

PANORAMIC

**ANTI-BRIBERY &
CORRUPTION**

Netherlands



LEXOLOGY

Anti-Bribery & Corruption

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RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC LAW

International anti-corruption conventions

To which international anti-corruption conventions is your jurisdiction a signatory?

The Netherlands is a signatory to the following anti-corruption conventions:

- the [OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions](#);
- the [United Nations Convention Against Corruption](#) (UNCAC);
- the [Convention drawn up on the basis of article K.3 \(2\) \(c\) of the Treaty on European Union on the fight against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of member states of the European Union](#);
- the [Council of Europe's Civil Law Convention against Corruption](#);
- the [Council of Europe's Criminal Law Convention against Corruption](#); and
- the [Statute of the Group of States Against Corruption](#) (GRECO).

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Foreign and domestic bribery laws

Identify and describe your national laws and regulations prohibiting bribery of foreign public officials (foreign bribery laws) and domestic public officials (domestic bribery laws).

The elements of Dutch laws prohibiting bribery are the same for domestic and foreign bribery. The Dutch Criminal Code (DCC) addresses bribery of both Dutch and foreign public officials as an offence in articles 177 and 178a. Accepting a gift or promise is punishable under articles 363 and 364a of the DCC.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Successor liability

Can a successor entity be held liable for violations of foreign and domestic bribery laws by the target entity that occurred prior to the merger or acquisition?

Yes, a successor entity may be held criminally liable for acts of the target entity, if the successor entity is in fact (materially) a continuation of the target entity. Whether or not this is the case depends on several factors, such as the extent to which directors, location, activities, etc, have changed with the merger or acquisition (in case law, these factors are referred to as the 'social reality criteria').

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Civil and criminal enforcement

Is there civil and criminal enforcement of your jurisdiction's foreign and domestic bribery laws?

Criminal enforcement of Dutch bribery laws is covered by articles 177, 178a, 363 and 364a of the DCC. There is no civil enforcement of Dutch bribery laws. However, because bribery is considered an unlawful act, civil law provides the opportunity for individuals and companies having suffered damages as a result of bribery, to initiate civil action to obtain monetary compensation for the damages occurred.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Out-of-court disposal and leniency

Can enforcement matters involving foreign or domestic bribery be resolved through plea agreements, settlement agreements, prosecutorial discretion or similar means without a trial? Is there a mechanism for companies to disclose violations of domestic and foreign bribery laws in exchange for lesser penalties?

Dutch criminal legislation does not obligate the Public Prosecution Service to investigate or prosecute every possible crime; the Public Prosecution Service has prosecutorial discretion in deciding whether or not to do so. Therefore, it is entirely up to the Public Prosecution Service to bring a case before the court or not to do so, for example, because of lack of evidence, or to reach an out-of-court-settlement with the defendant.

There is no plea bargaining as such in Dutch criminal procedure. However, the defendant and the Public Prosecution Service may enter into negotiations to try to achieve an out-of-court-settlement. Based on article 74 of the DCC, this is possible for crimes with a maximum prison sentence not exceeding six years and for minor offences. An out-of-court-settlement usually involves the defendant paying a fine and – in the past few years – a press release with a statement of the facts. In the case of out-of-court settlements that require the defendant to pay a fine exceeding €200,000 or with a total value (consisting, besides a fine, of, for example, confiscated goods or payment to the state of unlawfully obtained gains) exceeding €1 million, a press release and a public statement of facts will always be published.

In the Netherlands, a defendant may request leniency on the ground that the defendant voluntarily disclosed violations or that they fully cooperated. As of 1 June 2024, the Public Prosecution Service's [policy rule](#) regarding the investigation and prosecution of foreign bribery entered into force. This instruction stipulates that voluntary disclosure of violations of anti-bribery rules will be taken into consideration by the Public Prosecution Service in the decision-making concerning prosecution of the offences. Specifications as to how voluntary disclosure will be taken into consideration are not given by the policy rule.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

FOREIGN BRIBERY

Legal framework

Describe the elements of the law prohibiting bribery of a foreign public official in your jurisdiction.

