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The Office of the Attorney General



KEY GENERAL

The OAG is responsible for investigating and prosecuting offences that fall under federal jurisdiction, as defined in Art. 23 and 24 CrimIC (SR 312.0) as well as in various special federal laws.



Annual Report 2025

Report of the Office of the Attorney General of Switzerland
on its activities in 2025 for the attention of the supervisory authority

Editorial



In 2025, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) achieved significant results in the prosecution of crimes in all areas of federal jurisdiction – from terrorism, cyber-crime, international criminal law, national security and criminal organisations to white-collar crime. It was an important year for Switzerland's internal security in particular. Right at the start of the reporting year, the OAG was able to demonstrate that the Swiss population can rely on it. After months of extensive investigations, a suspect was arrested in Geneva whose activities had been causing concern among the population in and around Geneva since August 2024. Several people had been injured, some seriously, by detonations of unconventional explosive devices. The OAG devoted part of its resources to apprehending the perpetrator, thereby demonstrating that it knows how to set priorities effectively in the interests of Switzerland's internal security. The arrest was ultimately the result of excellent cooperation between various authorities, including the Federal Criminal Police (FCP), the Geneva Cantonal Police, Europol and the OAG.

Internal security is also central to the fight against terrorism. I am very pleased that we continue to enjoy excellent national and international cooperation in this area. As a result, we were able to prevent a suspected jihadist-motivated terrorist attack in 2025.

However, the ongoing increase in the number of prosecutions for terrorism offences gives me pause for thought.

The developments in the cyber sector, on the other hand, are positive. In the reporting year, the OAG contributed to the identification of several cybercriminals operating nationally and internationally. Thanks to the additional positions approved by Parliament for the FCP, even more should be possible in this regard, as well as in areas such as the fight against organised crime, in the coming years.

To maintain Switzerland's integrity as a financial centre, it is essential that the OAG takes consistent action against money laundering and international corruption. The penalty orders and indictments issued show that we did so again in 2025. The investigations are based on analyses of financial flows carried out by the OAG's Forensic Financial Analysis (FFA) division. Because money flows do not follow national borders, joint investigations with law enforcement agencies across the globe are essential. The OAG has therefore agreed to form an alliance with law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom and France to combat international corruption and money laundering even more effectively.

Since criminal activities increasingly affect multiple areas of our remit, internal cooperation is gaining in importance. By turning the existing OAG Operations team into an independent division, coordination between the divisions handling cases can be further strengthened and the OAG's resources can be prioritised even more effectively.

Of course, our commitment to Switzerland's internal security would not be possible without the OAG's dedicated staff, to whom I would like to express my sincere thanks. I would also like to thank policymakers for their support, as well as all partner authorities and the supervisory authority for the OAG, the SA-OAG, for the always constructive working relationship.

Dr Stefan Blättler

Attorney General of Switzerland
Bern, April 2026

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Review and Outlook of the Office of the Attorney General of Switzerland

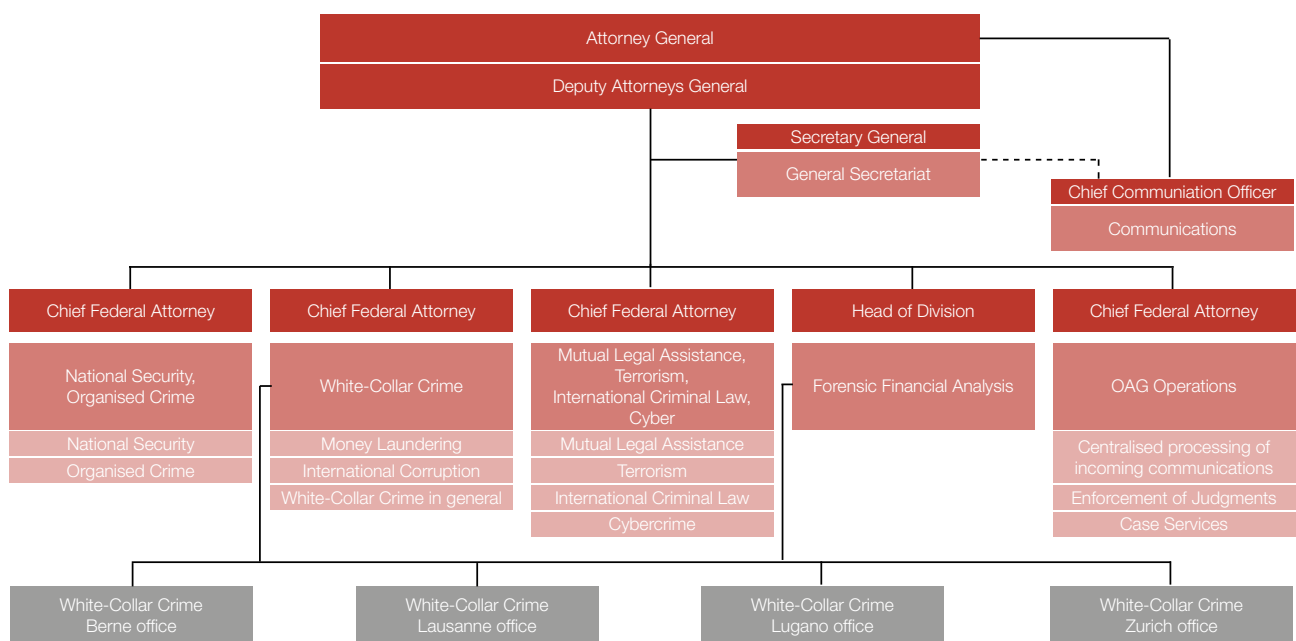
1 The OAG's organisational status

In accordance with Article 7 of the Criminal Justice Authorities Act (CJAA, SR 173.71), the OAG is the federal prosecution service. It is headed by the Attorney General of Switzerland, who is appointed by the Federal Assembly and has comprehensive powers to organise and manage the OAG. The Attorney General has two deputies, who are also appointed by the Federal Assembly and who may exercise all of the Attorney General's powers when acting on his behalf. The appointment of federal prosecutors and the recruitment of other staff are the Attorney General's responsibility. He is an independent employer under federal personnel law. The OAG is subject to the comprehensive oversight of a supervisory authority, whose members are also appointed by the Federal Assembly (SA-OAG, Art. 23 ff. CJAA).

2 Statutory operational mandate

As the federal prosecution service, the OAG is responsible for investigating and prosecuting the offences that fall under federal jurisdiction, which are specified in Articles 23 and 24 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrimPC, SR 312.0) and in other specific federal legislation. These firstly include classic crimes against the state, i.e. offences that are primarily directed against the Swiss Confederation or have significant consequences for its interests. Secondly, they include more complex intercantonal or international cases of organised crime (including terrorism and its funding), money laundering, international corruption and cybercrime. The OAG may also assume jurisdiction in cases of white-collar crime that have a national or international dimension. Lastly, the OAG's tasks include the execution of requests for mutual legal assistance from foreign law enforcement agencies.

Organigramme Office of the Attorney General of Switzerland





Attorney General Stefan Blättler (centre) with the two Deputy Attorneys General Ruedi Montanari (right) and Jacques Rayroud

3 Directorate and central committees

At the end of the report year, the OAG's Directorate comprised the Attorney General and his deputies, the senior prosecutors of the three divisions White-Collar Crime (WiKri), Mutual Legal Assistance, Terrorism, International Criminal Law and Cybercrime (RTVC) and National Security and Organised Crime (SK), the head of FFA, the head of OAG Operations, the head of the Communication Division and the acting Secretary General. The regular meetings of the Directorate ensure that a mutual exchange of information takes place and an *unité de doctrine* is maintained. Twice a year, the Attorney General invites the federal prosecutors responsible for the various sections to an expanded meeting of the Directorate, at which cross-cutting issues are discussed.

Attorney General's Operational Committee

The Attorney General's Operational Committee (OC-AG) examines specific new cases that form part of the OAG's main business, primarily with regard to the issue of federal jurisdiction. In consultation with the specialist divisions, the Committee also decides on what further action to take (opening a criminal investigation, which is assigned to the relevant portfolio, referring the case to the competent cantonal authority, issuing a no-proceedings order, carrying out additional investigations, etc.).

Resources Steering Committee

A joint committee of the OAG and the FCP, the Resources Steering Committee (SAR), established in 2008, has the task of solving specific case-related problems, settling issues of operational cooperation and deciding on how FCP resources are to be used. It is also the OAG and the FCP's joint platform for dealing with issues relating to the application of criminal law and the law on criminal procedure and their structural implementation according to general case law.

The SAR has also adopted criteria for prioritising cases, including proceedings in which there is a risk that evidence will be lost or that the case will become time-barred, or cases that the Attorney General makes a priority. The prioritisation of certain proceedings is a necessity because of the limited resources available.

In 2024 the Cybercrime Division had for the first time to contend with a shortage of highly specialised investigators at the FCP. This problem worsened in 2025, resulting in the OAG taking the decision to suspend proceedings in which insufficient resources were available for six months – in the report year there were five such cases. If the situation does not improve within this period, the cases will be abandoned, as data are highly volatile, and most of the evidence is lost after six months.

The shortages of resources are not limited to this field, with the result that criminal proceedings are being delayed, not opened at all or abandoned. This has also been confirmed by the Swiss Federal Audit Office (SFAO) in a report dated 21 July 2025. To remedy the situation, in December 2025 the Parliament called for an increase in the number of officers at the FCP.

4 The OAG's crime policy priorities and goals

The OAG has a range of duties that are laid down by the law and must prosecute all the offences that fall under its jurisdiction *ex officio*. In order to fulfil its mandate, the OAG focuses on fields of crime that allow specialisation in specific subjects, on forming task forces that ensure the cross-departmental sharing of information and knowledge, and on exchanges with partner organisations.

To remain effective and to be able to react to changes in the crime situation, the OAG once again set the following law-enforcement priorities in 2025: organised crime, general white-collar offences, including international corruption and money laundering, terrorism, international criminal law and cybercrime.

Every year, the OAG reviews its goals and adapts them to the latest developments. In the report year, the following goals were set for 2026:

Further optimisation of case management

The OAG aims to further optimise and achieve greater efficiency in the management of cases and thus the fulfilment of its core task by increasing permeability between the sections and divisions and in the allocation and management of cases and by promoting cross-departmental knowledge management. This has also been helped by the progress that has been and should continue to be made in the consistent implementation of operational controls and with bringing old criminal proceedings to a conclusion.

Setting up the new Operations Division

The new division OAG Operations established in the report year aims to provide a complete overview of operational matters at the OAG, by assuming a cross-functional role. The goal is to prioritise the OAG's resources and allocate them accordingly, to promote innovation in technological aids, further optimise internal procedures and processes and set up and coordinate cross-divisional working groups and task forces. The new division and its head should also ensure that common standards for basic and continuing education and training are implemented throughout the OAG.

Strengthening cooperation

In 2025 the focus was on working with partner authorities at a cantonal and federal level, and this should continue in 2026, in particular the cooperation with the cantonal prosecution authorities and with the FCP and fedpol. This will include organising regular operational briefings and jointly defining priorities for preliminary investigations in all fields of crime.

Promoting specialist and leadership skills and cooperation

Through internal and external programmes, the OAG aims to continuously develop specialist and management skills and sharpen the relevant roles of its management staff and senior specialists.

Forging ahead with digitalisation and technological change

The technological changes begun in previous years to relieve the burden on the core operating business and optimise internal processes and services will continue to be developed and augmented.

All of these measures have the aim of increasing the OAG's efficiency and ability to respond.

5 Supervisory authorities

The OAG is subject to the systemic oversight of a supervisory authority that is also appointed by the Federal Assembly (Supervisory Authority for the Office of the Attorney General of Switzerland, SA-OAG, Art. 23 ff. CJAA). As an independent supervisory authority, the SA-OAG is responsible for defining within the framework of the law which activities of the OAG are to be categorised as systemic. The authority has seven members: one judge from the Federal Supreme Court and one judge from the Federal Criminal Court, two lawyers licensed to practise at cantonal level and three further specialists. All members perform their duties in the SA-OAG on a part-time basis. In 2025 regular supervisory meetings and inspections again took place, with topics ranging from cooperation between the OAG and the FCP to the OAG budgetary procedures. In its inspection report, the SA-OAG also criticised the lack of investigative resources.

The OAG also reported to the finance committees and control committees (sub-committees for the courts and the OAG) of the Federal Assembly.

6 Contacts in Switzerland and abroad

In the report year, in addition to contacts through mutual legal assistance proceedings and other work-related matters related to specific cases, numerous personal meetings were held with representatives of the cantons, federal authorities, authorities in other countries and international organisations. These personal exchanges involving the Attorney General, his deputies and other participants make a significant contribution to a better mutual understanding and help to ensure good national and international cooperation.

National contacts

Federal Office of Police (fedpol)

Cooperation with fedpol and associated organisational units, primarily the FCP, the Federal Security Service, the Directorate for International Police Cooperation and the Money Laundering Reporting Office Switzerland (MROS) was also constructive and productive in the report year. Regular contacts and discussions took place, not only in relation to operational proceedings, but also at management level. Topics discussed regularly included the shortage of resources available for investigations. As in the previous year, due to staff shortages at the FCP, the OAG was unable to open some proceedings and could only proceed with certain cases thanks to valuable support from the cantonal police forces. Delayed reports from the FCP also meant that it was impossible to conduct satisfactorily preliminary police investigations, particularly in the fields of cybercrime and criminal organisations.

Federal Intelligence Service (FIS)

General discussions with the FIS on current events were again held in the report year at various meetings. In addition to these meetings, direct exchanges relating to specific cases took place when required. The FIS is an important partner for the OAG, particularly in relation to terrorism, where it provides its assessment of the threat situation. Its cooperation with the OAG in this field is founded in particular on the TETRA (TErrorist TRacking) concept. This cooperation is efficient and guarantees a regular and rapid exchange of information. Security-relevant information assists in the early recognition and prevention of threats to internal and external security and must reach the OAG in good time in order to have the maximum effect. The interfaces between the FIS's preventive duties and those of prosecutors are recognised; they are each reviewed and discussed in partnership. The official reports issued by the FIS form an important basis for opening criminal proceedings.

Federal Office of Justice (FOJ)

As the central and supervisory authority in connection with international mutual legal assistance, the FOJ supervises requests received for mutual legal assistance, advises the OAG on its requests for mutual legal assistance and monitors the OAG's compliance with the applicable legislation. The FOJ is also responsible for the procedure for distributing forfeited assets in cases involving the cantons, the Confederation and foreign states (sharing proceedings).

The staff at the OAG and FOJ are in regular contact, whether on administrative matters or when dealing with basic issues in connection with the conduct of proceedings. Any differences of opinion are settled pragmatically and at the appropriate level. Each authority understands and respects the responsibilities and prerogatives of the other.

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA)

In cases involving non-European legal systems, the OAG regularly calls on the services of Swiss ambassadors or diplomatic representations to facilitate contact with foreign prosecution authorities. At the same time, the FDFA, in cooperation with the OAG, ensures that official Swiss representations abroad are informed about any OAG cases relating to their host countries to the extent permitted by official and investigative secrecy.

Under Article 3 of the Mutual Assistance Ordinance, the FDFA also plays an important role in cases of political significance. In such cases, the Federal Office of Justice (FOJ) seeks the opinion of the FDFA after receiving a request for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters from another country. The Directorate of International Law is a vital partner for the OAG within the FDFA.

Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA)

Representatives of the OAG and FINMA meet at least once a year to discuss current issues. In order to organise the exchange as efficiently as possible, both authorities have defined single points of contact (SPOC) for their cooperation.

Over the course of 2025, the OAG received six criminal complaints from FINMA. All of the complaints related to suspicions of exploiting insider information (Art. 154 para. 1 Financial Market Infrastructure Act (FinMIA), SR 958.1).

Federal Tax Administration (FTA)

The FTA and the OAG continued their close cooperation in 2025. They again made optimum use of the synergies inherent in their respective spheres of activity. For example, as in previous years, the OAG was able to identify potential tax offences. It is the OAG's practice to report such cases systematically to the tax authorities responsible in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions. Conversely, ongoing tax proceedings can uncover practices that are relevant to the duties that the OAG carries out. In order to optimise the reciprocal identification of relevant matters and the related cooperation, the two authorities liaise through their respective SPOC.

Conference of Swiss Public Prosecutors (CSPP)

Close cooperation with the CSPP and its members is a top priority for the OAG. A highly constructive relationship contributes to ensuring a mutual exchange of information on best practices, the coordination and assertion of common interests and the resolution of unclear legal issues. The fact that the Attorney General sits on the board of this organisation is also proof of the importance of this body to the OAG. The CSPP encourages uniform practices, which bring legal certainty in criminal law and the law of criminal procedure. It comments on federal legislative projects, issues recommendations and influences opinion on issues concerning criminal law, the law of criminal procedure and related fields.

Conférence latine des procureurs (CLP)

The CLP addresses all the French, Italian and Romansh-speaking prosecutors for the prosecution authorities in the relevant linguistic regions of Switzerland and for the Confederation and has the aim of fostering cooperation. Various committees within the CLP deal with current issues in connection with law enforcement. The OAG regards the work of these committees, in which it is actively represented, as highly important. The OAG is represented in that one of the deputy attorneys general served as a member of the CLP office.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

As part of the governance of the OAG, the Attorney General and other OAG representatives held a meeting in the report year with representatives of NGOs involved in matters of international criminal law and international white-collar crime. The meeting focused on raising mutual awareness of each other's roles. Ongoing proceedings involving the OAG were, of course, not discussed.

International contactsInternational Association of Prosecutors (IAP)

The IAP is an international association of public prosecutors from over 177 countries, which has the aim of promoting global standards of professional conduct and ethics for public prosecutors and strengthening the rule of law and international cooperation in combating serious crime. In September 2025 the IAP held its general meeting in Singapore, at which the OAG was represented. Attorney General Stefan Blättler has been a member of the Executive Committee of the IAP since September 2023. The OAG is convinced that Swiss law enforcement can benefit from its membership of the committee thanks to the additional international networking.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The High-Level Mission of the OECD Working Group on Bribery (WGB) met with Swiss authorities in June 2025. It acknowledged the active role Switzerland plays in the prosecution of cases of cross-border corruption, in particular thanks to the commitment shown by the OAG and the cantonal authorities. However, in connection with related OECD recommendations that have not been implemented to date, it called on Switzerland to offer better protection to whistleblowers and to increase the penalties for companies found guilty of bribing foreign public officials. The OAG also highlighted the urgent need to change the legal position, which it has been demanding for years.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

The OAG participates in the work of the FATF in its role as an expert member of the Swiss working group led by the State Secretariat for International Finance (SIF). The OAG draws on its expertise in law enforcement and drafts opinions and proposals in relation to money laundering and terrorism financing. The OAG also coordinates the recording of statistics for the FATF, which are kept both by the OAG itself and by the cantonal prosecution services. In addition, the OAG takes part in the work of the interdepartmental coordination group on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism and its working groups. The latter identify and assess the risks related to money laundering and terrorism financing at a national level on behalf of the Federal Council and under the stewardship of the SIF. In this way, the Federal Council is implementing the related FATF recommendation on the national assessment of such risks.

NADAL Network

In May 2025, the 16th Conference of the Network of Public Prosecutors or equivalent institutions at the Supreme Judicial Courts of the Member States of the European Union (NADAL Network) was held in Budapest. Institutions with observer status, which include the OAG, also count as Network members. One of the key objectives for the Network is to encourage the sharing of expertise and a strategic dialogue among national prosecution authorities. In the various podium events, participants discussed the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime offences, issues related to the digitalisation of the justice system and national and international measures against environmental crime.

Coordinating prosecutors at the OAG

Given the international nature of the investigations that the OAG conducts, mutual trust is vital when working with its partners. To forge closer relationships with its priority partners beyond those already established through mutual legal assistance proceedings, in the report year the OAG appointed five coordinating prosecutors, with the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Their tasks involve coordinating joint proceedings and providing support for new cases, in addition to familiarising partners with the peculiarities of Swiss criminal law and gaining a better understanding of the law in the country in question. The coordinating prosecutors deal exclusively with the OAG's cases and should therefore not be confused with the Swiss liaison prosecutor at Eurojust, who acts under the auspices of the FOJ as a liaison office for all Swiss prosecution services. It is planned to take stock for the first time at the end of 2026 and discuss the relevance of the position, its continuation and potential further development.

Genocide Prosecution Network

The OAG took part in the 37th and 38th meetings of the Genocide Prosecution Network (European Network for Investigation and Prosecution of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes) in the report year. This network, which changed its short name from the 'Genocide Network' to the 'Genocide Prosecution Network' in May 2025, is a sub-organisation of Eurojust, made up of practitioners in the field of international criminal law from public prosecutors' offices and judicial and police authorities. It offers participants from EU countries and observer states such as Canada, the USA, Norway, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the United Kingdom and Switzerland the opportunity to undergo further specialist training and to exchange experiences and information. The main topics of the meetings in the report year included the prosecution in Germany of 'Islamic State' members for genocide, the first conviction for genocide in Sweden in connection with the enslavement and forced resettlement of Yazidi children, the legal challenges faced when preparing genocide cases, prosecuting incitement to commit genocide and new trends and opportunities related to using new technologies when investigating serious crimes under international law.

7 Legal issues and general information for Parliament

Amendment to the law on federal jurisdiction (follow-up to the Jositsch Postulate 19.3570)

The Federal Council report submitted in October 2023 in response to Postulate 19.3570 from Council of States member Daniel Jositsch concludes that the existing system regulating which cases are prosecuted at federal and which at cantonal level has generally proven its value, and that only selective changes are required, rather than comprehensive reform. The OAG takes the view, in particular, that petty offences should not fall under federal jurisdiction. However, when it comes to combating terrorism, for example, it makes sense to pool expertise in one place and to introduce mandatory federal jurisdiction for all terrorist offences. To this end, the OAG is involved in the ongoing legislative work under the general competence of the FOJ.

