

Please note that the original language version of this page [nl](#) has been amended recently. The language version you are now viewing is currently being prepared by our translators.

Swipe to change

National justice systems

Netherlands

This section provides you with an overview of the court system in the Netherlands.

There is no official translation of the language version you are viewing.

You can access a machine translated version of this content here. Please note that it is only provided for contextual purposes. The owner of this page accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to the quality of this machine translated text.

-----English-----BulgarianSpanishCzechDanishGermanEstonianGreekFrenchCroatianItalianLatvianLithuanian

HungarianMaltesePolishPortugueseRomanianSlovakSlovenianFinnishSwedish

Organisation of justice – judicial systems

Administration of courts

The **Council for the Judiciary** is part of the judicial system, but does not administer justice itself. It has taken over responsibility for a number of tasks from the Minister of Justice. These tasks are operational in nature and include the allocation of budgets, supervision of financial management, personnel policy, ICT and accommodation. The Council supports the courts in carrying out their tasks in these areas. It was also given the task of promoting the quality of the judicial system and advising on new legislation, which has implications for how justice is administered. The Council also acts as a spokesperson for the judiciary in public and political debate.

The Council's **tasks** relate to operational matters (in the broadest sense of the term), budgetary matters and the qualitative aspects of the administration of justice.

The Council has a pivotal role in terms of preparing, implementing and accounting for the judicial system's budget. The budget system is based on a workload-measurement system maintained by the Council. The Council encourages and supervises the development of operational procedures in the day-to-day running of the courts. The specific tasks in question are personnel policy, accommodation, ICT and external affairs. The Council has a range of formal statutory powers, which enable it to carry out these tasks. For instance, the Council is empowered to issue binding general instructions with regard to operational policy, although it prefers to exercise this power as little as possible.

The Council is responsible for the recruitment, selection and training of judicial and court officials. It carries out its tasks in these areas in close consultation with the court councils. The Council has a significant say in appointing members to the court council.

The Council's task in respect of the quality of the judiciary system involves promoting the uniform application of the law and enhancing judicial quality. In view of the overlap in the content of judicial rulings, the Council has no mandatory powers in this area.

The Council also has a **general advisory task**. It advises the government about new laws that have implications for the judicial system. This process takes place in ongoing consultation with the members of the court councils.

Although the Council has formal powers at its disposal, the relationship between the Council and the courts should not be seen as hierarchical. The Council sets itself the primary goal of supporting the courts in respect of their tasks. In order to ensure that the various tasks are properly completed, the Council consults regularly with court presidents, directors of operations, sector heads and the Board of Representatives (an advisory body made up of representatives from the courts).

Types of courts – short description

District Courts

The Netherlands is divided into 11 districts, each with its own court. Each court has a number of sub-district venues. The district court is made up of a maximum of five sectors. These always include the administrative sector, civil sector, criminal sector and sub-district sector. Family and juvenile cases are often put into a separate sector, as is sometimes the case with the administration of the law concerning aliens. The court board is free to determine such matters.

Sectors

Sub-district

It is relatively simple for ordinary citizens to have their cases heard in the sub-district sector. This means that they have the right to argue their own cases and do not need a lawyer to represent them in court. In terms of civil law, the sub-district judge deals with all cases involving rent, hire purchase and employment, as well as all disputes involving amounts up to € 25 000.

In criminal law, the sub-district judge deals with minor offences only. Often these are cases in which the police or the public prosecutor has proposed a settlement. If the accused refuses to accept such a proposal, then the case comes before the sub-district judge. The sub-district judge usually delivers an oral judgement immediately after the session

Criminal law

Judges in the criminal sector deal with all criminal cases that do not come before a sub-district judge. These cases can be heard in single-judge divisions or in full-bench divisions with three judges. The full-bench division deals with more complex cases and all cases in which the prosecution demands a sentence of more than one year's imprisonment.

Civil law / family law

The civil sector also handles cases not specifically allocated to the sub-district judge. Most of these are decided by a single judge, but here, too, there are full-bench divisions with three judges to deal with more complex cases. A number of district courts have a separate sector for family and juvenile cases, when the number of such cases is considerable.

Administrative law

With only a handful of exceptions, administrative disputes are heard by the district court; in many cases the hearing by the administrative law sector is preceded by an objection procedure under the auspices of the administrative authorities. It is usual for these cases to be heard by a single-judge division, but here, too, the district court can decide to appoint three judges to a case which is complex or which involves fundamental issues. If the district court in question has no separate sector to handle cases governed by the law concerning aliens, such cases are dealt with by the administrative law sector or a division thereof. In cases involving civil servants and social security issues, appeal is a matter for a special appeals tribunal – the Central Appeals Tribunal – and, in most other cases, for the Administrative Jurisdiction Division of the Council of State.

Courts of Appeal

The 11 districts are divided into four areas of Court of Appeal jurisdiction: The Hague and Amsterdam, Arnhem-Leeuwarden and 's-Hertogenbosch. With regard to criminal and civil law, Court of Appeal judges deal only with cases where an appeal has been lodged against the judgement passed by the district court. The Court of Appeal re-examines the facts of the case and reaches its own conclusions. In most cases, it is possible to contest the Court of Appeal's decision by appealing in cassation to the Supreme Court of the Netherlands. In addition to criminal and civil cases, the Court of Appeal also deals with all appeals against tax assessments, in its capacity as administrative court.

Special Tribunals

The Central Appeals Tribunal is a board of appeal that is principally active in legal areas pertaining to the social security and the civil service. In these areas, it is the highest judicial authority. The Tribunal is based in Utrecht.

The Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal is a special administrative court, which rules on disputes in the area of social-economic administrative law. In addition, this appeals tribunal also rules on appeals for specific laws, such as the Competition Act and the Telecommunications Act. The Tribunal is based in The Hague.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the Netherlands, located in The Hague, examines whether the lower court applied the law properly in reaching its decision. At this stage, the facts of the case as established by the lower court are no longer subject to discussion. The appeal in cassation therefore fulfils an important function in promoting unity of law.

Legal databases

Further information can be found on the website dedicated to [the judicial system in the Netherlands](#).

Case law can be found in [a legal database](#).

Is access to these databases free of charge?

Yes, access is free of charge.

Links

[The Dutch judiciary](#)

Last update: 07/03/2016

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Member States in charge of the management of national content pages are in the process of updating some of the content on this website in the light of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. If the site contains content that does not yet reflect the withdrawal of the United Kingdom, it is unintentional and will be addressed.