EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE SALES CONTRACT FOR CONSUMERS*
*) Forming part of the condominium sales contract form (2017 version)

1. Sales contract form with explanatory notes

The condominium sales contract form has been adopted in consultation by the Dutch Homeowners' Association (Vereniging Eigen Huis), the Dutch Consumers' Association (Consumentenbond), VastgoedPRO, VBO Estate Agents (VBO Makelaar) and the Dutch Association of Real Estate Brokers and Real Estate Valuers NVM (Nederlandse Vereniging van Makelaars en Taxateurs in onroerende goederen NVM). These organisations all use the same contract form.

This sales contract form assumes a kind of standard situation. Because no situation is completely equal, the sales contract may be adjusted to specific circumstances. The parties and real estate brokers involved in the transaction can include additional arrangements between the parties in the sales contract for that purpose. Of course, the parties may also deviate from what is included in the sales contract by default.

2. Sales contract

If you buy or sell and apartment, the agreements are laid down in a sales contract. If you buy or sell an apartment via a firm of real estate agents, the real estate agent involved will assist you in this process. It has always been wise to enter into the purchase of an apartment in writing, but this has become required in most cases since 1 September 2003. Contrary to the situation before that date, the oral purchase or sale or an apartment is usually not valid. After all parties have signed, the sales contract will be sent to the civil-law notary referred to in the sales contract. In most cases, the buyer will have a so-called cooling-off period. This cooling-off period will be explained in more detail in the explanatory notes to Article 19.

3. Transfer deed

The civil-law notary will prepare the transfer deed on the basis of the information in the sales contract. The transfer deed is the formal legal document which is necessary to effect the actual legal transfer agreed upon in the sales contract. The parties will first receive a draft of the transfer deed. The civil-law notary will make an appointment with you to sign the transfer deed. Before the transfer deed is signed, the civil-law notary will go through the main points of the deed with the buyer and the seller. The transfer deed is then signed by the buyer, the seller (or by someone authorized by the buyer or the seller) and the civil-law notary.
The civil-law notary will ensure that the transfer deed is registered in the public registers. The buyer officially becomes the owner of the property at the time of registration in the public registers. The transfer of ownership is processed by the Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency (or 'kadaster' in Dutch). The civil-law notary will then send the buyer a copy of this deed: the 'title deed'. The civil-law notary will keep the original deed in his records.

4. Completion statement

Along with the draft of the transfer deed, you will receive a completion statement from the civil-law notary. The completion statement for the buyer (usually) includes the purchase price, the costs to be settled, the property transfer tax, the Land Registry fees, et cetera. The completion statement for the seller includes the amount to be repaid on the mortgage loan (if any) and the associated costs. As a rule, any outstanding estate agent's charges and, where applicable, the consultancy fees in respect of the mortgage loan are paid through the civil-law notary. The estate agent's charges are payable by the party who has engaged the estate agent.
The amount shown at the bottom of the completion statement is the amount payable by the buyer or the amount to be received (or paid) by the seller.

5. The condominium

A condominium (or 'appartementsrecht' in Dutch), in the UK called 'commonhold unit', is a specific ownership interest in a building which entitles the owner to the exclusive use of a specific privately owned part of that building.
The building as a whole is owned jointly by all the owners, and each owner is entitled to use the 'common parts' of the building, i.e. those parts that are intended for common use (for example, the stairwell, the lifts, the entrance hall, etc.).
A condominium is created by formally dividing a building or other immovable property into individual units, each unit being a condominium.
A notarial property division deed is required for the division of a building into condominiums. The property division deed is accompanied by a floor plan indicating the boundaries of the condominiums, i.e. those parts of the building that are intended to be used individually. The division is completed and the condominiums are created upon registration of the property division deed in the public registers. After that, the condominiums can be individually sold and mortgaged.
Each condominium owner is automatically a member of the owners' association (Vereniging van Eigenaars), hereinafter also referred to as 'VvE'. The VvE manages the common parts of the building. The members of the VvE will meet at least once a year at the meeting of owners. In that meeting, decisions are taken regarding the management of the common parts of the building. The members will also use that meeting to discuss, among other things, financial matters, such as the (advance) contribution of operating and service charges, amounts intended for maintenance, improvements, etc. The management of the VvE is conducted by one person, unless the VvE's articles provide otherwise. You can contact him or her if you need information about the functioning of the VvE or if you want to inspect the financial statements or the budget. The chair of the meeting is usually not also a board member, but often a condominium owner who is also entitled to vote at the meeting.

6. Energy label

In principle, each seller is obliged to deliver a definitive energy label to the buyer on the transfer of ownership of his condominium. An energy performance certificate shows how energy efficient an apartment is and provides information on how to improve efficiency. For example, by improving the insulation of roofs, walls, floors and windows or the energy efficiency of heating systems. Legislation has been tightened in this area as of 1 January 2015. If the seller does not have an energy label on delivery, the seller risks a penalty.
There are some exceptions to the main rule that the seller must deliver a definitive energy label on the transfer of ownership of his condominium, for example in case of a listed building. More information about VAT can be obtained from your estate agent. You can also find more information on the website of the central government: www.rijksoverheid.nl

7. Explanatory notes to the sales contract

Below is a point-by-point explanation of the text of the sales contract.

Details of the parties

The details of the seller, including the number of his/her passport, identity card or driving licence (identity document), are inserted in clause A on the first page of the sales contract. If known, the seller's future address and telephone number will also be inserted to facilitate future communication with the civil-law notary and the Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency (for example, the transfer deed can be sent to this address). If there is a co-seller (such as a spouse or registered partner), his or her details will also be inserted in clause A.

The details of the buyer are inserted in clause B. If the buyer consists of two persons, the details of both of them will be provided in clause B.
If a spouse or registered partner does not sign the sales contract as co-buyer or co-seller but merely to indicate his or her consent, his or her name will only be stated on the last page of the sales contract.

Co-signature of the contract by the spouse / registered partner

Section 88(1)(a) in Book 1 of the Dutch Civil Code provides:
'A spouse shall require the consent of the other spouse for the following juristic acts: agreements for the disposal, encumbrance or giving in use of and juristic acts for discontinuation of the use of a residential property which is occupied by the spouses jointly or by the other spouse alone or of items pertaining to such residential property or to the household effects.' "Household effects" means all movable property serving as household goods, furniture and home furnishings, with the exception of book and art collections and collections of a scientific or historical nature.
If the other spouse is absent or unable to express his or her will and therefore does not give his or her consent, the Subdistrict Court (kantonrechter) may be requested to take a decision.
The rules applying to spouses also apply to registered partners.
By virtue of Section 88(1)(a) quoted above, the general rule, therefore, is that the seller's spouse or registered partner must co-sign the sales contract to indicate his or her consent for the sale. No consent is required under this Section if the buyer purchases property from his or her own spouse or registered partner. However, the consent and signature of the spouse or registered partner are required for the creation of a mortgage on the immovable property. The details of the buyer(s) and the seller(s) are stated on the cover page.
Cohabiting partners who are not married or in a registered partnership do not require each other's permission for the sale of the home in which they live together, although their cohabitation agreement may provide otherwise. If a home is owned jointly by cohabiting partners, they do need each other's assistance to sell it.

Article 1 Sale and purchase

Option A: Ownership (freehold)*

The seller sells to the buyer, who buys from the seller, the condominium which includes
.....
....., which gives right, among other things, to the exclusive use of the apartment:
- at the address (incl. postcode): .....
- recorded in the Public Land Register as municipality of ....., section ..... no. .....,

representing a ..... ownership interest in the common property consisting of the building with appurtenances, the land on which it has been built and grounds, at the time of the division into condominiums:
- recorded in the Public Land Register as municipality of ....., section ..... no. .....
- with a surface area of ..... (....) square metres,

at a purchase price of € ....., in words: .....,
hereinafter also referred to as 'the immovable property',
including the items specified in the list pertaining to this sales contract.
The parties set the value of the movable property included in the purchase price at € ....., in words: .....

Option B: Ground lease (leasehold)*

1.1. The seller sells to the buyer, who buys from the seller, the condominium which includes
.....
....., which gives right, among other things, to the exclusive use of the apartment:
- at the address (incl. postcode): .....
- recorded in the Public Land Register as municipality of ....., section ..... no. .....,
representing a ..... ownership interest in the common property consisting of the ground lease on a plot of land with a building and appurtenances, owned by [(owner's name)] ..... with the leaseholder's rights to the building with land and appurtenances built on the said plot, at the time of the division into condominiums:
- recorded in the Public Land Register as municipality of ....., section ..... no. .....
- with a surface area of ..... (....) square metres,
at a purchase price of € ....., in words: .....,
hereinafter also referred to as 'the immovable property',
including the items specified in the list pertaining to this sales contract.
The parties set the value of the movable property included in the purchase price at € ....., in words: .....
1.2. The following leasehold conditions apply to the immovable property:
.....
The buyer declares that he has taken note of the contents of the applicable conditions, which have been added to the sales contract.
1.3. The ground lease is perpetual / perpetually renewable / for a fixed term ending on .....*
The next ground lease review date is …….
1.4. The ground rent has been bought out in perpetuity / The ground rent has been prepaid for the period ending on …. *
The ground rent must be paid periodically and currently amounts to € …… per …..
The next ground rent review date is …….
The next ground rent indexation date is …….

Article 1

Option Ownership (freehold) / Ground lease (leasehold).