Enforcement of compensation claims

One of the OAG's tasks is to identify assets that have been illegally obtained and to secure their forfeiture. If the assets liable to forfeiture are no longer available, the court will uphold a claim from the state for compensation of an equivalent amount. The OAG regularly succeeds in obtaining court orders for the forfeiture of assets and/or for compensation claims, mainly in cases involving (international) white-collar crime, and occasionally for substantial sums of money. In practice, enforcing compensation orders that have become legally binding poses a serious challenge, as legal and/or physical obstacles often makes enforcement either not possible or only possible to a limited extent: under the law on debt enforcement, state compensation claims (third-class claims) do not receive preferential treatment when it comes to enforcement, i. e. the state will not be the first creditor in line to have its compensation claims satisfied. Even if it has been possible to seize assets with a view to enforcing the compensation claims, there is no guarantee under the rules on the distribution of assets in the law on debt enforcement that the proceeds of seizure will ultimately be paid out to the state.

What is more, the powers of the unit within the OAG that has the task of enforcement are limited by law (Art. 75 para. 2 CJAA). It cannot conduct investigations or search for assets if there are no specific indications as to their whereabouts at the time the compensation order becomes final. This means that the chances of recovering assets that were not identified during the criminal proceedings are virtually zero. In the event of indications of assets being abroad, the OAG will try to obtain such assets by means of mutual legal assistance. However, even if there is clear evidence that assets are available, there is no guarantee that the requested state will comply with the request or that the claim can be satisfied in full.

Appeal to the Federal Supreme Court regarding a decision by the Higher Appeals Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court on the appointment of special OAG public prosecutors

In its decision CA.2021.18 of 15 February 2024, the Higher Appeals Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court found that the OAG had no formal legal basis for appointing special public prosecutors. The OAG was therefore instructed to appoint a new, ordinary federal prosecutor in the case in question. The appeal in response to this decision by the Higher Appeals Chamber that the OAG filed on 18 March 2024 in the Federal Supreme Court was still pending at the time that this report was published.

Situation with regard to fedpol resources

In February 2024 the National Council instructed the Federal Council in terms of Postulate 23.4349 to appoint an external body to conduct an inquiry into the resources available at fedpol. In response, the Federal Council assigned this inquiry to the SFAO, which concluded that the FCP lacked the sufficient staff to conduct its investigative tasks in full.

As one of the FCP's tasks is to conduct investigations on behalf of the OAG in cases relating to national security, terrorism, organised crime, white-collar and cybercrime, the OAG has for years been calling for the FCP to have more investigators. This is necessary to guarantee effective law enforcement at the federal level and thus make a vital contribution to Switzerland's internal security also in the future.

Based on the results of the SFAO inquiry and working with the OAG, the Federal Department of Justice and Police (FDJP) is to define measures to achieve a sustainable increase in staffing levels in the central investigation divisions.



Work of the Individual Divisions and Fields of crime

1 National Security and Organised Crime Division

Once again in the report year, the National Security and Organised Crime Division (SK) dealt with a consistently high number of cases. It has a wide spectrum of responsibilities, ranging from the entire catalogue of 'classic crimes against the state' in accordance with Article 23 paragraph 1 CrimPC, through offences related to aviation (Art. 90 Aviation Act) and other specific fields of legislation, such as that on dual-use goods, war material, sanctions and nuclear energy legislation, to offences related to organised crime under Article 260^{ter} SCC. In addition, the SK Division deals with mutual legal assistance proceedings where these are related to criminal proceedings involving national security matters or organised crime, or where they involve covert investigations.

The Division's tasks include providing an on-call service all year round for the entire OAG. As a result of the experience that they have gained in on-call cases, various (assistant) federal prosecutors are also involved in the OAG's terrorism task force.

To fulfil its tasks and to guarantee a state of constant readiness as well as efficient and credible law enforcement, the key factors for the SK Division include well-coordinated processes, case- and subject-specific resource allocation and close cooperation with federal and cantonal partner authorities.

1.1 Field of crime National Security

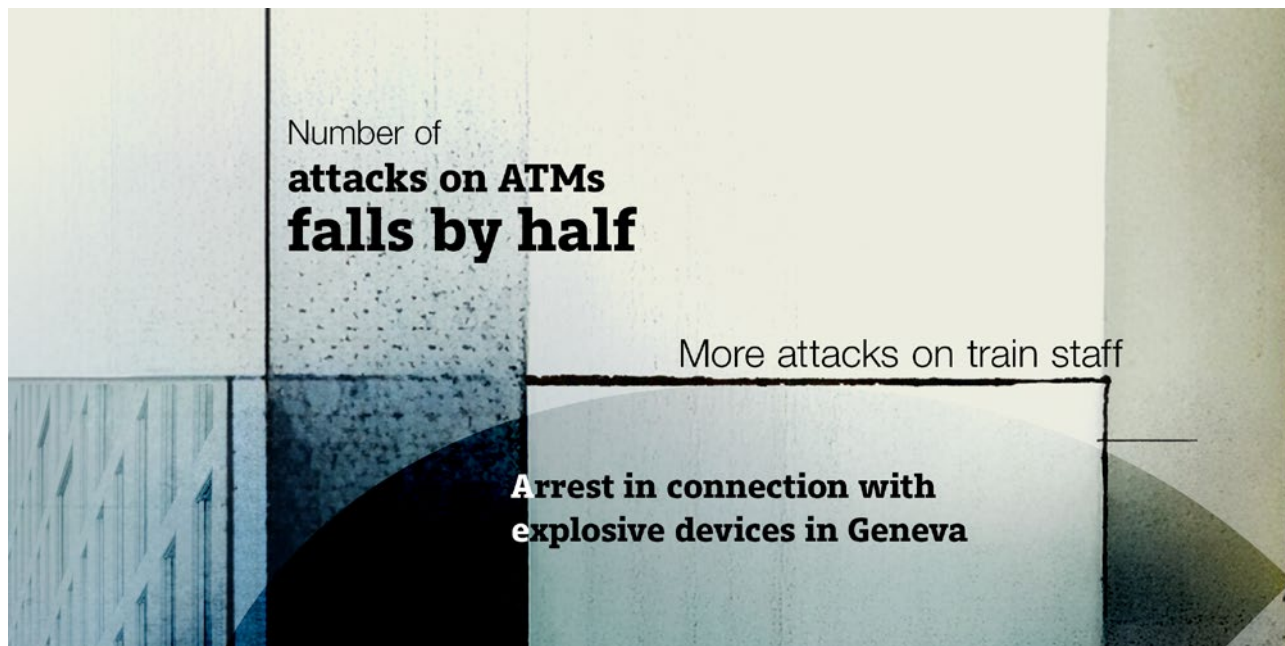
Under the heading of national security (ST), the OAG deals with all cases that directly affect the national interest and domestic security. This encompasses a broad range of criminal activities, ranging from political or industrial espionage, through prohibited acts for a foreign state, official secrecy offences and counterfeiting money, to aircraft accidents, misconduct in public office and even offences related to protection from radiation.

The caseload for this field remained high, with more than 1200 cases received. The same applies to the completion rate – in 2025, for example, 327 summary penalty orders were issued and 746 of the 925 new bulk business cases (counterfeit money, offences against public officials, explosives, etc.) have already been processed. While the number of attacks on ATMs using explosives fell by almost one half in the report year, there were more attacks on public transport staff. In the first quarter a particular focus of attention for the staff of the National Security Section was the case involving the detonation of explosive devices in Geneva.

Close cooperation leads to arrests in Geneva

For months, incidents involving the detonation of unconventional explosive devices in Geneva kept the prosecution authorities fully occupied. Several persons were injured by the explosions, which occurred between August 2024 and January 2025. On 12 March 2025 a 61-year Swiss male was arrested, strongly suspected of having constructed and placed the explosive devices as well as sending threatening letters and ransom demands.

The arrest was the result of painstaking investigations by the federal and cantonal prosecution authorities working with international partner authorities. A substantial number of investigators from fedpol and several cantonal police forces, various specialised services from all over Switzerland and Europol were all involved. Close cooperation between the various police forces, in particular the Geneva Cantonal Police and the FCP, and with the other partners played a decisive role (OAG press release dated 12.3.2025). The criminal proceedings conducted by the OAG are still ongoing and the presumption of innocence applies.



Number of attacks on ATMs falls by half

For years, the OAG has doggedly been pursuing, identifying and arresting the perpetrators of attacks on ATMs using explosives. Increasingly, the OAG's investigations have resulted in success, perpetrators have been charged and convictions secured. This has clearly had an impact: in 2025 around half as many attacks on ATMs using explosives were carried out as in the previous year.

A key aspect to this positive development has been the OAG's close cooperation with Swiss and foreign partner authorities. The investigations are complex, as the perpetrators in most cases operate across borders and in a variety of organisational forms. Many steps in the investigative process are taken through international mutual assistance.

The number of investigations in this connection that were still open at the end of 2025 remains high, at around 100 cases. Two convictions in the report year are worth highlighting:

in December 2024 the OAG a filed an indictment against five persons on charges including the misuse of explosives and toxic gases with criminal intent and the manufacture, concealment and transport of explosives and toxic gases. The OAG alleged that they had intended to use the explosives for an attack on an ATM (OAG press release dated 5.12.2024). At the trial in April 2025, the five accused individuals were convicted of manufacturing, concealing and transporting explosives and toxic gases. However, they were acquitted of the charge of endangering others with explosives and toxic gases with

criminal intent. The accused individuals received immediate custodial sentences of up to 42 months as well as suspended custodial sentences of up to 22 months. In addition, all the offenders were ordered to be expelled from Switzerland for a period of seven years. The judgment was not yet legally binding at the time this report was published. The presumption of innocence applies.

In July 2025 the trial was held of three men accused of carrying out an ATM attack in the canton of Zurich. The OAG alleged that two of the accused individuals, aged 40 and 22, were involved in blowing up an ATM in Hettlingen in the canton of Zurich in December 2022, thereby causing substantial property damage. The third accused was charged with assisting the perpetrators in the aftermath of the ATM attack (see OAG press release dated 10.12.2024). The Federal Criminal Court convicted all three accused individuals, sentencing the 40-year-old to 66 months in prison, just short of the term that the OAG had sought. However, the court issued an expulsion order that applies for 20 years, double the period requested by the OAG. The 22-year-old accused received a suspended custodial sentence of 22 months, a suspended monetary penalty and a fine. The third accused received a suspended monetary penalty.

Assistance in securing convictions abroad

International cooperation in relation to attacks on ATMs using explosives is not only vital for securing the arrest of suspects abroad (e.g. International operation related to ATM attacks). It also involves the transfer of proceedings, which leads to perpetrators of offences committed in Switzerland being convicted in foreign courts.

In the course of the OAG investigation of an ATM attack in Hermance (GE) in July 2023, the case was handed over to the French authorities. The court in Lyon convicted one person in relation to the attack and imposed a four-year custodial sentence, with two years on probation, as well as a monetary penalty of EUR 2500. A second accused appeared in court in September 2025.

These significant results confirm that criminals who use explosives to blow open ATMs in Switzerland often operate across cantonal and national borders. This is therefore an international phenomenon, from which Switzerland has not been spared. For this reason, close cooperation and the exchange of information between the prosecution authorities in Switzerland and abroad is crucial.

More attacks on public transport staff

While the number of attacks on ATMs using explosives fell, the number of reports of attacks on train staff increased by a third over the year. It was noticeable that the most significant rise in the number of attacks was reported in the Romandie.

Trial relating to the assassination of an Egyptian diplomat

In August 2024 the OAG filed an indictment against two persons for the murder of an Egyptian diplomat in Geneva back in 1995. The investigation had been suspended in 2009, as the perpetrators could not be identified. Based on new information, the OAG reopened the case in 2018 (see OAG press release dated 16.8.2024). In February 2025 the trial of a 54-year-old man with dual Ivorian-Italian nationality and a 49-year-old woman with dual Swiss-Italian nationality was held. The Federal Criminal Court held that there was insufficient proof that accused individuals were actually involved in the murder or indeed were aware of being involved in any crime and acquitted both accused individuals of the murder and of any complicity in the offence. However, the male accused was convicted of around twenty other offences, including multiple counts of rape and sexual assault; he received a custodial sentence of 15 years (see Press release from the Federal Criminal Court dated 6.2.2025).

The parties appealed against the judgment, the appeal being heard in November. The judges of the second-instance court acquitted the accused individual of several additional offences and reduced the custodial sentence to seven years and ten months. However, they upheld the 15-year mandatory expulsion issued by the Criminal Chamber. At the time of the publication of this report, the judgment was not yet legally binding. The presumption of innocence applies.

The judgment is an important milestone in a unique case in which the prosecution authorities have demonstrated their ability to bring a protracted and extremely complex investigation to a successful conclusion. The OAG has done its job by instigating proceedings, conducting a meticulous investigation in order to gather the evidence required for it to file its indictment and allow the court to reach its decision.

CHF 9 million in lost revenues due to manipulated data on CO₂ penalties

In September 2025 the OAG secured another important judgment: the Federal Criminal Court convicted a former employee of the Federal Roads Office (FEDRO) and two board members of a vehicle import company on charges of accepting and paying bribes, commercial tax fraud and obtaining a false certificate by fraud. The court held that the two board members paid the FEDRO employee to alter the data used to calculate the CO₂ penalties so that their company was not obligated to pay any penalties for three years. This resulted in losses to the Confederation of around CHF 9 million. The three men received suspended custodial sentences of 21, 22 and 24 months respectively. At the time of publication of this report, the judgment was not yet legally binding. The presumption of innocence applies until a final judgment has been issued.

Requests for authorisation filed by the OAG in 2025	Number	Authorisation granted	Authorisation refused	Application no longer relevant	Declaratory ruling	Decision pending
Requests for authorisation to prosecute						
To the GS-FDJP pursuant to Art. 15 GLA	0	0	0	0	0	0
To the GS-FDJP pursuant to Art. 66 para. 1 CJAA (incl. Art. 302 SCC)	8	3+1*	0	1	2+1*	2+1*
To parliamentary committees pursuant to Art. 17/17a ParlA	0	0	1*	0	0	0
To the Office of the Armed Forces Attorney General pursuant to Art. 219 para. 2 MCC and Art. 101a para. 1 MCJO	0	0	0	0	0	0
To the Office of the Armed Forces Attorney General pursuant to Art. 222 para. 1 MCC and Art. 101a para. 1 MCJO	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	9	4+1*	1*	1	2+1*	2+1*

* In the report year, three decisions were taken relating to several pending applications from 2024.

Offences prosecuted on official authorisation

Prosecution of federal employees/members of the Federal Assembly

The prosecution of federal employees for offences related to their official activities or position (but not including road traffic offences) requires authorisation from the FDJP pursuant to Article 15 of the Government Liability Act (GLA, SR 170.32).

In principle, preliminary proceedings are only instigated if authorisation is given, although precautionary measures that cannot be delayed may be taken beforehand (Art. 303 CrimPC). According to the case law of the Federal Supreme Court, authorisation may, however, be obtained at any time before the start of the appeal proceedings, provided the appeal authority has full legal and factual rights of review (Judgment 6B_142/2012 E. 2.5. of 28.2.2013).

In the event of members of public authorities and senior federal officials appointed by the Federal Assembly, the competent committees of both councils, i. e. the Immunity Committee of the National Council and the Legal Affairs Committee of the Council of States, decide whether to grant authorisation (see Art. 14 ff. GLA). Likewise, the prosecution of members of the Federal Assembly for criminal offences that are directly connected with their official position or activity requires the authorisation of the competent committees of both Councils (Art. 17 para. 1 Parliament Act, ParlA, SR 171.10).

Prosecution of political offences

Under Article 66 paragraph 1 CJAA, the prosecution of political offences requires authorisation from the Federal Council. There are cases in which political interests – in particular foreign policy interests – outweigh the interest in prosecution, with the result that the national government is permitted to intervene by way of exception. The Federal Council has delegated the power of authorisation to the FDJP (Art. 3 let. a FDJP Organisation Ordinance, SR 172.213.1). In cases that involve foreign relations, the FDJP decides after consulting the FDFA; it can refer cases of particular importance to the Federal Council. When authorisation under Article 66 CJAA has been granted, authorisation from the FDJP under the GLA is also deemed to be issued (Art. 7 of the Ordinance to the GLA, SR 170.321) (see table above).

1.2 Field of crime Organised Crime

The OAG remains dedicated to the fight against criminal organisations, working closely with its most important national and international counterparts. Particular attention is given to the dialogue with partner authorities, developments in the jurisprudence and the introduction of new legal instruments to assist in law enforcement.

A favourable geographical location, a stable economy and an attractive financial centre: Switzerland is also fertile ground for criminal organisations that pursue their legitimate and illegitimate interests here. Combating such organisations is one of OAG's strategic priorities. This commitment requires a high degree of coordination with national and international partners. In this connection, the OAG continued in 2025 to play its proactive role in promoting dialogue with partner authorities in Switzerland and abroad, which at an operational level has brought important results in the numerous ongoing investigations.

Criminal organisation operating in Switzerland: indictment filed against an Italian national resident in the canton of Aargau

In April 2025 the OAG filed an indictment in the Federal Criminal Court against an Italian national resident in the canton of Aargau on charges of participating in and supporting a criminal organisation. The 58-year-old man is in particular accused of acting between 2001 and 2020 as a representative on Swiss territory of the Anello-Fruci clan in the 'Ndrangheta and of promoting the interests of the organisation in Switzerland. The indictment also mentions a range of further offences: the import, acquisition and storage of counterfeit money, handling stolen goods and violations of the Weapons Act and the Narcotics Act. The complex and thorough investigations carried out by fedpol as part of the criminal proceedings brought by the OAG demonstrated that the 'Ndrangheta, a Mafia-type criminal organisation based in Calabria but internationally active, has a presence in Switzerland and that the accused belongs to and supports this organisation. During the investigations conducted by fedpol under the stewardship of the OAG, numerous covert measures were ordered and carried out, including telephone and room surveillance, observation and covert investigations,



in order to identify the members of this Mafia-type criminal group as well as its criminal activities and operational dynamics. The investigations also benefited from having access to statements from several witnesses who had turned state's evidence in Italy. They provided numerous leads relating to the 'Ndrangheta's presence in Switzerland, which have been complemented and confirmed in the course of the OAG's own investigations. This is a complex case with an international dimension conducted by a joint investigation team involving the public prosecutor from Catanzaro. The criminal investigation was extended to include several additional persons, ultimately involving a total of 13 accused individuals. On 24 October 2024 the OAG imposed on a 59-year-old Italian national resident in the canton of Solothurn a summary penalty order on charges of money laundering (Art. 305^{bis} SCC). As this accused rejected the summary penalty order, the case is now pending before the Federal Criminal Court. Further information on the results of the investigation, and in particular on the situation with regard to the other accused individuals, can be obtained from the OAG press release dated 16 April 2025.

National and international cooperation: a decisive success factor

As already reported in 2024, the OAG is conducting criminal proceedings against several as yet unidentified persons on the suspicion of participating in or supporting a criminal organisation (Art. 260^{ter} SCC), aggravated money laundering (Art. 305^{bis} para. 2 SCC) and aggravated violation of the Narcotics Act (Art. 19 para. 2 NarcA). In this connection, in September 2024 nine house searches were carried out, in particular in cooperation with fedpol and the cantonal police forces in Lucerne and Basel. Six persons were arrested.

In July 2025 the Albanian authorities announced a major operation that led to the arrest of several persons. In November 2025 several further arrests were made in Italy. The investigations carried out by the Albanian and Italian authorities are directly connected to the ongoing criminal proceedings conducted by the OAG. In addition to the vital cooperation that led to the arrests in Switzerland in September 2024, coordination with partners at an international level also played a crucial role. The dialogue and cooperation at the national level are also important success factors. In May fedpol conducted five house searches as part of further criminal proceedings conducted by the OAG, acting with the cantonal police forces of Zurich and Aargau. This measure was taken as part of the criminal proceedings conducted by the OAG against several private individuals suspected of participating in or supporting a criminal organisation (Art. 260^{ter} SCC), aggravated money laundering (Art. 305^{bis} para. 2 SCC) and serious violation of the Narcotics Act (Art. 19 para. 2

NarcA). The operation targeted several residential apartments and was carried out with support from the local cantonal police forces. This underlines the importance of the cooperation and dialogue between the federal authorities and cantonal authorities, which are often on the front line when it comes to dealing with criminal activities.

Legislation needed on witnesses who turn state's evidence

In parallel with the ongoing discussions in parliament (Postulates 23.4008 and 23.4317), the OAG has continued its deliberations on the introduction into Swiss criminal law of comprehensive and effective legislation on witnesses who turn state's evidence, a matter that the Attorney General has addressed on multiple occasions. An internal analysis carried out in 2025 in relation to organised crime enabled a detailed study of how this instrument works, in particular by comparing experiences in various countries, including Italy, France and Germany. In this connection, the 'internal perspective' that a witness turning state's evidence could provide is of particular interest, as it is a key element in complex investigations of organisations that are by definition hermetically sealed.

Sky ECC data: key developments in jurisprudence

In March 2021 as part of the 'Sky ECC' operation, some 300 searches were carried out in Belgium, France and the Netherlands, more than 100 persons were arrested and assets valued at several million euros were seized. The operation followed the decryption of conversations that had taken place via the encrypted messaging service Sky ECC, which is used across the globe by criminals involved in drug trafficking, money laundering and other serious offences. Europol then coordinated the analysis of hundreds of millions of messages, which have since been used as the basis for investigations throughout Europe. In 2022 Switzerland was granted access to the relevant data via fedpol and, working with Europol, the cantonal police forces and international partners, set up specialised teams of analysts. However, in 2025 several cantonal courts held that these data were not admissible as evidence. The Federal Supreme Court now has the task of deciding on certain appeals that have been filed. The OAG has noted the various decisions of the cantonal courts and the fact that they are not yet legally binding. As it has already stressed on multiple occasions, the Sky ECC data constitute one of many sources of evidence that the OAG uses in criminal proceedings relating to organised crime offences.

These data, insofar as they can be used as evidence, provide content that is crucial in combating criminal organisations at an international level. It is, however, a matter for the competent court to decide on the admissibility of evidence in each individual case. Sky ECC data have been permitted as evidence in neighbouring European countries. Numerous legally enforceable judgments have been issued in Germany, Italy, Belgium, France and the Netherlands. The CSPP has for its part emphasised in a statement that, in view of the internationally recognised principle of the mutual trust and in the interests of combating serious cross-border crime effectively, the use of Sky ECC data is also of crucial importance for the Swiss law-enforcement authorities.

