

Digitalisation Regulation - Member State notifications

Content provided by:
Netherlands



Netherlands

This page contains information about the notifications done by Member States pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2023/2844.

1. National IT portals for communicating with courts or other authorities

This information covers national IT portals in civil and commercial matters that have been developed by or on behalf of the government for the purposes of participating in judicial procedures by means of electronic communication between natural and legal persons and the respective competent authorities.

Organisation	Name of IT portal	Can non-Dutch citizens and non-residents use the portal?	What can the portal be used for? Do any special requirements apply to use of the portal?	How are users identified?
Royal Dutch Association of Civil-law Notaries (Koninklijke Notariële Beroepsorganisatie - KNB)	Notarisnet	Yes and no: general information is available in English. More detailed information is available for specific applications (digital incorporation of a company and digital client identification).	Notaris.nl is a comprehensive consumer portal offering information on the services provided by the notarial profession in the Netherlands, broken down into the various areas of law. This is intended as general information supplementing the specific websites of the 850 notarial firms. It also includes features such as an address book containing details of all firms and various contact options. This site will shortly be expanded to include a 'My environment' section, where consumers will be able to use notarial services and view documents within a closed environment. If documents have to be signed digitally, a qualified electronic signature is required.	If it is necessary to establish a person's identity for consumer services, this must be done using a valid physical identity card, an electronic ID card and/or an additional digital verification step involving reading the NFC chip of a physical identity card.

Dutch judiciary (<i>Rechtspraak</i>)	Mijn Rechtspraak (My Judiciary)	Yes, if they are in possession of a recognised European log-in.	<p>The portal can be used for the following topics (more information is available in <i>Mijn Rechtspraak</i>):</p> <p>Citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child custody and guardianship • Guardianship, administration and curatorship • Taxes – Appeals • Benefits paid by SVB (Social Insurance Board) – Appeals • Appeals against a government decision • Application for own bankruptcy <p>Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative law • Application for own bankruptcy <p>Professionals (lawyer / legal professional)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Case-list) registers • Conducting legal proceedings digitally • Insolvency law • Guardianship, administration and curatorship • Criminal law • Commercial law • Family and juvenile law • Administrative law 	<p>Citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DigiD • eIDAS <p>Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>eHerkenning</i> • eIDAS <p>Professionals (lawyer / legal professional)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Advocatenpas</i> (Lawyer’s pass) • <i>eHerkenning</i>
Dutch judiciary (<i>Rechtspraak</i>)	Mijn CBM (My GAC) (guardianship, administration and curatorship)	No, foreign parties do not in principle have a DigiD and cannot log in to the web portal.	<p>Generating and submitting reports and requests, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estate inventory; • annual statement of accounts; • interim assessment; • final statement of accounts; • authorisation requests; • requests for amendments; • communications with the court. <p>A professional guardian, administrator or curator cannot access <i>Mijn CBM</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DigiD

Council of State (Raad van State)	Loket Raad van State (Council of State Service Point)	No, only lawyers with an <i>Advocatenpas</i> have access to <i>Mijn Zaak</i> .	<p>Citizens can take legal action digitally against a decision of an administrative body or against a court judgment. The forms available from this service point are intended solely for citizens. Lawyers, companies, organisations and administrative bodies can lodge appeals and submit documents relating to a case digitally using the Veilig Mailen (Secure Email) method.</p> <p>At present, <i>Mijn Zaak</i> is being used exclusively for lawyers in asylum and detention cases. You must not use <i>Mijn Zaak</i> to submit confidential documents, as referred to in Section 8:29 of the General Administrative Law Act (<i>Algemene wet bestuursrecht</i>). You can find out how to submit confidential documents in the rules of procedure (procesreglement).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DigiD
Council of State (Raad van State)	Mijn Zaak (My Case)	No, foreign parties do not in principle have a DigiD, <i>eHerkenning</i> log-in, <i>Advocatenpas</i> (Lawyer's pass) or <i>Gemachtigdenpas</i> (Pass for lawyers' employees) and cannot log in to the web portal.	<p>The portal can be used for the following topics (more information is available in <i>Mijn Rechtspraak</i>):</p> <p>Criminal matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting legal proceedings digitally • Assistance in registering in a criminal case • Receiving and sending documents • Submitting written comments in preliminary proceedings being dealt with by the criminal division <p>Tax and administrative matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lodging an appeal • Registering in an ongoing case • Receiving and sending documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Advocatenpas</i> (Lawyer's pass)
Supreme Court (<i>Hoge Raad</i>)	Mijn Zaak Hoge Raad (My Supreme Court Case)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DigiD • <i>eHerkenning</i> • <i>Advocatenpas</i> (Lawyer's pass) • <i>Gemachtigdenpas</i> (Pass for lawyers' employees)