In this article it is stated whether the apartment complex is built on leasehold land (i.e. subject to a ground lease) or on freehold land (i.e. held in ownership). In the case of freehold land, the buyer becomes a co-owner of the land and the apartment complex. In the case of leasehold land, the leaseholder has the right to hold and use the immovable property (i.e. the land and the building(s) built on it) which is owned by another party. As another party is and remains the owner of the immovable property, the ground lease comes with conditions, and in many cases ground rent (or 'canon' in Dutch) must be paid for the use of the land. These conditions are specified in the Option Ground lease in Article 1.2. The nature and scope of the ground lease and the amount of ground rent payable are specified in Articles 1.3 and 1.4.

Description of the immovable property
The details of the immovable property, such as the street and house number, the municipality and the data recorded in the Land Registry, are inserted here. As a rule, the surface area stated here is based on the data recorded in the public registers. Those data may differ from the actual situation, see Article 6.11. In addition, a specification of the condominium can be provided, e.g. whether the condominium includes a parking space.
The apartment is part of a building. It will therefore also be specified of which building the apartment forms part. Finally, the purchase price is filled in, both in figures and in words.

List of items of property
The sales contract is accompanied by a list of items of property included in the sale. To avoid any disputes, the buyer and the seller should specifically stipulate which items are included in the sale. For example, the buyer may claim that the free-standing stove is included in the sale, whereas the seller may see this completely differently. If the parties disagree about which items are included in the sale, it is sometimes necessary to resolve the matter by looking at the legal distinction between movable and immovable property. But this is a grey area - even lawyers often have difficulty making this distinction. To avoid the buyer and the seller from getting caught in a legal tangle, a list of items of property is prepared. This list includes both movable and immovable property. It makes good sense to go through the entire list together. Obviously, items may be added or removed from the list.

Valuation of movable property

The fact that the list of items of property does not specify whether an item of property is movable or immovable does not mean that this distinction is not important. From a tax perspective, it is in the interests of both the buyer and the seller to pay attention to this aspect. The buyer must pay transfer tax for the transfer of immovable property. This is not the case for the transfer of movable property. On the other hand, the interest paid on the part of a (mortgage) loan relating to the purchase of movable property is not deductible for income tax purposes. Moreover, the proceeds of the sale of the immovable property may affect the tax deductibility of mortgage interest on a loan taken out by the seller in the future.

The sales contract states the value at which the movable property included in the sale is assessed. The assessed value of the movable property must, of course, be reasonable. The tax authorities may verify this and request an explanation. If the assessed value does not reflect the true value of the movable property, the buyer may incur a tax penalty.

As stated above, the distinction between movable and immovable property is not always clear. It is therefore not uncommon for parties to disagree over the question of whether property is movable or immovable. However, as parties cannot negotiate about the movable or immovable nature of property, there is no point in having such a discussion. Whether property is movable or immovable is determined by law and not by the parties. For the determination of the property transfer tax liability, it is therefore sufficient to prepare a list of items of property.

If movable property is included in the sale, the civil-law notary must specify the movable property in the transfer deed, as well as the purchase price of such movable property and whether the amount in question is included in the purchase price of the apartment. As the civil-law notary does not usually have a concrete idea of the property sold, it is helpful if the buyer or the buyer's estate agent indicates on the list of items of property which items are, in his or her opinion, movable property.

Article 2 Costs / Property transfer tax

2.1. The costs associated with the legal transfer and charged by the civil-law notary, such as property transfer tax, notarial charges and Land Registry fees, shall be payable by the buyer/seller*. The civil-law notary shall be designated by the buyer/seller*.

The costs charged by the civil-law notary in connection with the repayment of bridging loans and/or mortgage loans and/or the cancellation of mortgages and/or seizures encumbering the immovable property shall be payable by the seller.

The costs charged by the civil-law notary in connection with the creation of a mortgage in respect of the immovable property shall be payable by the buyer.

Any other costs charged by the civil-law notary, such as the costs of a power of attorney or the services of an interpreter, shall be payable by the party on whose behalf such costs are incurred.

2.2. If the property transfer tax is payable by the buyer and the taxable value is reduced pursuant to Section 13 of the Dutch Legal Transactions (Taxation) Act (Wet op belastingen van rechtsverkeer), the buyer shall/shall not* pay to the seller the difference between the property transfer tax that would have been due without application of Section 13 of the Dutch Legal Transactions (Taxation) Act and the property transfer tax in fact payable (hereinafter also referred to as: 'Section 13 difference'). If the Section 13 difference is paid to the seller, the buyer will (also) owe property transfer tax on that difference. The parties agree that the property transfer tax on the Section 13 difference will be deducted from the Section 13 difference to be paid to the seller. This ensures that the total amount that the buyer pays in property transfer tax plus the Section 13 difference to be paid to the seller will be equal to the amount the buyer would have owed in property transfer tax without application of Section 13 of the Dutch Legal Transactions (Taxation) Act.

If the parties agree that the aforementioned difference will be paid to the seller, this will take place via the civil-law notary, at the same time as payment of the purchase price.

Article 2

This article stipulates who pays the costs: the buyer or the seller. If the seller pays the costs, this is called 'v.o.n.' or 'vrij op naam' (meaning 'no additional costs payable by the buyer'). If the buyer pays the costs, this is called 'k.k.' or 'kosten koper' (meaning 'fees, charges and taxes payable by the buyer'). These costs include the notarial charges for the transfer deed (inclusive of VAT), the Land Registry fees and the property transfer tax.

Brokerage fees and mortgage costs are not included in these costs! The costs charged by the civil-law notary to the seller and to the buyer are specified separately. Property transfer tax is a percentage of the purchase price. If the value of the apartment exceeds the purchase price, the property transfer tax is levied on such higher value.

Turnover tax (VAT) may be due on the purchase price, for example if the property sold has recently been refurbished, or if an office or surgery is sold along with the property. In that case it must be clear who pays the VAT due. In the case of new-build projects, VAT is usually included in the purchase price. More information about VAT can be obtained from your estate agent.

Article 2.2 is applicable if the seller sells and transfers the apartment within a certain period after he became the owner. The period of Section 13 of the Legal Transactions (Taxation) Act is currently 6 months. If the first transfer of the immovable property takes place between 1 September 2012 and 1 January 2015, this period is 36 months from the first transfer.

Pursuant to Section 13 of the Legal Transactions (Taxation) Act, the amount on which transfer tax or turnover tax is due in respect of that previous acquisition may be deducted from the tax base. This creates a transfer tax advantage due to the onward delivery of the movable property within a certain period, which advantage accrues to the buyer pursuant to Section 13 of the Legal Transactions (Taxation) Act. If the seller wishes to use this advantage, the seller must agree this with the buyer during the negotiations. In Article 2.2, 'not' will then be deleted and the buyer will pay the seller this advantage as compensation.

It was previous approved that this compensation to the seller would not be involved in the levy of transfer tax. This approval lapsed on 1 July 2011. Since then, the compensation that the buyer pays to the seller applies as a counter-performance, and transfer tax must therefore be paid on that too. The final sentence of Article 2.2 provides that the buyer never pays more transfer tax than he would have paid if there had not been an onward delivery within 6 or 36 months. The advantage created by the lapsing of the approval is therefore for the account of the seller.

Article 3 Payment
The purchase price and the charges, costs and taxes shall be paid through the civil-law notary at the time of execution of the transfer deed.
The seller accepts that the civil-law notary will retain the purchase price until it has been ascertained that the immovable property is not mortgaged or seized – and that no mortgages or seizures are registered in respect thereof – when it is transferred.

Article 3
The civil-law notary receives the purchase price from the buyer. From this amount the civil-law notary will first pay the seller's creditors, including any mortgage lenders and attachment creditors, whose claims must be paid from the purchase price in connection with the proper completion of the purchase and transfer in accordance with the civil-law notary's code of professional conduct. The balance of the purchase price will be paid over to the seller. As the civil-law notary must ensure that the property sold is not encumbered with any mortgages or seizures when it is registered in the public registers and as this can only be formally confirmed after the date of transfer, the civil-law notary may not pay over the purchase price on behalf of the buyer (also for insurance reasons) until he has received this confirmation, which is usually several days after the date of transfer.

Article 4 Legal transfer
4.1. The transfer deed shall be executed on ..... or at such an earlier or later date as the parties may jointly agree, before a civil-law notary working for the firm of ..... in ....., hereinafter referred to as 'civil-law notary'.
4.2. The seller represents and warrants that, at the time of execution of the transfer deed, he has the right to sell and transfer legal ownership of the property.

Article 4
There are several different types of transfer. The two main types are the legal transfer and the actual transfer. The legal transfer of a property (also called transfer of ownership or transfer of title) is effected by means of a notarial transfer deed and the registration of that deed in the public registers. The actual transfer takes place when the keys are handed over and the apartment is taken into possession.
These different types of transfer may take place on different dates (see Article 7), but more often than not they occur on the same day (namely if the transfer deed is registered on the same day). The date of the legal transfer must be inserted in Article 4.1. If the actual transfer precedes the legal transfer, this may constitute a transfer of beneficial ownership. In that case the advice of the civil-law notary should be sought in connection with any property transfer tax liability. The name of the firm of civil law notaries preparing the transfer deed is also stated in this article. The buyer usually chooses the civil-law notary, although the seller may declare that he reserves the right to choose the civil-law notary, which he must do before signing the sales contract. This is often done in the case of new-build projects in order to ensure that the whole project is transferred through one civil-law notary.