Dialogue at a national level

Combating organised crime is a task that involves a variety of actors. Cooperation between partners at a national level is crucial. At the federal level, the cantons are important contact partners. Dialogue has continued, thanks to the work of specific groups set up within the framework of the CSPP and the CLP. In 2025 several meetings were organised to exchange information and discuss proven practices. The OAG has also contributed to the activities of the working group set up by fedpol, which acts within the framework of the national strategy to combat organised crime in Switzerland called for by Federal Councillor Beat Jans. This strategy is embedded in the country's security policy strategy and aims to intensify cooperation between the Confederation, cantons and communes in order to effectively counter the growing threat posed by criminal networks. In this connection, the federal prosecutors working for the OAG in the area of organised crime have taken part in several meetings and have assisted in drawing up the national strategy. On 19 December 2025, the Federal Council adopted Switzerland's first strategy to combat organised crime.

2 White-Collar Crime Division

Enormous volumes of data, the international dimension of the cases, highly complex crimes and the large number of people involved, not to mention a keen media interest: they all shape the nature of the largest division within the OAG and the challenges it faces.

The White-Collar Crime Division (WiKri) is responsible for prosecuting all serious forms of international and inter-cantonal economic crime. They include cases of international corruption and money laundering and other economic offences of national or international significance that fall within federal jurisdiction. In addition, the Division also conducts criminal proceedings related to stock market offences (insider dealing, market manipulation). The Division has staff at all the OAG's office locations (Bern, Lausanne, Lugano and Zurich).

Just one search of a house or business can leave the OAG with the task of dealing with an enormous volume of data that will need to be assessed in complex analyses. Regularly, cases also involve the sealing of data. With the revised Criminal Procedure Code that came into force on 1 January 2024, the grounds for sealing were restricted and the time limits shortened, but several months or even years can still pass before the compulsory measures court decides on whether the OAG may access the sealed data.

International nature of proceedings and multiplicity of persons implicated

The white-collar crime cases that the OAG handles are characterised by their international dimension, which makes the investigations extremely complex and time-consuming. In almost every case, the OAG is required to request international mutual legal assistance. Consideration must be given to the fact that other countries have different legal systems: for example, in some countries a specific factual circumstance might not be assessed in the same way as it would in Switzerland. Added to this, certain countries, for various reasons, may have little or no interest in granting mutual legal assistance.

In white-collar crime cases, there are often many parties implicated in the proceedings, and several accused individuals under investigation. Furthermore, in some cases there are a large number of victims both in Switzerland and abroad, sometimes well over a thousand, who may wish to become private claimants, depending on the case. Investigating the circumstances

requires numerous interviews with suspects and witnesses and rights of participation must be respected, which can also lead to logistical challenges.

To meet all these challenges, which are part of the reason why criminal proceedings related to white-collar offences often run over a long period of time, the Division relies on synergies: cooperation with partners within and outside the OAG, at the national and international levels, is indispensable, as is flexibility in the use of resources. The need to develop new instruments that support the investigation and prosecution of international corruption and money laundering in cross-border case complexes is imperative.

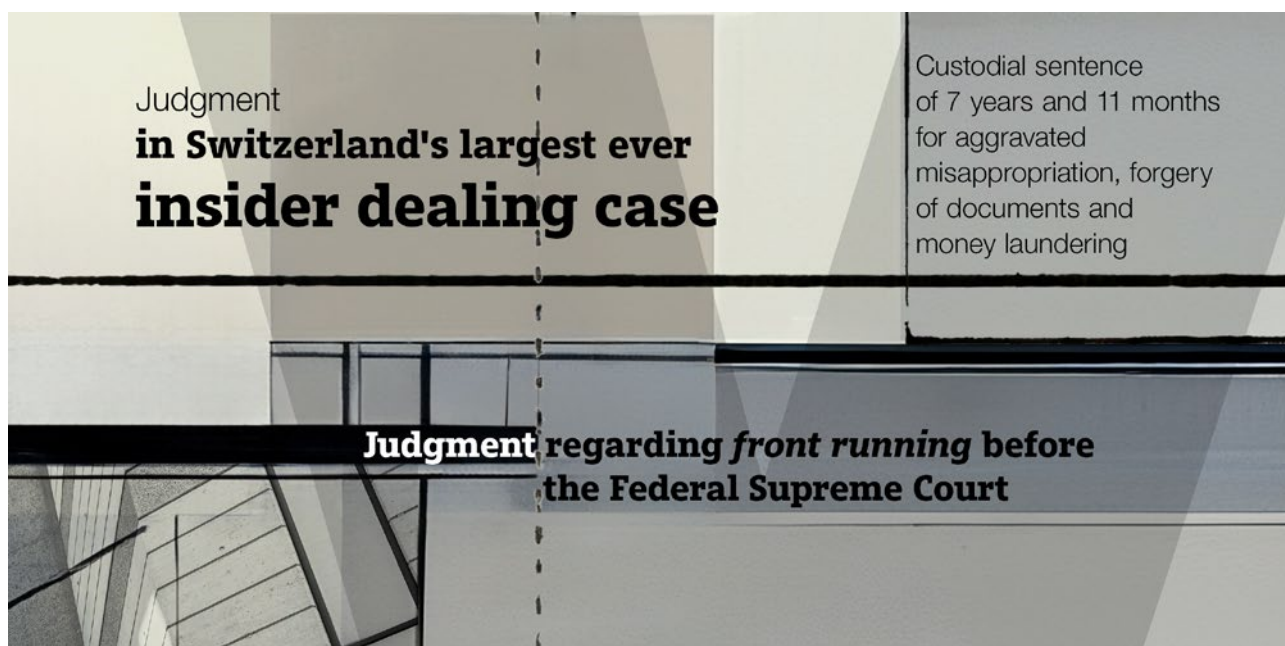
2.1 Field of crime General White-Collar Crime

The Field of crime General White-Collar Crime (AW) deals with cases involving financial market offences (market abuse), which fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Confederation. It also covers international or intercantonal offences against property and of forgery of documents

In relation to cases of market abuse, federal jurisdiction makes it possible to specialise in cases with high technical complexity and use analysts with specific expertise in financial markets. When dealing with these cases, cooperation with FINMA is especially close in order to exploit the available synergies and optimise the way in which the proceedings are conducted on both sides.

At an international level, cooperation among prosecution authorities is made easier in cases of market abuse by the fact that jurisdiction is often mutually exclusive. In its prosecutions, the OAG focuses on the prosecution of insider offences committed both by individual offenders and by 'insider rings'.

In relation to offences against property, the OAG deals with cases that have a predominantly international or intercantonal dimension. These are proceedings where federal jurisdiction is optional or, where there is downstream money laundering, mandatory. Where jurisdiction is optional, the OAG follows the principle of the primacy of cantonal jurisdiction. The cases that the OAG assumes relate mainly to economic offences committed as part of a series which pose special challenges, particularly in view of the number of victims. The OAG has developed strategies and instruments to cope with these challenges. In addition, the OAG is constantly expanding its capacities for dealing with the constant advance of digitalisation.



Judgment in Switzerland's largest ever insider dealing case

In February 2025 the OAG filed an indictment in the largest case of insider dealing seen so far in Switzerland: a Swiss man was accused of exploiting confidential and price-sensitive information about ongoing or planned takeovers in five cases in the period from 2018 to 2020. He is alleged to have made an unlawful profit of around CHF 10.6 million, having obtained the confidential information from an acquaintance of many years who worked for an investment bank (see OAG press release of 11.2.2025). In its judgment of 24 September 2025, the Federal Criminal Court sustained the OAG motions almost in their entirety and found the accused guilty of multiple counts of exploiting insider information and attempting to exploit insider information. It imposed a suspended custodial sentence of 15 months and a fine of CHF 10000. In addition, the accused was ordered to pay compensation of around CHF 10.4 million and the procedural fees. The judgment is not yet legally binding, meaning that the presumption of innocence continues to apply.

Criminal proceedings concluded against Joseph Blatter and Michel Platini

In the OAG's criminal proceedings against the former FIFA president Joseph Blatter and former UEFA president Michel Platini, an appeal hearing was held before a special appeals chamber in the Criminal Justice Centre in MuttENZ from 3 to 6 March 2025. A special appeals chamber was convened in response to an application filed by Michel Platini for the recusal of members of the Appeals Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court, which had led to an appeal to the Federal Supreme Court. The judges in Lausanne upheld the application and ordered all the judges of the (ordinary) Appeals Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court to recuse themselves in the appeal proceedings CA.2022.25.

In a judgment dated 25 March 2025, the special appeals chamber confirmed the acquittals issued by the first-instance court on the basis of the principle of *in dubio pro reo* (if in doubt, rule for the accused). The OAG decided against an appeal to the Federal Supreme Court and thus concluded another episode in the series of football-related investigations.

Former managing director of a Geneva private bank and his wife convicted by first-instance court

In 2024 the OAG filed an indictment in the Federal Criminal Court against a former asset manager and board member of a Geneva private bank. The accused was alleged, between 2009 and 2015, to have misappropriated more than CHF 14 million of assets belonging to a client that were held in a bank account in Switzerland. The former asset manager's wife was also indicted on charges of committing certain acts of money laundering despite being aware of the proceedings against her husband. The trial took place in June 2025 and on 11 July the court announced its judgment, finding the former asset manager guilty of aggravated misappropriation, forgery of documents and money laundering, and imposing a custodial sentence of 7 years and 11 months. The accused's wife was found guilty of money laundering on the basis that she had proceeded with certain transactions while aware that she might be committing a crime. The court, however, chose not to impose any penalty. In addition, the court ordered the first accused to pay compensation amounting to CHF 13 505 050 and seized a property valued at CHF 578 280. The judgment is not legally binding, meaning that the presumption of innocence continues to apply to both accused individuals.

International operations in combating insider dealing

As part of several criminal proceedings conducted by the OAG into allegations of exploiting insider information, several operations were carried out simultaneously on 2 December 2025 in Switzerland, Germany and the United Kingdom (see OAG press release of 3.12.2025). The criminal proceedings relate to five persons, who are suspected of exploiting confidential and price sensitive information about a listed Swiss company that operates internationally. In 2024 the company issued two press releases before the stock market opened for business that had a negative influence on its share price. In the run-up to the publication of the press releases, the five accused individuals sold a large number of shares in the company on each occasion. The OAG's position is that the accused individuals exploited their knowledge of the information in the press releases ahead of their publication (insider information) in order to sell the shares at an advantageous time, thereby avoiding losses of up to CHF 2.49 million. The accused individuals are presumed innocent until proven guilty.

Federal Supreme Court to consider judgment on *front running*

In June 2023 the Criminal Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court issued a groundbreaking judgment in relation to insider dealing offences: for the first time, the judges in Bellinzona held that *front running* constitutes the offence of insider dealing. A former employee of the St Gallen Cantonal Department of Finance and the St Gallen pension fund was found guilty of multiple counts of misconduct in public office, exploitation of insider information and money laundering and was given a suspended custodial sentence of two years as well as being ordered to repay unlawfully obtained financial gains amounting to CHF 2.3 million. He was acquitted of the charges of criminal mismanagement and exploiting insider information about certain transactions. The OAG and the accused both appealed this judgment. In its decision in June 2024, the Appeals Chamber went a step further than the lower court: it convicted the accused on further charges of insider dealing and increased the custodial sentence to 28 months including six months unsuspended. However, the court reduced the compensation payment to CHF 1.18 million. After receiving the written grounds for this judgment in July 2025, the accused filed an appeal with the Federal Supreme Court. The presumption of innocence continues to apply.

New powers for the OAG in the wholesale energy market

From June 2026 or January 2027, the OAG will be given new powers in the wholesale energy market, which will see it breaking new ground. Under the new Federal Act on Oversight and Transparency in Wholesale Energy Markets (OTEA), adopted by Parliament on 21 March 2025 (23.083), the OAG will have jurisdiction to prosecute insider dealing, market manipulation and the provision of false information. The OTEA is a key element in follow-up legislation to the Federal Act of 30 September 2022 on Subsidiary Financial Aid to Support Systemically Critical Companies in the Electricity Industry. This act was introduced on 1 October 2022 in response to the extreme price fluctuations experienced since the end of 2021, and in particular since the outbreak of the war in Ukraine; however, the legislation is due to expire at the end of 2026. The OTEA aims to increase transparency in energy markets, improve oversight and thereby improve the stability of the system and security of supply. Ahead of the new federal act coming into force, the OAG will make preparations for the introduction of these new offences, working closely with the Federal Electricity Commission.

2.2 Field of crime Money Laundering

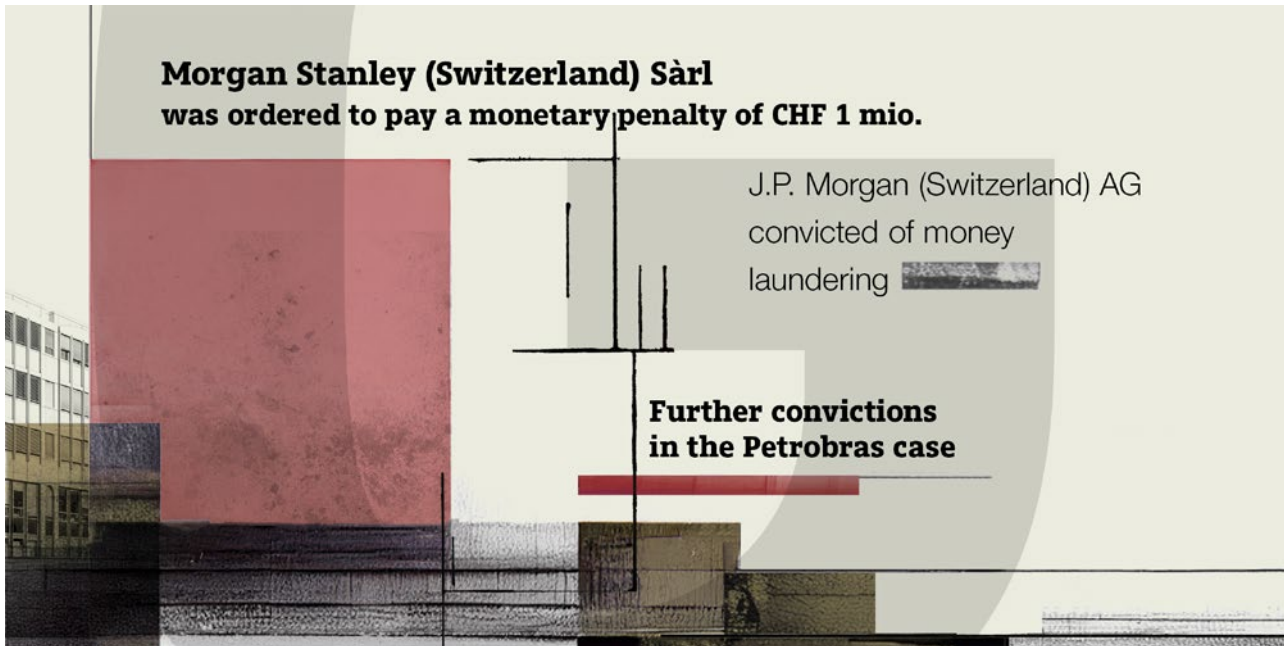
At the OAG, the Field of crime Money Laundering (GW) deals primarily with significant money laundering cases of a cross-border nature. The predicate offence to money laundering is normally fraud and/or in certain cases corruption, the offence is usually committed abroad and laundering the proceeds from the offence has mainly already been carried out abroad. This latter criterion provides the grounds for federal jurisdiction (Art. 24 para. 1 let. a CrimPC).

The cases that the OAG handles normally originate from reports filed by MROS, which receives reports of suspicious transactions from financial intermediaries who run the risk of becoming implicated in cases of money laundering if they fail to report their suspicions. For several years, it has been noticeable that assets of a criminal origin that are brought into Switzerland have already been laundered or 'pre-laundered' in numerous transactions that often fall under the jurisdiction of many different foreign authorities

These two components – a predicate offence abroad and 'pre-laundering' abroad – pose a considerable challenge when it comes to the duration of the investigations and the outcome of the case, especially as both are heavily dependent on the mutual legal assistance granted by the countries involved.

In particular, obtaining proof of the predicate offence abroad can become an insurmountable obstacle, especially if the country concerned fails to provide the OAG with the mutual legal assistance requested, only does so in part, or fails to do so within a reasonable time. The situation is also difficult if no investigations are being carried out in the country concerned. However, it should be pointed out that the prosecution or conviction of the perpetrators in the country in which the predicate offence was committed is not a mandatory requirement.

These special features and the ever more complex methods that money launderers use also require considerable resources when it comes to financial analysis. This is especially the case if it is not only the money laundering that is subject to criminal proceedings, but assets of a criminal origin are also to be forfeited in order to abide by the principle that crime should not pay.



OAG concludes its criminal proceedings against Morgan Stanley (Switzerland) Sàrl by issuing a summary penalty order

In February the OAG concluded its criminal investigation of Morgan Stanley (Switzerland) Sàrl (previously Bank Morgan Stanley (Switzerland) AG) by issuing a summary penalty order. The company is alleged to have failed to take all reasonable and necessary organisational measures to prevent aggravated money laundering by one of its customer advisers while carrying on its activity as a financial intermediary in 2010. The offences related to assets originating from the bribery of the former Greek defence minister Apostolos-Athanasios Tsochatzopoulos and his associates. Some of the funds were transferred to Swiss accounts at Bank Morgan Stanley (Switzerland) AG held by a cousin of Tsochatzopoulos. The bank had failed to recognise and report the risks inherent in the transactions carried out in 2010 and to properly question the misleading and false information given by the perpetrator of the underlying offence to its own compliance unit. On this basis, the OAG found the company criminally liable under Article 102 SCC and imposed a monetary penalty amounting to CHF 1 million. As the company decided to accept the summary penalty order, the conviction has become legally binding.

'Lava Jato' affair: further convictions in Switzerland

In the report year, the OAG continued its proceedings against the Brazilian oil company Petrobras in connection with the 'Lava Jato' international corruption case and secured two further convictions of Swiss banking institutions and their former employees. In June the OAG convicted a former asset manager at Banque Pictet & Cie SA (Banque Pictet) on charges of serious money laundering, imposing a suspended custodial sentence of six months subject to probation. Banque Pictet, for its part, was ordered to pay a monetary penalty of CHF 2 million because it had failed to take all the appropriate and necessary organisational measures to prevent the offences from being committed. The criminal investigation revealed that between June 2010 and May 2013, bribes totalling more than USD 4.1 million had been transferred from an account held by a Brazilian public official at Banque Pictet in order to conceal their criminal origin. In August 2025 the OAG ordered Bank J. Safra Sarasin AG (Safra Bank) to pay a monetary penalty of CHF 3.5 million because it had failed to take all the appropriate and necessary organisational measures to prevent the commission or the attempted commission of aggravated money laundering involving around USD 71 million between November 2011 and May 2014. As Safra Bank had also made a payment in settlement of CHF 16 million to Petrobras, the private claimant in these proceedings, the OAG did

not require payment of any compensation. In addition, the OAG convicted a former employee of Safra Bank of serious money laundering committed between November 2011 and July 2014 while working for another Swiss banking institution, imposing a suspended custodial sentence of six months. The total involved amounted to USD 29.2 million.

The investigation in this case was seriously impeded and delayed by parallel proceedings being carried out by the competent compulsory measures court to unseal documents. In particular, it was not until November and December 2024, i. e. almost five-and-a-half years after the search and its request being filed removing the seals, that the OAG gained access to the content of the two accused (private) individuals' email mailboxes.

These two decisions, which are now legally binding, mark a new phase in the Swiss part of the investigation of the Petrobras Affair, which has already led to several convictions.

1MDB Affair: J.P. Morgan (Schweiz) AG convicted

After the conclusion of criminal proceedings instigated in November 2022, the OAG issued on 22 August 2025 a summary penalty order and a ruling to partially abandoning proceedings. The OAG ordered Bank J.P. Morgan (Schweiz) AG (J.P. Morgan Switzerland) to pay a monetary penalty of CHF 3 million as it had failed to take all the appropriate and necessary organisational measures to prevent the commission of serious money laundering. In this particular case, J.P. Morgan Switzerland had, between 15 October 2014 and 21 July 2015, accepted or made 43 transfers of funds originating from earlier offences, including 34 foreign transfers totalling around CHF174 million. This conviction was secured as part of the criminal proceedings that the OAG is conducting in connection with the embezzlement of assets belonging to the Malaysian sovereign wealth fund 1Malaysia Development Berhad (1MDB). 1MDB, which is the complainant in the proceedings, declared that it had received compensation amounting to 1.4 billion Malaysian ringgit, with the result that the OAG did not order any further compensation to be paid.

Conviction on appeal of a former fund manager for fraud and serious money laundering

On 8 September 2025 the Appeals Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court convicted a former fund manager of commercial fraud, serious money laundering and forgery of documents, imposing a custodial sentence of 6 years and 7 months as well as a monetary penalty. The accused was found guilty of setting up an ingenious fraudulent system, in particular involving price manipulation to the prejudice of several investment funds and of one management company, with the result that they incurred losses of over CHF 100 million.

Two co-accused individuals, both bankers, were also found guilty of serious money laundering and given custodial sentences of 28 months, with 6 months unsuspended, and 19 months suspended respectively. The proceedings against a fourth accused were abandoned as he was incapable of participating in the hearings. In relation to the assets concerned, the appeal court ordered the repayment of around CHF 8 million to the private claimant, also ordering the main accused and the two co-accused individuals to pay her compensation totalling around CHF 50 million. In addition, the court also upheld the civil claims of the private claimant in part, ordering the main accused to pay them back CHF 40 million. This judgment is an important milestone in a complex case of white-collar crime and represents a significant and positive change in the related jurisprudence, in particular in the case of the convictions for fraud and serious money laundering in the second-instance court. The court's judgment is not yet legally binding and may still be appealed to the Federal Supreme Court. The presumption of innocence applies to all the accused individuals until the judgment becomes legally binding.

2.3 Field of crime International Corruption

As a significant international financial centre and the home to a range of large companies operating in important economic sectors (e.g. commodities trading, pharmaceuticals and microtechnologies), Switzerland is regularly the focus of international attention.