Central Judicial Collection Agency (<i>Centraal Justitiele Incassobureau</i> - CJIB)	<i>Digitaal Loket CJIB (CJIB Digital Service Point) Digitaal Loket Verkeer (OM) (Digital Traffic Service Point (Public Prosecution Service))</i>	Yes, if they are in possession of a recognised European log-in.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paying fines • Viewing (photos of) infringements • Making payment arrangements Debt counsellor or administrator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overviews of open cases Company with large vehicle fleet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving traffic fines digitally Legal adviser <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewing conversions of community punishment orders and open cases Public-sector organisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting fines on behalf of your organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DigiD • eIDAS
Central Judicial Collection Agency (<i>Centraal Justitiele Incassobureau</i> - CJIB)	<i>CJIB Businessportaal (CJIB Business Portal)</i>	No, foreign parties do not in principle have an <i>eHerkenning</i> log-in and cannot log in to the web portal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewing conversions of community punishment orders and open cases • Collecting fines on behalf of your organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>eHerkenning</i>

2. National law on videoconferencing in civil and commercial matters

This section provides information on national law and procedures relating to participation in hearings via videoconferencing in civil and commercial matters.

a. Information on the applicable national law and procedures (including applicable procedural rights and safeguards) governing hearings conducted using videoconferencing or other distance-communication technology

Under civil and commercial law, there are not yet any specific regulations on the use of videoconferencing during court hearings. Civil and commercial law does not present an obstacle to the use of videoconferencing. With the consent of all the parties concerned, a hearing may be held entirely online. A litigant, interested party or professional party may also participate in a hearing digitally. With due consideration for the interests of the parties and the equal treatment of the parties, the judge will decide whether just one of the parties may participate digitally in a hearing that is otherwise being held in person.

In April 2022, the Minister for Legal Protection informed the lower house of the Dutch Parliament of his plans to draw up consistent statutory regulations on the use of videoconferencing during hearings before the civil and administrative courts. In short, the intention is that the statutory regulations will set out the circumstances in which videoconferencing can be used during a court hearing and the procedural and technical safeguards that will apply. The regulations will be of a facilitating nature, i.e. it will be up to the district court or court of appeal to offer this facility. The judge will then decide whether videoconferencing may be used in a specific case; in administrative cases and certain categories of civil case, videoconferencing may be used only if one or more of the parties want to use it.

b. Information on whether only courts may conduct videoconferencing on the basis of Article 5 of the Digitalisation Regulation or whether this option is also open to other authorities. If other authorities are also able to use Article 5 as a legal basis for organising videoconferencing, information on which authorities these are and for which proceedings it can be used

In civil and commercial matters, only courts are authorised to use videoconferencing to organise online (or partially online) hearings.

c. Does national law allow for the court or the competent authority to schedule a hearing of its own motion?

Under civil and commercial law, there are not yet any specific regulations on the use of videoconferencing during court hearings. At present, the judge decides whether videoconferencing is to be used in a specific case, if one or more of the parties wish to use it.

d. Are videoconferencing technologies available in the Netherlands and what is the most common platform?