Article 5 Bank guarantee. Deposit
5.1. As security for the performance by the buyer of his obligations, the buyer shall arrange for a written bank guarantee to be issued by a banking institution, on or before ....., for the amount of € ....., in words: This bank guarantee must be unconditional, be valid for a period extending at least one month beyond the agreed date of transfer of the legal ownership, and contain a clause to the effect that the banking institution in question will pay the amount of the bank guarantee to the civil-law notary at the latter's first request. If the amount of the guarantee is paid to the civil-law notary, he shall apply it as provided in Article 14. If the circumstance described in Article 14.5(d) arises, the period of the bank guarantee must be extended, failing which the parties oblige the civil-law notary under this sales contract to claim payment of the amount secured by the bank guarantee. The civil-law notary is hereby obliged and, as far as necessary, irrevocably authorized to notify the banking institution, as soon as the buyer has met his obligations and the legal transfer has been completed, that the bank guarantee provided by the buyer can be cancelled. For the purposes of this article the term 'banking institution' shall mean a bank or insurance company as defined in Section 1:1 of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht).
5.2. Instead of providing such a bank guarantee, the buyer may also pay a deposit in the amount specified in Article 5.1, to be held by the civil-law notary and transferred to the civil-law notary's client trust account.
The aforesaid account must be credited with the deposit on or before the date specified in Article 5.1.
Subject to the provisions of Article 14, this deposit shall be set off against the sales price to the extent that the sales price and any other amounts payable by the buyer are not paid from a loan raised by the buyer. Any part of the deposit that is not set off shall be refunded to the buyer as soon as he has met his obligations under this sales contract.
The seller shall not be liable to pay interest on the deposit.
Any interest paid on the deposit by the civil-law notary shall accrue to the buyer.
5.3. If the buyer is declared bankrupt or enters into a debt payment programme under the statutory debt arrangement scheme for natural persons and the bankruptcy trustee (curator) or the administrator (bewindvoerder) does not wish to honour this sales contract, the amount of the bank guarantee mentioned in Article 5.1 or, as the case may be, the deposit shall be forfeited to the seller by operation of law by way of a penalty as referred to in Article 14.2.

Article 5
It is customary for the seller and the buyer to agree that the buyer arranges for the provision of a bank guarantee for an amount equal to 10% of the purchase price after the signature of the sales contract. A bank guarantee is a commitment by a bank to pay the amount covered by the bank guarantee if the buyer fails to meet his obligations. The provision of a bank guarantee takes some time. The bank guarantee is usually provided within a number of days after the expiry of the financing arrangement clause. The bank charges a fee for the issuance of a bank guarantee.
Instead of providing a bank guarantee, the buyer may also pay a deposit. It is customary (and sensible) to pay such a deposit into the civil-law notary's client trust account. If the buyer is a private customer, the law generally limits the deposit or bank guarantee to 10% of the purchase price.

The aim of Article 5 is to provide the seller with some degree of assurance that the buyer will meet his obligations. The penalty referred to in Article 14 may also be recovered from the bank guarantee or the deposit. If the deposit represents a considerable sum or is retained for some time by the civil-law notary, the civil-law notary will usually pay the buyer interest on the deposit.

Article 6 Condition of the immovable property / Use
6.1. The immovable property shall be transferred to the buyer in the condition in which it was at the time of conclusion of this sales contract, therefore with all pertinent rights and claims, servitudes benefiting the property as the dominant tenement and qualitative rights, visible and hidden defects, without being mortgaged or seized and without any registrations of mortgages or seizures in respect thereof. The buyer accepts this condition and along with that the restrictions under public law attached to the immovable property, in so far as these are not 'special burdens'.

6.2. The buyer expressly accepts all servient tenements, special burdens and restrictions, separate real rights, perpetual clauses and qualitative obligations attached to the immovable property, all of which to the extent that these are evident and/or arise from:
a. the most recent and previous notarial transfer deed or deeds and/or deed or deeds creating a limited right to the immovable property, or evident and/or arising from a separate notarial deed;
b. the property division deed;
d. the regulations;
d. the constitution of the owners' association;
The buyer declares that he has taken note of the contents of these deeds and documents, including the regulations, the constitution of the owners' association and the most recent statement of income and expenditure. The seller has furnished the buyer with a copy of the exact wording (in copy) of all these notarial deeds and documents.
The seller has informed the buyer that the following restrictions under public law are attached to the immovable property:
.....
The buyer declares that he expressly accepts these special burdens (under public law).
6.3. At the time of the legal transfer, the immovable property will possess the actual characteristics that are necessary for its normal use as a
If the actual transfer (giving possession) takes place at an earlier date, the immovable property will possess the characteristics that are necessary for its normal use at such earlier date. The seller does not warrant that the property has any characteristics other than those required for its normal use.
Defects that prevent normal use and that are known or apparent to the buyer at the time of creation of this sales contract will be for the account and risk of the buyer.
The seller is exclusively liable for the repair costs of defects that prevent normal use and that were not known or apparent to the buyer at the time of creation of this sales contract. When determining the repair costs, the 'new for old' deduction will be taken into account.
The seller is not liable for other (additional) damage, unless the seller can be blamed.
6.4.1. The seller does not know whether/The buyer knows that* the immovable property contains pollution which impairs the use by the buyer specified in Article 6.3 or which has resulted or might result in an obligation to clean up or decontaminate the immovable property or to take other measures.
6.4.2. As far as the Seller is aware, the immovable property contains/does not contain* an underground tank for the storage of liquids or other substances.
To the extent that the seller is aware of the presence of an underground tank for the storage of liquids or other substances, the seller declares the following with respect to such a tank still being used or not and/or having been made unfit for use in accordance with the statutory requirements: .....
6.4.3. The seller does not know whether/The buyer knows that* asbestos is present in the immovable property.
6.4.4. The seller does not know whether any/The buyer knows that* orders or decrees as defined in Section 55 of the Dutch Soil Protection Act (Wet bodembescherming) have been issued by the competent authorities with respect to the immovable property.
6.5. The buyer has the right to inspect both the interior and the exterior of the immovable property immediately before the transfer deed is executed.

6.6. The seller warrants that no improvements or repairs that have not yet been made or that have not been made properly were prescribed or announced by any public authority or utility company on or prior to the day on which he signs this sales contract.
If any improvements or repairs are announced or prescribed by any public authority or utility company on or after the day of signature but prior to the time of transfer, the consequences of the announcement or repair or improvement notice shall be at the buyer's expense and risk. The announcement or repair or improvement notice shall be at the seller's expense and risk if it relates to non-performance of any obligations arising for the seller under the law or this sales contract.
6.7.1. The seller does not know whether/The buyer knows that* the immovable property is designated or is involved in a procedure for designation:
a. as nationally listed building within the meaning of the Heritage Act;
b. listed on the provincial historical building register or on the municipal historic buildings register pursuant to a provincial bylaw, municipal bylaw or zoning plan.
6.7.2. The seller does not know whether/The buyer knows that* the immovable property is situated within an area that is designated as or for which a procedure is pending for designation:
as nationally listed building within the meaning of Section 9.1, subsection 1 sub a of the Heritage Act;
b. as protected urban or village conservation area pursuant to a provincial bylaw, municipal bylaw or zoning plan.
6.8. The seller declares that there are no obligations to third parties with regard to the immovable property on account of any right of first refusal, option right or repurchase right.
6.9. As far as the seller is aware, the immovable property is/is not* included in a (preliminary) designation as defined in the Dutch Local Authorities (Compulsory Purchase) Act (Wet voorkeursrecht gemeenten).
6.10. The purchase does not comprise any items to which lessees may assert any rights by virtue of their statutory right of removal.
6.11. Neither of the parties shall derive any rights from any difference between the actual size of the immovable property and the size stated. In derogation of this, the parties agree the following: .....

6.12. The seller declares that the charges for previous years, in so far as assessments have been imposed, as well as any ground rent fallen due have been paid. To the extent that the said ground rent and/or assessments have not yet been paid, the seller declares that he will pay them upon request.
6.13. The mere statement by the seller that he has no knowledge of certain facts or circumstances shall not be construed to imply a warranty or indemnity for the buyer or the seller.

Article 6
Article 6.1 states that the buyer purchases the immovable property in the condition in which it was at the time of conclusion of the sales contract. The main rule is that the seller does not warrant the absence of (hidden) defects in principle.
In other words: the immovable property will be transferred to the buyer including all visible and invisible defects. All risks will therefore be placed with the buyer in first instance. This applies to both factual defects and for other defects, in so far as these cannot be designated as 'special burdens' within the meaning of Section 7:15 of the Dutch Civil Code. Article 6.2 will discuss those 'special burdens'.
In view of the main rule that all risk is in first instance placed with him, the buyer is required to have some investigation conducted himself. For example, in principle he must ask the municipality what designated use is attached to the immovable property pursuant to the applicable zoning plan. However, the seller must provide all information known to him to the buyer: he must therefore in principle tell the buyer what he knows about the characteristics and (factual) defects of the immovable property.
An important exception is made in Article 6.3 to the aforementioned main rule that all risk is in first instance for the buyer, in so far as it concerns the factual characteristics of the immovable property. The explanatory notes to Article 6.3 devotes significant attention to this exception.
Article 10 deals with a situation where the apartment cannot be transferred in the condition in which it was at the time of conclusion of this sales contract because it has been damaged or destroyed after the purchase but before the transfer.

The immovable property is delivered unencumbered of mortgages, attachments or registrations for mortgages and attachments. The seller is obliged to repay any existing mortgage loans and see to it that no mortgages are registered in his name with respect to the property in the public registers. In practice, the civil-law notary will ensure that any mortgages registered in the seller's name are cancelled. The seller will also ensure that the immovable property is not encumbered by any attachments. If the immovable property has been seized, the transfer cannot usually be effected until the seizure has been lifted.