The field of crime International Corruption (IK) deals with cases of bribery of foreign public officials (a criminal offence under Article 322^{septies} SCC since 1.7.2006) and related offences. Cases in this field are commonly opened in response to information obtained from foreign requests for mutual legal assistance, reports submitted by MROS to the OAG, or other reports of criminal offences.

In cases of international corruption, coordinated cooperation between the prosecution authorities in the countries concerned is crucial. If there is a lack of will to prosecute in the foreign state whose citizen is the bribed public official, this makes it considerably more difficult or indeed impossible for the OAG to investigate the bribery allegation and secure a conviction, or indeed to return any bribes seized in Switzerland. The investigations conducted in this field of crime often have a close connection with those related to money laundering (see pages 25 ff.)

In view of the international dimension of these cases and the increasing importance of global resolutions, i.e. the coordinated conclusion of proceedings involving various states, cooperation and the development of joint investigation strategies with foreign prosecution authorities are vitally important. The OAG also attaches considerable weight to dialogue with the companies that are under scrutiny, the possibility of filing voluntary reports, and a company's cooperation in an ongoing criminal investigation.

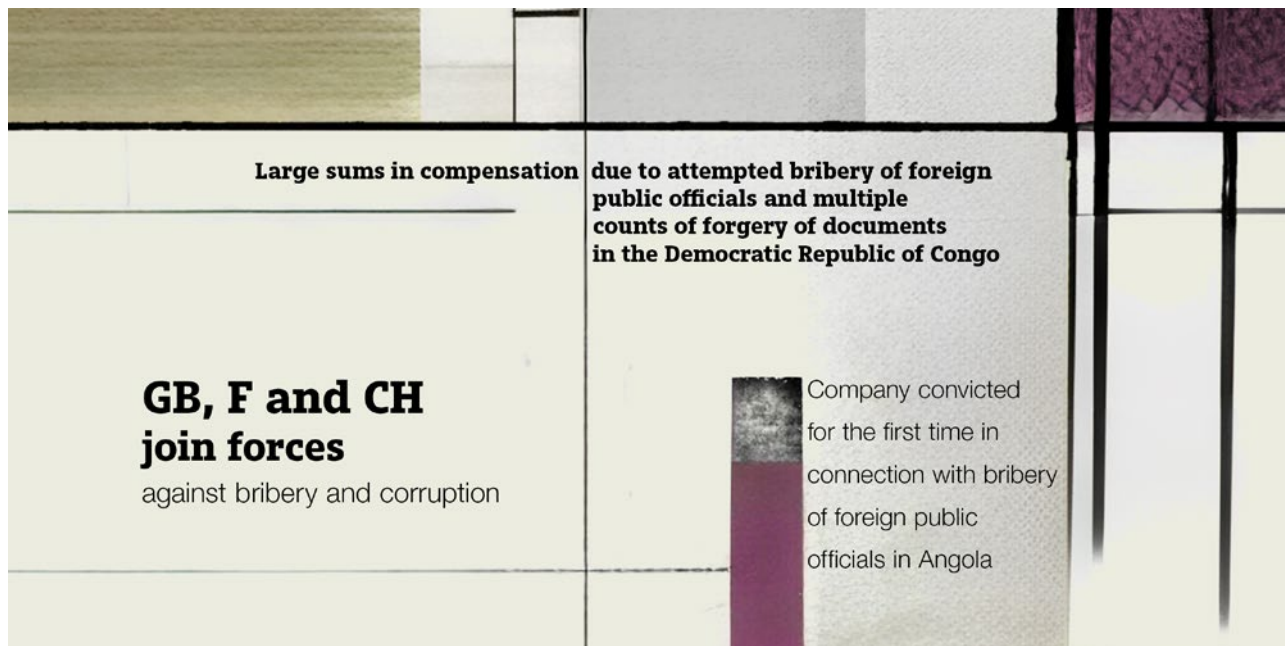
Lastly, the OAG pursues a pro-active strategy in relation to international corruption investigations, in that, if it is legally possible and appropriate, it notifies foreign prosecution authorities of available evidence and of the possibility of filing a request for mutual legal assistance by means of spontaneous transmissions of information.

Company convicted for the first time in connection with the bribery of foreign public officials

At the beginning of the report year, the Federal Criminal Court issued a historic judgment: for the first time, a company was found guilty by a Swiss court of bribing foreign public officials based on its own organisational failures. In the judgment dated 31 January 2025, the court in Bellinzona concluded that between April 2009 and October 2011 the international commodities group Trafigura Beheer BV failed to take all necessary and reasonable organisational measures to prevent the bribery of foreign public officials from being committed. In addition, the court found a former executive of an Angolan state-owned company guilty of accepting bribes as a foreign public official, at the same time finding guilty of bribing foreign public officials a former high-ranking manager at Trafigura and a third party who acted as an intermediary for paying the bribes (see Federal Criminal Court press release dated 31.1.2025). This judgment sends a strong signal that the OAG is determined to stamp out any form of cross-border corruption. The judgment is not yet legally binding. The presumption of innocence applies until a final judgment has been issued.

Former employee of Gunvor convicted of bribery

Less than a month later, the Federal Criminal Court convicted a former employee of the commodities trading company Gunvor of bribing foreign public officials and of unsuccessfully attempting to commit the same offence. The court concluded that between 14 June 2010 and 14 December 2011, the accused, as the person responsible for managing the company's finances in Congo-Brazzaville, had been involved in paying bribes to public officials in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), intending to benefit his employer. The aim was to secure contracts in connection with the supply of crude oil by a Congolese state-owned company (see Federal Criminal Court press release dated 20.2.2025). The case, in which the OAG filed an indictment in September 2023, is connected with a summary penalty order issued in October 2019 convicting the Geneva commodities trading company and requiring it to pay a total of around CHF 94 million, CHF 4 million of which was a fine. As a result of serious deficiencies in its internal organisation, the company had failed to prevent the bribery of public officials (see OAG press releases dated 26.9.2025 and 17.10.2019). The judgment of February 2025 is not yet legally binding. The presumption of innocence continues to apply until a final judgment has been issued.



Two accused individuals ordered to pay large sums in compensation

At the end of September 2024 the OAG filed an indictment against two persons on multiple charges of bribing foreign public officials and forging documents. It accused a 75-year-old national of Bosnia and Herzegovina of bribing a public official with the aim of being awarded contracts for public infrastructure projects in the DRC. According to the indictment, a 72-year-old Swiss national is alleged to have assisted him through his Switzerland-based company. In its judgment of 8 July 2025, the court in Bellinzona held that the accused had not in fact succeeded in bribing foreign public officials as charged, but convicted the two accused individuals of multiple counts of attempted bribery of foreign public officials and complicity therein respectively. In addition, the court found the two accused individuals guilty of multiple counts of forgery of documents. The older accused received a custodial sentence of twelve months and a monetary penalty, the younger a monetary penalty. All the penalties were suspended. The court also awarded substantial compensation claims against the accused individuals of CHF 1 513 900 and CHF 1 361 950 respectively. The judgment is not yet legally binding. The presumption of innocence continues to apply until a final judgment has been issued.

United Kingdom, France and Switzerland agree on an alliance to combat bribery and corruption

With the aim of further intensifying their aforementioned crucial cooperation on combating international corruption, the United Kingdom's *Serious Fraud Office*, France's *Parquet National Financier* and the OAG set up a task force in the report year. In a 'founding statement' issued on 20 March 2025, the partners affirmed their joint commitment to combating international bribery and corruption. Thanks to far-reaching anti-corruption legislation, all three countries have the capacity to take action against criminal conduct carried out abroad, provided there is a nexus between one of the other two countries. The newly established task force will strengthen existing relations on law enforcement among the countries and encourage the joint processing of cases and an exchange of findings and expertise (see OAG press release dated 20.3.2025).

New instrument under corporate criminal law: ball now in Federal Council's court

For several years, the OAG has stressed the need for additional instruments that can be used in the area of corporate criminal law (Art. 102 SCC) to combat international corruption more effectively and sustainably. One aspect of this is introducing the option of reaching a settlement that spares companies from conviction if the companies have themselves reported cases in which they may be criminally liable or if they cooperate fully

with the prosecution authorities in a criminal investigation (see also on this subject, OAG Annual Report 2024, page 29). The proposed instrument is based on the Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) common under Anglo-American law or the *Convention judiciaire d'intérêt public* (CJIP) in France. The proposal was taken up by Postulate 25.3028, 'Consideration of deferred prosecution instruments in criminal procedure', submitted on 25.2.2025 by Isabelle Chassot, a member of the Council of States. On 14 May 2025 the Federal Council proposed that the postulate be accepted, and a month later the Council of States approved this motion. The Federal Council now has the task of setting out the pros and cons of introducing a deferred prosecution procedure for companies suspected of breaking the law.

3 International Mutual Legal Assistance, Terrorism, International Criminal Law and Cybercrime Division

This Division combines the four fields of International Mutual Legal Assistance, Terrorism, International Criminal Law and Cybercrime (RTVC). The criminal and mutual legal assistance proceedings conducted in this centre of expertise are generally characterised by their high degree of complexity. In relation to international criminal law and terrorism, there is still very little in the way of legal precedent from the Federal Supreme Court, which poses an additional challenge.

The number of cases of cybercrime and terrorism, in particular, has seen a steady increase in recent years. With 140 criminal proceedings involving terrorism, mainly Jihadist-motivated terrorism, the highest numbers yet were achieved in the report year.

With society becoming increasingly interlinked and digitalised, the number of cyberoffences is also rising constantly. This form of crime has no territorial boundaries, is multidimensional and changes rapidly. For prosecution services, it is a challenge to stay up to speed as far as all the technical options and the highly specialised know-how are concerned.

With the ever-expanding international dimension of crime, the number of requests for mutual legal assistance is also rising, arriving at the OAG from all corners of the globe. These requests relate to gathering evidence or taking measures that the foreign authorities need for their criminal proceedings.

The International Criminal Law Section conducts proceedings related to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The offences underlying the proceedings were usually committed abroad, often many years ago. Current world events also influence the work in this section. More and more often, the reports of crimes received relate to the current conflicts in Ukraine and in Gaza.

3.1 Field of crime Mutual Legal Assistance

The specialists in the Field of crime Mutual Legal Assistance (RH) handle international requests for mutual legal assistance. If the request for mutual legal assistance has a direct connection with proceedings conducted in another division or section, it is usually transferred to the federal prosecutor in charge of that case. This ensures the coordination of cases and means that the individual steps can be carried out more efficiently. In certain more complex cases, where the administrative burden associated with providing mutual legal assistance could interfere with the criminal proceedings, a task force is deployed.

In view of current crime phenomena, the OAG's handling of international mutual legal assistance procedures is a crucial skill applicable in a variety of fields. The OAG's specialists in mutual legal assistance make their expertise available to the entire OAG by providing advice, knowledge of case law developments and professional training and by supporting various services (especially the OC-AG). Conversely, in cases where the execution of foreign requests for mutual legal assistance requires particular expertise, specialists in other fields are consulted.

Recovery of illegally acquired assets

The purpose of the proceedings conducted by the Mutual Legal Assistance Division is to obtain evidence in Switzerland that is required for criminal proceedings in another country and to forward it to the requesting country (transfer of evidence; Art. 74 of the Federal Act on International Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, IMAC). They also serve to identify and seize the proceeds from criminal offences committed abroad and to transfer them to the requesting state (transfer for the purpose of return or confiscation; Art. 74a IRSG). Through mutual legal assistance, Switzerland participates in international efforts in the area of asset recovery. Part of the funds may be retained in Switzerland if an international sharing agreement provides for this (sharing). These agreements are concluded by the FOJ in accordance with the Federal Act on the Distribution of Forfeited Assets (FADA).

In 2025, the Mutual Legal Assistance Division ordered the release of funds for confiscation or return totalling CHF 73 million to Canada, France, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia and Peru. Some decisions are not yet legally binding.

First exequatur proceedings of the OAG

In the report year, the Field of crime International Mutual Legal Assistance saw a first: for the first time, the OAG was entrusted with conducting a so-called exequatur proceeding. In 2023 (BGE 149 IV 376), the Federal Supreme Court ruled out the application of Art. 74a IMAC to foreign confiscation decisions 'by equivalent' (obligation of the person to repay the profits obtained from the offence to the state). In order to be enforced in Switzerland, these foreign decisions must first be recognised by a criminal court (exequatur proceedings; Art. 94 ff. IMAC). In this case, the OAG, in consultation with the FOJ, submitted an application to the court for recognition of the judgment.

The OAG's first exequatur proceedings are based on a request for mutual legal assistance from Germany, which is based on a legally binding and enforceable judgment for market manipulation. In it, Germany requests Switzerland to enforce a claim for compensation and procedural costs. The assets frozen under mutual legal assistance are held by a Swiss bank.

At the beginning of November 2025, the OAG applied to the Federal Criminal Court for exequatur proceedings to be conducted in accordance with Art. 94 ff. IMAC. The exchange of correspondence is currently underway.



3.2 Field of crime Terrorism

The number of cases relating to the field of crime Terrorism (TE) increased again in the report year, rising over the year to around 140, with most involving Jihadist-motivated terrorism. Further indictments and important judgments show that the OAG is aware of the threat posed by terrorism and steadfast in its efforts to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The rising number of cases over the past several years indicates that the threat of Jihadist-motivated terrorism is still very present in Switzerland. Terrorism offences remain a strategic priority for the OAG.

The proceedings under this heading cover a broad spectrum of factual situations. Their subject matter includes recruitment for banned terrorist organisations, funding such organisations, propaganda and Jihadist-motivated travellers and returnees. Some cases involve the planning of potential terrorist attacks.

Potential attack foiled thanks to cooperation

Close and continuous cooperation with national and international partner authorities is essential when conducting proceedings. Thanks to this cooperation, a potential attack was prevented in the report year. An 18-year-old German-speaking Swiss man had become radicalised over a period of one and a half years and was preparing to carry out an attack in the name of the proscribed terrorist organisation 'Islamic State'. He had researched the religious justification for an attack of this kind and obtained a suitable knife. fedpol was alerted in time by a partner authority, filed a report and was able to arrest the accused individual on the instructions of the OAG. The criminal proceedings in this matter are still ongoing. The presumption of innocence applies.

Relatives convicted of financing terrorism for the first time

Right at the start of the report year, the Federal Criminal Court issued a landmark judgment: the judges convicted the parents of a Swiss Jihadist traveller of providing support to 'Islamic State' because they had arranged for money to be sent to their son, who had joined the terrorist organisation in the Syrian conflict zone (Judgment SK.2024.4, see Federal Criminal Court press release dated 30.1.2025). It was the first time that the OAG had charged relatives of a Swiss Jihadist traveller under Article 2 of the Federal Act on the Proscription of the Groups 'Al-Qaida' and 'Islamic State' and Associated

Organisations (see OAG press release dated 25.1.2024). The judgment has taken full legal effect and makes clear that even family members are not permitted to provide financial support to Jihadist travellers who joined terrorist organisations.

Appeal against conviction for participating in and supporting a terrorist organisation

In December 2024 the OAG charged two Swiss nationals aged 22 and 28 with supporting a terrorist organisation, participating in a terrorist organisation and multiple counts of possessing prohibited images of acts of violence. The two men are alleged firstly to have supported 'Islamic State' and then to have participated as members in the organisation (see OAG press release dated 19.12.2024). The OAG called for the accused to receive immediate custodial sentences of 67 and 56 months respectively. At the trial in March 2025, the court in Bellinzona convicted the accused individuals of supporting a terrorist organisation and of multiple counts of possessing images of acts of violence, but acquitted both men of the charges of participating in a criminal organisation. The sentences were lower than the OAG had sought. Instead of an immediate 67 months, the younger accused received a custodial sentence of 36 months, with half of that suspended, and a suspended monetary penalty. The older accused was given an unsuspended custodial sentence of 35 months and a suspended monetary penalty. The OAG has appealed the decision. The presumption of innocence applies until a final judgment has been issued.

Charges brought against the suspected leader of the Swiss offshoot of a terrorist organisation in Kosovo

A further significant case followed in July 2025: the OAG indicted the suspected leader and a suspected member of the Swiss offshoot of a terrorist organisation in Kosovo on charges of participating in and supporting a terrorist organisation, bribing foreign public officials, assisting offenders, money laundering, forgery of documents and commercial fraud. The accused individuals were arrested in the course of a large-scale operation in the cantons of Geneva and Vaud in September 2022 (see OAG press release dated 1.9.2022). The OAG alleges that one of the accused individuals is the head of the Swiss offshoot of a Kosovar Islamist terrorist organisation. He is further suspected of having been active in running this organisation in Kosovo. This accused is charged with carrying out acts on behalf of this terrorist organisation, primarily in the Geneva region and with the support of the other accused, aimed at indoctrinating, financing and recruiting new members. In addition, the two accused individuals

Potential terrorist attack foiled

Custodial sentences for supporting a terrorist organisation and for multiple counts of possessing images of acts of violence

face various charges related to spreading the ideology of the 'Islamic State' terrorist organisation and thereby supporting this particular terrorist organisation (see OAG press release dated 7.7.2025). The main hearing was held at the start of November in the report year. The court concluded that there was insufficient evidence that the main objective of the Swiss offshoot of the Kosovar terrorist organisation was to commit acts of violence or terrorism, and that it had not been proven that this organisation was involved in terrorist acts. It therefore acquitted the two accused individuals of the charge of participating in a terrorist organisation. However, the judges in Bellinzona convicted the accused individuals of supporting the 'Islamic State' terrorist organisation and of further, mainly property-related, offences, imposing sentences of 30 and 53 months respectively. The OAG had sought unsuspended custodial sentences of 9 and 9.5 years respectively. The judgment is not yet legally binding, with the result that the presumption of innocence continues to apply to the accused individuals.

Investigation of allegations of funding Hamas abandoned

In the Summer of 2023 the OAG received a report from MROS of the suspicions that Hamas was being funded from Switzerland. The OAG had already begun an investigation of this matter before the attack carried out by Hamas on Israel on 7 October 2023. It was then not found possible to substantiate the suspicion outlined in the MROS report despite thorough investigations by the FCP and several interviews conducted by the OAG. The OAG therefore closed the investigation in accordance with Article 319 paragraph 1 letter a CrimPC.

The Federal Act on the Proscription of Hamas and Associated Organisations came into force on 15 May 2025. The OAG has already opened several cases under the new act; these proceedings are still ongoing.

SPOC T MIN: new network begins work

The OAG is only responsible for the prosecution of adult accused individuals; proceedings against accused individuals who are minors are the responsibility of the cantonal juvenile prosecution services. The juvenile prosecution authorities are increasingly confronted with cases of terrorist suspects under the age of 18 and with cases of Jihadist-motivated terrorism. The OAG has already been providing the juvenile prosecution services with advisory support, for example, by organising national and international contact partners. In order to improve exchanges on this issue further and provide a national

overview of the situation, in the report year the OAG and the Swiss Association for Administration of Juvenile Criminal Justice established the SPOC T MIN network. Each juvenile prosecution service will designate a person as the 'single point of contact' in relation to juvenile terrorist suspects. The designated SPOC T MINs are in regular contact with the OAG. In September 2025 the first meeting of the 'SPOC T MINs' was held at the OAG's offices.

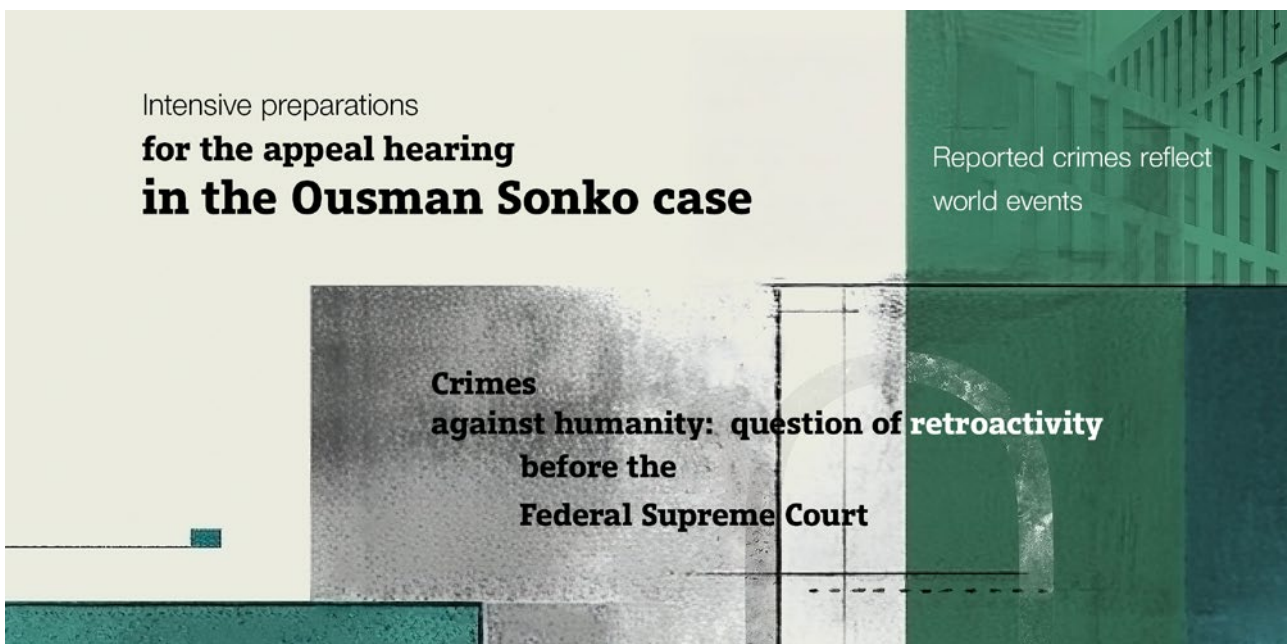
3.3 Field of crime International Criminal Law

Although crimes under international law have so far always been offences committed outside Switzerland's borders, Switzerland, as the depositary state for the Geneva Conventions, has sent a clear signal of its support for the prosecution of such crimes by signing the Rome Statute, thereby accepting that Switzerland should under no circumstances serve as a refuge for persons who have allegedly committed genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes.