Article 178a of the Dutch Criminal Code (DCC) states that article 177 (regarding bribery of Dutch public officials) also applies to foreign public officials. The term 'official' includes officials employed in public service of a foreign country or of a public international organisation. Article 177 of the DCC stipulates that it is punishable to make a gift or promise, or render a service, to public officials with the intent of either inducing them to act (or refrain from acting) in the execution of their duties, or rewarding them for past acts (or omissions).

It is also punishable to bribe a person who is not yet appointed as a public official, but is expecting to be so, in case the appointment takes place as expected.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Legal framework

What legislation, if any, exists in your jurisdiction to prohibit foreign public officials from soliciting bribes?

For foreign public officials, soliciting a bribe is prohibited by Dutch law under article 363, paragraph 1 sections 3° and 4°, in conjunction with article 364a of the DCC. Under these articles, it is punishable for public officials to solicit a gift, promise or service to induce them to act (or refrain from acting) in the execution of their duties or as a result or as a consequence of past acts or omissions in the performance of current or former office.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Definition of a foreign public official

How does the law define a foreign public official, and does that definition include employees of state-owned or state-controlled companies?

Article 178a paragraph 1 of the DCC stipulates that public officials are also persons exercising public functions for a foreign country or for a public international organisation. According to article 178a paragraph 2 in conjunction with article 177 paragraph 1 under 2 of the DCC, rewarding a former public official is also punishable.

Based on established case law, a person who has been appointed under governmental supervision to hold public office, and who performs (part of) the duties of the state and its agencies, can be considered a public official. Therefore, employees of foreign state-owned or state-controlled companies may in certain circumstances be qualified as foreign public officials. However, this depends to a large extent on the special circumstances of the case and can only be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Gifts, travel and entertainment

To what extent do anti-bribery laws in your jurisdiction restrict providing foreign officials with gifts, travel expenses, meals or entertainment?

It is forbidden to provide any gifts (such as excursions, trips, meals or the prospect of such) to a foreign public official when this is done to induce the public officials to act (or to refrain from acting) in the execution of their duties, or to reward them for past acts (or omissions). The prohibition of article 177 of the DCC, regarding making gifts or promises or rendering services to a public official to that end, includes the restriction to provide foreign officials with gifts, travel expenses, meals or entertainment.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Facilitating payments

Do the laws and regulations in your jurisdiction permit facilitating or 'grease' payments to foreign officials?

Facilitating payments fall under the scope of the Dutch anti-bribery laws and are, therefore, forbidden. The Public Prosecution Service does not distinguish between 'facilitation payments' and any other payments made to foreign officials for making the discretionary decision whether or not to prosecute.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Payments through intermediaries or third parties

In what circumstances do the laws prohibit payments through intermediaries or third parties to foreign public officials?

Using an intermediary or third party (in close cooperation) to make illegal payments to foreign public officials, or knowing that an intermediary will provide money or other valuables to foreign public officials for your benefit, can result in being held criminally liable as a co-perpetrator or as an accomplice. 'Knowing' also includes that the individual involved deliberately accepts the considerable chance of bribery of public officials taking place, and that they accept this chance in the sense that they are prepared to put up with it.

In the Public Prosecution Service's policy rule regarding the investigation and prosecution of foreign bribery one of the 'factors influencing the prosecutor's decision whether or not to prosecute' is corruption being a 'structural part of the company's operational management'. Furthermore, the instruction explicitly stipulates that making use of intermediaries or third parties does not indemnify a company from violating anti-bribery rules.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Individual and corporate liability

Can both individuals and companies be held liable for bribery of a foreign official?

Yes, on the basis of article 51 of the DCC both individuals and companies may be held liable for criminal offences, including bribery of a foreign official. Companies can be held liable if the relevant behaviour of individuals can reasonably be attributed to that company. Although it highly depends on the special circumstances of the case whether behaviour of an individual or individuals can be reasonably attributed to a company, an important factor is whether the relevant behaviour occurred or was performed 'in the sphere of' the company. The relevant behaviour can be regarded as behaviour that has occurred or was performed in the sphere of the company, if one or more of the following circumstances exist:

- the omission or act was committed by an individual who is employed by or works for the company;
- the behaviour was part of the company's normal course of business;
- the company benefited from that behaviour; and
- the behaviour was at the disposal of the company and the company accepted or tended to accept such or similar behaviour, which acceptance includes the failure to take reasonable care to prevent the behaviour from occurring.