Article 6.2 concerns 'special burdens and restrictions' that are attached to the immovable property (a term from Article 7:15 of the Dutch Civil Code). 'Special burdens and restrictions' (hereinafter: 'special burdens') are legal restrictions that are attached to the immovable property. This may be private-law restrictions such as (servient) tenements, qualitative obligations and so-called 'perpetual clauses'. Pursuant to such restrictions, another party (than the owner) has a claim to the immovable property (for example a right of way over the ground). It may also concern public-law restrictions such as a decision by the Municipal Executive to create a statutory pre-emptive right. Prior to the sale, the seller must inform the buyer on any legal restrictions that are attached to the immovable property as 'special burdens'. He will provide the buyer with (copies of) the (preceding) notarial deeds he possesses. The buyer can read in these deeds what special burdens are attached to the immovable property. It follows from Article 6.2 that the buyer (expressly) accepts the special burdens that ensue from these deeds.
If the buyer is aware that special burdens are (also) attached to the immovable property that are not apparent from the deeds made available to the buyer, he will inform the buyer of those special burdens, so that the buyer is aware of these when the purchase contract is concluded. Public-law restrictions (which are attached to the immovable property as a special burden) are

not always stated in the preceding notarial deeds. The public-law restrictions the seller is aware of can be explicitly stated in Article 6.2 The buyer (expressly) accepts the restrictions stated in Article 6.2
It is important that the seller tells the buyer what he knows, and that the buyer knows, based on the provisions in Article 6.2 and the preceding notarial deeds provided to him, what (private-law and public-law) special burdens are attached to the immovable property. If the buyer fails to provide information, he can be confronted with a claim for damages later. Because the special burdens concern claims of other parties to the immovable property, the seller will often not be able to cancel those burdens, or only with a great deal of difficulty. If cancellation is impossible, the buyer will be able to claim compensation for damages from the seller in principle. It is therefore important that the seller tells the buyer what special burdens are attached to the immovable property (so that he can accept these special burdens).

Article 6.3 makes a far-reaching exception to the main rule that the immovable property will be transferred to the buyer including all visible and invisible defects. Article 6.3 provides that when ownership of the immovable property is transferred, it possesses the actual characteristics that are necessary for its normal use.
Normal use for a residence means, among other things, that the residence can be lived in safely and with a certain extent of permanence. If a defect prevents normal use, the buyer can confront the seller about this. However, this does not mean that any defect prevents normal use. Depending on the age and price of the residence, the buyer of an existing residence will have to take account to a certain extent of a certain degree of (overdue) maintenance and adjustments to meet today's requirements that must be carried out, even if the necessity for that was not immediately visible at the time the purchase was concluded. In addition, Article 6.3 provides that defects that prevent normal use and that are known or apparent to the buyer at the time of creation of this sales contract will be for the account and risk of the buyer. For example: The Seller sells a residence with an inoperative private central heating boiler. It has been determined that the inoperative private central heating boiler prevents the normal use of the residence. The buyer is aware of this on signing the sales contract. After signing the sales contract, the buyer cannot confront the seller because the 'normal use' in Article 6.3 is prevented by the inoperative private central heating boiler. After all, at the time of signing the purchase contract the buyer was aware of this and the parties agreed that defects that prevent normal use and that are known or apparent to the buyer at the time of creation of the sales contract will be for the account and risk of the buyer. The notion of 'apparent' is broader than that of 'known'. Defects of which the buyer is not aware but which he should have discovered if he had acted with the requisite level of care and attention, are 'apparent'. Accordingly, the buyer may not take it for granted that everything is in order. The buyer is expected to verify, or to have verified, whether the property meets his requirements. The saying 'ignorance is bliss' certainly does not apply here. In case of doubt, the buyer must ask questions and/or carry out an inspection (or have an inspection carried out). This does not mean that the seller is allowed to keep quiet. The seller is under a disclosure obligation. He must inform the buyer of any defects which he ought to know to be relevant to the buyer but of which the buyer is not aware, as far as he knows or suspects.
This disclosure obligation is not limited to the defects referred to above. If the seller knows that the immovable property is not suitable for any specific purpose specified by the buyer, the seller is obliged to inform the buyer accordingly. Although it follows from Article 6.3 that the seller does not warrant the suitability of the property sold for the intended specific use, the seller is under a disclosure obligation. If the seller fails to meet his disclosure obligation, the buyer may hold the seller liable if the buyer was not aware of the defect.
The saying 'ignorance is bliss' does not apply to the seller either. If it is discovered afterwards, despite a proper inspection by the buyer, that a defect existed, when ownership of the property was transferred, which hampers its normal use, the seller may be held liable. This also applies to soil pollution. When neither the seller nor the buyer are aware of any soil pollution, the seller will, in principle, bear the risk if the normal use of the immovable property is at stake. If any pollution does not hamper the property's normal use the risk will, in principle, rest with the buyer.
The seller's obligation to transfer a property which possesses the characteristics that are necessary for a normal use also applies, in principle, to any items of (movable) property included in the sale. In that case, too, the seller must inform the buyer of any defects that affect the normal use of such items and that are not immediately detectable by the buyer. If the buyer has any doubts, he should ask the seller questions or inspect the items of property included in the sale (or have them inspected).

The penultimate sentence of Article 6.3 provides for repair costs. The seller is exclusively liable for the repair costs of defects that prevent normal use and that were not known or apparent to the buyer at the time of creation of this sales contract. As a result, the seller bears the risk of making the immovable property suitable for normal use after all. When determining the repair costs, the 'new for old' deduction must be taken into account. In determining the 'new for old' deduction, the costs of renewal, on the one hand, and the service life of the part to be replaced, on the other hand, are taken into account. For example: based on Article 6.3 of the sales contract, the buyer has held the seller liable for an inoperative private central heating boiler. The central heating boiler must be entirely replaced. The central heating installer has estimated the costs of replacing the central heating boiler to be € 2,500. The expected service life is estimated to be 20 years. At the time of purchase, the central heating boiler was 10 years old. The 'new for old' deduction is then 50%, i.e. € 1,250. The seller must therefore pay half of the repair costs to the buyer.
The buyer bears the risk of the other (consequential) loss, unless the seller is at fault. The seller is at fault if he, for example, knowingly conceals defects that prevent normal use.

In Article 6.4.1 the parties should indicate whether they are aware of any pollution in the immovable property or not. Such as a clause is also known as an 'awareness clause'. Articles 6.4.2, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.7.1 and 6.7.2 are also examples of awareness clauses. Such clauses have evidential value and serve as warning signs for the parties. Their evidential value lies in that they help to avoid any disputes of fact between the parties. For example, if the buyer declares that he is aware of the presence of an oil tank, he can hardly claim later that the seller failed to inform him of the presence of the tank. It is clear from the sales contract that the buyer was aware of the presence of the tank. Conversely, if the seller states that he is not aware of the presence of an oil tank, he can hardly claim later that he informed the buyer of the presence of the tank or that the tank was clearly visible to the buyer. After all, the seller stated in writing that he was not aware of an underground tank. The warning signal function of awareness clauses is that they make the parties aware of the subject in question. The parties are more or less forced to put down in writing what they know or don't know. The seller is encouraged to meet his disclosure obligation and the buyer is encouraged to meet his investigation obligation. To avoid any misunderstandings, Article 6.13 clearly provides that a statement by the seller to the effect that he has no knowledge of certain facts or circumstances does not imply a warranty or an

exclusion/limitation of liability. As stated above, the saying 'ignorance is bliss' does not apply to the buyer or the seller. It follows from Articles 6.1 and 6.3 of the sales contract whether the buyer can hold the seller liable, provided that defects which are readily ascertainable by the buyer are at the buyer's risk. The parties may, of course, derogate from all or any the standard provisions in the sales contract with respect to the allocation of risks.

Article 6.4.2 relates to underground tanks for the storage of liquids and other substances, such as oil tanks and septic tanks. Special rules apply to the use and cleaning of underground oil tanks. The seller can indicate whether the tanks are still being used, whether they have been made unfit for use and, if so, when this was done and whether this was done in accordance with the statutory requirements. If an oil tank which is not used has not been made unfit for use, the buyer and the seller would be well advised to make clear agreements about the cleaning up or removal of the tank and the associated costs. Such agreements can be inserted in the blank space below this article. If the seller does not know whether any oil tanks are present, the buyer would be well advised to investigate the presence of any oil tanks before signing the contract. If a tank is present in the garden which has not or not yet been cleaned in accordance with the Activities (Environmental Management) Decree (Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer), the competent authority may order the (re)cleaning or removal of the tank. In that case, a soil analysis must first be made to identify any soil pollution as a result of leaking oil, which would result in an obligation to clean up the soil. The clean-up method depends on the degree of pollution. The soil must be cleaned up by an approved clean-up contractor.

In Article 6.4.3 the seller must state whether he is aware of the presence of asbestos in the apartment complex. This also applies to the presence of asbestos in the common parts, sheds, roofs or lean-tos or in the paving materials used for a garden path. The removal of asbestos requires special precautions. If asbestos is found, the parties may include a clause in the sales contract stipulating whether the asbestos will be removed and, if so, at whose expense. If the seller does not know whether the property contains asbestos, the buyer may have the property inspected for asbestos.

Article 6.4.4 deals with orders or decrees as defined in Section 55 of the Soil Protection Act (Wet bodembescherming). By virtue of this Act, the provincial or local authorities may issue an order or decree requiring the soil to be analysed or cleaned up. If the seller knows that such an order or decree has been issued, he must advise the buyer of that fact.