Since the Criminal Procedure Code, which applies nationwide, and the revised SCC came into force on 1 January 2011, in peacetime the federal authorities are exclusively responsible for the prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. However, this applies only if the offender is on Swiss territory and is not extradited to another state or to an international criminal court whose jurisdiction is recognised by Switzerland (Art. 264m SCC).

The criminal acts that form the basis for proceedings under international criminal law (VO) typically occur abroad and in some cases date back many years. These circumstances often make criminal investigations difficult, time consuming and costly. One of the recurring challenges is how to collect evidence, which often consists solely of statements made by victims and witnesses. Investigations are further complicated by the fact that some states in which crimes have allegedly been committed are unwilling to support investigations through mutual legal assistance, or by the fact that those mutual legal assistance procedures can be protracted; the scope and complexity of these criminal investigations is also an issue.

The preliminary inquiries phase in cases under international criminal law can be challenging. It involves establishing whether the contextual elements of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are given (i. e. establishing that the preconditions for jurisdiction are met).



Reported crimes reflect world events

It is noticeable that the crimes reported in the report year to the International Criminal Law field more often than not reflect current world events. In 2025, an increasing number of reports was received that were related to the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and in Gaza. In many cases, these reports were filed by NGOs that operate in the area of international criminal law. Some related to persons who had been resident in Switzerland for a certain period and were believed to be Israeli soldiers. The source of the information was often the accused individuals' social media accounts. The preliminary investigations triggered by reports of this kind tie up resources but rarely provide sufficient evidence to justify the instigating of criminal proceedings. They generally result in decisions not to bring proceedings.

Intensive preparations for the appeal hearing in the Ousman Sonko case

In a judgment dated 15 May 2024 (SK.2023.23), the Criminal Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court found the former Gambian interior minister Ousman Sonko guilty of crimes against humanity. The judges sentenced Sonko to the maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment and ordered him to be expelled from Switzerland for twelve years. In addition, the Federal Criminal Court ordered Sonko to pay compensation to the private claimants for the non-material damage suffered. In April 2025 the parties received the judgment of the Criminal Chamber with a full statement of grounds. After careful analysis, the OAG filed its written appeal petition. The appeal hearing will probably be held in April 2026 and preparations have already begun. The numerous unresolved legal issues require the closest attention of the OAG's experts on international criminal law.

Question of retrospective effect not yet finally settled

In a judgment dated 1 June 2023 in the criminal proceedings against Alieu Kosiiah, the Appeals Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court reached a ground-breaking decision in two respects: it was the first time that anyone had been convicted in Switzerland of crimes against humanity. At the same time, the judges held that charges of crimes against humanity could be brought with retrospective effect in respect of offences committed before 2011 (CA 2022.8). As an appeal has been filed against

this second-instance judgment, the Federal Supreme Court must now decide on the question of retrospective effect, among other issues. This decision by the highest court in the land was still outstanding at the time this report was published and will be crucial to many of the OAG's cases. The issue of retrospective effect is controversial, as it runs contrary to the principle of *nulla poena sine lege* (no penalty without law).

3.4 Field of crime Cybercrime

In Switzerland the task of combating cybercrime is shared by all federal and cantonal law-enforcement authorities. The OAG conducts particularly complex proceedings under its own jurisdiction and supports the cantons as an intermediary and interface partner. The international dimension of the investigations and their technological complexity mean that highly specialised resources are needed.

With society becoming increasingly interconnected and digitalised, the number of cyberoffences is rising constantly. This form of crime knows no territorial boundaries, is multidimensional and changes continuously. In addition, Switzerland is an especially attractive target for cyberattacks. This background makes law enforcement particularly difficult and complicated. Working closely with its national and international partners, the OAG is actively involved in combating attacks of this type, in which the main challenges lie in gathering evidence, the international interdependencies and the procedural deadlines for mutual assistance. Identifying and locating the suspects is one of the main objectives in this area. Thanks to close cooperation with partner authorities at the federal and international levels, this objective was achieved in several cases in 2025.



Conviction for fraud involving fake bank technicians

In a judgment dated 16 April 2025, the Criminal Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court convicted a French-Israeli national of commercial computer fraud (Art. 147 para. 1 and 2 SCC). The court imposed an (immediate) custodial sentence of four years, taking account of time spent in pre-trial detention. In addition, the accused was ordered to be expelled from Switzerland for a period of five years. He was also made to pay more than CHF 1.5 million in compensation to several Swiss companies that had fallen victim to his fraud. The judgment is not yet legally binding, so the accused continues to benefit from the presumption of innocence. The court found that between December 2016 and July 2018, the accused, as a member of a group based in Israel involved in social engineering, contacted a large number of companies in Switzerland by telephone, fraudulently claiming to be an employee of the company's bank. Under the false pretext of requiring to make a change to the e-banking system, in numerous cases he induced the company employee responsible for making payments to unwittingly grant him access to their computers using remote control software. He then enabled other members of the group, who were not successfully identified, to open one or more e-banking sessions on the accounts of the companies concerned.

The perpetrators were thereby able to order the transfer of large sums of money from these company accounts to bank accounts controlled by the group in Switzerland and abroad: more than CHF 5 million in total was moved from the accounts of the companies concerned. On top of that came attempted misappropriations amounting to around CHF 4 million.

This judgment – which is under appeal – sends a strong signal to cybercriminals and shows that they can also be brought to justice even if they are operating from a foreign country. It represents an important result for the OAG that would not have been possible but for the vital work carried out by fedpol and the cooperation of prosecution services and police forces in the cantons, which passed on their documents to the OAG and whose own investigations also contributed to this success.

Complexity of the investigations and specialised resources

The prosecution of cybercrime cases, in particular those involving ransomware, entails especially complex investigations with international dimensions: it is essential to have highly specialised investigators with sound technical expertise. The creation of a specialised Cyber-commissariat within fedpol, which has been operational since 1 January 2025, is an important step in this direction. Nevertheless, there is a shortage of resources within the FCP in this field of law enforcement, a problem that worsened in 2025. Indeed, several of the OAG's

cases had to be suspended due to a lack of resources at fedpol. This situation raises important questions with regard to domestic security, as Switzerland is particularly vulnerable to cyberattacks and has also been the subject of a review by the SFAO.

International operation: several members of the 8Base group identified and arrested

In December 2023 the OAG instigated criminal proceedings and assumed several cantonal cases relating to ransomware attacks on Swiss companies carried out by a group of perpetrators unidentified at the time, but believed to be the group known as '8Base'. Here, the OAG is conducting a criminal investigation of several persons on the suspicion of extortion or possibly commercial extortion (Art. 156 Nos 1 and 2 SCC), data theft (Art. 143 para. 1 SCC), damage to data (Art. 144^{bis} No 1 para. 2 SCC) and aggravated money laundering (Art. 305^{bis} Nos 1 and 2 SCC).

Thanks to exhaustive investigations by the OAG and fedpol in close cooperation with their foreign partner authorities – in particular the authorities in the USA and Germany, not to mention Europol and Eurojust – several members of the group were successfully identified and then arrested. As part of the proceedings conducted by the OAG and at its request, the FOJ applied to the Thai authorities for the arrest and extradition of three persons, who were detained on 9 February 2025 in Thailand and two were extradited to Switzerland in early December.

The OAG and fedpol played a crucial role in these international investigations. This major success shows that law enforcement authorities can respond effectively to ransomware attacks, while at the same time underlining the fact that international cooperation between those conducting the fight against cybercrime is still the key to success.

Protecting critical infrastructures against cyberattacks: three suspects identified

Between June 2023 and May 2025 the pro-Russian hacker group 'NoName057(16)' carried out several DDoS (distributed denial of service) attacks on more than 200 Swiss websites, including those of federal authorities, Parliament and operators of critical infrastructures. The attacks had a connection with geopolitical events (e.g. the speech given by Volodymyr Zelensky to the Swiss Parliament, the visit made by former Federal Councillor Alain Berset to Ukraine, the WEF, the peace summit on the Bürgenstock and the Eurovision Song Contest). The OAG opened criminal proceedings after the first attacks and expanded this following an international investigation in 2025 to include three key members of this criminal association who were successfully identified and for whom arrest warrants have been issued. Thanks to the cooperation between the OAG, fedpol, Europol and other international partners, members of the group have been identified, networks searched and computers seized. The operators of the websites targeted by the cyberattacks have, wherever possible, been given advance warning of potential attacks by the National Cyber Security Centre and have been supported in taking defensive measures.

Conviction for real-time phishing in England

The OAG has been conducting criminal proceedings into a series of large-scale phishing attacks carried out using falsified e-banking websites. This system has been used to defraud large numbers of customers of Swiss banks of sums totalling CHF 2.4 million. The OAG has assumed some 30 cases from the cantons in this connection. In the course of investigations carried out by the OAG and fedpol, the developer and distributor of the phishing kits was identified and located in England. The criminal proceedings have been assumed by the British authorities, which have already conducted similar proceedings against the same person. On 23 July 2025 the person concerned was convicted by an English court and sentenced to seven years in prison. Against this backdrop, the proceedings against him were closed by the OAG.

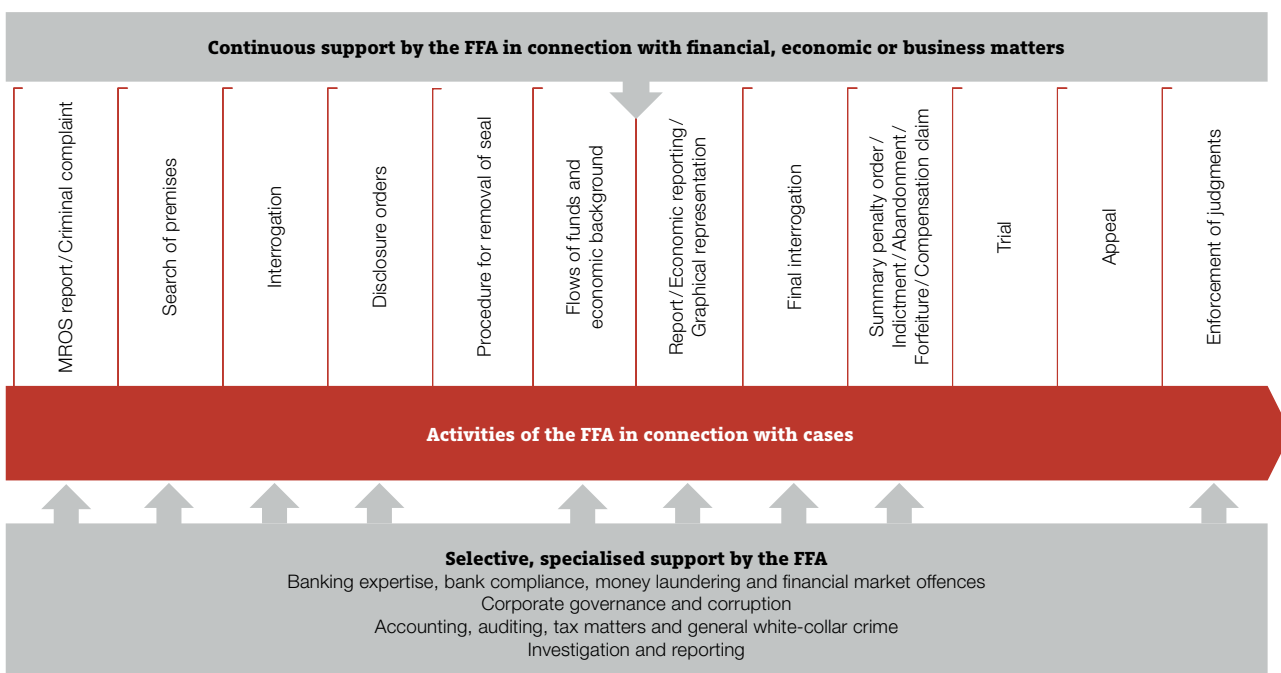
4 Forensic Financial Analysis Division

Analysts from the Forensic Financial Analysis (FFA) Division play a role from the outset in most investigations of cases of corruption or money laundering: they track account transfers, uncover complex movements of money and provide financial evidence that must stand up in court. However, the FFA's expertise is also increasingly being used in relation to organised crime, violations of sanctions and embargoes, terrorist financing, international criminal law and national security offences, making its analysts valuable and versatile partners in combating crime. In 2025 the FFA played a part in a total of 164 criminal and mutual legal assistance proceedings, that is the highest level in over ten years.

In a large majority of these cases, the FFA acts as a service provider for the case-handling divisions, but it also uses its capabilities to support the Directorate and the General Secretariat (GS). FFA analysts are frequently asked

to lend their economic and financial expertise in support of the federal prosecutors in charge of cases, irrespective of the offence that is being investigated, for example by reviewing complex financial records, identifying irregularities or searching for anomalies or patterns of behaviour that might indicate fraudulent activities. They conduct analyses, which, presented in the form of reports, tables or as graphics, serve as a basis for the investigative work and eventually become part of the case files. Working with the prosecutors, they give careful consideration to defining the most efficient format for the analysis results, thereby ensuring that optimum use is made of the FFA's resources in the context of the case. In addition, FFA staff are consulted when planning and carrying out measures to secure evidence, such as seizing documents and conducting searches, and also when filing requests for mutual legal assistance. They also provide support on economic and financial matters when suspects and witnesses are interviewed and make an important contribution, particularly in complex proceedings, to the preparation of drawing up indictments and summary penalty orders, preparing for court hearings and enforcing judgments. Tracing the movements of money and obtaining proof of the criminal origin of assets are essential in order to establish that offences have been committed.

Procedural steps





In 2025 the FFA contributed its expertise and experience in no less than 164 criminal and mutual legal assistance proceedings. For years, the number of requests for assistance from the FFA has been rising in all fields of crime. At the same time, the criminal proceedings in which the specialists are involved are becoming increasingly complex and protracted. This remained the case in the report year and represented a fundamental challenge for the Division in view of the available resources, which, in addition to developing efficient tools and processes, required a continuous weighing-up of the use of resources. To remedy the situation, the workforce was expanded by three full-time equivalents in 2025.

Key contribution to several criminal cases

The FFA has actively supported all the WiKri proceedings described in this report. In this connection, in 2025 the FFA was again involved in complex corporate criminal liability cases (Art. 102 SCC), providing more than 22.4 per cent of the resources deployed. For example, the FFA made a key contribution to the proceedings relating to the Malaysian sovereign wealth fund 1MDB (see page 27), by providing its expertise in the case against Bank J.P. Morgan Switzerland, which ultimately led to the bank's conviction and the imposition of a monetary penalty. The contribution by the analysts was also crucial in connection with the summary penalty orders issued against Banque Pictet & Cie SA and Bank J. Safra Sarasin AG (see page 26), which involved investigating offences of aggravated money laundering.

Against this backdrop, the FFA has made a specific proposal with regard to a standardised method by which penalties are determined in proceedings in which companies are held to be criminally liable in connection with corruption or money laundering. Likewise, the method that the FFA proposed for calculating profits made by companies facing criminal charges of this type has been validated. In particular, the method involves taking account of the weighted average capital costs (WACC method) in order to determine the amount of compensation awarded.

The now well-established structure of the FFA comprises 13 specialist sections. Their goals are, on the one hand, to bridge the potential gap between the evidence required to prove the offences in question and the realities of the business and financial world, but also to ensure the harmonisation of the methods used within the Division. Due to the breadth of the specialist fields covered, and the fact they are constantly changing, the FFA must ensure that levels of knowledge remain up to date in its area of responsibility and are available to the institution. In the report year, the OAG benefited from the work of the experts in the specialist sections for 'Banking Expertise' and 'Bank Compliance' at a 'Banking Day' of basic training that was open to all. The 'Financial Market Offences' section offered training to the analysts concerned regarding the changes needed to statistical methods in response to the change in case law. Lastly, the 'Money Laundering' section instigated the development of a tool and of methods for identifying laundered assets according to the chosen strategy or case law.

New challenges have also arisen as a result of digital payment systems (including virtual IBAN) and digital assets. Here, the FFA has been working closely with MROS and FINMA.

As part of the OAG's digitalisation strategy and as a reaction to the challenge posed by the phenomenal increase the volumes of data to be analysed and the increasing complexity of proceedings, the Futuro 2024 project has been launched. The aim of the project is to introduce a 'legal-tech platform' (LTP) that processes and analyses big (un)structured data and is thereby intended to support the conducting of proceedings and the FFA analyses. The project reached the end of the concept phase in the report year, with the LTP probably coming into operation in 2026.

5 OAG Operations

OAG Operations was newly established as a separate division in November 2025. Its aim, as a cross-divisional unit, is to guarantee an overview of the OAG's operational matters in order to optimise internal procedures and processes across divisions for the benefit of the proceedings they conduct, to prioritise and allocate resources accordingly and to drive innovation in technological tools. In addition, OAG Operations ensures that common standards are applied to basic and continuing education and training across the entire OAG.

The Division retains the previous responsibilities of OAG Operations, but in contrast to the past position, OAG Operations is no longer part of the GS but will be run as a self-contained division. These responsibilities include the centralised processing of incoming communications (ZEB), case services and judgment enforcement (UV). From 2026, it will assume further interdisciplinary responsibilities, such as OAG transformation and projects, which was previously not part of OAG Operations, but the responsibility the GS.

5.1 Centralised Processing of Incoming Communications

The ZEB is the central gateway for all incoming communications relating to the OAG's core business that are not connected with ongoing proceedings. It triages communications according to their legal content as soon as they are received by following a predefined process. As part of an initial examination (federal jurisdiction, etc.), options for settlement are identified at an early stage and processed directly within the ZEB. If the facts do not constitute federal offences or if the procedural requirements are clearly not met, the ZEB immediately rejects the case (in 2025 there were 145 such cases). All other new incoming cases are either forwarded to the operational divisions responsible or subjected to a more in-depth review involving the OC-AG. The ZEB has control of procedures until a case is assigned to the competent division, or until the ZEB handles the final disposal of the case.

The rapid and efficient initial processing of incoming communications effectively reduces the workload of the case-handling divisions. In addition, the uniform processing of similar incoming communications is ensured.

In the report year, the ZEB processed 2370 communications. These included 129 reports from MROS. A large proportion of these communications led to new criminal or mutual assistance proceedings. They included 299 requests from the cantons to assume proceedings; the OAG accepted that federal jurisdiction applied in 82 per cent of these cases. Of the new criminal or mutual legal assistance cases, 1771 were passed on to the divisions for further processing. Around 40 per cent of the cases concluded by the OAG in the report year (excluding bulk transactions) were handled within the ZEB.

In the report year, the ZEB also made 144 requests to the cantons to assume proceedings because offences had been reported that did not fall under the OAG's jurisdiction. In some cases, allegations were made against judges or public officials in the cantons or communes.

Contrary to popular belief, the OAG is not a supervisory authority exercising oversight over the courts and authorities of the cantons or local governments. The OAG has no legal powers to review or influence the activities of such authorities. Accordingly, complaints about these authorities or requests for them to be investigated should not be submitted to the OAG.

Communications received often relate to judgments or decisions made by federal courts and authorities that dismiss or reject appeals filed by the complainants, or which the complainants consider unsatisfactory in some other way. In this regard, it should be noted that the OAG is neither a supervisory authority with oversight over the Federal Supreme Court nor an appellate authority that can review the Supreme Court's judgments.

Making a criminal complaint is not a substitute for the legal remedies available in criminal, administrative or civil proceedings. The OAG is not responsible for reviewing appeals against decisions or judgments filed by other authorities or courts.

5.2 Case Services

The Case Services Unit focuses on centralised services for criminal and mutual legal assistance proceedings. Its tasks include the digitalisation of bank transfer records for financial analysts, the recording and secure archiving, for example, of forensic evidence gathered following attacks on ATMs, the preparation of case documentation, emails and documents and organising translations into numerous languages.

The aim of all these services is to relieve the burden on the operational divisions so that they can focus on their core tasks. For example, the Financial Intermediaries Disclosure Service (SEFI) processes requests for disclosure of bank records and makes them available in electronic form to the units conducting the proceedings. 1021 disclosures were processed in the report year. The tasks of the Data Management (DMA) Service include accepting orders for the preparation, pagination and scanning of documents for the operational divisions and it also works closely with the SEFI and the Physical Evidence Service. The DMA Service processed a total of 4942 orders in 2025.

The Physical Evidence Service is responsible for the entire life cycle of seized physical evidence. This includes gathering and storing evidence appropriately and implementing final decisions regarding such evidence. In 2025 6681 items of evidence were placed in storage. These items ranged from clothing and jewellery to explosives and cars.

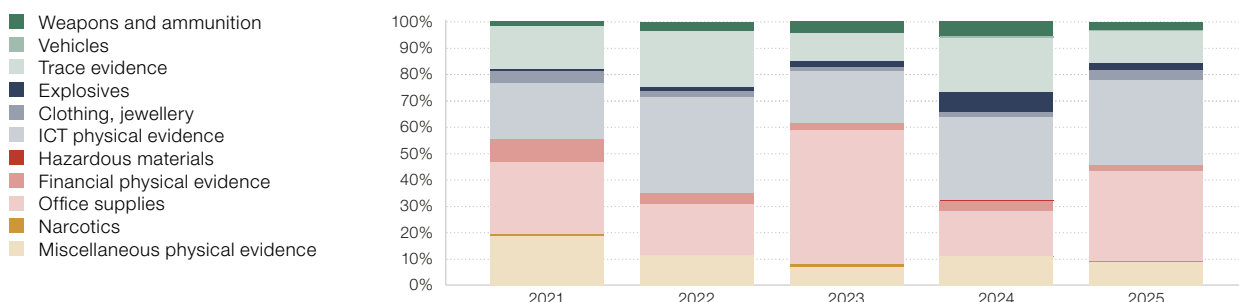
In addition to ICT evidence, the quantity of office supplies in particular has increased. This is due mainly to the signature sheets with forged signatures for initiatives and referendums, for which the OAG is conducting several proceedings. All the evidence is recorded and managed by means of a storage solution introduced in 2020. The Evidence Management System, the first joint system used by the OAG and fedpol, supports all phases, from the recording of items by investigators during searches of premises to the final decisions such as return/handover, destruction or forfeiture in the case of assets.

The eDiscovery Service enables the operational divisions to analyse large, unstructured amounts of data. Data relevant to a specific case (mostly emails and documents) are provided for the investigations.