Should a criminal act require that a party had criminal intent or acted with gross negligence, it is further required that this mental state also existed on the part of the company. In certain circumstances, the intent of individuals may be attributed to a company. It is not necessary, however, that the individuals themselves acted with intent or gross negligence, as this state of mind may also be derived from (for example) the company's policy or decisions.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Private commercial bribery

To what extent do your jurisdiction's foreign anti-bribery laws also prohibit private commercial bribery?

Private commercial bribery is covered by article 328ter of the DCC. The first paragraph of this article states that employees or agents who accept or solicit a gift, promise or service in connection with a past or future act or omission in the course of their employment or agency and in conflict with their duties, are punishable.

The second paragraph of article 328ter of the DCC concerns the active side of private commercial bribery. It is forbidden to offer a gift, promise or service to someone working as an employee or agent, in connection with a past or future act or omission in the course of this person's employment or agency and in conflict with their duties.

The third paragraph of article 328ter stipulates that acting in conflict with duties, as defined in paragraphs 1 and 2, in any case comprises hiding, accepting or soliciting the gift, promise or service by employees from their employer or principal.

With regard to foreign private commercial bribery, article 328ter of the DCC applies, insofar as relevant, to any Dutch national who commits this offence abroad, if this is also punishable

in the country where it was committed (article 7 of the DCC). There are no specific rules with regard to jurisdiction over private commercial bribery.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Defences

What defences and exemptions are available to those accused of foreign bribery violations?

The Public Prosecution Service always has the burden of proof and the risk of not persuading the court of the defendant's guilt; it is not for the defendant to prove that they have not committed the foreign bribery violations they are accused of. The Public Prosecution Service has to prove every element of the crime. A court may only convict a suspect if the court is convinced of the suspect's guilt on the basis of legal evidence.

The first paragraph of article 177 of the DCC prohibits the bribery of foreign public officials, by offering a gift, promise or service to them either with the intention of inducing the officials to act (or refrain from acting) in the execution of their duties or as a result of such (refraining from) acting. This intention is for the Public Prosecution Service to prove, and the burden of proof of the requisite intention lies with the Public Prosecution Service. The Public Prosecution Service must prove at least conditional intent. To prove conditional intent, it must be proven that the defendant knowingly and willingly accepted the considerable chance that the public official acted (or refrained from acting) as a result of the defendant's actions.

In order to conclude that charges of passive foreign bribery have been proven, as prohibited in article 363 in conjunction with article 364a of the DCC, the Public Prosecution Service must prove that the foreign public officials in question knew or reasonably should have suspected that a gift, promise or service was offered to them to induce them to act (or refrain from acting) in the execution of their duties. This also extends to attributable naiveté: the public official must have been able to understand that a gift, promise or service was offered because that gift, promise or service could at any one time benefit the giver.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Agency enforcement

Which government agencies enforce the foreign bribery laws and regulations?

The National Office for Serious Fraud, Environmental Crime and Asset Confiscation, part of the Public Prosecution Service, enforces Dutch foreign bribery laws. The public prosecutor of this office gives lead, to that end, to an investigation team of the Fiscal Intelligence and Investigation Division (FIOD) or a specialised fraud unit of the National Police Department.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Patterns in enforcement

Describe any recent shifts in the patterns of enforcement of the foreign bribery rules.

As of 1 June 2024, the Public Prosecution Service's new policy rule regarding the investigation and prosecution of foreign bribery entered into force. In this instruction the remark is made that voluntary disclosure of violations of anti-bribery rules will be taken into consideration by the Public Prosecution Service in the decision-making process concerning prosecution of the offences. Specifications as to how voluntary disclosure will be taken into consideration are not given by the policy rule, however.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Prosecution of foreign companies

In what circumstances can foreign companies be prosecuted for foreign bribery?

Foreign companies can be prosecuted in the Netherlands for bribing a public foreign official if any part of the elements of the offence has been carried out in or from the Netherlands.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Sanctions

What are the sanctions for individuals and companies violating the foreign bribery rules?