District courts and courts of appeal have access to three platforms for organising digital hearings and for allowing one of the parties to participate digitally, namely: Microsoft Teams, Cisco Meeting Service (CMS) and the Multipoint Control Unit (MCU) of the Dutch judiciary. Hearings from chambers or courtrooms in penal institutions are always facilitated via Teams. In all other cases, the judge decides which platforms are used.

For Teams and CMS, guides are available on the [website of the Council for the Judiciary \(Raad voor de Rechtspraak\)](#). In the case of the MCU, the district court or court of appeal shares user information with the participants prior to the hearing.

e. Information on the procedural requirements for parties who wish to give their opinion on the use of videoconferencing or another technology for participating remotely in a hearing

Participants in a hearing may ask the district court or court of appeal to allow them to participate in the hearing by digital means or to hold the hearing entirely digitally. The judge decides whether digital participation or an entirely digital hearing is possible.

f. How is access to videoconferencing ensured for the parties and their representatives, including persons with disabilities?

Upon request, parties can actively participate in a digital hearing via the MCU (Multipoint Control Unit). The MCU ensures a direct, secure video connection between participants and the persons physically present in the courtroom. It also makes direct communication possible between digital and physical participants.

For hearings in cases where parties have indicated that active digital participation is not desirable, a meeting may be held via Teams, with restrictions placed on those attending digitally. In such cases, it is possible to receive only video and audio from the courtroom via Teams.

If required, a test of the MCU room can be arranged well in advance of the hearing for the parties and their legal representatives, to avoid any problems with the programme and connection at the time of the hearing. Written instructions are also available. In addition, when a hearing begins there are always IT staff present in the courtroom to provide support and ensure the digital hearing runs smoothly.

At the moment, the Dutch judiciary does not have any specific integrated facilities for participants with a disability. In an ongoing tender procedure for a new solution for online hearings, accessibility has been included in the set of requirements.

g. Does national law allow hearings to be recorded?

The Netherlands does not have any specific legislation on the use of videoconferencing in civil and commercial matters. This means that there is also no legislation on recording online hearings and there are no provisions on the storage and dissemination of recordings.

Making (video and/or audio) recordings is not allowed without the permission of the judge. Nor is it permitted to make video and/or audio recordings in the court building. This applies to the reception areas, courtrooms and waiting rooms.

h. How does national law ensure that any recordings are made and stored securely and are not

publicly accessible?

The Netherlands does not have any specific legislation on the use of videoconferencing in civil and commercial matters. This means that there is also no legislation on recording online hearings and there are no provisions on the storage and dissemination of recordings.

i. Information on how lawyers and clients can communicate confidentially before and during an online hearing

One condition that applies to the use of videoconferencing for online hearings is ensuring that the lawyer and client can talk to each other confidentially, without other persons being able to listen in. At the moment, the technology does not support a separate, secure channel for confidential discussion within the online hearing. Such a capability is, however, being developed. Until the technical facility becomes available for setting up a secure channel within the same video connection, parties may consult each other by telephone or in a separate room.

j. How are parties identified and authenticated?

Generally speaking, prior to the hearing the court registrar makes enquiries with the legal representatives to find out who will be participating digitally via the Multipoint Control Unit (MCU). The MCU is a digital device for organising videoconferencing. The court registrar sends the registered persons a link to access the online hearing and asks the recipients not to pass it on. At the start of the hearing, all persons present in the online hearing are asked to make themselves known, and a check is performed to make sure these are the persons whose names were previously communicated. Unauthorised parties are removed from the online hearing.

Participants via Teams are not actively monitored, as it is not possible for them to share video and audio.

k. How can parties ask questions and meaningfully participate?

The Multipoint Control Unit (MCU) enables a direct connection to be established between digital participants and the persons physically present in the courtroom. Cameras and monitors installed in the courtroom enable judges and lawyers to communicate directly with digital participants. If a Teams connection, it is only possible to receive video and audio from the courtroom. Active participation via Teams is not possible.

l. How do parties benefit from the right to interpretation?