The Language Service coordinates and manages the orders placed with external specialists at the request of the case-handling divisions for translations, transcriptions and interpreting, e. g. when suspects and witnesses are interviewed. This year, translations into and from 35 languages were arranged. In addition, this unit maintains a large network of around 212 linguists. The report year saw the launch of a project to procure an assignment management tool for the Language Service. The aim is to carry out administrative tasks more efficiently with the aid of the software and thereby optimise service quality.

The Forensic Preservation Service works with the FCP to check all the physical data carriers that arrive at the OAG, such as hard drives, CDs or USB sticks. In the report year, there were 707 such items.

Breakdown of physical evidence into categories





5.3 Judgment Enforcement

The UV is a unit independent of the divisions conducting investigations and bringing cases to court which is responsible for enforcing decisions taken by the federal criminal justice authorities, including legally binding decisions of the Federal Criminal Court and rulings issued by the OAG (summary penalty orders, orders for abandoning proceedings, making payments, requiring the forfeiture of assets, etc.). These are decisions enforced or implemented by various means using domestic and foreign procedures, e.g. those under the Federal Act on Debt Enforcement and Bankruptcy or those carried out by requesting mutual assistance. In addition, the UV is the central point of contact for the FOJ in cases in which the FADA applies ('sharing cases').

In relation to Central Support for Criminal Proceedings (ZS-SV), the UV also has important tasks that have a direct influence on the enforcement duties that are subsequently carried out and which require close cooperation with the Financial Services section and the OAG's operational divisions (SK, WiKri, RTVC). With regard to asset management, the UV is responsible for opening and managing OAG accounts at PostFinance (CHF) and the Swiss National Bank (USD, EUR) as well as deposits of seized assets at the Bern Cantonal Bank (BEKB). An account is opened in cases in which cash is seized during house searches, if a financial intermediary goes into liquidation or in the event of an early realisation of assets. The organisation of early asset liquidations and support for the operational divisions also fall under ZS-SV.

In addition, the UV maintains a 'detention list' of all the persons definitively held in custody in connection with proceedings conducted by the OAG (without preventive detention and security detention). The UV's work on the detention list also involves the triage of detention invoices (ordinary execution of sentences/anticipatory execution of sentences/execution of measures) and healthcare costs incurred by the enforcement cantons.

In the report year, the UV received 630 legally binding decisions for the purpose of enforcement or that required some other form of action, of which 570 were enforceable (partial) orders and 60 were judgments of the Federal Criminal Court. In total, the UV concluded 494 of these cases.

In 2025 new compensation claims arising from criminal proceedings conducted by the OAG amounting to CHF 1 048 337.70 were invoiced. During the same period, assets obtained from forfeitures and compensation claims valued at a total of CHF 59 100 744.41, USD 30 676 967.12 and EUR 1 382 752.09 were transferred on behalf of the OAG to the FOJ, which is responsible for the division of forfeited assets ('sharing'). The seized assets managed by the OAG in one of its accounts amount to CHF 151 008 114.72, EUR 36 141 915.60 and USD 157 517 600.94 as of 31 December 2025; the balance of securities is CHF 745 439.90. The total amount of compensation claims and forfeitures from OAG proceedings still to be collected and accrued amounted to CHF 777 734 070.31 at the end of 2025.

The UV is required to carry out complex legal tasks. In recent years the UV has been confronted with serious challenges and has fallen behind in processing cases as a result of a shortage of resources. At the end of 2022, for example, ca. 2000 judgments and rulings had yet to be enforced – equivalent to the number issued over a period of around four years. Since then, the OAG has acted to remedy the situation. The SFAO conducted a review of processes in judgment enforcement and published its results in the report year. The staffing, organisational and technical work-related measures implemented since 2023 were set out clearly in the report and rated positively by the SFAO. The regular follow-up of cases has in the meantime become efficient and contributes to the effective processing of cases. However, the SFAO failed to take adequate account of the enormous expenditure on enforcing forfeitures and compensation claims in Switzerland and abroad. Between 2018 and 2024 alone, the legally binding compensation orders issued by the OAG in criminal proceedings totalling CHF 1.13 billion required such a high level of resources that there are limits to how efficiently proceedings can be conducted under the current legal framework. Enforcing a forfeiture or compensation claim can therefore take years.

Proceedings in the Karimova case

The proceedings against Gulnara Karimova, daughter of the late Uzbek president Islam Karimov, and her co-accused are part of one of the largest international corruption cases related to Switzerland, in which hundreds of millions of dollars were illegally transferred over several years in a scheme involving telecommunications companies, banks and politicians.

The summary penalty order in this case was issued on 22 May 2018 and is legally binding on certain charges. The participation of the male accused mainly consisted in lending his name and providing his support in order to conceal the role played by Gulnara Karimova and thereafter to enable her to obtain certain sums of money.

The implementation of one part of the summary penalty order has proven to be especially complicated, as certain bank deposits had been frozen by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) in the US. These assets were originally deposited with a bank in Geneva and subsequently with another bank in Luxembourg (the 'third-party custodian'), which later deposited the assets with various banks in the US.

These assets, denominated in USD and deposited on American soil or which have a 'US nexus', were frozen by the OFAC because of their connection with Gulnara Karimova and the Global Magnitsky sanctions provisions.

As the assets had been frozen for a long time and not released, in 2024 and 2025 the UV took rigorous and determined steps to recover these bank deposits. Among other measures, the UV applied to the OFAC for a licence extension so that the assets could be released, held extensive discussions with the banks concerned, the OFAC, the FDFA, and the US Department of Justice and called on FINMA for assistance.

Between January and July 2025, all the assets seized and frozen by the OFAC, totalling USD 22 043 197, were returned to the UV, and subsequently transferred to the FOJ. As a result, the UV was able to close the case in July 2025 (in respect of the part of the summary penalty order that was legally binding).

6 General Secretariat

The various sections of the GS support the divisions conducting proceedings and thereby ensure that the OAG, a self-administered independent authority, runs smoothly. By developing and implementing new working methods, they help to fulfil the OAG's main task efficiently and effectively.

The GS was reorganised in the report year, with operational tasks in support of proceedings being reassigned to the newly established OAG Operations Division. Still part of the GS are Human Resources, Finance and the Legal Services in the OAG Administration section, Governance, Security & Architecture as well as ICT Administration in the OAG Technology section, the administrative staff and – until the end of 2025 – OAG Transformation and Projects; this section will also become part of the OAG Operations Division at the start of 2026.

6.1 OAG Transformation and Projects

The OAG took further important steps towards digitalisation in the report year. This included file management within Core.Link, support processes and the digital signing of documents.

The Core.Link file management system has already been used for some time, but in the past the Criminal Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court had repeatedly refused to accept the digital submission of files. Recently, the Criminal Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court in Bellinzona agreed to accept the submission of case files via Core.Link. This is a milestone in the OAG's digitalisation efforts.

Continuous progress has been made with the file management within Core.Link. Its functionalities have been steadily expanded, and the number of cases conducted on Core.Link by the end of 2025 stood at 880, in relation to which 41 087 finalised file records had been deposited.

In the report year an external assessment was made of Core.Link, among others, which confirmed the high quality of the file management system: users were very satisfied with it and the product is being used frequently and enthusiastically. The assessors were of the opinion that thanks to Core.Link, the OAG is Switzerland's leading organisation when it comes to digitalisation in the justice sector.

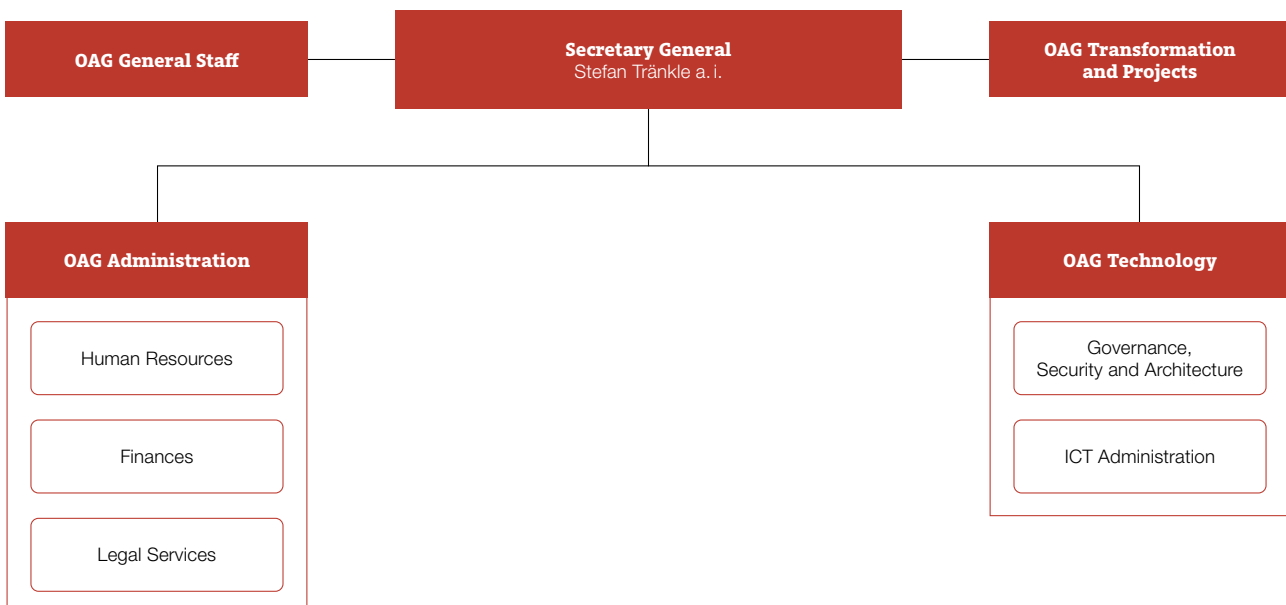
In a further step, the system of digital business administration will be reorganised. Originally, it was planned to develop this system within Core.Link as well. However, because it has now become apparent that standard products are available on the market, which

was not the case at the start of the project, a public invitation to tender will be issued in 2026 in order to obtain the best price/performance ratio. With the introduction of digital file management and business administration, the existing Juris system will be completely replaced as it will reach the end of its life cycle in the near future. With the aim of coordinating the various IT projects in the most coherent way possible, the OAG decided in the report year to set up an IT committee under which all relevant digitalisation projects at the OAG will be pooled and coordinated. This will also include the LTP, which was developed as part of the Futuro project. The aim is to be able to analyse large volumes of data using the new platform.

Qualified electronic signature was also finalised in the report year and made available to all the employees for whom it is intended. With regard to support services, the process for scanning within the DMA has been digitalised, replacing the previous complicated Excel and email tracking system. The procedure for requesting authorisation for a second job outside the OAG was analysed and digitalised as a new workflow, interfaces were reduced and simplified accordingly.

6.2 OAG Administration

The OAG Administration section is the hub for all the OAG's self-administration tasks as an independent authority in professional, organisational and financial respects. It comprises the Legal Services, HR and Finance units.



Legal Services

The Legal Services Unit is responsible for the centralised performance of the OAG’s statutory tasks that do not involve the conducting of criminal proceedings, the enforcement of judgments or the execution of mutual legal assistance proceedings. These responsibilities include, for example, ensuring that persons and authorities can exercise their rights to obtain information and inspect data under the Data Protection Act, the Freedom of Information Act and the Archiving Act.

In addition, the Legal Services Unit drafts the OAG’s submissions in connection with legislative processes and coordinates responses to parliamentary motions. It advises the Directorate on legal matters and provides information on legal issues to all the OAG’s organisational units. The Legal Services Unit arranges for third parties who have filed a request to inspect or be issued with copies of legally binding summary penalty orders, case dismissals and no-proceedings orders that have taken full effect (in line with the principle of freedom of information in the justice system).

The legal assessment of requests and the anonymisation of decisions before they are released requires a considerable amount of work. The Legal Services Unit provides legal and procedural support in employment law cases and is also regularly consulted on legal issues relating to public procurement and contractual matters.

In the report year, the Legal Services Unit introduced a new procedure for inspecting summary penalty orders that have been issued, in which a list of the criminal offences concerned is published every week. This will improve transparency and access to important information. Instead of sending the lists by email to interested journalists, the lists can now be downloaded from the OAG website. The opportunity to access the information directly online expands freedom of information in the justice system and improves communication between the OAG and the general public.

Human Resources

In the report year, the content of job advertisements was revised in order to reposition the OAG as an attractive employer and target suitable candidates for vacant positions. In addition, activities at universities were intensified to increase the visibility of the OAG as a potential employer among students and graduates.

The measures initiated in 2024 in relation to the vision for career development were enhanced and implemented in the report year. Development assessments have been introduced as a standard element in the career model for assistant federal prosecutors. More than a dozen people have used this assessment tool to identify areas for personal development. In short coaching sessions, employees were given specific ideas on how

they can further their professional and personal development, both on their own initiative and by working with their superiors.

In relation to leadership development, a second leadership conference was held in 2025. The one-day event aimed to strengthen leadership skills in a targeted manner and to create space for exchange, reflection and joint learning to enhance the understanding of leadership and the leadership culture within the OAG. A further focus was on the reorganisation of the salary system and the revised processes for setting goals and assessing the performance of employees, which will come into effect in 2026 and 2027 throughout the entire Federal Administration. In various workshops, management staff discussed certain key questions: Why are goals important? How can a constructive feedback culture become an established part of the daily work routine? And what added value do employee assessment interviews offer in relation to the development of individuals and the team as a whole?

A further focus in 2025 was the continuous optimisation and digitalisation of HR processes. For example, the procedure for giving notice of second jobs was digitalised. This has made the recording of additional jobs and public offices as well as assessment, authorisation and reporting of paid activities outside the OAG much simpler and more efficient.

Workforce numbers

As of the end of 2025, the OAG employed 277 members of staff (previous year: 268) constituting 250.25 full-time positions (previous year: 243.6). 33 members of staff (previous year: 35) are employed on limited-term contracts. The workforce is distributed across the OAG’s local offices as follows:

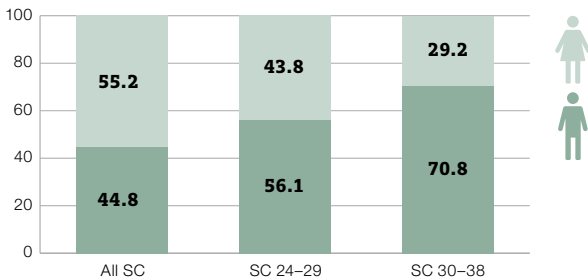
	31.12.2024	31.12.2025
Bern	209	214
Lausanne Office	30	31
Lugano Office	15	16
Zurich Office	14	16

Deployment of human resources

The positions filled at the OAG cover the following roles: Attorney General (1), Deputy Attorneys General (2), Secretary General (1), lead federal prosecutors/heads of division (5), Chief Information Officer (1), federal prosecutors (48), deputy federal prosecutors (5), assistant federal prosecutors (49), legal assistants (15), assistant case officers (48), division assistants (3), operational staff (excluding lawyers) in OAG Operations (25) and administrative staff in the GS (39) and experts and analysts in the FFA division (35). The average employment rate was 90 per cent, and the average age was 40 years old.

The national languages represented are as follows: German 60 per cent, French 31 per cent, Italian 9 per cent. The OAG employs 153 women and 124 men. The gender ratio broken down by salary class (SC) is as follows:

Gender (%)



The net fluctuation in the report year was 7.2 per cent.

Disciplinary proceedings

Employees at the OAG are subject to the law applicable to federal employees, under which the Attorney General is responsible for taking decisions as their employer (Art. 22 para. 2 CJAA and Art. 3 para. 1 let. f Federal Personnel Act, SR 172.220.1). In the event of a breach of employment law obligations, the Attorney General decides whether to conduct a disciplinary investigation and on any disciplinary measures (Art. 1 para. 1 let. c and Art. 98 ff. Federal Personnel Ordinance, FPersO, SR 172.220.111.3). In the report year, no disciplinary proceedings under Article 98 ff. FPersO were taken against any employees of the OAG.

Finances

Under Article 16 of the Criminal Justice Authorities Act (CJAA), the OAG is a self-governing authority that is independent of the Federal Council and the Federal Administration. The Attorney General is responsible for ensuring that it is appropriately organised and makes efficient use of its financial and material resources (Art. 9 para. 2 lets b and c CJAA). The OAG maintains its own accounts and has a global budget. Every year the Attorney General submits a draft budget and accounts to the Supervisory Authority for the Office of the Attorney General of Switzerland; these are then submitted to the Federal Assembly for approval (Art. 17 para. 1 and Art. 31 para. 4 CJAA). As a self-governing authority, the OAG is basically free to procure the goods and services it needs to satisfy its logistical requirements (Art. 18 para. 2 CJAA).

The OAG's global budget for 2025 (expenditure and investment costs) amounted to CHF 87.2 million. At CHF 49.1 million (56.3%), the largest item of expenditure in the budget is staff costs. In addition, CHF 32.4 million was allocated to material operating costs. The remaining CHF 5.7 million covers depreciation and investment costs.

The budgeted operating income of CHF 1.1 million is made up primarily of official procedural fees collected in federal criminal proceedings, income derived from charging for the costs of inspecting files and income from procedural fees in connection with summary penalty orders and the abandonment of proceedings. The State Financial Statements for 2025 will be published in due course on the relevant page of the Federal Finance Administration website.

6.3 OAG General Staff

The OAG General Staff perform various support tasks for the Attorney General, the deputy Attorneys General, the acting Secretary General and the OAG Directorate. In addition, they act as a hub between the employees of the OAG and the divisions or the heads of division and the acting Secretary General. The head of the OAG General Staff is the SPOC for the SA-OAG and manages contacts with the partner authorities and the parliamentary committees.

Procurement

Under Article 27 of the Public Procurement Ordinance (PPO, SR 172.056.11), authorities awarding contracts must provide information at least once a year in electronic form on public contracts with a value of over CHF 50 000 that they have awarded which are subject to the Federal Public Procurement Act (PPA, SR 172.056.1). The OAG will publish the relevant details in the course of 2026 on its website. As an independent authority, the OAG is responsible for managing itself and under the Criminal Justice Authorities Act can cover and thus also procure the goods and services that it requires independently. In order to be able to deploy the largest possible portion of its resources on prosecution, certain services that are temporarily required are put out to tender in accordance with the corresponding budget regulations. The decision on which supplier will ultimately be given the opportunity to provide which services in accordance with the framework agreements will be taken as part of the specific planning for each project and will be subject to compliance with federal budgetary requirements. There is no obligation to award a contract to any of the service providers who are invited to bid.

Data Protection Officer

The new role of Data Protection Officer in the OAG was created on 1 February 2024, and continued to be developed in the report year. To ensure the required independence, the DPO is affiliated to the OAG General Staff. The Data Protection Officer is responsible for various important tasks that ensure the protection of personal data and compliance with the relevant data protection provisions. These include advising and training OAG employees on data protection matters, monitoring the processing of personal data and, if necessary, recommending corrective measures and dealing with any incidents related to data protection. Involving the Data Protection Officer in projects from the outset guarantees that all data protection requirements are taken into consideration in good time. The DPO is the point of contact both for persons subject to data processing and for the authorities responsible for data protection, in particular the Federal Data Protection and Information Commissioner.

6.4 OAG Technology: ICT Administration and Governance, Security & Architecture

The OAG Technology Unit is a support organisation that ensures the smooth running of the ICT and the information security systems throughout the OAG. It contributes to projects that involve electronic data processing and the hardware and software infrastructure used for that purpose, conducts checks on these and guarantees that they can be used in operations in a coordinated manner.

Innovations in information security

In relation to information security, an important change was introduced with regard to document labelling in Microsoft 365 applications by the update to the E031 – Usage Directive for Microsoft 365. In accordance with the Information Security Ordinance (ISO), ‘internal’ classified data are now classified as ‘sensitive’ and may no longer be processed or stored in the cloud.

To guarantee the secure exchange of digital data in Microsoft Teams, all employees have been issued with an MS Teams Premium Licence, which means that up to 200 people can now attend an encrypted meeting at the same time. As a result, case-related data, information classified as ‘internal’ under the ISO and sensitive personal data under the Data Protection Act may be shared at a meeting. To enable the secure exchange of data with external partners as well, encrypted voice or video communication must be used. This measure makes digital exchange even more efficient, while at the same time ensuring security and compliance with the law.

Development of the information security management system (ISMS)

As part of the legally required development of an ISMS, the relevant processes and measures in accordance with ISO 27001 have been implemented.

Introduction of IT Service Management (ICT ticketing)

ICT Administration has introduced a new ICT ticketing system for resolving technical problems and dealing with irregularities. The system reduces waiting times and allows the rapid digital recording of issues and a prompt response. An important change is the automatic notification of progress made in dealing with issues, which ensures greater transparency.

6.5 General directives and regulations

The Code of Conduct (CoC) was amended in the report year.

6.6 Code of Conduct

The Advisory Ethics Committee (the ‘Committee’) monitors the implementation and development of the CoC. It comprises as a minimum one employee from each division, the Legal Services Unit and HR. The Committee must be composed in such a way that the various functions and language regions are appropriately represented. The task of the Committee is to implement the CoC and issue opinions in response to questions submitted by federal prosecutors, employees or the Directorate.

In 2025 the Committee met four times and handled seven different matters. It took three decisions in written procedures.

7 Communication

In the report year the OAG's Communication Division processed around 800 media enquiries from all over the world, in close cooperation with the federal prosecutors conducting proceedings. The Division also kept the public up to date, issuing 16 media releases about milestones in important criminal proceedings and accompanied the Attorney General to interviews with various media outlets from all parts of the country. As a service provider, it also advised the Directorate, heads of division and numerous employees on internal communication projects and implemented various communication measures.

7.1 External communication

The majority of the approximately 800 media enquiries handled by the media service in the reporting year concerned topics and proceedings relating to offences against national security. In addition to ATM explosions, espionage and breaches of official secrecy, media representatives were particularly interested in the first quarter in developments relating to the detonation of explosive devices in Geneva and the associated arrests in March 2025. Also at the beginning of the year, the discovery of a bone in an aircraft that crashed into Lake Constance in 1957 preoccupied Swiss media professionals and their colleagues from southern Germany. Interest in the investigation into the death of a Swiss citizen in an Iranian prison remained high throughout the reporting year. Towards the end of the year, the OAG received numerous enquiries regarding the criminal complaints filed in connection with the meeting between the Swiss delegation and the US President.