By virtue of Article 6.5 the buyer has the right to inspect both the interior and the exterior of the apartment immediately before the notarial transfer deed is signed (or 'executed'). This should be done as briefly as possible before the execution of the transfer deed. After all, the apartment may still undergo all sorts of changes This is therefore another opportunity before the transfer of ownership for the buyer to check whether the apartment is in the same condition in which it was at the time of signature of the sales contract. The seller's estate agent (if one has been engaged) will often be present during the inspection.

Article 6.6 relates to repair or improvement notices (or aanschrijvingen in Dutch) from public authorities or utility companies. The government or a utility company can oblige an owner to improve or repair his immovable property in a certain way, such as a notice from a utility company requiring repairs to be carried out to the electrical system, or a notice from a local authority requiring the owner to carry out repairs to the façade. It is important for the buyer to know whether this has been done. After all, fulfilling such an obligation involves expenditure and the work must usually be carried out within a specified time. The aim of this clause is to avoid unpleasant surprises for the buyer. A repair or improvement notice normally does not come as a surprise. In most cases the owner will have known for some time that something is wrong. If the buyer has met his investigation obligation and the seller his disclosure obligation, the buyer will already be aware of the defects. Accordingly, the buyer will, in principle, bear the costs if the public authority or utility company issues a repair or improvement notice after the signature of the sales contract but before the legal transfer. Repair or improvement notices relating to building work carried out without a permit or in contravention of a permit will, in principle, be for the seller's account.

Article 6.10. If the property sold is rented and the seller and the tenant have agreed that the tenant will vacate the apartment before the transfer deed is executed, due account must be taken of the fact that a tenant is, in principle, entitled to remove the items installed by him. He must reinstate the apartment to its original condition as at the commencement of the tenancy. Exceptions to this rule are permitted changes and additions, and loss or damage due to wear and tear and gradual deterioration. It is important for both the buyer and the seller to know exactly what is and what is not included in the sale.

Article 6.11 provides for all areas, such as the land registry area of the plot and the floor area of the immovable property. Because the buyer has viewed the situation on the site, and he can therefore see what he buys, it often does not matter much whether the size given deviates from the actual size. It is therefore common to agree that any difference between the actual size of the land and the size stated does not give rise to a settlement. It may sometimes be important for the buyer that the actual floor area matches or virtually matches the given floor area. In derogation from the main rule, the parties can then agree otherwise. This agreement can be laid down on the dotted line of Article 6.11. For example, the parties can include that the buyer is entitled to a compensation from the seller if it turns out that the floor area is at least 5% smaller than stated. The amount of the compensation should also be laid down, for example an amount for each m2 the stated floor area exceeds the actual floor area. Because the sales contract does not state the usable area of the residence, it is wise to also include this on the dotted line. The selling estate agent can help in this. Estate Agents (forming part of NVM, VBO or VastgoedPro) are obliged to measure the residence according to the 'measurement instructions usable area of residences', so that the data are known. The size of the plot is stated in Article 1 of the sales contract.

Article 6.13. This article re-emphasizes that a statement by the seller that he is not aware of something – soil pollution, for example – does not say anything about who bears the risk of soil pollution. If the seller declares that he is not aware of any soil pollution, the buyer should not conclude from this that there is indeed no soil pollution. He will therefore not receive a warranty. However, the seller is not excused from liability either. By declaring that he is not aware of something, the seller does not pass on the risk to the buyer. See also the notes to Articles 6.3 and 6.4.1. The allocation of risks is a matter of agreement between the parties. A statement by a party that it is not aware of something is a statement of fact, not an agreement. After all, there is no point in debating whether you know or do not know something.

Article 7 Actual transfer (giving possession) / Transfer of claims

7.1. The actual transfer and acceptance shall take place at the time of signature of the transfer deed as referred to in Article 4.1, unless the seller and the buyer agree to another time, free from tenancy, lease, rent and/or hire purchase agreements, with the exception of the following agreements, which shall be honoured by the buyer:

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7.2. Except as otherwise provided or required by Article 7.1, the seller warrants that, at the time of actual transfer, the immovable property is not subject to any rights of use, is not subject to any claim by a local authority and is vacant and cleared of all movable property, with the exception of any movable property included in the sale.

7.3. If the buyer accepts the immovable property, or part of it, subject to continuation of existing tenancy, lease, rent or hire purchase agreements:

a. the seller warrants that, at the time of actual transfer, he has not received any payments for future instalments and no such instalment payments have been seized;

b. the seller warrants that, from the time of conclusion of this sales contract, existing tenancy, lease, rent and/or hire purchase agreements will not be amended, and no part of the immovable property will be let, sold under a hire purchase agreement, or made available for use by third parties in any other way without the buyer's consent in writing; and

c. the buyer declares that he is acquainted with the contents of the aforesaid tenancy, lease, rent and/or hire purchase agreements to be taken over.

7.4. This sales contract includes, as far as possible, the transfer of all rights which the seller is or will be able to assert in respect of the immovable property vis-à-vis third parties, including builders, contractors and subcontractors, fitters, architects and suppliers, e.g. on account of work performed or damage caused to the immovable property, without the seller being obliged to grant any indemnity. The said transfer will take place with effect from the date of the legal transfer. If the actual transfer takes place on a date before the date of signature of the transfer deed, the aforesaid rights shall be transferred with effect from such earlier date. In the latter case, the seller undertakes to furnish the buyer with the relevant information of which he is aware and the seller hereby authorizes the buyer, as far as necessary, to notify the third parties in question of this transfer of rights in accordance with the statutory provisions, at the buyer's expense.

Article 7

The actual transfer takes place when the keys are handed over and the apartment is taken into possession. This article states that the property is transferred when the notarial transfer deed is signed, except if the seller and the buyer have agreed a different time. It also provides that the property is transferred without any existing tenancy, lease, rent and/or hire purchase agreements, with the exception of any agreements specified in this article. Please note that this does not only concern the question of whether the immovable property (or part of it) is let or rented, but also whether the seller has rented or leased to certain items such as the central heating boiler or the kitchen. Articles 6.10 and 7.3 do not apply if the immovable property is transferred without any existing tenancy, lease etc. agreements.

If the seller and the buyer agree a different time for the actual transfer of the property, it is generally sensible to make additional agreements, for example with respect to the time when the risk passes to the buyer (Article 10). In that case you should consult your insurance company and mortgage lender in advance.

Article 7.4 provides that all claims which the seller can assert with respect to the property pass to the buyer. Examples include warranties in respect of conversion work, double glazing or roof covering. Please note that the list provided in Article 7.4 is not exhaustive. If the SWK guarantee and warranty scheme, Woningborg, Bouwgarant or GIW applies to the immovable property, the guarantee or warranty in question automatically passes to the buyer. Information about the time limits and the procedure to be followed can be found in the warranty scheme in question.

Article 8 Benefits, liabilities and ground rent

All benefits, liabilities, taxes, levies and ground rent due, including charges and levies arising from the property division deed and/or the regulations, shall be payable by the buyer with effect from .....

The benefits, liabilities, taxes, levies and ground rent for the then current periods shall be settled between the parties on a time-weighted basis as at that date. The settlement of the levies that ensue from the property division deed and/or the regulations will take place, as much as possible, on the basis of the Dutch Homeowners' Association budget prepared for the current year. According to the most recent information, the charges and liabilities amount to .....Such settlements shall be made at the same time as the payment of the purchase price. In so far as taxes and/or levies are charged by the government for the use of the immovable property, these will not be set off between the parties.

Article 8

This article specifies the date on which the benefits (such as rent) pass to the buyer and from which the liabilities, taxes, levies and ground rent due are borne by the buyer.

This is usually the date of the legal transfer, see Article 4.

The budget, the property division regulations and the constitution can be obtained from the board of the owners' association. Taxes and/or levies for the use of the immovable property are not settled between the seller and the buyer. If the seller moves to another municipality, the seller is usually entitled to exemption from the taxes and/or levies for the use of the immovable property for the remaining full months of the year. If the seller moves to another residence within the same municipality, the assessment usually remains in force. For more information on taxes and/or levies for the use of the immovable property, consult your municipality.

Article 9 Joint and several liability

The following shall apply if the seller and/or the buyer consist(s) of two or more natural persons or legal entities:
a. the natural persons or legal entities who jointly constitute the seller or, as the case may be, the buyer may exercise the rights and perform the obligations arising to them under this sales contract only jointly;
b. the natural persons or legal entities who jointly constitute the seller or, as the case may be, the buyer hereby irrevocably authorize each other to exercise the rights and perform the obligations arising to them under this sales contract on each other's behalf; and
c. the natural persons or legal entities who jointly constitute the seller or, as the case may be, the buyer shall be jointly and severally liable for the obligations arising under this sales contract.

Article 9

The practical effect of this article is that if the property is sold or bought by two or more persons (for example, spouses or heirs), it will suffice to address only one of them. Thus, if a letter is sent to one of three buyers, all three buyers are deemed to have been sufficiently informed. Consequently, the party consisting of several persons acts as one person vis-à-vis the contracting party.