There are two possible situations for interpretation during online hearings:

1. Interpreters participate only digitally.
2. Interpreters are physically present in the courtroom.

In both cases, the parties are advised to set up a separate meeting for interpretation in which both physical participants and interpreters participate. The court is not responsible for the digital meeting set up by the parties for purposes of interpretation. Digital participants using the connection set up by the court mute their audio when interpretation is taking place via a separate meeting.

m. How is it ensured that physical evidence can be viewed and presented during an online hearing?

The secure Multipoint Control Unit (MCU) enables parties to present digital evidence to digital participants via both video and audio.

n. How are unauthorised access to sensitive data and data flows to unknown entities prevented?

Parties are given the instruction not to pass on the link used to access the Multipoint Control Unit (MCU) connection, as this is not permitted. Making and sharing recordings is also not allowed. Furthermore, unauthorised parties are removed from the MCU connection. However, there is no way of checking whether recordings are being made of the images from an MCU or Teams connection, and it is therefore impossible to prevent this.

In principle, commercial cases are heard in public.

o. Information on practical details for organising and conducting an online hearing, including information on whether speech-to-text technology is used

If a judge decides to hold a digital hearing, with the consent of one or more of the parties, practical information is shared prior to the hearing with the party or parties who will be participating digitally. The guide referred to under point (d) helps parties establish a connection via Teams or CMS and explains the digital facilities that will be available during the hearing.

No speech-to-text technology is used in digital hearings in civil and commercial cases.

3. National law on videoconferencing in criminal matters

This section provides suspects, accused or convicted persons, or affected persons as defined in Article 2(10) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1805, who will be participating in videoconferencing, with information about the procedural requirements laid down in national law that govern their participation in the remote hearing and that are not covered by the e-Justice Regulation ((EU)2023/2844).

a. Information about the applicable national law and procedures (including procedural rights and safeguards) for organising a hearing or interview through videoconferencing or other technology

The rules on the use of videoconferencing when trying criminal cases digitally and on the digital hearing or interviewing of suspects or witnesses are laid down in the Criminal Code (*Wetboek van Strafrecht*), the Code of Criminal Procedure (*Wetboek van Strafvordering*), and the [Videoconferencing Order \(*Besluit videoconferentie*\)](https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0019836/2022-11-25/0) (wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0019836/2022-11-25/0). The Videoconferencing Order specifies the circumstances and safeguards that must apply as a condition for using videoconferencing in criminal cases or in appeal proceedings against a custodial measure, as referred to in Sections 94 and 96 of the Aliens Act of 2000 (*Vreemdelingenwet 2000*). Videoconferencing is not used, for example, if a person to be heard has a hearing or visual impairment of such a nature that videoconferencing would be detrimental to their contribution to or position in the criminal proceedings. The Videoconferencing Order also lays down technical requirements for the system used to organise a hearing or interview digitally.

Videoconferencing software may be used to hear, interview or question individuals. The chair of the tribunal, the judge, the delegated judge or the official in charge of the hearing decides whether videoconferencing will be used.

A new Code of Criminal Procedure is currently being worked on and is expected to enter into force on 1 April 2029. The rules relating to videoconferencing are being expanded in a number of areas. One addition to the rules is that, besides hearing, interviewing and questioning a person, it will also be possible for a person to attend an interview or hearing by means of videoconferencing. This means that a person will be able to attend an interview or hearing as an observer, even if they are not being questioned or interviewed. In relation to the requirement of obtaining the suspect's consent, the stipulation has also been included that this applies not only to a trial before a three-judge division, but to any form of trial – including, therefore, if the case is being heard by a single-judge division. Lastly, the group of participants in the proceedings who are asked by the judge to give their opinion on the use of videoconferencing has been expanded.

b. Information about the procedural requirements for giving consent for the use of videoconferencing or other technology allowing participation by digital means