Active communication, on the other hand, focused on criminal proceedings in the area of white-collar crime. Half of the published media releases provided information about the filing of indictments or the issuance of penalty orders in connection with violations of corporate criminal law and suspected insider trading. Further press releases were published on cybercrime, counter-terrorism and organised crime.

In various interviews he gave throughout the country, the Attorney General spoke about the consequences of the shortages of resources at the FCP, the fight against terrorism and the mafia, and white-collar crime in an international context.

The Communication Division staff also regularly exchanged information with communication specialists from other federal authorities, the cantonal public prosecutors' offices and the cantonal police forces – not only when responding to enquiries about the latest case developments, but also at the annual meetings of the media officers of the Swiss Police Corps and the Swiss Conference of Information Officers of the Public Prosecutors' Offices.

In November 2025 the new website went live. It features a modern, user-friendly design that allows for more intuitive navigation.

7.2 Internal communication

The OAG's Communication Division also ensured the continuous internal exchange of information in the report year, including information on strategic approaches, staff appointments and results from criminal proceedings. Various means of communication are used within the OAG in addition to standard messaging by email; these include communications from the Attorney General himself, the intranet pages, which are constantly being updated and revised, and the newsletter, which informs employees regularly about important developments and now focuses on a specific topic. In the report year work began on a relaunch of the intranet site in order to adapt to the latest user needs and thereby sustainably improve digital cooperation, information security and staff loyalty.

The communications specialists monitor the media every day and keep their colleagues up to date on the latest developments in Switzerland and abroad as regards the OAG's activities. Throughout the year, they also supported the Directorate, heads of division, lawyers conducting proceedings and project managers with their communication of a wide range of topics via the available channels, such as the intranet, the newsletter and specific events.

The weekly informative video meeting, which is chaired by the Attorney General or his deputies, remains a valued tool for the internal communication of important information from the Directorate and the divisions. In addition, the Attorney General visited all the OAG's branch offices and held numerous meetings with employees, which always provide valuable input for the work of the OAG and that of the Attorney General himself.

Reporting

Criminal investigations 2025

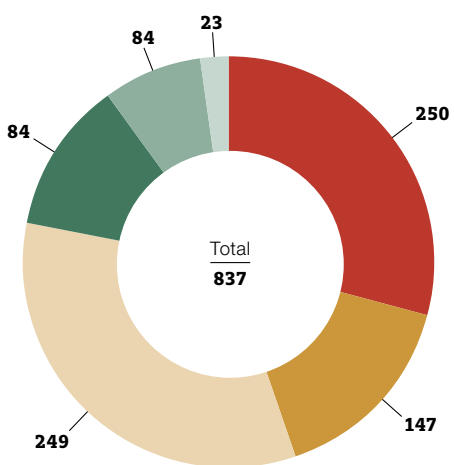
	ST*	KO	RH	TE	VO	CY	AW	GW	IK	ZEB	Total OAG
Newly opened criminal investigations	281	3	0	29	6	8	17	15	3	1	363
Criminal investigations completed											
No-proceedings decisions	75	1	7	6	13	0	0	3	0	145	250
Abandonments of proceedings	111	3	0	7	4	4	9	7	2	0	147
Transfers/delegations/forwardings/referrals back to canton	66	4	2	2	0	0	2	4	0	169	249
Summary penalty orders**	79	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	84
Investigations combined	7	0	0	0	0	61	16	0	0	0	84
Decisions that have become legally binding	12	0	0	6	0	0	2	3	0	0	23
Total number of criminal investigations completed	350	8	9	22	17	65	29	19	4	314	837
Opened criminal investigations (as per 31.12.)											
Duration of proceedings up to 1 year	159	3	0	30	5	3	18	15	4	0	237
Duration of proceedings 1 to 2 years	62	5	0	28	2	3	5	15	3	0	123
Duration of proceedings 2 to 3 years	34	3	0	21	2	4	4	15	1	0	84
Duration of proceedings 3 to 4 years	17	4	0	7	1	2	10	4	1	0	46
Duration of proceedings 4 to 5 years	12	0	0	8	1	0	3	9	1	0	34
Duration of proceedings 5 to 6 years	4	0	0	3	1	0	2	8	4	0	22
Duration of proceedings 6 to 7 years	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	8
Duration of proceedings 7 to 8 years	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
Duration of proceedings 8 to 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
Duration of proceedings 9 to 10 years	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Duration of proceedings more than 10 years	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	2	0	11
Total number of opened criminal investigations	294	16	0	100	13	12	48	77	18	0	578
Suspended criminal investigations (as per 31.12.)	494	5	2	39	0	12	5	18	11	0	586
Pending preliminary investigations (as per 31.12.)	172	3	25	21	4	5	9	26	6	94	365
Pending main proceedings (as per 31.12.)	30	1	0	4	3	1	7	13	5	0	64
Indictments filed	6	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	12
Indictments filed in accelerated proceedings	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Referrals of summary penalty orders to court	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14

* Without bulk business cases; for bulk business cases see p. 60 ff.

** The figures refer to the number of proceedings.

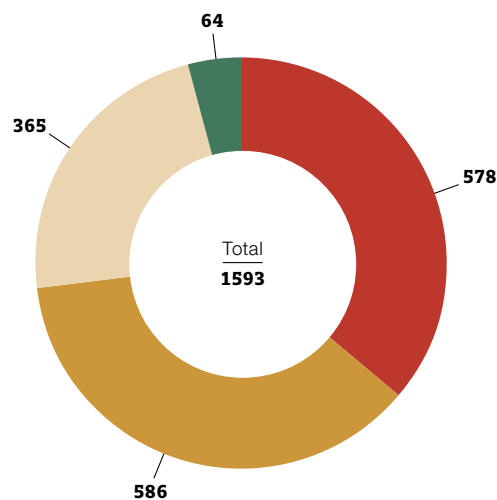
Completions
by type (total OAG)

- No-proceedings decisions
- Abandonments of proceedings
- Transfers/delegations/forwardings/referrals back to canton
- Summary penalty orders
- Investigations combined
- Decisions that have become legally binding



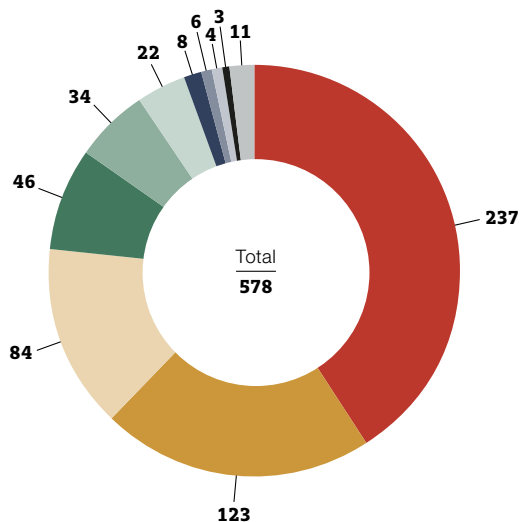
Pending as per 31.12.
(total OAG)

- Opened investigations
- Suspended investigations
- Pending preliminary investigations
- Pending main proceedings



Opened criminal investigations (as per 31.12.)
by duration of proceedings (total OAG)

- up to 1 year
- 1 to 2 years
- 2 to 3 years
- 3 to 4 years
- 4 to 5 years
- 5 to 6 years
- 6 to 7 years
- 7 to 8 years
- 8 to 9 years
- 9 to 10 years
- more than 10 years



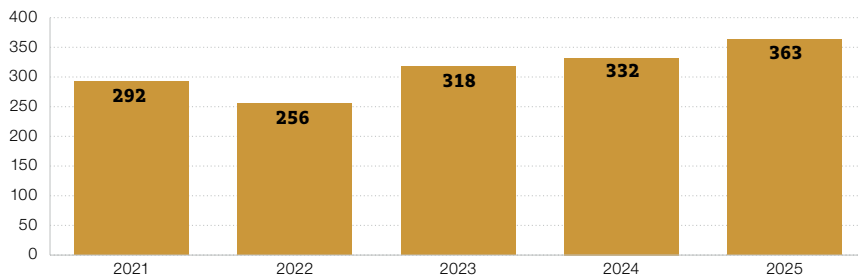
Criminal investigations

Development 2021–2025 (total OAG)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Newly opened criminal investigations	292	256	318	332	363
Criminal investigations completed					
No-proceedings decisions	362	429	307	230	250
Abandonments of proceedings	141	179	100	122	147
Transfers/delegations/forwardings/referrals back to canton	240	275	292	263	249
Summary penalty orders	–	129	90	94	84
Investigations combined	–	121	49	62	84
Decisions that have become legally binding	–	13	11	16	23
Total number of criminal investigations completed	743	1146	849	787	837
Opened criminal investigations (as per 31.12.)					
Duration of proceedings up to 1 year	–	168	221	233	237
Duration of proceedings 1 to 2 years	–	84	94	122	123
Duration of proceedings 2 to 3 years	–	54	57	69	84
Duration of proceedings 3 to 4 years	–	30	44	40	46
Duration of proceedings 4 to 5 years	–	24	24	36	34
Duration of proceedings 5 to 6 years	–	22	17	15	22
Duration of proceedings 6 to 7 years	–	5	13	11	8
Duration of proceedings 7 to 8 years	–	27	6	8	6
Duration of proceedings 8 to 9 years	–	3	14	6	4
Duration of proceedings 9 to 10 years	–	2	2	10	3
Duration of proceedings more than 10 years	–	10	8	7	11
Total number of opened criminal investigations	423	429	500	557	578
Suspended criminal investigations (as per 31.12.)	392	389	451	490	586
Pending preliminary investigations (as per 31.12.)	598	305	308	295	365
Pending main proceedings (as per 31.12.)	–	–	–	71	64
Indictments filed	14	21	16	22	12
Indictments filed in accelerated proceedings	6	4	3	2	4
Referrals of summary penalty orders to court	27	14	16	29	14

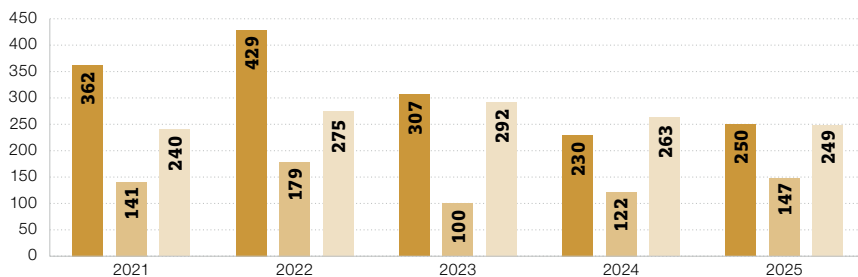
As certain statistics have only been collected since 2022 and 2024, some of the comparative figures are not available for the previous years.

Newly opened



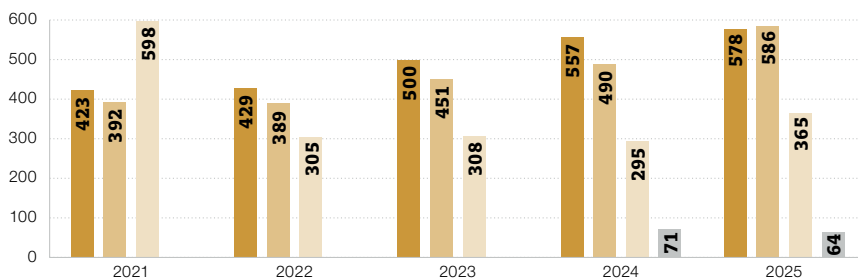
Completions

- No-proceedings decisions
- Abandonments of proceedings
- Transfers/delegations/forwardings/referrals back to canton



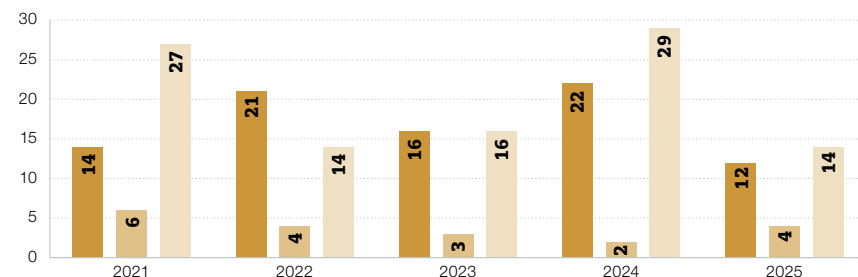
Pending as per 31.12.

- Opened investigations
- Suspended investigations
- Pending preliminary investigations
- Pending main proceedings



Indictments

- Indictments filed
- Indictments filed in accelerated proceedings
- Referrals of summary penalty orders to court

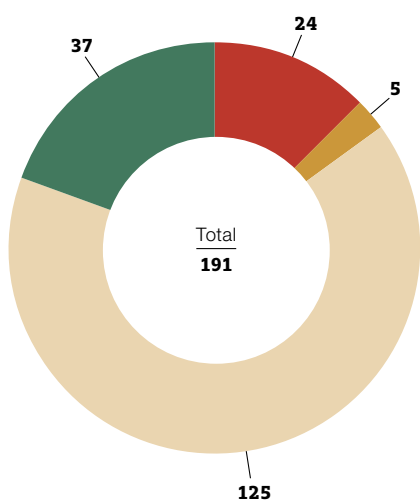


Requests received for mutual legal assistance 2025

	ST	KO	RH	TE	VO	CY	AW	GW	IK	Total OAG
Requests for mutual legal assistance accepted	9	5	104	6	0	15	11	17	1	168
Mutual legal assistance proceedings completed										
Returned to FOJ for delegation to canton	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Mutual legal assistance refused	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Mutual legal assistance granted	5	0	93	3	0	8	3	10	3	125
Other completions (e. g. dismissal, withdrawal, etc.)	1	2	18	1	0	0	6	5	4	37
Total of mutual legal assistance proceedings completed	6	3	139	4	0	8	9	15	7	191
Pending mutual legal assistance proceedings (as per 31.12.)										
Requests received	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Requests being examined	3	4	8	0	0	1	3	14	1	34
Mutual legal assistance procedures being executed	7	13	89	9	0	11	9	16	2	156
Objection proceedings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Total of pending mutual legal assistance proceedings	10	18	101	9	0	12	12	32	5	199
Duration of proceedings up to 1 year	4	6	52	4	0	8	5	12	1	92
Duration of proceedings 1 to 2 years	1	3	23	1	0	4	2	6	3	43
Duration of proceedings 2 to 3 years	2	4	11	2	0	0	2	1	0	22
Duration of proceedings 3 to 4 years	0	3	2	2	0	0	2	4	0	13
Duration of proceedings 4 to 5 years	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	15
Duration of proceedings more than 5 years	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	7	1	14

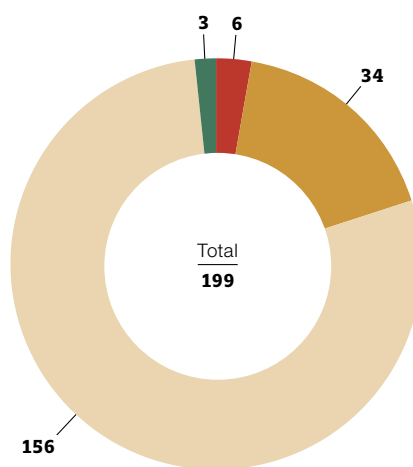
Completions
by type (total OAG)

- Returned to FOJ for delegation to canton
- Mutual legal assistance refused
- Mutual legal assistance granted
- Other completions (e. g. dismissal, withdrawal, etc.)



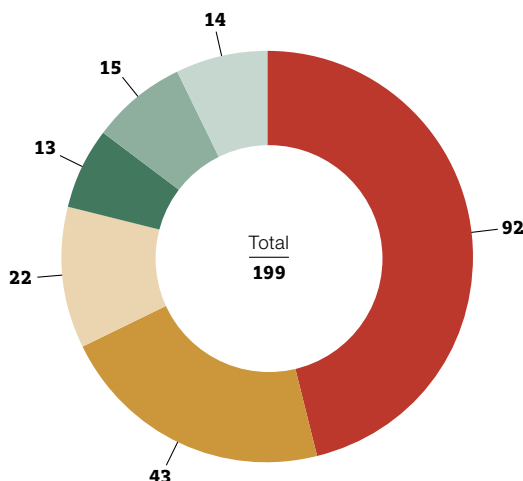
Pending as per 31.12.
(total OAG)

- Requests received
- Requests being examined
- Mutual legal assistance procedures being executed
- Objection proceedings



Pending mutual legal assistance proceedings (as per 31.12.)
by duration of proceedings (total OAG)

- up to 1 year
- 1 to 2 years
- 2 to 3 years
- 3 to 4 years
- 4 to 5 years
- more than 5 years

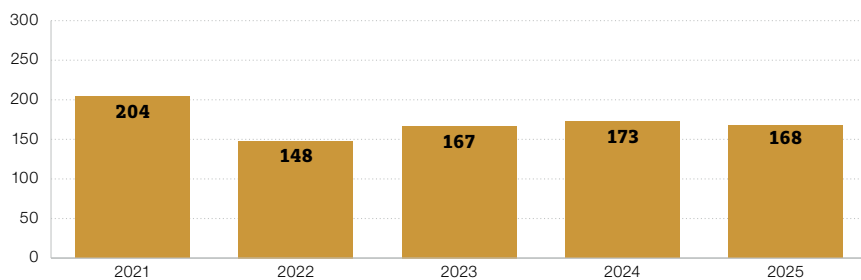


Requests received for mutual legal assistance Development 2021–2025 (total OAG)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Requests for mutual legal assistance accepted	204	148	167	173	168
Mutual legal assistance proceedings completed					
Returned to FOJ for delegation to canton	27	25	17	20	24
Mutual legal assistance refused	6	1	1	4	5
Mutual legal assistance granted	169	115	83	133	125
Other completions (e. g. dismissal, withdrawal, etc.)	49	32	35	34	37
Total of mutual legal assistance proceedings completed	251	173	136	191	191
Pending mutual legal assistance proceedings (as per 31.12.)					
Requests received	5	9	5	11	6
Requests being examined	39	41	46	44	34
Mutual legal assistance procedures being executed	147	140	162	150	156
Objection proceedings	7	1	1	3	3
Total of pending mutual legal assistance proceedings	198	191	214	208	199
Duration of proceedings up to 1 year	–	94	115	99	92
Duration of proceedings 1 to 2 years	–	44	39	43	43
Duration of proceedings 2 to 3 years	–	18	27	21	22
Duration of proceedings 3 to 4 years	–	9	12	21	13
Duration of proceedings 4 to 5 years	–	14	6	8	15
Duration of proceedings more than 5 years	–	12	15	16	14

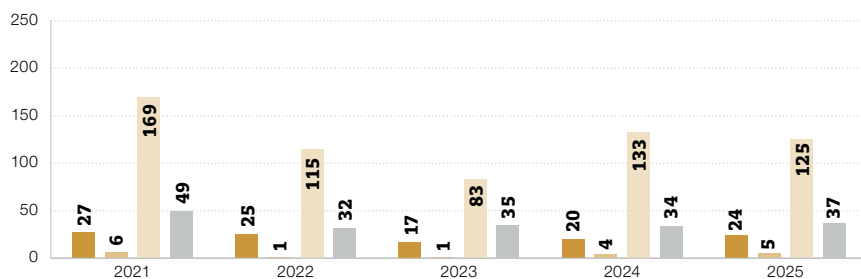
As certain statistics have only been collected since 2022, some of the comparative figures are not available for the previous years.

Requests for mutual legal assistance accepted



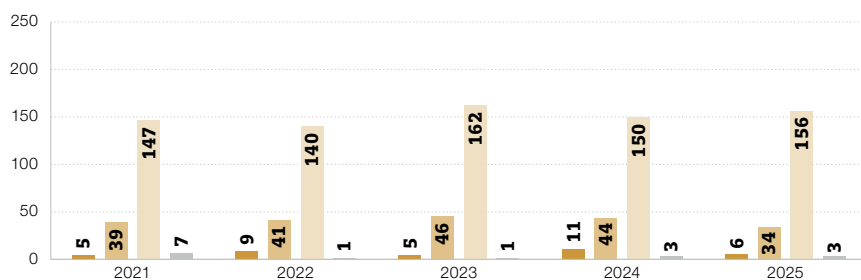
Completions

- Returned to FOJ for delegation to canton
- Mutual legal assistance refused
- Mutual legal assistance granted
- Other completions (e.g. dismissal, withdrawal, etc.)



Pending as per 31.12.