Bribery of a foreign public official (article 177 of the DCC) is punishable with imprisonment up to six years or a fine of up to €103,000, or both, for individuals. For companies, the maximum fine is €1,030,000. If a court considers this is not an appropriate punishment for a company, article 23 of the DCC provides for the opportunity to impose a fine of up to 10 per cent of the annual turnover of the legal entity.

In addition, the sentence for individuals can include prohibition from being a member of the civil service, serving as a member of the armed forces or working as a lawyer or a court-appointed administrator.

Accepting or soliciting by foreign public officials of a gift, promise or service, knowing or reasonably suspecting that the gift, promise or service is made to induce them to act or to refrain from acting (article 363 of the DCC in conjunction with article 364a of the DCC) is also punishable with imprisonment of up to six years or a fine of up to €103,000, or both.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Recent decisions and investigations

Identify and summarise recent landmark decisions or investigations involving foreign bribery.

In April 2021, the Public Prosecution Service announced out-of-court-settlements with five subsidiaries of a Dutch company. A total settlement of approximately €42 million (composed of a €12 million fine and €30 million for confiscation of unlawfully obtained gains) was agreed upon for charges of foreign bribery, commercial bribery, the forging of documents and violation of international sanctions.

Part of the investigation concerned private commercial bribery of employees of client companies, who were paid commissions to ensure orders were awarded to subsidiaries of the company in the Middle East and Asia. Another part of the investigation revealed bribery of a member of the Iraqi Parliament, to whom funds were paid by another subsidiary of the company to get in contact with the Iraqi Minister for Oil, to solve a conflict with an Iraqi state oil company.

In this settlement, a discount of 25 per cent of the maximum fine was agreed upon as a reward for self-reporting the violations, and another discount of 25 per cent for fully cooperating with the criminal investigation. An important remark to these 'discounts' should be made, being that they only apply to the amount of the fine imposed. Often (as in this case as well) the fine only composes a minor part of the total settlement. Confiscation of unlawfully obtained gains, often the larger component of the total settlement, is not eligible for discounts of this kind. Furthermore, even though the discounts offered to the fines are substantial, still fines in the order as agreed in this settlement are not to be seen imposed by Dutch Courts.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

FINANCIAL RECORD-KEEPING AND REPORTING

Laws and regulations

What legal rules require accurate corporate books and records, effective internal company controls, periodic financial statements or external auditing in your jurisdiction?

The Dutch Civil Code and the General State Taxes Act require (the board of directors of) a company to keep records of the assets and liabilities of the company and of everything regarding the activities of the company in accordance with the requirements arising from these activities. The company must store the books, documents and other data in such a way that at all times the rights and obligations of the company can be revealed.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Disclosure of violations or irregularities

To what extent must companies disclose violations of anti-bribery laws or associated accounting irregularities?

According to article 161 of the Dutch Code of Criminal Procedure anyone who is aware of a criminal offence (also a company) is authorised to report these criminal acts. Companies, therefore, are entitled to disclose violations of anti-bribery laws. As a general rule, however, there is no obligation to report a crime to the police.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Prosecution under financial record-keeping legislation

Are such laws used to prosecute domestic or foreign bribery?

Domestic and foreign bribery are criminal acts that are punishable and can be prosecuted on the basis of the relevant provisions of the Dutch Criminal Code (DCC).

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Sanctions for accounting violations

What are the sanctions for violations of the accounting rules associated with the payment of bribes?

The publication of inadequate financial statements and the failure to have the financial statements audited constitute minor economic offences, punishable on the basis of the Economic Offences Act with a maximum detention term of six months or community service (or both), or a maximum fine of €25,750 (or, in principle, €103,000 for a company).

Failure to report an incident concerning the involvement of an audit firm (or an employee thereof) to the Authority for the Financial Markets can result in an administrative fine for the audit firm. Although the prohibition on forgery is not an 'accounting rule', strictly speaking, forgery may come into play in concealing bribery. Forgery is punishable with a maximum prison term of six years or a maximum fine of €103,000, or both. For companies, the maximum fine is €1,030,000. If a court considers this is not an appropriate punishment for a company, article 23 of the Dutch Criminal Code provides for the opportunity to impose a fine of up to 10 per cent of the annual turnover of the legal entity.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Tax-deductibility of domestic or foreign bribes

Do your jurisdiction's tax laws prohibit the deductibility of domestic or foreign bribes?