The starting point is – and will continue to be – that the official or judge conducting the hearing has the final say on whether videoconferencing is used and that, in principle, videoconferencing is possible in all situations involving the hearing, interviewing or questioning of persons as part of criminal proceedings. There are two situations in which videoconferencing can be used only with the consent of the suspect: firstly, if the suspect is brought before the delegated judge to deal with a demand for remand in custody and, secondly, if the substance of the case is being heard in court by a three-judge division. Nevertheless, videoconferencing may be used whenever the judge deems it necessary in cases where, owing to a particular interest in ensuring the security of the hearing or of the transport to and from the hearing, it is urgently required that the suspect appears before

the delegated judge or participates in the hearing by means of videoconferencing technology.

c. How is access to the necessary videoconferencing infrastructure ensured for suspects, accused or convicted persons, or affected persons, including persons with disabilities?

To ensure access to the videoconferencing infrastructure, almost all courts in the Netherlands are equipped with [facilities](#) to allow online hearings, and a number of chambers and courtrooms in penal institutions have facilities to enable people to participate in hearings and/or interviews by digital means.

An online hearing or interview can be organised via Microsoft Teams or Cisco Meeting Server (CMS). The court determines which videoconferencing software is used, and guides on the use of Teams and CMS are available on the [website of the Council for the Judiciary \(Raad voor de Rechtspraak\)](#).

At the moment, the Dutch judiciary does not have any specific integrated facilities for participants with a disability. In a current tender procedure relating to a new solution for online hearings, accessibility has been included in the package of requirements.

d. How is the confidentiality of communication ensured between a suspect, an accused or convicted person, or an affected person and their lawyer before and during the hearing?

A condition for a remote hearing is that the parties to the proceedings and their lawyer or authorised representative must be able to communicate with each other confidentially during the hearing. A videoconferencing platform is currently being developed that will enable the lawyer and the person to be heard to confer confidentially in a separate digital room. Until this new software is ready practical measures are being taken, such as consultation in a separate physical room and/or by telephone.

e. What are the available remedies under national law that a suspect, an accused or convicted person, or an affected person could seek in the event of a breach of the requirements or guarantees provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2844?

As far as the use of videoconferencing is concerned, the e-Justice Regulation refers to six European legal acts, which have been implemented in various legal acts and involve different procedures. If necessary, failure to comply with the guarantees provided for in Article 6 of the e-Justice Regulation can be brought to the attention of the judge, if the judge also has a role in the procedure. If no provision has been made for the involvement of a judge or the legal process incorporates insufficient guarantees, in the Netherlands there is always the option of bringing the matter before the civil courts (whether in the form of interlocutory proceedings or otherwise), which can assess whether there has been an unlawful act due to failure to comply with Article 6.

f. How are the legal representatives informed about an online hearing or interview of a minor? How is the best interest of the child taken into account?

The Code of Criminal Procedure contains supplementary regulations with regard to young people (see Article 486 *et seq.*).

g. Does national law allow recordings to be made of an online hearing or interview?

The new Code of Criminal Procedure and the Criminal Procedure Innovation Act (*Innovatiewet Strafvordering*) include rules on the recording of hearings. Pilots were recently completed to test out the provisions, during which hearings were recorded and a summarised record was drawn up. In practice, this did not lead to any improvements to criminal procedure. As a result, it is being proposed that this option be dispensed with in the Criminal Procedure Innovation Act. It will, however, remain possible to record the hearing, in combination with a regular record.

h. What are the practical arrangements for an online hearing or interview? Which authority can be contacted? Are there any special requirements?

The court determines whether to allow a remote hearing or participation in a hearing via digital means, but in certain cases the suspect or their lawyer must consent to this (see point b). Exceptions to this right of consent

are limited to cases in which there is an urgent need to dispense with it, due to the particular interest in ensuring the security of the interview or hearing or of the transport to and from the hearing. The written summons sent to the person to be heard states whether videoconferencing will be used. This summons provides information on how and by when the person to be heard can indicate that they do not consent to the use of videoconferencing. Where appropriate, the public prosecutor can also be asked if they consent to the use of videoconferencing.

A decision will be made and communicated to the person to be heard or their lawyer no later than 24 hours before the remote hearing or participation in a hearing by digital means.