- Requests received
- Requests being examined
- Mutual legal assistance procedures being executed
- Objection proceedings



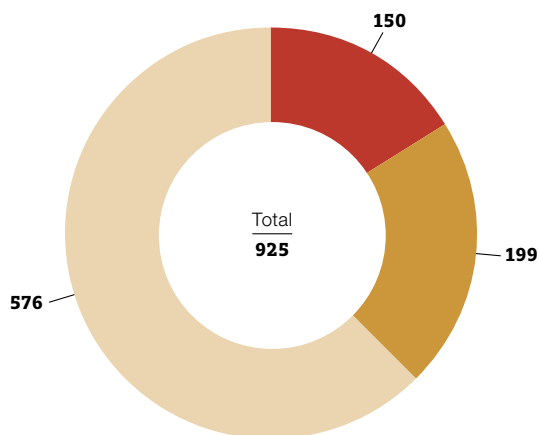
Bulk business cases (only relates to ST offences) 2025

New bulk business cases	
Counterfeit money	150
Explosives	199
Offences against public officials	576
Total of new bulk business cases	925
Bulk business cases completed	
Counterfeit money	128
Explosives	174
Offences against public officials	444
Total of bulk business cases completed	746
Pending bulk business cases (as per 31.12.)	
Counterfeit money	30
Explosives	29
Offences against public officials	145
Total of pending bulk business cases	204
Duration of proceedings up to 3 months	131
Duration of proceedings 3 to 6 months	57
Duration of proceedings 6 to 9 months	13
Duration of proceedings 9 to 12 months	2
Duration of proceedings more than 12 months	1

New entries

by category (total ST)

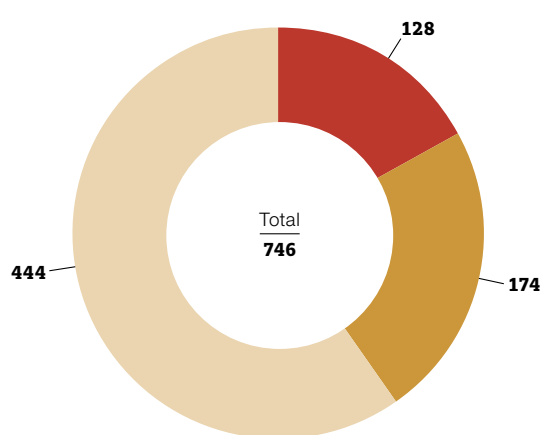
- Counterfeit money
- Explosives
- Offences against public officials



Completions

by category (total ST)

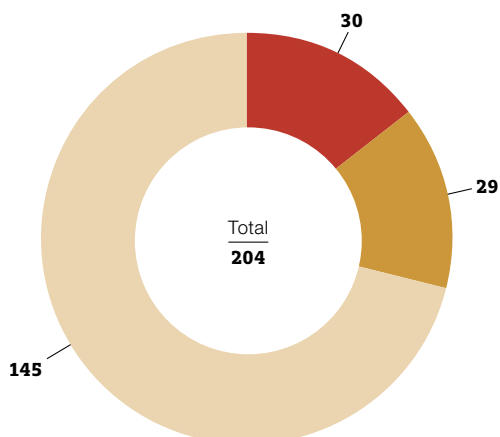
- Counterfeit money
- Explosives
- Offences against public officials



Pending as per 31.12.

by category (total ST)

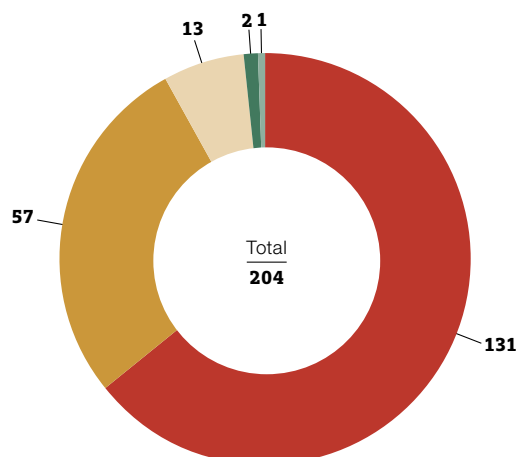
- Counterfeit money
- Explosives
- Offences against public officials



Pending as per 31.12.

by duration of proceedings (total ST)

- up to 3 months
- 3 to 6 months
- 6 to 9 months
- 9 to 12 months
- more than 12 months



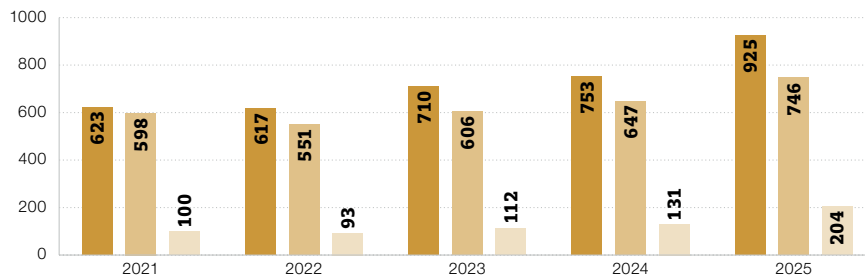
Bulk business cases (only relates to ST offences) Development 2021–2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New bulk business cases					
Counterfeit money	–	112	120	161	150
Explosives	–	126	160	142	199
Offences against public officials	–	379	430	450	576
Total of new bulk business cases	623	617	710	753	925
Bulk business cases completed					
Counterfeit money	136	98	115	149	128
Explosives	159	126	158	145	174
Offences against public officials	–	327	333	353	444
Miscellaneous (including offences against public officials)	303	–	–	–	–
Total of bulk business cases completed	598	551	606	647	746
Pending bulk business cases (per 31.12.)					
Counterfeit money	–	21	20	24	30
Explosives	–	5	8	4	29
Offences against public officials	–	67	84	103	145
Total of pending bulk business cases	100	93	112	131	204
Duration of proceedings up to 3 months	–	69	89	94	131
Duration of proceedings 3 to 6 months	–	9	17	30	57
Duration of proceedings 6 to 9 months	–	5	3	5	13
Duration of proceedings 9 to 12 months	–	3	0	2	2
Duration of proceedings more than 12 months	–	7	3	0	1

As certain statistics have only been collected since 2022, some of the comparative figures are not available for the previous years.

Bulk business cases (only relates to ST offences)

- New entries
- Completions
- Pending



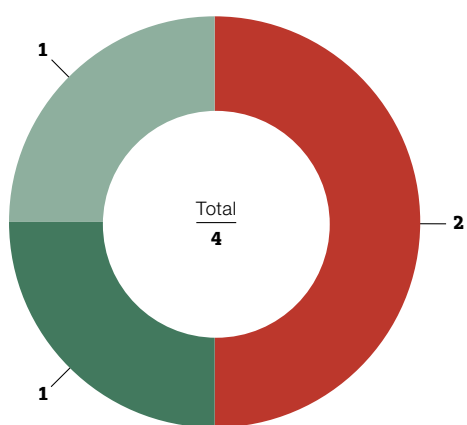
Objections in the Federal Criminal Court 2025

	ST	KO	RH	TE	VO	CY	AW	GW	IK	ZEB	Total OAG
Objections filed by the OAG in the Federal Criminal Court											
Objections filed in the report year	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
Objections decided in the report year (some raised the previous year)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
Granted	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Granted in part/Rejected in part	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not considered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
No longer relevant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Objections filed against the OAG in the Federal Criminal Court											
Objections filed in the report year	33	2	37	4	9	1	7	47	9	15	164
Objections decided in the report year (some raised the previous year)	19	2	44	3	9	0	14	56	6	13	166
Granted	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	8	0	0	17
Granted in part/Rejected in part	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	7
Rejected	10	1	29	1	2	0	7	26	2	6	84
Not considered	8	0	14	1	2	0	0	13	0	7	45
No longer relevant	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	6	4	0	13

Objections filed by the OAG in the Federal Criminal Court
(total OAG)

Objections decided in the report year
(some raised the previous year)

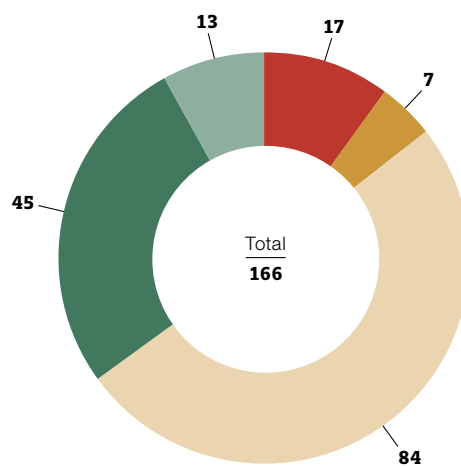
- Granted
- Granted in part/Rejected in part
- Rejected
- Not considered
- No longer relevant



Objections filed against the OAG in the Federal Criminal Court
(total OAG)

Objections decided in the report year
(some raised the previous year)

- Granted
- Granted in part/Rejected in part
- Rejected
- Not considered
- No longer relevant



Main proceedings and other completions 2025

	ST	KO	RH	TE	VO	CY	AW	GW	IK	ZEB	Total OAG
Indictments and transfers of summary penalty orders											
Number of accused	39	0	0	7	0	1	1	3	8	0	58
Convicted	29	0	0	7	0	1	1	3	7	0	48*
Acquitted	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10**
Dismissed by the Federal Criminal Court		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accelerated proceedings											
Number of accused	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Convicted	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Returned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other completions											
No-proceedings decisions*** per accused	135	4	8	7	18	0	0	2	0	0	174
Abandonments of proceedings*** per accused	152	5	0	8	4	4	12	16	7	0	208
Summary penalty orders*** per accused, in legal force, including bulk cases	327	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	334

* Of the 48 convictions, 34 are not yet in legal force.

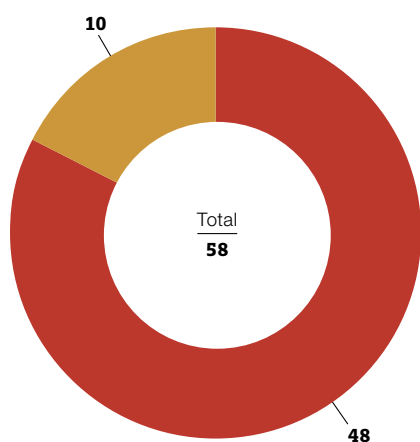
** Of the 10 acquittals, 6 are not yet final.

*** Summary penalty orders, no-proceedings decisions and abandonments of proceedings can only be imposed on one person. It may therefore be possible that several penalty orders are issued in any single case.

Indictments and transfers of summary penalty orders
(total OAG)

Number of accused

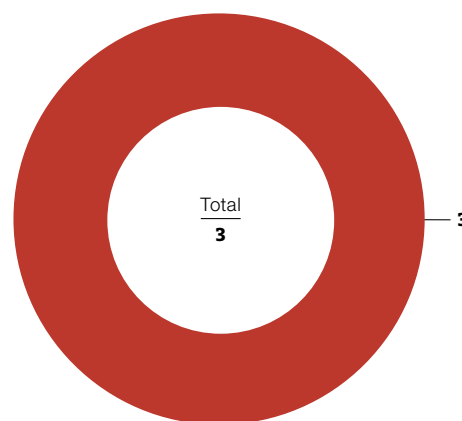
- Convicted
- Acquitted
- Dismissed by the Federal Criminal Court



Accelerated proceedings
(total OAG)

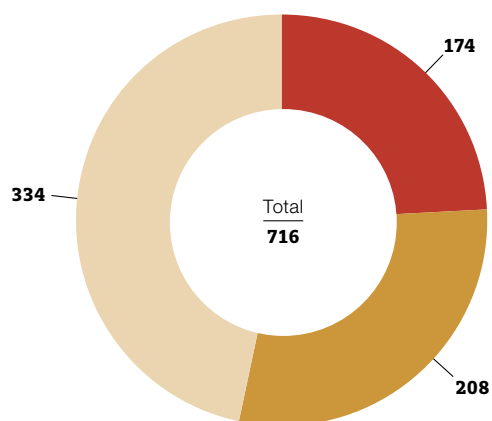
Number of accused

- Convicted
- Returned



Other completions
(total OAG)

- No-proceedings decisions per accused
- Abandonments of proceedings per accused
- Summary penalty orders per accused, in legal force, including bulk cases



Main proceedings and other completions

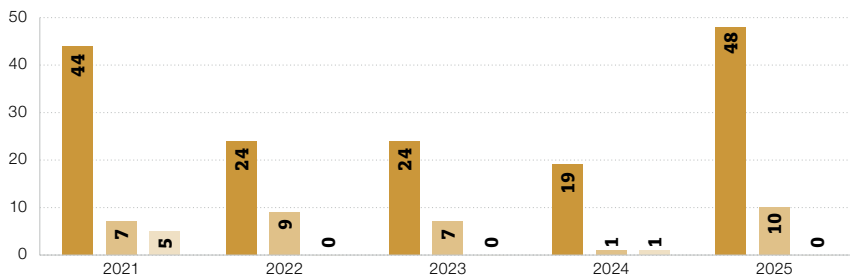
Development 2021–2025 (total OAG)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Indictments and transfers of summary penalty orders					
Number of accused	56	33	31	21	58
Convicted	44	24	24	19	48
Acquitted	7	9	7	1	10
Dismissed by the Federal Criminal Court	5	0	0	1	0
Accelerated proceedings					
Number of accused	8	7	4	0	3
Convicted	7	5	4	0	3
Returned	1	2	0	0	0
Other completions					
No-proceedings decisions per accused	–	–	–	–	174
Abandonments of proceedings per accused	–	–	–	–	208
Summary penalty orders per accused, in legal force, including bulk cases	294	341	284	316	334

As certain statistics have only been collected since 2025, some of the comparative figures are not available for the previous years.

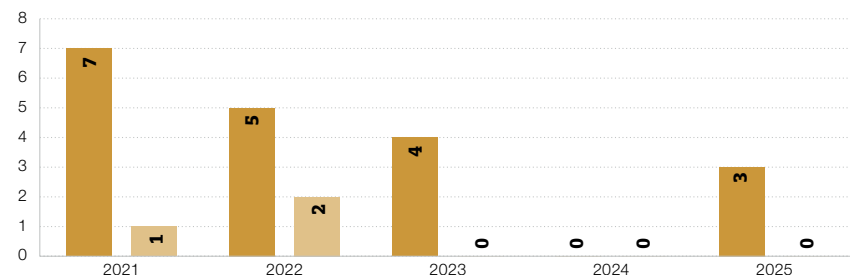
Indictments and transfers of summary penalty orders

Number of accused
 ■ Convicted
 ■ Acquitted
 ■ Dismissed by the Federal Criminal Court



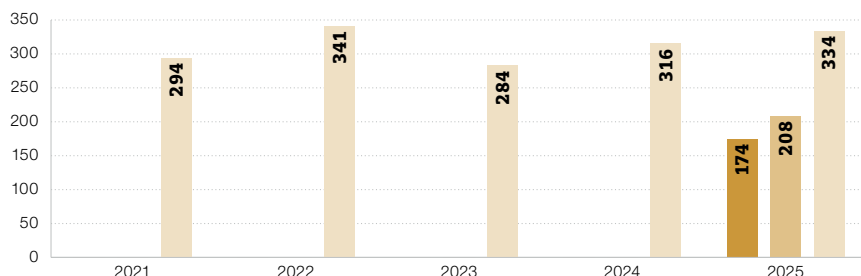
Accelerated proceedings

Number of accused
 ■ Convicted
 ■ Returned



Other completions

■ No-proceedings decisions per accused
 ■ Abandonments of proceedings per accused
 ■ Summary penalty orders per accused, in legal force, including bulk cases



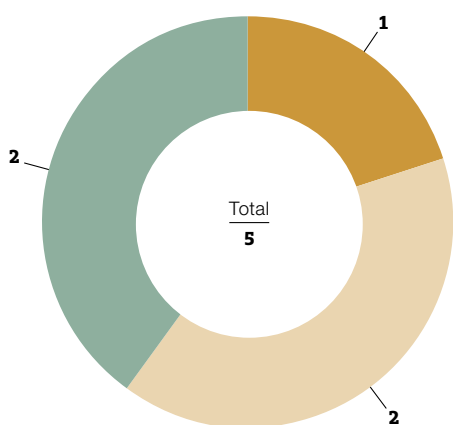
Appeals in the Federal Criminal Court 2025

	ST	KO	RH	TE	VO	CY	AW	GW	IK	Total OAG
Appeals filed by the OAG in the Higher Appeals Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court										
Appeals filed in the report year	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	10
Appeals decided in the report year (some raised the previous year)	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	5
Granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Granted in part/Rejected in part	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Not considered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No longer relevant	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Appeals filed against the OAG in the Higher Appeals Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court										
Appeals filed in the report year	25	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	35
Appeals decided in the report year (some raised the previous year)	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	13
Granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Granted in part/Rejected in part	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rejected	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Not considered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No longer relevant	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4

Appeals filed by the OAG in the Higher Appeals Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court (total OAG)

Appeals decided in the report year
(some raised the previous year)

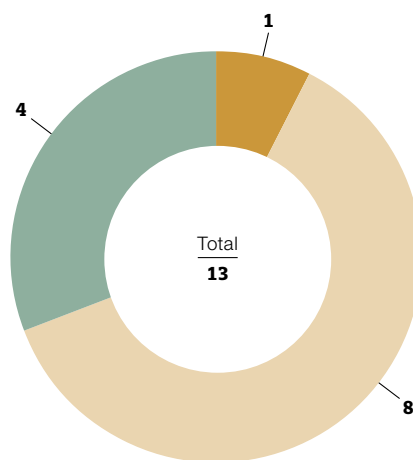
- Granted
- Granted in part/Rejected in part
- Rejected
- Not considered
- No longer relevant



Appeals filed against the OAG in the Higher Appeals Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court (total OAG)

Appeals decided in the report year
(some raised the previous year)

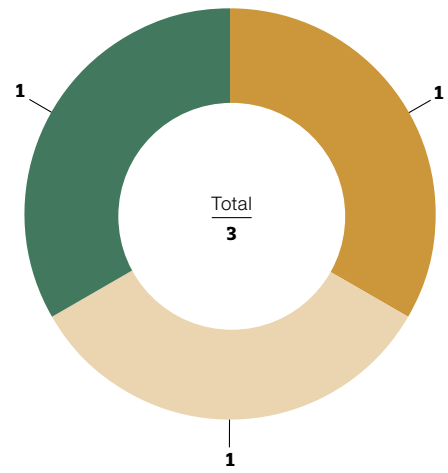
- Granted
- Granted in part/Rejected in part
- Rejected
- Not considered
- No longer relevant



Cross-appeals filed against the OAG in the Higher Appeals Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court (total OAG)

Cross-appeals decided in the report year
(some raised the previous year)

- Granted
- Granted in part/Rejected in part
- Rejected
- Not considered
- No longer relevant



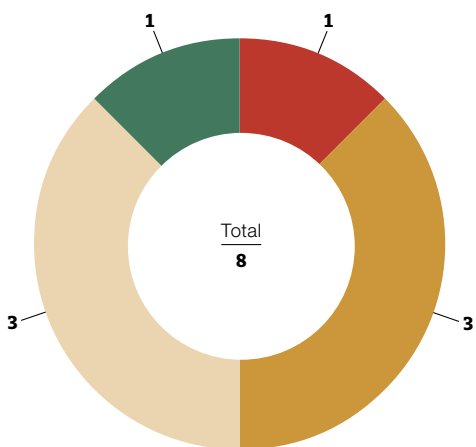
Objections in the Federal Supreme Court 2025

	ST	KO	RH	TE	VO	CY	AW	GW	IK	ZEB	Total OAG
Objections filed by the OAG in the Federal Supreme Court											
Objections filed in the report year	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Objections decided in the report year (some filed the previous year)	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	8
Granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Granted in part/Rejected in part	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Rejected	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Not considered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
No longer relevant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Objections filed against the OAG in the Federal Supreme Court											
Objections filed in the report year	11	0	8	1	2	0	2	23	9	4	60
Objections decided in the report year (some filed the previous year)	7	0	5	1	1	0	4	30	9	4	61
Granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Granted in part/Rejected in part	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	6
Rejected	5	0	1	0	1	0	4	6	3	0	20
Not considered	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	17	2	4	29
No longer relevant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5

Objections filed by the OAG in the Federal Supreme Court
(total OAG)

Objections decided in the report year
(some filed the previous year)

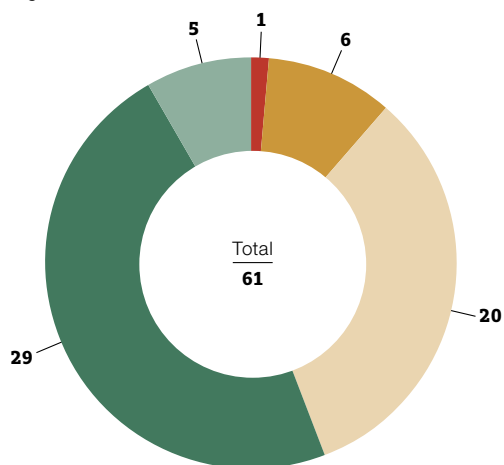
- Granted
- Granted in part/Rejected in part
- Rejected
- Not considered
- No longer relevant



Objections filed against the OAG in the Federal Supreme Court
(total OAG)

Objections decided in the report year
(some filed the previous year)

- Granted
- Granted in part/Rejected in part
- Rejected
- Not considered
- No longer relevant



List of abbreviations

AW	General White-Collar Crime	KO	Criminal Organisations
CJAA	Criminal Justice Authorities Act	LTP	Legal-tech platform
CLP	Conférence latine des procureurs	MROS	Money Laundering Reporting Office Switzerland
CoC	Code of Conduct	NarCa	Narcotics Act
CrimPC	Criminal Procedure Code	NGO	Non-governmental organisation
CSPP	Conference of Swiss Public Prosecutors	OAG	Office of the Attorney General of Switzerland
CY	Cybercrime	OC-AG	Attorney General's Operational Committee
DMA	Data Management	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
DPA	Deferred Prosecution Agreement	OFAC	Office of Foreign Assets Control
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	OTEA	Federal Act on Oversight and Transparency in Wholesale Energy Markets
FADA	Federal Act on the Division of Forfeited Assets	ParlA	Parliament Act
FATF	Financial Action Task Force	RH	Mutual Legal Assistance
FCP	Federal Criminal Police	RTVC	Mutual Legal Assistance, Terrorism, International Criminal Law and Cybercrime
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	SA-OAG	Supervisory Authority for the Office of the Attorney General
FDJP	Federal Department of Justice and Police	SAR	Resources Steering Committee
fedpol	Federal Office of Police	SC	Salary class
FEDRO	Federal Roads Office	SCC	Swiss Criminal Code
FFA	Forensic Financial Analysis	SEFI	Financial Intermediaries Disclosure Service
FINMA	Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority	SFAO	Swiss Federal Audit
FinMIA	Financial Market Infrastructure Act	SIF	State Secretariat for International Financial Matters
FIS	Federal Intelligence Service	SK	National Security and Criminal Organisations
FOJ	Federal Office of Justice	SPOC	Single point of contact
FPersO	Federal Personnel Ordinance	ST	National Security
FTA	Federal Tax Administration	TE	Terrorism
GL	Directorate	TETRA	TERRORist TRACKing
GLA	Government Liability Act	UV	Judgment Enforcement
GS	General Secretariat	VO	International Criminal Law
GW	Money Laundering	WiKri	White-Collar Crime
IAP	International Association of Prosecutors	ZEB	Centralised Processing of Incoming Communications
IK	International Corruption	ZS-SV	Central Support for Criminal Proceedings
IMAG	Federal Act on International Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters		
ISMS	Information security management system		
ISO	Information Security Ordinance		

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