Article 10 Passing of risk. Damage due to force majeure

10.1. The risk of the immovable property shall pass to the buyer upon signature of the transfer deed, unless the actual transfer takes place at an earlier date, in which case the risk shall pass to the buyer at such earlier date.
10.2. If the immovable property is damaged or destroyed in whole or in part before the time when the risk passes to the buyer, or if the immovable property is no longer suitable for normal use owing to damage caused to the building of which the immovable property forms part, the seller shall be required to notify the buyer accordingly without delay.
10.3. If the immovable property is damaged or destroyed in whole or in part due to force majeure before the time when the risk passes to the buyer, or if the immovable property is no longer suitable for normal use owing to damage caused to the building of which the immovable property forms part, this sales contract shall be cancelled by operation of law, unless either of the following occurs within four weeks of the contingency, but in any case before the agreed date of the legal transfer:
a. the buyer demands specific performance of this sales contract, in which case the seller shall transfer the immovable property to the buyer in its 'as is' condition on the agreed date of the legal transfer - in return for no special consideration other than the agreed purchase price - along with all rights that the seller may assert in respect of the contingency vis-à-vis third parties, either under insurance contracts or on any other account. Such rights shall be transferred in accordance with the provisions of Article 7.4; or
b. the seller agrees to repair the damage at his expense before the agreed date of the legal transfer or, if the contingency occurs during the four weeks prior to the agreed date of the legal transfer, within four weeks of the date of the contingency. In the latter case, any earlier agreed date of legal transfer shall be deferred to the day following the day on which those four weeks have expired after the contingency. If the repairs are not made to the satisfaction of the buyer, this sales contract shall be cancelled unless the buyer declares within fourteen days of the date on which the repairs should have been completed pursuant to this article that he still wishes to exercise the right granted to him in clause (a) of this Article 10.3, in which case the legal transfer shall take place at the agreed date or, if the contingency occurs during the four weeks prior to the agreed date of legal transfer, no later than six weeks after the contingency. If both the seller and the buyer declare that they wish to exercise the rights granted to them in Article 10.3, the buyer's choice shall prevail.
10.4. If the buyer cancels the purchase after the legal transfer on good grounds, as referred to in Section 10(3) in Book 7 of the Dutch Civil Code, the risk shall remain with the buyer contrary to the provisions of that Section until such time as the property is transferred back to the seller, if and to the extent that the buyer has taken out insurance to cover such risk or, failing this, if and to the extent that such risk is usually covered under a regular building insurance policy taken out for a property such as the property sold. The provisions of Section 10(3) and (4) in Book 7 of the Dutch Civil Code shall remain applicable in respect of the other risks for which the buyer has not taken out insurance and which are not usually covered under an insurance policy taken out for a property such as the property sold.

Article 10

Article 6 of the sales contract provides that the apartment must be transferred in the condition in which it is when the sales contract is signed. A lot can happen between that moment and the time of the legal transfer as a result of which the condition of the property may change. The risk of the apartment does not pass to the buyer until the notarial transfer deed is signed. If the actual transfer precedes the legal transfer, the buyer bears the risk from the time of the actual transfer. However, the buyer may cancel the sales contract after the transfer. If Section 10(3) in Book 7 of the Dutch Civil Code were applicable in that case, the seller would still be liable for the risks associated with the immovable property, as a result of the cancellation of the sales contract. This could have major consequences for the seller because the seller will no longer have an insurance policy covering the property sold after the transfer. To prevent a situation where certain risks associated with the immovable property pass back to the seller after the buyer has cancelled the sales contract on good grounds, the applicability of Section 10(3) in Book 7 of the Dutch Civil Code is excluded in respect of those risks that are covered by a regular building insurance policy. Those risks therefore remain with the buyer, who will be insured against those risks.
Article 10 sets out what should be done in case of force majeure (such as lightning strikes or arson), i.e. in circumstances that are beyond the control of the seller and the buyer.

For example, if the apartment, or part of it, is destroyed by fire before the transfer of ownership, the parties will no longer be bound by the sales contract. But if the buyer still wants to buy the apartment, the seller must also transfer the rights under the building insurance policy to the buyer.
The seller may also to take such measures as to ensure that ownership of the immovable property is transferred in accordance with the sales contract. In that case, the seller must notify the buyer in a timely manner that he will repair the apartment for his own account before the agreed date of transfer of ownership (or within four weeks of the force majeure event, whichever is later).
If a situation as referred to in this article arises, the parties would be well-advised to confer with each other first. If the parties are unable to agree on an acceptable solution, they may ultimately opt for cancellation of the sales contract. It is sensible to record such an agreement in writing.

Article 11 Building insurance
The buyer undertakes to join the building insurance policy currently in force.

Article 11
It is a legal requirement to take out building insurance covering risks such as fire damage. As a rule, a master insurance policy has been taken out for the entire building of which the apartment forms part, covering all apartments as well as the common parts. Each owner pays a portion of the insurance premium pro rata to his ownership interest.
The property division regulations specify how the building is insured and to whom the claims are paid in case of damage. The building insurance policy must include a 'condominium clause'. Such a clause ensures that the insurance policy continues in force even if damage is due to intent or negligence on the part of one of the owners.
As the master insurance policy covers the entire building, an individual owner cannot evade the insurance requirement. That is why this article of the sales contract imposes an obligation on the buyer to pay his share of the building insurance premium.

Article 12 Regulations. Property division deed
The buyer undertakes to comply with the regulations laid down in the property division deed dated ....., including any provisions with respect to the owners' association included therein.
The buyer has received a copy of those regulations.

Article 12
The property division deed contains a description of the location of the building (or the land) as a whole, a description of the individual units created by the division (the apartments or condominiums), the share of each owner in the entire building, and the property division regulations.
The property division regulations cover important issues such as the debts and costs payable by all the owners jointly, the maintenance of the building, the insurance, the membership of the owners' association, rules for the use of the apartments, etc.
It is important that you read the regulations properly and understand their contents. Due to the inclusion of this article in the sales contract, you declare that you will comply with the provisions of the regulations. That is why the sales contract also states that the buyer has received a copy of the regulations.
In addition to the property division regulations, there may also be standing orders (huishoudelijk reglement). If this is the case, the buyer should also receive a copy of the standing orders.

Article 13 Owners' association: finances
13.1. The purchase price includes the seller's share in the available reserve and maintenance funds as at the time of the legal transfer or the actual transfer. The buyer is aware of the fact that the value of the said share may be subject to change. The seller does not warrant that the value of the share as at the date of the legal transfer or the actual transfer is equal to the value of the share as at the time of conclusion of this sales contract or at any earlier date. According to the statement of ....., the said share amounted to €..... on .....(date).
13.2. The seller warrants that until the date of conclusion of this sales contract, the owners' association has not incurred any debts other than those to be regarded as usual charges and taxes in respect of the building and the land pertaining thereto and/or the operation, insurance and administration thereof.
13.3. The seller warrants that until the date of conclusion of this sales contract, the owners' association has not made any decisions which will result in a substantial increase in the current financial obligations of the apartment owners. The seller is not aware of any concrete intention to make such decisions./*The seller is aware of the following concrete intentions regarding such decisions: .....
13.4. The rights and obligations arising from decisions made by or on behalf of the owners' association after the conclusion of this sales contract shall be those of the buyer, unless this is incompatible with the nature of the decision. The buyer declares that in that case he will take over from the seller the obligation to implement the resolution in question.
The seller undertakes to notify the buyer as soon as possible of any decisions or intended decisions by the owners' association and to hand any relevant written documents over to the buyer.
The seller *hereby authorizes/*does not authorize the buyer, as far as possible, to attend and address the meeting of owners and to exercise the voting right at such meeting on behalf of the seller from the date on which this sales contract can no longer be cancelled upon the occurrence of a resolutive condition, but no sooner than .....

Article 13
On the basis of the financial statements for the past year and the budget for the next year, the meeting of owners determines the advance contributions to be paid by the owners towards the operating costs and the costs of services. All common costs, such as maintenance costs, master insurance premiums and utility costs, are paid from those contributions.
The costs of maintenance of the common parts of the building are borne by the owners' association (VvE). The VvE needs financial resources to pay these costs. Those financial resources must be provided by the members, i.e. the joint owners. The owners must therefore make contributions to a fund at regular intervals to set money aside for future expenditure on maintenance. This fund is known as the 'reserve fund'.
When an owner sells his apartment, he does not receive a refund of his or her contributions to the fund. The civil-law notary will attach a statement to the transfer deed, specifying the money held in the reserve fund. This statement is issued by the Board of the VvE.
The size of the reserve fund is also disclosed in the annual report of the board. In addition, the annual report contains information on any short-term maintenance costs. The risk of any changes to the seller's share of the reserve fund already passes to the buyer when the sales contract is signed.
When an apartment is sold, there may be outstanding debts, such as unpaid service charges. By law, both the former owner and the new owner of the apartment are (jointly and severally) liable for contributions to the VvE that have fallen due in the current or previous financial year, but the property division regulations may provide otherwise. As the buyer is jointly and severally liable, the civil-law notary will attach a statement to the transfer deed, issued by the board of the VvE, which specifies the amount payable by the former owner to the association in respect of the current and the previous financial year. The buyer's liability is limited to the amount specified in the statement. If the VvE holds the buyer or the seller liable for payment, he may possibly recover the costs from the other party. It follows from Article 13.4 that the buyer assumes the seller's rights and obligations arising from decisions made by the VvE from the time of conclusion of the sales contract (unless this is incompatible with the nature of the decision). If the VvE holds the seller liable in connection with such a decision, the seller may direct the claim to the buyer. It is therefore important that the seller informs the buyer as soon as possible of any decisions or intended decisions by the VvE.

