief Technology Officer (CTO) of the Schiphol Group, with effect from 1 December. He will carry out his responsibilities in the Airport Development department and report to the Board of the Schiphol Group. As Chief Technology Officer, Gabriel Lodewijks [38], will be concerned with such aspects as monitoring and evaluating new and relevant technological developments with the Schiphol Group. He will also determine which research projects will be

carried out. Since 2000, Professor Lodewijks has been a full professor of Transport Engineering and Logistics at TU Delft. His appointment as CTO marks a new stage in the partnership between TU Delft and the Schiphol Group. The two parties have already collaborated jointly for some time, and one of Professor Lodewijks' responsibilities at the Schiphol Group will be to coordinate the joint research activities.

Design symposium

The Delft Center for Engineering Design (DCED) will hold its second symposium on Wednesday, 12 December 2007, entitled 'Connecting Engineering Design Research with Industry'. The symposium will be held at the Aula. Like the 2005 symposium, entitled 'Do it simpler, do it faster, make a difference', this year's symposium will focus on the 'Collaboration in Engineering Design Research' between universities and industry. The goal of this symposium is to exchange knowledge in the field of engineering design and several

prominent speakers from industry have been invited, as well as researchers from different universities. Many PhD students will present the industrial projects they are working on, as well as several TU Delft student teams that have collaborated with industry, including the solar racing car team, Nuna4. The inaugural address of Professor T. Tomiyama, director of the DCED, will conclude the day's events. Admission is free.

www.dced.tudelft.nl

Feedback

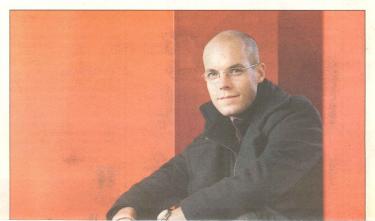
If you'd like to comment on anything appearing on the English Page or on a university-related matter, or if you have a question or suggestion for us, send your emails to d.mcmullindtudelft.nl. We welcome all feedback from our readers. Letters intended for publication should include your name and be no longer than 350 words. This edition of Delta is also available online at www.delta.tudelft. nl, where you can also access the English Page archive.

'Not just in English, but proper English'

TU Delft recently passed a benchmark on its way to becoming an 'international university'. As of this academic year, one in ten students is foreign, and that ratio is growing rapidly. Should even BSc classes be taught in English? Is British English the wise choice? These are some of the issues facing students, faculty and staff as the university grap-

more and more students as long as the university maintains its current policies. Although Stals said that that there's no end in sight, some in the administration might want to stabilize the mixture at around 50 percent foreign, at least for the MSc programs.

The influx of foreign students has been more important for some departments than others. Declining interest among Dutch students for the 'harder' sciences, like chemical or electrical engineering, has meant that some departments must attract more foreign students to stav alive, Deok-Je Bang, an electrical engineering PhD student, came here from Korea because of TU Delft's reputation, but also because he could conduct his research in English. Sitting with Bang at a coffee break was Jason Huang, an MSc student who was born in Korea



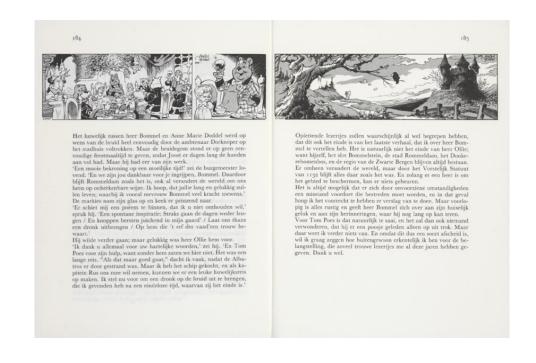
(D) Correct lay-out: Length of report, chapters and sections

- Do not compose chapters and sections of only a few lines but construct significant unities of coherent text. Use: so, however, following, etc.
- Properly presenting newly-gained research material is one of the aims of your master thesis.
- A moderate number of pages will do.

(D) Correct lay-out: Tables and figures

- Present your data in tables and figures, name them properly and number them properly.
- First explain what can be read from the table/figure, then always refer to it.

 Tables and figures should more or less tell the same story as your text does. Always describe what can be read from a table or figure.



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	Rendement op vreemd vermogen	Totaal rendement op vermogen	Rendement op eigen vermogen	Diepte van de markt	Toekomstige investeringen	Schaalbaarheid	Solvabiliteit	Structurele kosten	Eenmalige kosten	Risico volkshuisvestelijk vermogen	Huisvesten doelgroep	Kennis	Zeggenschap	Toezicht en wetgeving	Transitie periode
Genoteerd woningfonds		+		++	+	++	++	-	-				_		
Beursgang van een corporatie		+		++	+		+	-	_				_		
Niet-genoteerd woningfonds		+		+	+	+	++	9	9	_			-		-6
Pensioenfonds investeert		(+)	-	-	+	+	++	(-)	9				-	Ę	
Verzekeraar investeert			-		+		+(1))			-		_	-	
Private Equity															
Familiehuizen															
Vastgoed CV					1							-	(9	

Eigen vermogen

In de matrix links worden de eigen vermogen versterkende financieringswijzen geplot tegen de beoordelingscriteria. In deze tabel is goed te zien dat de solvabiliteit bij alle financieringswijzen toeneemt. Dit is direct terug te linken aan de verhouding tussen eigen en het vreemd vermogen zoals toegelicht in dit criterium.

De tweede trend die in alle financieringswijzen zichtbaar is, is dat de zeggenschap af zal nemen. De eigen vermogen verschaffers investeren in de woningcorporatie en zullen daarvoor ook zeggenschap vragen in de strategische beslissing van de corporatie of het gerelateerde fonds.