The deductibility of bribes is explicitly ruled out in article 3.14 of the Income Tax Act 2001, stipulating that costs connected with gifts, promises or services cannot be deducted in determining corporate profits, if it turns out that an offence as mentioned in articles 177, 178a or 328ter (second paragraph) of the DCC is present.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

DOMESTIC BRIBERY

Legal framework

Describe the individual elements of the law prohibiting bribery of a domestic public official in your jurisdiction.

The elements of the law prohibiting bribery are the same for domestic and foreign bribery. Article 177 of the Dutch Criminal Code (DCC) stipulates that it is punishable to make a gift or promise, or render a service, to domestic public officials with the intent of either inducing the officials to act (or refrain from acting) in the execution of their duties, or rewarding them for past acts (or omissions).

It is also punishable to bribe a person who is not yet appointed as a public official, but is expecting to be so, in case the appointment takes place as expected.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Scope of prohibitions

Does the law prohibit both the paying and receiving of a bribe?

Yes. Paying a bribe is a form of active bribery done by the briber. The law prohibits this in article 177 of the DCC.

Also receiving a bribe is prohibited by Dutch law. Under article 363 of the DCC, it is punishable for public officials to accept a gift, promise or service, while knowing or reasonably suspecting that the gift, promise or service is made in order to induce them to act (or refrain from acting), or as a consequence of past acts or omissions. Public officials are also forbidden from soliciting gifts, promises or services to induce them to act (or refrain from acting).

A person who is not yet appointed as a public official but expects future appointment is punishable on the same basis as a regular public official, provided that the appointment indeed follows as expected.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Definition of a domestic public official

How does your jurisdiction define a domestic public official, and does that definition include employees of state-owned or state-controlled companies?

There is no legal definition of the term 'public official' (as regards the anti-bribery provisions). Obviously, state, province and municipal employees are public officials. Based on established case law, a person who has been appointed under governmental supervision to hold public office, and who performs (part of) the duties of the state and its agencies, can be considered a public official. Therefore, employees of foreign state-owned or state-controlled companies may in certain circumstances be qualified as foreign public officials. However, this depends to a large extent on the special circumstances of the case and can only be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Article 84 of the DCC adds that members of representative public bodies and members of the military are public officials as well.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Gifts, travel and entertainment

Describe any restrictions on providing domestic officials with gifts, travel expenses, meals or entertainment. Do the restrictions apply to both the providing and the receiving of such benefits?

It is prohibited to provide gifts to domestic public officials when this is done to induce them to act (or to refrain from acting) in the execution of their duties, or to reward them for past acts (or omissions). This goes for the providing as well as for the receiving of such benefits. Both acts fall under the scope of the DCC, as far as the benefits are given or received to induce the domestic officials to act or to refrain from acting in the execution of their duties.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Facilitating payments

Have the domestic bribery laws been enforced with respect to facilitating or 'grease' payments?

Facilitating payments are, as far as the law is concerned, on a par with regular bribes as regards prosecution and penalties. The domestic bribery laws do not distinguish between 'facilitation payments' and any other payment made to officials. Facilitating or 'grease' payments can therefore likewise be prosecuted and punished.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Public official participation in commercial activities

What are the restrictions on a domestic public official participating in commercial activities while in office in your jurisdiction?

State and provincial officials are required to report sideline activities to their employer, in case these activities may affect their official duties. Secondary activities of high-ranking officials are made public. Activities that may reasonably be expected to negatively impact official duties are forbidden. State and provincial officials may not act as suppliers to, nor are they allowed to tender for a commercial contract with, their employers. Certain designated state and provincial officials (whose positions may bring them into financial conflicts of interest) are required to report their financial interests, stockholdings and securities transactions.

For municipal officials, fewer restrictions apply. They may not act as suppliers to, nor are they allowed to tender for a commercial contract with, their municipal employer, and may also be restricted as to the supply to, and the participation in tenders for, third parties.

As for employees of state-owned or state-controlled enterprises, restrictions may vary and may be individually contracted.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Payments through intermediaries or third parties

In what circumstances do the laws prohibit payments through intermediaries or third parties to domestic public officials?

The elements of the law prohibiting bribery are the same for domestic and foreign bribery. Using an intermediary or third party (in close cooperation) to make illegal payments to domestic public officials, or knowing that an intermediary will provide money or other valuables to domestic public officials for your benefit, can result in being held criminally liable as a co-perpetrator or as an accomplice. 'Knowing' also includes that the individual involved deliberately accepts the considerable chance of bribery of public officials taking place, and that they accept this chance in the sense that they are prepared to put up with it.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Individual and corporate liability

Can both individuals and companies be held liable for violating the domestic bribery rules?

The elements of the law prohibiting bribery are the same for domestic and foreign bribery. On the basis of article 51 of the DCC, both individuals and companies may be held liable for criminal offences, including violating the domestic bribery rules. Companies can be held liable if the relevant behaviour can reasonably be attributed to that legal entity.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Private commercial bribery

To what extent does your jurisdiction's domestic anti-bribery law also prohibit private commercial bribery?

The elements of the law prohibiting bribery are the same for domestic and foreign bribery. Private commercial bribery is covered by article 328ter of the DCC. The first paragraph of this article states that employees or agents who accept or solicit a gift, promise or service in connection with a past or future act or omission in the course of their employment or agency and in conflict with their duties, are punishable.

The second paragraph of article 328ter of the DCC concerns the active side of private commercial bribery. It is forbidden to offer a gift, promise or service to someone working as an employee or agent, in connection with a past or future act or omission in the course of this person's employment or agency, and in conflict with their duties.

The third paragraph of article 328ter stipulates that acting in conflict with duties, as defined in paragraphs 1 and 2, in any case comprises hiding accepting or soliciting the gift, promise or service by employees from their employer or principal.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Defences

What defences and exemptions are available to those accused of domestic bribery violations?

The elements of the law prohibiting bribery are the same for domestic and foreign bribery.

The Public Prosecution Service always has the burden of proof and the risk of not persuading the court of the defendant's guilt; it is not for the defendant to prove that they have not committed the domestic bribery violations they are accused of. The Public Prosecution Service must prove every element of the crime. A court may only convict a suspect if the court is convinced of the suspect's guilt on the basis of legal evidence.

The first paragraph of article 177 of the DCC prohibits the bribery of public officials, by offering a gift, promise or service to them either with the intention of inducing the officials to act (or refrain from acting) in the execution of their duties or as a result of such (refraining from) acting. This intention is for the Public Prosecution Service to prove: the burden of proof of the requisite intention lies with the Public Prosecution Service. The Public Prosecution Service must prove at least conditional intent. In order to prove conditional intent it must be proven that the defendant knowingly and willingly accepted the considerable chance that the public official acted (or refrained from acting) as a result of the defendant's actions.

In order to conclude that charges of passive domestic bribery have been proven, as prohibited in article 363 of the DCC, the Public Prosecution Service must prove that the public officials in question knew or reasonably should have suspected that a gift, promise or service was offered to them in order to induce them to act (or refrain from acting) in the execution of their duties. This also extends to attributable naiveté: the public official must have been able to understand that a gift, promise or service was offered because that gift, promise or service could at any one time benefit the giver.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Agency enforcement

Which government agencies enforce the domestic bribery laws and regulations?

The National Prosecutors' Office, part of the Public Prosecution Service, enforces Dutch domestic bribery laws. The public prosecutor of this office gives lead, to that end, to an investigation team of the Internal Investigations Department, an independent body within the Public Prosecution Service that investigates alleged cases of criminal conduct within the government.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Patterns in enforcement

Describe any recent shifts in the patterns of enforcement of the domestic bribery rules.

Although the elements of Dutch law prohibiting bribery are the same for domestic and foreign bribery, the focus and main recent shifts in patterns of enforcement of these crimes regard foreign bribery. No noteworthy recent shifts can be mentioned regarding the patterns of enforcement of domestic bribery.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Prosecution of foreign companies

In what circumstances can foreign companies be prosecuted for domestic bribery?

Foreign companies can be prosecuted for bribing a public (Dutch or foreign) official in the Netherlands. Jurisdiction exists over all Dutch and foreign companies that commit these offences (in part) in the Netherlands. The Netherlands can be considered *locus delicti* when:

- the elements of the offence have been carried out in the Netherlands;
- the instrument used to commit the offence has its effect in the Netherlands; or
- the end consequence of the offence occurs in the Netherlands.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Sanctions

What are the sanctions for individuals and companies that violate the domestic bribery rules?

Actively bribing a public official (article 177 of the DCC) is punishable with a maximum prison term of six years or a fine of up to €103,000, or both, for individuals. For companies, the maximum fine is €1,030,000. If a court considers this is not an appropriate punishment for a company, article 23 of the DCC provides for the opportunity to impose a fine of up to 10 per cent of the annual turnover of the legal entity.

In addition, the sentence for individuals can include prohibition from being a member of the civil service, serving as a member of the armed forces or working as a lawyer or a court-appointed administrator.

Accepting or soliciting by public officials of a gift, promise or service, knowing or reasonably suspecting that the gift, promise or service is made in order to induce them to act or to refrain from acting (article 363 of the DCC) is also punishable with imprisonment up to six years or a fine of up to €103,000, or both. Certain public officials (government ministers, secretaries of state, provincial governors, deputies, mayors, aldermen and members of public representative bodies) are punishable with (the same fine and) a maximum prison term of eight years.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

Recent decisions and investigations

Identify and summarise recent landmark decisions and investigations involving domestic bribery laws, including any investigations or decisions involving foreign companies.

In August 2025, the District Court in Groningen convicted the former CEO of a Dutch supermarket chain for money laundering, forgery and violation of domestic bribery laws. The court considered that the co-accused, who was a contact from the world of motocross, had given the defendant various gifts, including cash and motorbikes, in exchange for sponsorship deals with the supermarket chain. The former CEO was convicted of passive domestic bribery and the motocross contact of active domestic bribery. The forgery conviction relates to invoices for the sponsorship deals and the money laundering conviction relates to over €400,000 that the suspect kept in cash. See [ECLI:NL:RBNNE:2025:3234](#) and [ECLI:NL:RBNNE:2025:3226](#). Both the defendant and his co-accused appealed against the verdicts. These cases have not yet been dealt with by the Court of Appeal.

In April 2023, the Rotterdam District Court acquitted the leader of a local The Hague political party, and seven others, of bribery charges. The leader of the political party, a former member of the Dutch parliament and alderman in The Hague, his co-alderman and six others were suspected of, among other suspicions, passive domestic bribery and breach of official secrecy. As a result of the charges, the two aldermen were forced to resign from their positions in 2019.

Financial donations were given to the political party by local entrepreneurs (co-accused). The prime suspect and his fellow party member and alderman were suspected of having issued permits to the entrepreneurs in return for those donations (worth in total more than €100,000).

On appeal, in June 2024, the Hague Court of Appeal acquitted the suspects again. The Court of Appeal, unlike the Rotterdam District Court, considered that financial contributions made to political parties can, in certain conditions, fall under the scope of the Dutch anti-bribery laws. However, according to the Court of Appeal no malicious intentions could be proven in relation to either giving or receiving the donations. See [ECLI:NL:GHDHA:2024:1014](#) to [1020](#). The Public Prosecution Service did not appeal to the Supreme Court; the acquittals are irrevocable.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026

UPDATE AND TRENDS

Key developments of the past year

Please highlight any recent significant events or trends related to your national anti-corruption laws.

As of 1 June 2024, the Public Prosecution Service's new policy rule regarding the investigation and prosecution of foreign bribery entered into force. In this instruction the remark is made that voluntary disclosure of violations of anti-bribery rules will be taken into consideration by the Public Prosecution Service in the decision-making process concerning prosecution of offences. Specifications as to how voluntary disclosure will be taken into consideration are not given by the policy rule, however.

Law stated - 11 januari 2026