Article 14 Notice of default / Cancellation
14.1. If either party, after receiving a notice of default, is or remains in breach of any of its obligations under this sales contract for a period of eight days, the other party may cancel this sales contract without court intervention by sending a written notice to that effect to the defaulting party.
14.2. Cancellation on account of breach or non-performance shall be possible only after notice of default has been served. If the sales contract is cancelled on account of negligent or intentional breach, the defaulting party shall be liable to pay a penalty of ten per cent (10%) of the purchase price to the other party without court intervention, which penalty shall be immediately due and payable, without prejudice to the right to claim additional compensation if the amount of the loss or damage actually suffered or incurred exceeds the penalty which is immediately due and payable, and without prejudice to the right to claim compensation for costs of recovery.
14.3. If the other party does not exercise its right to cancel the sales contract and demands specific performance of the sales contract, the defaulting party shall, on expiry of the eight-day period referred to in Article 14.1, be liable to pay a penalty to the other party equal to three per mille (3‰) of the purchase price, subject to a maximum of ten per cent (10%) of the purchase price, for each day on which the breach continues thereafter until the day of performance, which penalty shall be immediately due and payable, without prejudice to the right to claim additional compensation if the amount of the loss or damage actually suffered or incurred exceeds the penalty which is immediately due and payable, and without prejudice to the right to claim compensation for costs of recovery.
If the other party subsequently cancels the sales contract, the defaulting party shall be liable to pay a penalty equal to ten per cent (10%) of the purchase price less the amount already paid in daily penalties, without prejudice to the right to claim additional compensation if the amount of the loss or damage actually suffered or incurred exceeds the penalty which is immediately due and payable, and without prejudice to the right to claim compensation for costs of recovery.
14.4. If the defaulting party meets its obligations within the aforesaid eight-day period after having received a notice of default, the defaulting party shall nevertheless be required to compensate the other party for the loss or damage suffered or incurred by the other party as a result of late performance.
14.5. The civil-law notary is hereby obliged and, as far as necessary, irrevocably authorized by the parties to do the following:
a. if the buyer is liable to pay a penalty: to pay the amount of the penalty to the seller from the amount paid under the bank guarantee to the civil-law notary or from the deposit held by the civil-law notary;
b. if the seller is liable to pay a penalty: to return the bank guarantee furnished to the civil-law notary to the banking institution, or to refund the deposit paid by the buyer to the civil-law notary to the buyer;
c. if the circumstance referred to in Article 5.3 arises: to pay the amount of the bank guarantee or the deposit to the seller by way of penalty;
d. if both parties are in breach of their obligations or if the civil-law notary is unable to determine with certainty which party is in breach or whether a breach has occurred: to retain the bank guarantee or deposit until it is determined by a final and non-appealable judgment or a judgment which is enforceable with immediate effect to whom he must pay the amount in question, except if the parties give identical payment instructions.
14.6. No more penalties can be incurred pursuant to Article 14.2 and/or Article 14.3 as soon as the purchase price has been paid and transfer of the immovable property has taken place. The penalties that have been incurred pursuant to Article 14.3 up to that moment remain due. The circumstance in which no more penalties can be incurred pursuant to Article 14.2 and/or Article 14.3 (after the purchase price has been paid and the immovable property has been transferred to the buyer) does not affect the fact that a party can claim compensation for damages if the statutory requirements for that have been met.

Article 14
If either party fails to perform his obligations (under the sales contract or at law), such party is in breach of his obligations (breach of contract). This article provides that a party must first establish that the other party is in breach of his obligations before it can take any steps on account of the breach.
It does so by serving notice of default on the other party. This means that the defaulting party is notified by means of an official document that it has failed to meet his obligations. The notice of default must grant the other party a grace period of eight days to meet his obligations. This means that the defaulting party is given one last chance, as it were.

Article 14 provides that a party may cancel the sales contract by sending a written notice to that effect to the defaulting party if the latter has not taken any action during the eight-day grace period. Paragraph 2 of Article 14 imposes a penalty equal to ten per cent of the purchase price on the party in default if the sales contract is cancelled. If the actual loss or damage actually suffered or incurred exceeds the amount of the penalty, the other party may claim additional compensation. The party in default is not always in the clear after paying the compensation for damages. The so-called recovery costs, for example collection charges, may also be claimed.

However, neither the buyer nor the seller has now realized his original intentions. The party which is not in default may therefore demand specific performance of the sales contract (rather than cancellation) once the eight-day period has expired, although that party will want to be compensated for the loss sustained.
To give more weight to his claim, he may demand payment of a daily penalty from the ninth day following the notice of default until the day of performance of the sales contract. The amount of the penalty is three per mille of the purchase price of the apartment, subject to a maximum of ten per cent of the purchase price, without prejudice to the right to claim additional compensation if the amount of the loss or damage actually suffered or incurred exceeds the penalty which is immediately due and payable, and without prejudice to the right to claim compensation for costs of recovery. If the party claiming performance of the contract subsequently decides to cancel the sales contract after all, the defaulting party must pay a penalty of ten per cent of the purchase price less the daily penalties already paid (as provided in Article 14.3), but without prejudice to the right to claim additional compensation if the amount of the loss or damage actually suffered or incurred is higher and without prejudice to the right to claim compensation for costs of recovery. If a defaulting party which has received notice of default subsequently meets his obligations, the other party is still entitled to claim compensation for any loss or damage it has suffered or incurred.

If the penalty due leads to an excessive and unacceptable result in the given circumstances, the court may mitigate the penalty. The court will not only have to take into account the relationship between the actual damage and the amount of the penalty, but also the nature of the agreement, the content and the object of the clause and the circumstances under which it was invoked.

Article 14.6 provides that the penalty regime as contained in Articles 14.2 and 14.3 will lose effect as soon as the purchase price has been paid and the buyer has become the owner of the immovable property (because the notarial transfer deed has been registered in the public registers). If a party has incurred penalties before that, based on Article 14.3, these penalties remain due. If it later appears that there is a breach of contract (for example because the immovable property does not have the actual characteristics as described in Article 6.3), no penalty may be claimed, but it may be possible to claim compensation for damages pursuant to the provision of the Dutch Civil Code.

Article 15 Address for service
This sales contract shall be sent to the civil-law notary and the parties shall designate the office of the civil-law notary as their address for service for the purposes of this sales contract.

Article 15
Giving an address for service means designating an address at which service of any document relating in any way to a juristic act will be effective. A letter received at that address is deemed to be received by each of the parties. An address for service is mainly intended as a backup. If a party cannot easily be contacted, the other party can nevertheless always reach him officially. It may also be important to prove that a particular letter has been sent. In that case, it is often convenient to send the letter both to a party's home address and to his address for service.

Article 16 Registration of the sales contract
The parties instruct/do not instruct* the civil-law notary to arrange for the registration of this sales contract in the public registers as soon as possible. Registration will not take place before .....
The costs associated with this registration shall be borne by the buyer/seller*.

Article 16
Once the sales contract has been signed by both parties, it can be registered in the public registers. Article 16 states whether or not the parties choose to do so. The civil-law notary will take care of the registration upon receipt of the sales contract. As a result of the registration of the sales contract in the public registers, any subsequent bankruptcies, transfers, seizures, and any compulsory purchase rights of the local authority created at a later date cannot be invoked against the buyer. Registration therefore has a dual function: registration by virtue of the Dutch Civil Code (as protection against subsequent bankruptcies, transfers and seizures) and registration by virtue of the Dutch Local Authorities (Compulsory Purchase) Act (Wet voorkeursrecht gemeenten) (as protection against compulsory purchase rights created at a later date). If the execution of the transfer deed (see Article 4) is scheduled for a date more than six months after the purchase of the property, the parties should seek advice on the best time of registration, as the registration is valid for six months only. The registration has a term of validity of six months. It should be noted that even if the civil-law notary is not immediately instructed to arrange for the registration of the sales contract, the buyer remains entitled to do so for his own account. This also applies to the registration of the sales contract at a date prior to the date specified in the sales contract.

Article 17 Parties' identities
The buyer and the seller agree that if either party requests the other party to prove his identity, the other party shall do so by showing a valid identity document.

Article 17
It is in the interests of both the buyer and the seller that the purchase and sale transaction is brought to a successful conclusion. It may therefore be important to know who the other party exactly is. For that reason, the buyer and the seller may each require the other to prove his identity. The civil-law notary will also ask the parties to provide identification so that he will be able to prepare the transfer deed. The following are acceptable as identity documents: a valid passport, a valid Dutch identity card, a valid Dutch driving licence and a valid Dutch aliens document (residence permit).

Article 18 Resolutory conditions
18.1. This sales contract may be cancelled by the buyer if:
a. the buyer does not, on or before ....., receive a binding offer for a mortgage loan or a mortgage loan offer from a recognized credit institution to finance the immovable property for an amount of ....., in words: ..... , involving a gross annual mortgage payment of not more than ..... in words: ....., or at an interest rate of no more than ..... , for the following type of mortgage:.....
For the purposes of this article the term 'banking institution' shall mean a bank or insurance company as defined in Section 1:1 of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht); or
b. the buyer does not, on or before ....., obtain a National Mortgage Guarantee (Nationale Hypotheek Garantie) corresponding with the mortgage loan applied for.
18.2. Either party may cancel this sales contract if:
a. the seller is unable, pursuant to the Dutch Local Authorities (Compulsory Purchase) Act (Wet voorkeursrecht gemeenten), to transfer ownership of the immovable property on the agreed date. The seller is obliged, as soon as it is evident that the seller is unable, pursuant to the said Act, to meet his transfer obligation or to meet such obligation in time, to notify the buyer accordingly in writing; or
b. the owners' association does not give the buyer permission, on or before ....., to occupy the immovable property with the members of his household if such permission is required under the regulations.
18.3. The parties undertake to each other to make every reasonable effort to obtain the aforesaid permit and/or funding and/or National Mortgage Guarantee and/or permission and/or commitment(s) and/or other items.
The party invoking the right to cancel must ensure that the other party or the other party's estate agent receives the notice of cancellation on or before the ..... working day following the date referred to in the resolutive condition in question.
Such notice must be adequately substantiated by documentation and be given in writing using a generally accepted means of communication. If the buyer wishes to invoke the right to cancel because of the inability to secure funding (in a timely manner) as referred to in clause a. of Article 18.1, the expression 'adequately substantiated by documentation' means that one rejection from a recognized credit institution must be submitted to the seller or the seller's estate agent, except as otherwise agreed between the parties. In addition, / In derogation of this provision,* the parties agree that the buyer must submit the following document(s) to meet the requirement of 'adequately substantiated by documentation': ..... In that case, both parties shall be released from this sales contract. Any payments already made by the buyer shall then be refunded. Those holding the funds so paid are hereby obliged and, as far as necessary, irrevocably authorized to make such a refund.