4. Fees for the procedures in civil and commercial matters

There are costs involved in conducting legal proceedings in the Netherlands, such as the costs arising from a case being heard by a court: court fees. A lawyer, authorised representative or other legal professional may also charge fees. The fees for different legal professionals and professions vary from one professional to another. It is best to make enquiries with the organisation concerned about such fees. The fees on this page relate to court fees and judicial officers' fees.

Judicial officers' fees

In civil matters, proceedings can be initiated by means of an application, but are often initiated by means of a summons. The fee for this is €112.37 for a creditor who is not liable to VAT and €135.97 for a creditor who is a natural person. A supplement may also be granted for such fees. This applies to divorce cases, costs of service and costs of seizures. Other rates for official acts performed by judicial officers can be found in the [Judicial Officers' Fees Decree \(Besluit tarieven ambtshandelingen gerechtsdeurwaarders\)](#).

Court fees

The applicable rates can be found in the table below. These rates are indexed annually and are set out in the annex to the [Court Fees in Civil Cases Act \(Wet griffierechten burgerlijke zaken\)](#).

Nature/amount of the claim or application	Court fee for non-natural persons	Court fee for natural persons	Court fee for persons of limited means
Court fees for subdistrict cases handled in court			
Cases relating to a claim or an application:			
• of an indeterminate amount, or			
• an amount not exceeding €500	€130	€87	€87
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount exceeding €500 but not exceeding €1 500	€328	€218	€87
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount exceeding €1 500 but not exceeding €2 500	€372	€248	€87
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount exceeding €2 500 but not exceeding €5 000	€496	€248	€87
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount exceeding €5 000 but not exceeding €12 500	€524	€248	€87
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount of more than €12 500	€1 409	€706	€87
Court fees for other, non-subdistrict, cases handled in court			
Cases as referred to in the first sentence of Article 32a(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (<i>Wetboek van Burgerlijke Rechtsvordering – Rv</i>)	€18 287	€18 287	n/a
Cases as referred to in Article 32a(3) Rv:			
Cases relating to a claim or an application of an indeterminate amount	€688	€320	€87
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount not exceeding €100 000	€2 889	€1 325	€87

Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount exceeding €100 000 but not exceeding €1 000 000	€6 617	€2 626	€87
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount of more than €1 000 000	€9 825	€2 626	€87
Court fee of courts of appeal			
Cases as referred to in the first sentence of Article 32a(1) Rv and the second sentence of Article 1064a(1) Rv	€24 382	€24 382	n/a
Cases as referred to in Article 32a(3) Rv:	€12 191	€12 191	n/a
Cases relating to a claim or an application:			
• of an indeterminate amount, or			
• an amount not exceeding €12 500	€798	€349	€349
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount exceeding €12 500 but not exceeding €100 000	€2 175	€798	€349
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount exceeding €100 000 but not exceeding €1 000 000	€6 561	€2 053	€349
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount of more than €1 000 000	€13 124	€2 053	€349
Court fee of the Supreme Court			
Cases relating to a claim or an application:			
• of an indeterminate amount, or			
• an amount not exceeding €12 500	€873	€361	€361
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount exceeding €12 500 but not exceeding €100 000	€2 897	€873	€361
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount exceeding €100 000 but not exceeding €1 000 000	€8 206	€2 463	€361
Cases relating to a claim or an application involving an amount of more than €1 000 000	€16 410	€2 463	€361
Scope of court fees			

Court fees are the same for all civil proceedings and therefore also apply to the civil-law instruments forming part of the e-Justice Regulation, namely:

Proceedings relating to:

European order for payment (EC) 1896/2006

Small claims (EC) 861/2007

European Preservation Order (EU) 655/2014

Enforcement order for uncontested claims (EC) 805/2004

Proceedings for recognition, a declaration of enforceability or refusal of recognition:

European Succession Regulation (EU) 650/2012

Brussels I (EU) 1215/2012

Protection measures in civil matters (EU) 606/2013

Maintenance obligations (EC) 4/2009

Matrimonial property regimes (EU) 2016/1103

Property consequences of registered partnerships (EU) 2016/1104

Child abduction (EU) 2019/1111

Proceedings relating to the issuance, rectification and withdrawal of:

Maintenance obligations (EC) 4/2009 Extracts

European Certificate of Succession and attestations

European Succession Regulation (EU) 650/2012

Brussels I (EU) 1215/2012 Certificates

Protection measures in civil matters (EU) 606/2013 Certificates

Matrimonial property regimes (EU) 2016/1103 Attestations

Property consequences of registered partnerships (EU) 2016/1104 Attestations

Child abduction (EU) 2019/1111 Certificates

Submission of claim by foreign creditor in insolvency proceedings under Article 53	
Insolvency proceedings	(EU) 2015/848
Communication between natural or legal persons or their representatives and central authorities:	
Maintenance obligations	(EC) 4/2009
Child abduction	(EU) 2019/1111
Minimum common rules relating to legal aid	Directive 2002/8/EC

5. Electronic payment methods

For all the professional groups under civil law that play a role in one of the legal instruments forming part of the e-Justice Regulation, only the electronic payment methods that are available are shown in the table below. If an electronic payment method does not feature, it is not possible to make a payment in this way. Various organisations also accept payment in cash. If you would like more information about non-electronic payment methods or if you have any questions about electronic payment methods, it is best to contact the organisation directly.

Organisation	Electronic payment method
Notaries	Electronic payment methods can differ from one notary to another. Contact your notary for information.
Judicial officers	Electronic payment methods can differ from one judicial officer to another. Contact your judicial officer for information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Via online transfer or another form of deposit (it is important always to quote the invoice number) • Debit card
Dutch judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash or debit card at a GWK Travelex branch
Council of State	The payment options will be included in the confirmation of receipt of your appeal. Online transfer; an account number is always given on Supreme Court invoices.
Supreme Court	The invoice number must be quoted. Invoices are always sent by post. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online transfer; the following BIC code must always be quoted: INGBNL2A. Correspondence from the CJIB always includes an account number.
Central Judicial Collection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct payment via QR code, facilitated by a payment services provider (PSP) • Credit card payments are possible in some cases.
Legal Aid Board (<i>Raad voor Rechtsbijstand</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online transfer; an account number is always stated on Legal Aid Board invoices
Lawyers	Electronic payment methods can differ from one lawyer to another. Contact your lawyer for information.
Administration, guardianship and curatorship	Electronic payment methods can differ from one administrator, guardian and curator to another. Contact your administrator, guardian or curator for information.

6. Notification on the early use of the decentralised IT-system

The dates laid down in the e-Justice Regulation ((EU) 2023/2844, Article 10(3) and Article 26(3)) for the entry into use of the decentralised IT system are as follows for the respective batches:

1. Entry into use of batch 1 by 17 January 2028;
2. Entry into use of batch 2 by 17 January 2029;
3. Entry into use of batch 3 by 17 January 2030;
4. Entry into use of batch 4 by 17 January 2031.

The decentralised IT system will not enter use earlier than the dates laid down in Article 26(3) of the e-Justice Regulation ((EU) 2023/2844) for any of the four batches included in Article 10(3) of that Regulation. If early entry into use nevertheless proves to be possible, an indication will be provided, for each legal instrument and organisation, of when this can be achieved.

7. Notification on the early use of videoconferencing in civil and

commercial matters

At present, it will not be possible to use videoconferencing in civil and commercial matters before 1 May 2025 for legal instruments forming part of the e-Justice Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2023/2844), in accordance with Article 5 thereof.

8. Notification on the early use of videoconferencing in criminal matters

At present, it will not be possible to use videoconferencing in criminal matters before 1 May 2025 for legal instruments forming part of the e-Justice Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2023/2844), in accordance with Article 6 thereof.

■ Last update: 30/09/2025

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.