Ook bledt het versterken van het eigen vermogen meer mogelijkheden om verder te investeren in het vastgoed.

De veto criteria vallen vooral in het rendement of de schaalbaarheid en omvang van de markt. Zelfs als de criteria waar de filancieringswijze op afvalt niet direct het rendement is zoals de verzekeraar, is dit via de achterliggende reden toch een rendementskwestle.

Verbloring give vakken?

All the criteria are plotted in the table below against the measures after the above evaluation:

	Planning more efficiently /revised land standards	Better land information	Better land taxation systems	Land sharing	Land readjustment	Cross-subsidy schemes	Regularizing existing slums	Using public land for housing	Learning from informal land developers	Supporting community initiatives
	PI 7	B	Sy Sy	r ₂	La	ō	S IS	DĚ	<u>a</u> <u>e</u>	S .L
Prior experience/past experience	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	0	0
Financial investment	+	++	+	0/+	0/+	++	+	+	+	+
Juridical/ regulations	-			-	-	0		+		+
Security of tenure	+	0	0/+	+	++	0/+	+	+	+	+
Possible to combine with other strategies	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	+
Service provision	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+		+
Access to disadvantaged groups	+	0	0	+	++	+	++	+	+	+
Scale	+	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ease of implementation		-	-	-		0	+	+	1	+
Is there a Felt Need	0	0			-	+	+	+	+	-
Interesting and promising					0	++	0	++		

Indicato	r
Very positive	++
Positive	+
Neutral	0
Negative	-1
Very negative	-

The final assessment indicates very interesting outcomes regarding to the land strategies within the possibilities of Suleimany municipality to address the low-income group. Though, the strategies with a neutral assessment will not be considered as interesting because it requires general change in the regulations. These strategies are involves the existing supply in order to provide housing. For the existing settlements (informal) or upgrading projects, the size, location and other characteristics and determinants of the projects depend on the actual informal settlement selected. Hence, these settlements have too many complications and a long history of conflict and confrontation that makes it more difficult than would otherwise be the case. This requires an in-depth and extensive research. After all, this selection is to choose the strategies that have the potential for implementation and are worth for further investigation. Whether these are actually suitable will be further explored in this study.

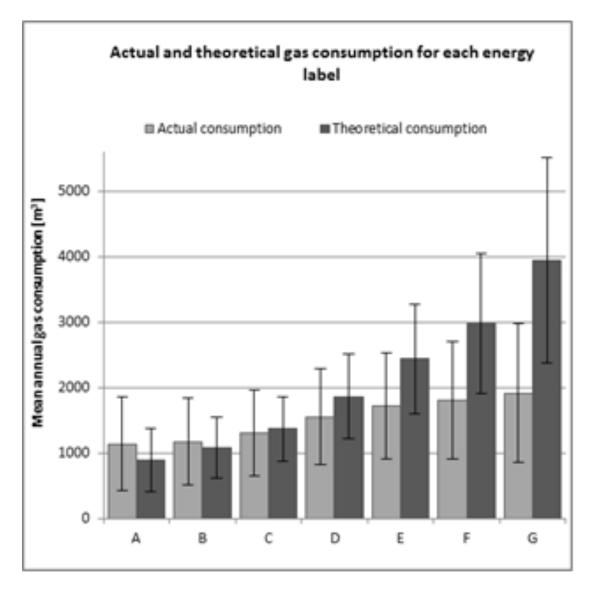


Figure 1: Gas consumption in dwellings across label categories with $\pm\,1$ st. deviation

consumption comes from gas used for cooking, which is only reflected in the actual value. On average, gas consumption represents 67.3% of total primary energy use, while electricity consumption represents 32.7% (Milieucentraal, 2012).

Table 3: Comparison of the end uses of gas and electricity in actual and theoretical consumption. In the right column is the percentage contribution end uses have in the total Dutch gas and electricity consumption.

	Theoretical	Actual	% consumption of total actual household electricity or gas consumption
Electricity	· Hot tap water	 Hot water heating 	14.7%
•	/ Heating/Cooling	/ Heating/Cooling	17.6%
	 Auxiliary energy (pump/ electronics/ventilation in heating installation, ventilation system) 	 Auxiliary energy (pump/ electronics/ventilation in heating installation, ventilation system) 	~0
	/ (Negative) PV/WKK production	/ (Negative) PV/WKK production	~0
	Lighting	/ Lighting	14.7%
		Household appliances	32.4%
Gas	 Heating 	/ Heating	72.7%
	·/ Hot tap water	Hot tap water	23.3%
	/	. Cooking	3.9%

A

What not to do, preferably?

- List of figures and tables (overdone).
- Do not start every chapter with 'Introduction'.
- Do not end every chapter with 'Summary'.
- No bold or italic in your running text but only plain text (bold and italic suggest a lack of capability to say things properly).
- Avoid long citations (tell in your own words the results of your desk research).
- No four-figured sections (and keep three-figure sections to a minimum).

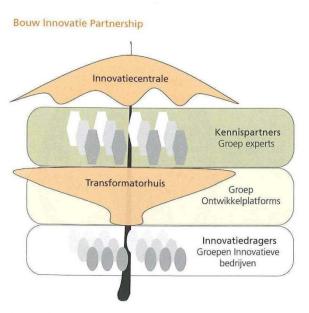
 Don't waste time on non-relevant pictures. It undermines the credibility of the report.







Avoid curious graphs.



Figuur 65 Bundeling van krachten om de sector te transformeren



Figuur 66 Maatschappelijke vraagstukken en de transitie van soorten gebieden

To end with...

- Take your research serious but enjoy it too.
- Be proud of your work.
- Make your work available to others.
- Write an article about your report for a nonscientific magazine.

Help wanted?

If in doubt, or in need of advise:

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