Article 18
One or more dates for resolutive conditions may be entered in Article 18.1. A resolutive condition (comparable to the common law concept of condition subsequent) allows one or more parties to cancel the sales contract in specific circumstances. For example, if the buyer is unable to succeed in obtaining the finance (a) or does not obtain a National Mortgage Guarantee (b). Realistic time frames should be set, taking due account of the processing times for obtaining finance or the National Mortgage Guarantee.

In addition to the resolutive conditions for financing and the National Mortgage Guarantee referred to in Article 18.1, the parties can agree on other resolutive conditions, for example a resolutive condition for a building survey for the buyer. It is important that all agreed resolutive conditions are properly laid down in the sales contract.

In connection with the new mortgage guideline, a money lender is no longer allowed to provide a provisional offer, i.e. a conditional offer. Pursuant to the new rules, the money lender makes a binding offer, being an unconditional offer. As a result, the money lender must have all the required details of the buyer prior to issuing the binding offer, such as income details, an employer's statement and a valuation report. In connection with the term of the resolutive condition for the financing, it is therefore important that the buyer provides all the required documents as soon as possible.

The gross annual mortgage payment is the total amount of mortgage repayments, interest and (risk) premiums paid in a particular year, as well as any additional repayments in connection with the National Mortgage Guarantee.

Paragraph 3 contains a best efforts obligation requiring the parties to use their best efforts to obtain the funding and/or National Mortgage Guarantee, commitments and/or other items.

However, cancellation of the sales contract is not an automatic process: the party cancelling the contract must notify the other party accordingly. The parties must agree within how many working days from the date of expiry of the resolutive condition the other party (or the other party's estate agent) must be in receipt of the notice of cancellation. Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays do not count. On expiry of the period referred to in Article 18.1 it is known whether a resolutive condition can be invoked. On expiry of the period referred to in Article 18.3 it is known whether a resolutive condition has in fact been invoked.

The notice of cancellation must be "adequately substantiated by documentation and be given in writing using a generally accepted means of communication". 'Written' means that a telephone call is not enough. What "adequately substantiated by documentation" means depends on the nature of the resolutive condition in question. The sales contract contains a standard clause providing that the buyer must submit one rejection in order to be able to invoke the financing contingency. This will usually be sufficient. Credit institutions are strictly bound by the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht). This means that a rejection from a credit institution can be assumed to be based on a thorough assessment of the buyer's financial situation, even if the rejection is worded concisely. The conditions for acceptance used by credit institutions have converged to a large extent as a result of codes of conduct and legislation. Consequently, an application filed with a second credit institution will most likely also result in a rejection. In addition, a commission ban was introduced on 1 January 2013. This means that a buyer must pay consultancy fees to a mortgage consultant or credit institution. If it is clear after one rejection that the buyer is unable to secure financing, he can hardly be expected to pay consultancy fees again only to receive a second rejection. Moreover, the time factor may be an issue if, after the first rejection, the whole process must be gone through again. The time limits imposed by the resolutive conditions may be too short to permit this. For these reasons it is usually sufficient to submit one rejection in order to be able to cancel the sales contract on good grounds. However, the parties are free to agree that several rejections must be submitted, or that the buyer must submit one or more other relevant documents which he has at his disposal or which he should reasonably be able to obtain. If the parties wish to use this option, the required documents can be entered on the dotted line in Article 18.3. The documents in question may include a photocopy of the mortgage loan application, photocopies of salary slips etc.

"Using a generally accepted means of communication" means, for instance, a notice sent by registered letter. The advantage of this is that the sender automatically obtains proof of delivery of the notice. However, if the seller and the buyer have communicated by e-mail (either through their estate agents or otherwise), this may also be an 'accepted means of communication' for the parties in question.

Article 19 Cooling-off period

If the buyer is a natural person and does not act in the course of a business or profession, a cooling-off period shall apply within which this sales contract may be cancelled. The cooling-off period is three days, starting at 0:00 am on the day following the day on which (a copy of) the sales contract, duly signed by the parties, is handed to the buyer.
If the cooling-off period ends on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, it will be extended to the first day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.
Where necessary, the cooling-off period will be extended such that it includes at least two days not being a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.
If the buyer wishes to cancel the sales contract within the cooling-off period, he must ensure that the cancellation statement reaches the seller or his estate agent before the end of the cooling-off period.

Article 19

A consumer who buys an apartment is entitled to a cooling-off period of three days in which he may decide to cancel the purchase. This cooling-off period follows from the law in nearly all cases. This statutory cooling-off period may not be reduced. However, the parties may agree to extend this cooling-off period.
There is no statutory cooling-off period for the seller. But the parties may agree the seller, too, is allowed a cooling-off period. The cooling-off period starts at the beginning of the day following the day on which the buyer receives a copy of the sales contract, duly signed by both parties. Usually, the seller or his estate agent give the buyer a copy of the sales contract immediately after both parties have signed it. The seller or his estate agent will ask the buyer to sign an acknowledgement of receipt. This document must be dated so that it is clear when the buyer has received the copy of the sales contract. It is not absolutely necessary that the (copy of the) sales contract is handed to the buyer personally in order for the cooling-off period to start. Although hand delivery of the sales contract is preferable, it may also be sent by post, e.g. by registered letter. If the sales contract is not delivered by hand but sent by post, it should be sent both to the buyer's home address and to his address for service (see Article 15).
If the buyer wishes to cancel the sales contract within the cooling-off period, he must ensure that the cancellation statement reaches the seller or his estate agent before the end of the cooling-off period. The law does not prescribe how the buyer should notify the seller that he cancels the sale. However, it is advisable to cancel the purchase in a verifiable manner, for example by registered letter. The address for service (see Article 15) is of great importance in order to be able to make optimum use of the cooling-off period. If the buyer wishes to dissolve the sales contract at the last moment, but the buyer or his estate agent is unavailable, he can inform the civil-law notary of the dissolution. As a result of the address for service, notification that the sales contract is dissolved will be deemed to have reached the seller. This is particularly important in view of the ability to furnish proof.

Article 20 Written form requirement

20.1. No obligations shall arise under this sales contract until both parties have signed this sales contract.
20.2. The party that is the first to sign this sales contract does so subject to the reservation that it is bound thereby only if it receives (a copy of) the sales contract, duly signed by both parties, on or before the ... working day following the day on which the first party signs the sales contract. If the first signatory does not receive (a copy of) the sales contract, duly signed by both parties, within the specified time limit, the party in question shall have the right to invoke the aforesaid reservation, as a result of which that party shall not (or no longer) be bound by its signature. This right shall lapse if it is not exercised on or before the second working day after (a copy of) the sales contract, duly signed by both parties, is subsequently received.

Article 20

It is usually a legal requirement that both parties sign the sales contract. Normally, the parties will do so immediately after each other. However, on occasion some time may elapse between the time when the first party signs the sales contract and the time when the second party signs it, for example if one party sends the contract to the other party by post. The aim of Article 20.2 is to avoid a situation where the parties keep each other in suspense for an unnecessarily long period. If the first party signing the sales contract does not receive a copy of the contract, duly signed by the other party, within the agreed time limit, the first party may decide not to proceed with the transaction, provided that this decision is made within two working days. This is, of course, not an obligation but a free choice. There are no requirements set for the way in which the first signatory must dissolve the contract. Of course, it is wise to do this in a way that can be demonstrated later.

Article 21 Dutch law

This sales contract shall be governed by the laws of the Netherlands.

Article 21

The aim of this article is to avoid any misunderstanding as to the governing law between parties to the sales contract with different nationalities. By declaring that Dutch law applies, the parties agree that the Dutch courts have jurisdiction to resolve any disputes arising out of the sales contract.

Article 22 Schedules

The following schedules form part of this sales contract:
- Explanatory notes to the sales contract for consumers;
- Owners' association (VvE) checklist;
- List of items of property pertaining to the sales contract;
- Questionnaire for sale of apartment;
- Acknowledgement of receipt;

.....
.....

Article 22

The seller can state here which schedules form part of the sales contract.

Article 23 Additional agreements

.....

Article 23

Article 23 can be used to include additional provisions dealing with matters agreed between the parties but not included as standard provisions in this sales contract. It is essential to formulate and describe these additional provisions as accurately as possible. An estate agent can assist with this.

*) The text in the text boxes is taken from the sales contract and is included in these notes for information purposes only. Fields in this text should not be completed.

Read and understood:

Seller(s)

_____ _____

name: name:

place: place:

date: date:

Buyer(s):

_____ _____

name: name:

place: place:

date: date:

Provided by estate agency: