

2025



**Annual report**



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# New structure for modern police work

With a new structure, adapted career paths and a clear strategic focus, the National Police are responding to growing challenges in internal security.

With effect from 1 May, the Police Regulation PolDOV was amended by the government and the organisational chart of the National Police was adapted. This means that the National Police now has four main divisions. In view of the pace of digitisation, the 'Police Technology & Infrastructure' division will now address the specific information technology, communication and logistics requirements of the National Police. The reorganisation was also used as an opportunity to undertake a comprehensive review of job classifications, 20 years after police employees were transferred to the new government salary system. The outcome, which was implemented with effect from 1 October, largely upheld the status quo. It is encouraging, however, that subject to additional or higher qualifications and the corresponding years of service, more career paths with salary progression opportunities are now available, which is important for attracting the necessary human resources.

## «Freedom! Security! Trust!»

During the reporting year, the police leadership engaged intensively with the vision, mission statement and strategy of the National Police. Police Leadership Day therefore also focused

on visionary leadership (at an organisational level) that, alongside task and employee orientation, defines the leadership philosophy of the National Administration. A shared understanding of leadership that incorporates the National Police's three central values, 'Freedom! Security! Trust!' as guiding principles is intended to ensure that the National Police addresses the growing challenges in internal security with a clear set of values.

The 'LNEZ 2027 Target Vision' project was also concluded during the reporting year. Since the National Emergency Call and Operations Centre is being expanded to a permanent three-person staffing model, the internal processes, responsibilities and duties had to be re-defined. This organisational project, carried out with the involvement of LNEZ employees, was completed in the spring. The implementation of the target vision has been underway since early summer, with the aim that, by 2027, three dispatch officers will generally be available around the clock for emergency calls and for dispatching police, ambulance and fire brigade operations.

### Rising crime and challenging operations in core policing activities

Alongside the timeconsuming reorganisation and project work, the Police's core activities – ensuring public safety and criminal prosecution – also proved highly challenging. Particularly notable is an increase in violent offences, particularly assaults, coercion offences and threats. Statistics show that three homicides were also recorded. These consisted of one completed homicide offence, one attempted homicide offence and one attempted incitement to murder. The tragic homicide offence shortly before Christmas, in which three family members were killed, attracted particular public attention. This was a domesticrelated offence, following which the suspect took his own life in Switzerland. In addition, burglaries (which thankfully have decreased), drug-related offences and cybercrime, along with complex fraud investigations and serious road traffic accidents, kept the National Police busy during the reporting year. The situation for cybercrime is mixed. Cybercrime in the narrower sense surprisingly almost halved, while cybercrime in the broader sense rose once again.

### Crime and accident statistics: increase despite a continued high clearance rate

Overall crime increased by more than 4% overall during the reporting year, to 1,424 offences. However, the clearance rate also rose to 68%. The number of road traffic accidents rose by 4% during the reporting year, while accidents involving injuries and the number of persons injured declined slightly or remained approximately unchanged. Two fatal traffic accidents were also recorded.

In the reporting year, several special operations abroad once again had to be managed. As part of cooperation with Switzerland, members of the National Police were deployed at the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos, the Eurovision Song Contest (ESC) in Basel and at a Palestinian demonstration in Bern.

The repatriation of illegal immigrants to non-European countries, particularly in North Africa, poses a particular challenge. The process requires weeks of extensive preparations and discussions with the destination country, as well as a significant deployment of personnel. However, an effective system of enforcement is essential for the credibility of the asylum system. For over 20 years now, the National Police has had a 'Disaster Victim Identification (DVI)' team, composed mainly of members of the criminal investigation department, which is deployed to identify victims of disasters and accidents domestically and abroad. DVI training exercises are carried out regularly to ensure the team is operational in the event of a serious incident. This was also the case during the reporting year, when a fire in the Steg Tunnel was simulated to test the relevant organisational structures (responsibilities, procedures and equipment).

Jules S. Hoch  
Commissioner

**68 %**

clearance rate

**Freedom!**  
**Security!**  
**Trust!**

«The National Police works every day to ensure that the people of Liechtenstein can live without fear, in security and in freedom. It thus makes a significant contribution to quality of life and trust in the rule of law.»

# Eleven recruits in training

In 2025, 94.9 of the 144.8 filled positions were occupied by police officers with law enforcement functions.

In 2025, the National Police had a target headcount of 160 staff, plus five surplus posts (excluding the National Prison). Of these, a total of 144.80 posts were filled as at the end of 2025 (2024: 136.8): 94.9 police officer posts with official functions, 25.0 civilian staff posts with police functions (forensic science, international police cooperation, digital crime, etc.) and 24.9 administrative employees. In addition, five

police cadets have been in training since October 2024 and a further six since October 2025; these cadets will be admitted to the police force in autumn 2026 and 2027, respectively, upon successful completion of their two-year basic training. The National Police was supported by 32 riot police officers. At the National Prison, 6.0 jobs were filled by prison officers.

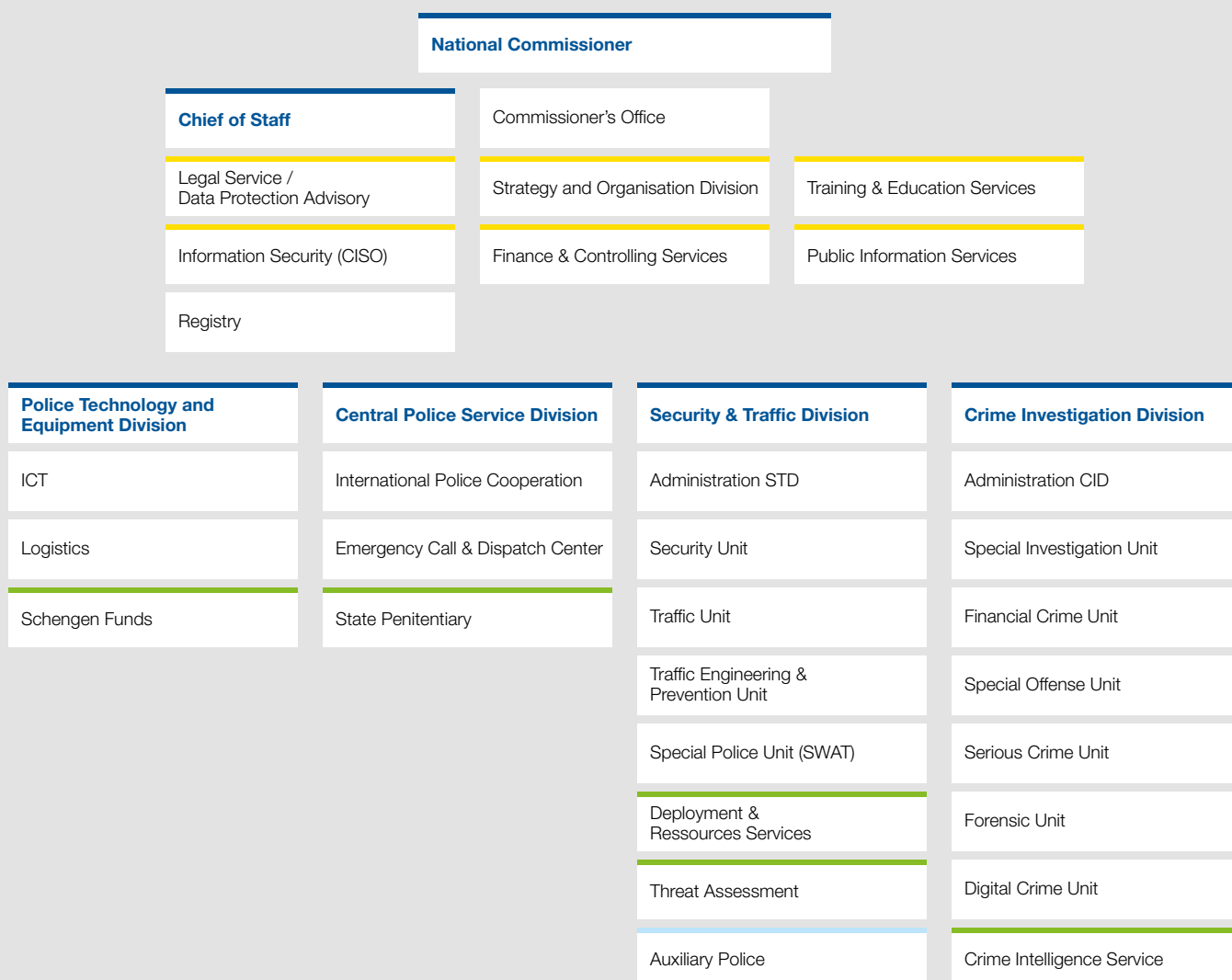
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riot police support the National Police



Minister of Home Affairs Hubert Büchel (l) and Commissioner Jules Hoch (r) with the four new police officers.

# National Police organisational chart



<b>Police Technology and Equipment Division</b>
ICT
Logistics
Schengen Funds

<b>Central Police Service Division</b>
International Police Cooperation
Emergency Call & Dispatch Center
State Penitentiary

<b>Security &amp; Traffic Division</b>
Administration STD
Security Unit
Traffic Unit
Traffic Engineering & Prevention Unit
Special Police Unit (SWAT)
Deployment & Ressources Services
Threat Assessment
Auxiliary Police

<b>Crime Investigation Division</b>
Administration CID
Special Investigation Unit
Financial Crime Unit
Special Offense Unit
Serious Crime Unit
Forensic Unit
Digital Crime Unit
Crime Intelligence Service



# LNEZ records an increase in emergency calls

LNEZ registered over 10,400 emergency calls in 2025, an increase of 12%.

The National Police are on duty 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. This also applies to the National Emergency Call and Operations Centre (LNEZ), which is part of the 'critical infrastructure' in Liechtenstein. Between two and three dispatch officers are on duty around the clock, handling all police and ambulance emergency calls, initiating the necessary immediate measures and dispatching the emergency services. In the reporting year, a total of 10,443 calls (2024: 9,343) were received via the emergency numbers 112 (international emergency number), 117 (police emergency number), 118 (fire

service emergency number) and 144 (ambulance service emergency number). This was an increase of 12%. The majority of callers dialled the international emergency number 112, followed by the police emergency number 117 and the ambulance service emergency number 144. An additional 775 reports were received via other emergency call centres. False calls to emergency numbers totalled 1,451 during the reporting year (2024: 1,179), causing additional processing work. An average of 28 dispatches were made per day.

## 1,451

false calls recorded by LNEZ



Robbery of the Flames: In September burned in Schellenberg the stable of a farm.

# 26 suspicious activity reports received

The National Police received 26 reports of suspicious activity via its whistleblower platform in 2025. Four cases were forwarded to the public prosecutor's office.

In April 2020, the National Police introduced a whistleblower platform secured with state-of-the-art technology for giving public or anonymous suspicious activity reports with a focus on money laundering, terrorist financing, economic offences and corruption offences. Due to the refugee situation at that time, particularly in connection with the Russian war of aggression in Ukraine, the whistleblower system was expanded in August 2023 to include an additional focus on human trafficking. Since then, the National Police has acted as the National Reporting Centre for Human Trafficking in Liechtenstein.

## 1,249

accesses recorded

No IP address data, time stamps or other metadata are logged when people use the whistleblower system. If the whistleblower does not leave their name when making the report, the communication is completely anonymous – which is ensured by technical means. Specialist employees from the criminal investigation department have their own dedicated mailbox, allowing communication with them via the system.

In the period from January to December 2025, a total of 1,249 accesses to the whistleblower platform were recorded. Among these, 26 suspicious activity reports were submitted and processed by staff specialising in corruption offences (15 relating to financial crime, nine relating to money laundering and two relating to corruption offences). In four cases, reports were submitted to the Liechtenstein public prosecutor's office. These anonymous reports continue to be assessed with the appropriate level of scrutiny. If they are sweeping, insubstantial or inconclusive, they will not lead to investigations or any enforcement measures.



The whistleblower system can be accessed via DiPol.

# Threat Management becomes Violence Protection

With the renaming effective from May 2025, the National Police is reflecting the department's broader professional remit.

With effect from May 2025, the Threat Management Department was renamed the 'Violence Protection Department' (VPD). The new designation allows, on the one hand, a more comprehensive representation of the various areas of responsibility and, on the other hand, aligns the terminology with the designation used in Swiss police forces. The core task of identifying, assessing and defusing serious targeted violence remains unchanged, however.

## Breaking out of the cycle of conflict

After analysing the situation and making an initial assessment, the Violence Protection department's measures primarily comprise behavioural counselling for affected persons. In many cases, it was possible to bring about a de-escalation and achieve relief for those affected. When appropriate, the department also conducted preventive intervention interviews with potential offenders in order to ascertain their perspective and support a withdrawal from the cycle of conflict. Both affected persons and persons deemed to pose a risk were referred to other specialist departments so that they could support case management and intervene at any early stage. The department retains a coordinating role in complex conflict situations.

During the reporting year, 85 reports were made to the Violence Protection Department (2024: 59), of which six enquiries (2024: seven) related to anonymous behavioural counselling. The incoming reports can be categorised as follows:

Categories of increased readiness to use violence	2025	2024
Domestic violence	15	16
Threatening behaviour towards a public authority / institution	21	7
Psychological abnormality	19	8
Threatening behaviour in general	18	14
Threatening behaviour at the workplace	5	3
Extremism	3	1
Stalking	3	1
Sexual assault	1	2
Specialist support	9	7

Whereas most enquiries in 2024 concerned domestic disputes, a significant rise was recorded over the reporting year in reports of threatening

behaviour towards public authorities and, on the other hand, reports concerning individuals who, due to apparent mental health issues, posed a risk of targeted violence. The cases of domestic violence handled by the Violence Protection Department remained at a stable level. Alongside the new cases mentioned above, 14 cases from 2024 were still being handled by the department in 2025.

**Experience-sharing conference in Liechtenstein**

The VPD’s responsibilities also include the professional management of the negotiation group and coordinating the ‘Police Peers’. It also acts as the National Police’s Domestic Violence Coordination Unit and provides its police psychological expertise in casework. Moreover, the Violence Protection Department represents the National Police, on the one hand, on the Negotiation Groups Steering Committee of the Swiss Police Institute (SPI) and, on the other hand, together with the Threat and Risk Management Unit of the St. Gallen cantonal police, represents the Eastern Switzerland Police Concordat in the Swiss ‘Cantonal Threat Management’ working group. The intensive networking with domestic and international partners is a central element of case management. The annual experiencesharing conference of all Swiss bodies therefore took place in Liechtenstein for the first time this year.

**Domestic violence**

A total of 188 reports (2024: 195) in connection with domestic violence or conflicts were received by the National Police. In 55 cases (2024: 51) the incidents involved criminally relevant acts of violence, which resulted in reports being submitted to the public prosecutor’s office. 126 incoming reports concerned incidents without a clear allocation of perpetrator and victim roles (such as mutual assaults or disputes of no relevance to criminal law), so the persons involved were recorded as ‘parties involved’.

As in 2024, numerous incoming reports concerned repeated notifications relating to individual (family) constellations with a high potential

for conflict: of the 188 reports received, 67 related to people who triggered repeated interventions by the National Police due to domestic conflicts.

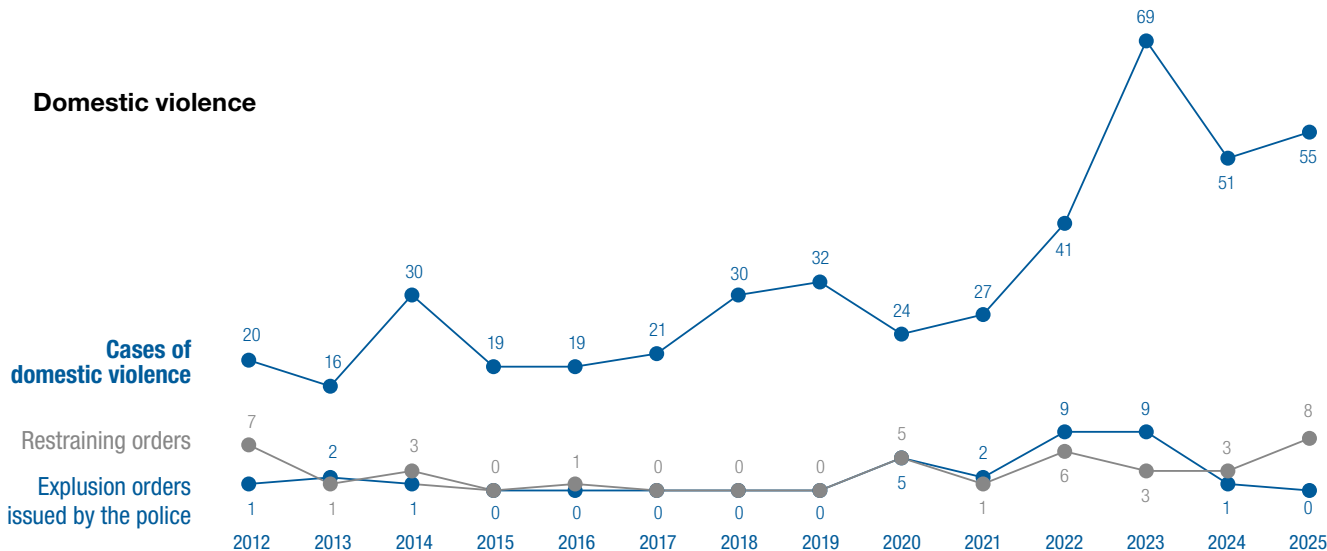
A distinction is drawn between physical violence (27 cases; 2024: 23), psychological violence (154 cases; 2024: 169) (e.g. verbal disputes or humiliation not constituting an offence), sexual violence (three cases; 2024: one case) and economic violence (four cases; 2024: two cases). With regard to the relationship between victim and offender, 76 (2024: 89) cases involved existing relationships and 58 (2024: 60) conflicts involved former relationships. There were 40 (2024: 41) reports related to intergenerational violence in the home; in 14 cases (2024: five), a family relationship (e.g. siblings) was identified.

Persons involved in cases of domestic violence at a glance:	2025	2024
Male perpetrators	49	51
Female perpetrators	14	12
Male victims	20	14
Female victims	52	49
Juvenile perpetrators	3	0
Young victims (of which 2 not directly involved)	5	2
Male involved (in incidents without clear perpetrator / victim role, e.g. disputes)	121	146
Female involved (in incidents without clear perpetrator / victim role, e.g. disputes)	130	135
Male involved (in incidents without clear perpetrator / victim role, e.g. disputes)	7	5
Children (< 14 years old) (of which 14 not directly involved)	53	73

*Note: The figures refer to the respective incoming reports, meaning that some persons may be referred to multiple times (in the case of repeated interventions).*

**14**

cases from 2024 processed



The National Police's measures at a glance:	2025	2024
De-escalation dialogue	164	161
Triage / arrangement of further help (esp. Office of Social Services)	68	60
Bringing in other help on the ground (esp. crisis intervention team, emergency doctor)	18	18
Expulsion order issued by the police	8	3
Restraining order	0	1
Police custody	2	2
Direct dialogue with threatening individuals by the Threat Management department	10	5

#### High potential for conflict

The high potential for conflict in the domestic sphere, with a continuing pronounced need for counselling and support, was also observed in the reporting year. The National Police therefore attended numerous incidents without direct police jurisdiction in a low-threshold support capacity. They conducted deescalating discussions at the scene, provided information on potential sources of support and gave legal information.

*Note: If, due to the absence of immediacy (a legal requirement), a police exclusion and contact prohibition order can no longer be imposed, the National Police also supports affected persons in obtaining court-issued contact prohibition orders. Because these orders are passed by the courts, they are not recorded in the statistics above.*



# Demanding basic police services

Escorts carried out on behalf of the National Prison absorb resources of the uniformed police

The security and traffic police is responsible for basic police services and operates around the clock in shifts. They are dispatched for all emergency calls and accident reports. The employees cover a wide range of assignments here: traffic accidents, work accidents, domestic violence, alarm and other security police call-outs (e.g. suicide threats, missing person reports, etc.), burglary and thefts, criminal damage, bodily harm, and crimes and breaches of accessory criminal law (weapons law, environmental law, etc.).

Security police work and services (excerpt)	2025	2024
Police operations football	27	33
Police operations abroad	8	12
Security service operations	57	40
Intervention unit operations	18	12
Personal protection operations	25	21
Arraignments	193	145

Specifically, the National Police carried out 27 police operations at football matches (2024: 33). As part of the Eastern Switzerland Police Concordat, the National Police was involved in eight deployments in Switzerland (e.g. WEF, ESC, IKAPOL and football matches).

## Intervention unit operations increased

A total of 57 special security service operations were carried out (national holiday celebrations, the Princely Family wedding, funfair/markets, etc.), which was 17 more than in 2024 (2023: 43). The number of operations carried out by the IVE special intervention unit increased in the reporting year. 18 high-risk operations and 25 personal protection operations were carried out, some at international conferences and during State visits.

For the first time, operations carried out for the National Prison are being reported separately, as they absorb considerable uniformed police resources. A total of 193 escort and transfer operations (e.g. National Court, doctors) were carried out.

# 193

escort operations carried out

## More road traffic accidents: fewer accidents with injuries, two fatalities

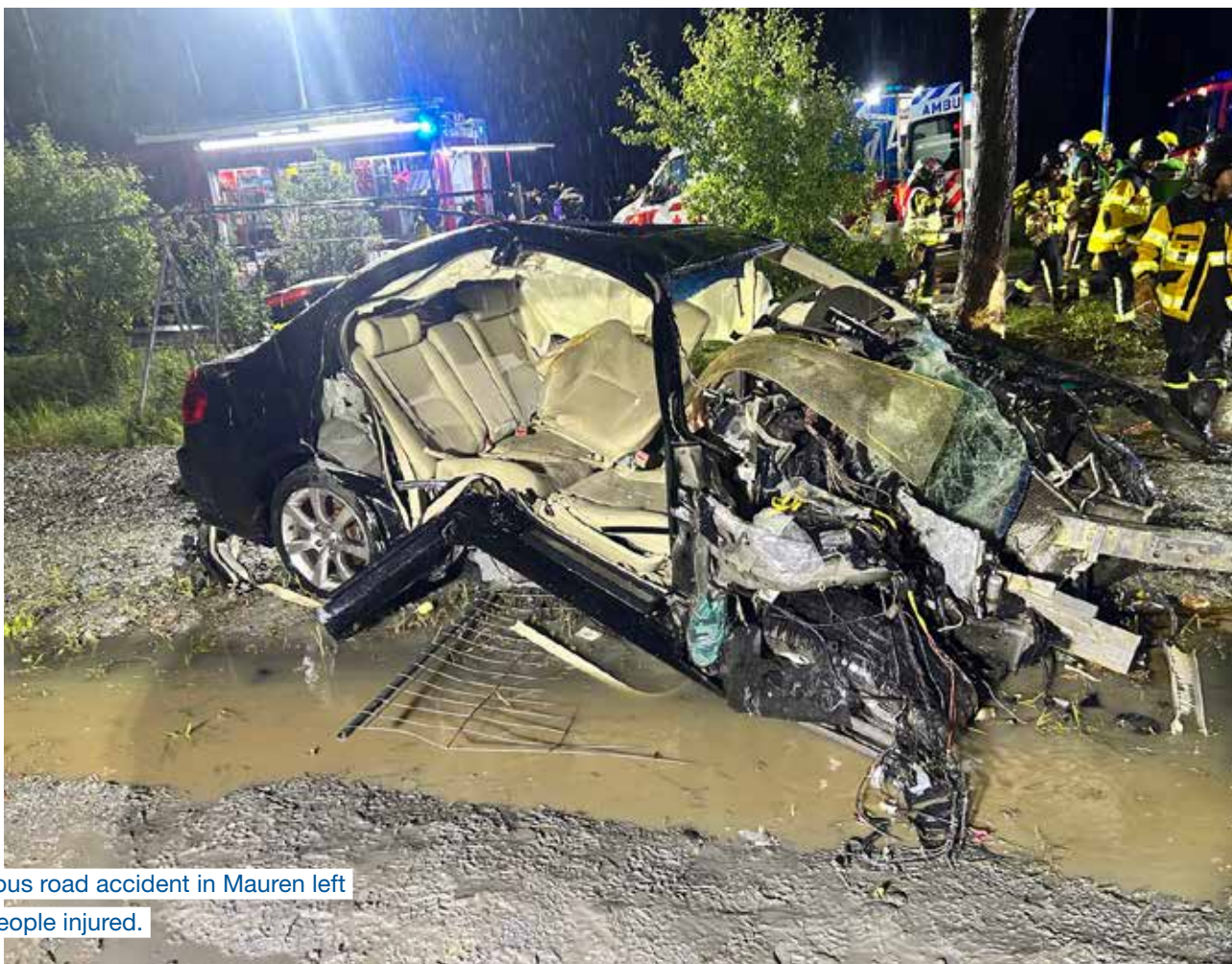
A total of 118 people were injured, 34 of whom seriously.

The number of road traffic accidents rose to 460 in 2025, up 4% compared to the previous year (2024: 442). Although the number of accidents with injuries fell by 5% to 93 (2024: 98), the number of persons injured rose by one, to 118 (2024: 117). 34 persons were seriously injured in road traffic accidents and two suffered fatal injuries.

In 22% of road traffic accidents with property damage, there was failure to comply with the reporting obligation. In total, the National Police was able to identify 45% of the suspects. 86% of all road traffic accident took place in built-up areas, while only 65 accidents were recorded on roads in rural areas.

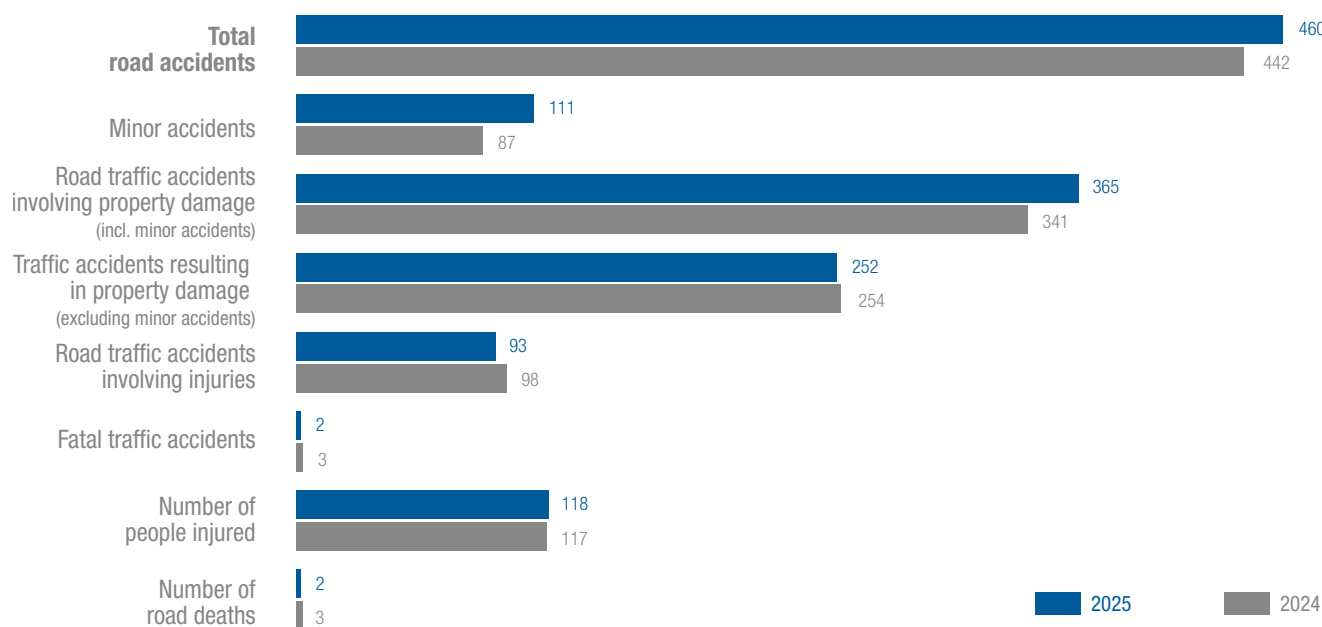
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fatal road traffic accidents



A serious road accident in Mauren left four people injured.

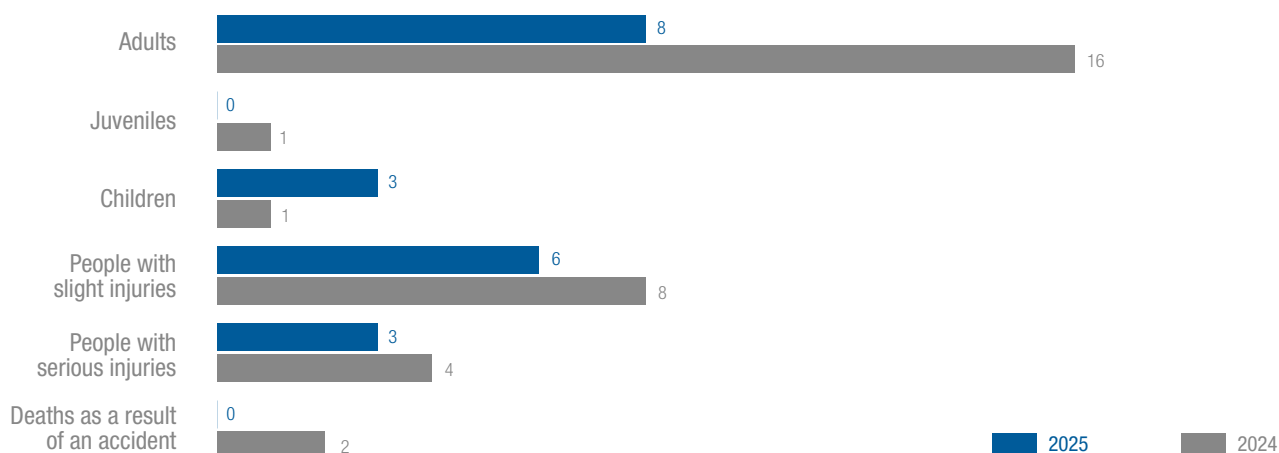
### Road traffic accidents



### Road traffic accidents involving pedestrians

The number of road traffic accidents involving pedestrians halved in 2025. A total of eight accidents were recorded in the reporting year, eight fewer than in 2024. Three children were involved in the accidents. Six persons were slightly injured and three were seriously injured.

### Road traffic accidents involving pedestrians

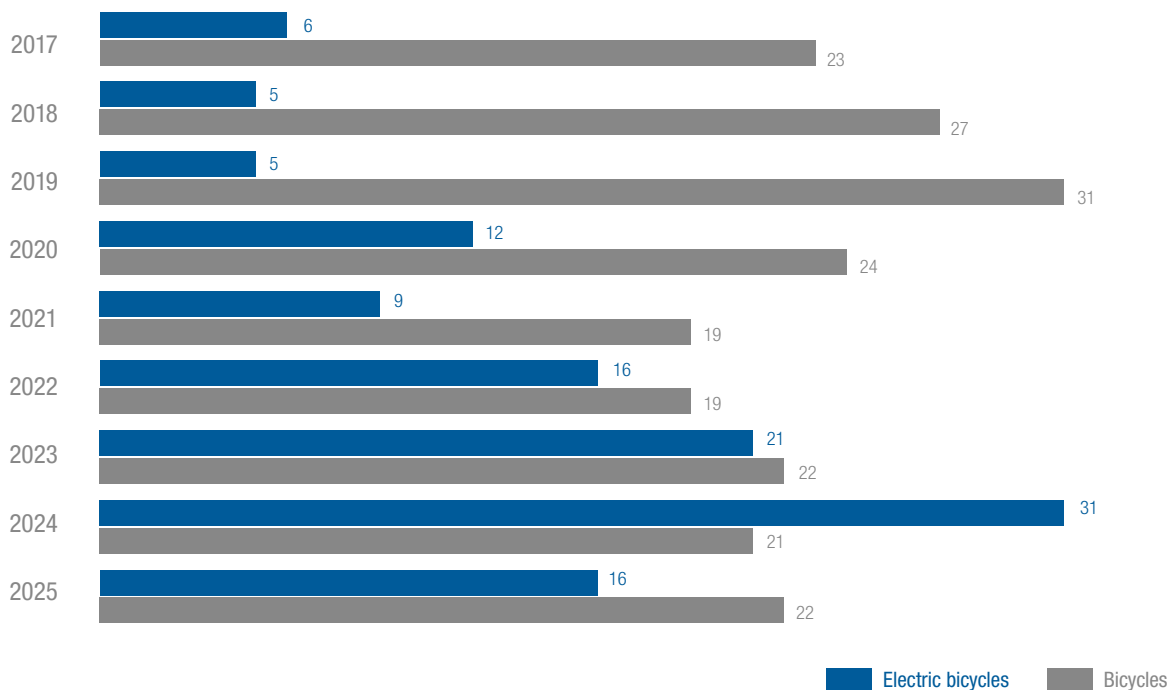


### Road traffic accidents involving bicycles and e-bikes

The number of road traffic accidents involving bicycles or e-bikes fell by 14 compared with 2024 (2025: 38, 2024: 52). The average age of the people injured was 49 (2024: 49.9).

Riding an e-bike is associated with increased risk, as other road users and e-bike riders themselves often underestimate their speed and longer stopping distances involved.

### Road traffic accidents involving bicycles and e-bikes

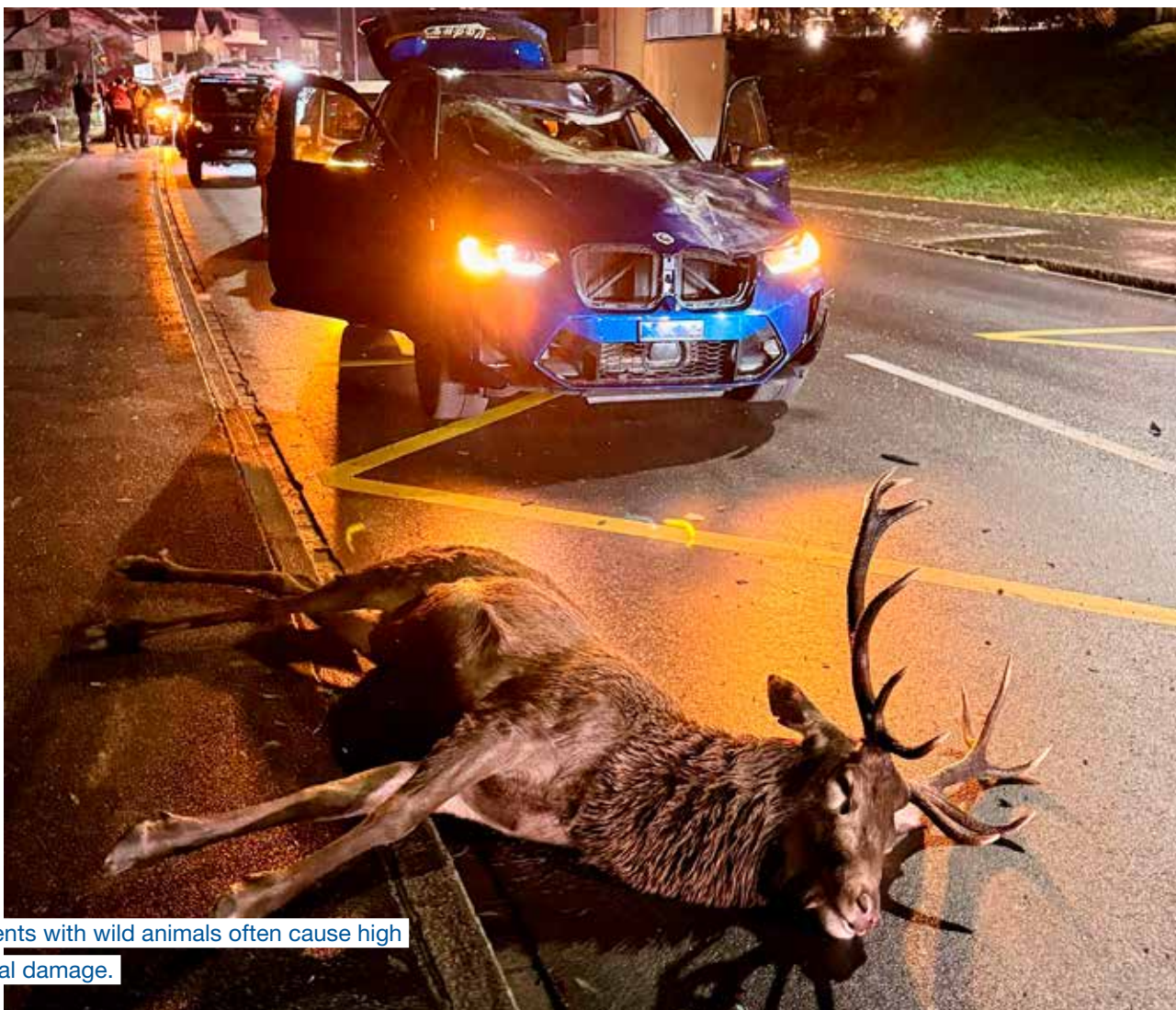


### Distraction is the most frequent cause of accidents

Once again in 2025, the list of main causes of accidents was topped by ‘failure to pay attention’. Distraction was the cause of 38% of all accidents – whether due to the surrounding environment, passengers or mobile phones. Other causes of accidents included loss of control of the vehicle (11%), impaired driving ability due to alcohol, drugs, medication or fatigue (8%), careless reversing (9%) and failure to grant right of way (8%).

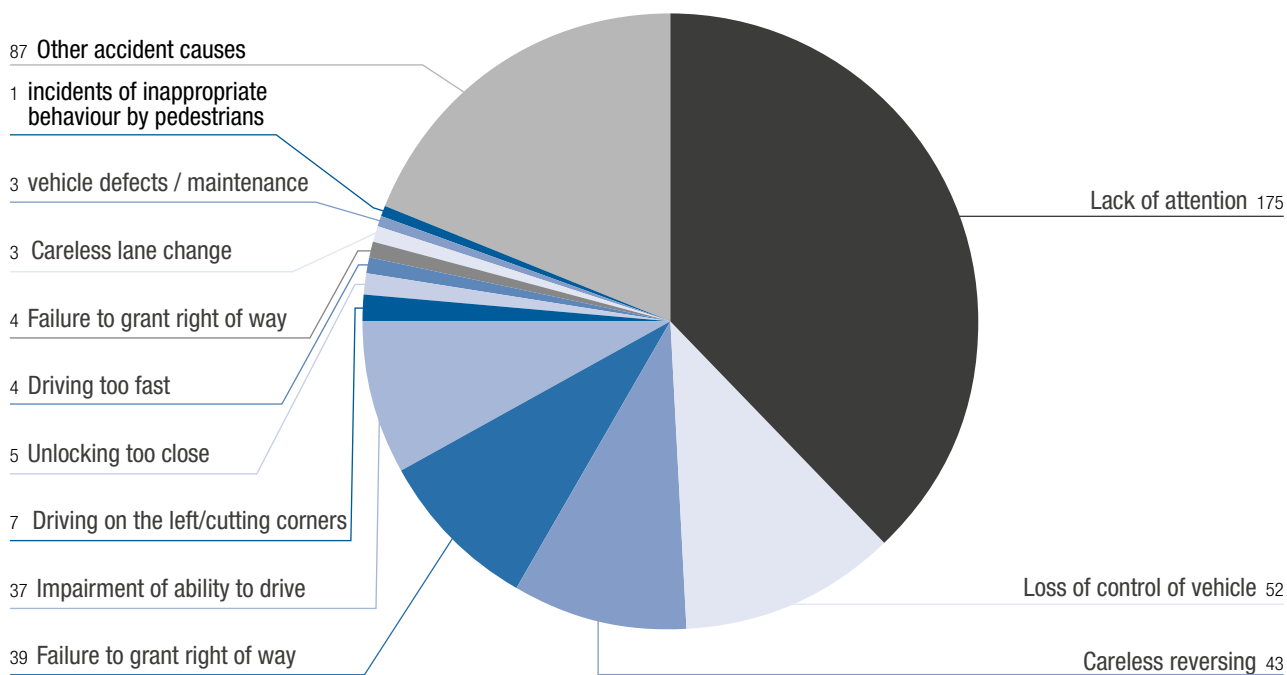
The ‘other causes of accidents’ category (19%) includes, among other things, insufficient following distance, failure to observe traffic signals, careless lane changes, vehicle defects or inappropriate behaviour by pedestrians.

**38 %**  
of the accidents attributable to distraction



Accidents with wild animals often cause high material damage.

**Most common causes of accidents in 2025**



## Measures to improve road safety

The National Police continues to focus consistently on prevention, school route safety and targeted speed checks in order to improve road safety.

**324**

operations performed

The National Police fundamentally relies on preventive measures in its road safety work. As part of road safety prevention, the National Police traffic instructors once again delivered 191 lessons in 2025 to nursery and primary school classes, the special educational day centre, the Waldorf school and the Formatio private school. The pupils were able to gain practical experience at the traffic training facility in Schellenberg and practise correct behaviour when riding bicycles on the road.

In addition to these teaching units, ensuring and monitoring school route safety once again remained a key focus in 2025. The National Police was present at busy junctions, roundabouts and roads with roadworks and assisted young children on their way to school. A total of 324 operations were carried out in this area (2024: 401).

### Traffic monitoring in residential neighbourhoods

The National Police focuses its speed checks on monitoring school routes and on traffic calming measures on high-risk stretches of road. Additionally, local authorities and private individuals are increasingly asking the National Police to monitor traffic due to roadworks diversions in residential neighbourhoods. For this purpose, National Police operates a total of five traffic monitoring devices (one mobile device and four devices in the two semi-stationary speed monitoring systems). These monitoring systems were used on virtually as many days during the reporting year as during the previous year (2025: 2,597; 2024: 2,600). A total of 5% more administrative fines were issued (2025: 36,142, 2024: 34,271). The number of requests for legal assistance from foreign authorities for road traffic offences rose by 16% to 357.



For years, the National Police has distributed reflective children's hats during the winter season. A new design was introduced in 2025

## New campaign for greater safety

In 2025, the National Police worked with the Commission for Accident Prevention (KfU) to develop a new campaign aimed at raising public awareness of attentiveness and consideration in road safety.

Together with the KfU, several prevention campaigns were developed and launched in 2025. The newly developed campaign, 'Watch out – children can surprise you', is intended to raise public awareness of the youngest road users.

In addition, the campaigns 'Please fasten your seatbelt – even on short journeys', 'Eye contact creates clarity', the distraction campaign using the slogan '#streetfluencer', 'Fog of horror – make yourself visible in road traffic', as well as campaigns on drink-driving, highlighted dangers in road traffic.

The youngest traffic participants can also surprise with their behavior..





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# Increase in the crime rate and clearance rate

Crime levels continues to rise. The previous upper limit of 1,200 offences was broken for the fourth year in a row.

The police crime statistics are offence-based statistics rather than case-based statistics. This means that they include figures and charts on all reported criminal offences committed in Liechtenstein that are recorded in the National Police's case database. These cover laws such as the Liechtenstein Criminal Code (StGB), the Narcotics Act (BMG), the Aliens Act (AUG) and other secondary criminal law (penal provisions of the administrative laws).

The crime statistics reflect the reported crime rate in Liechtenstein. However, it must also be assumed that there is a dark figure of crime. Thus, these crime statistics only represent an approximation of the actual crime situation in Liechtenstein. To enable a more meaningful

assessment of the crime situation and crime trends, 'interpreted crime statistics' section is published on pages 30 and 31.

## Total crime and clearance rate

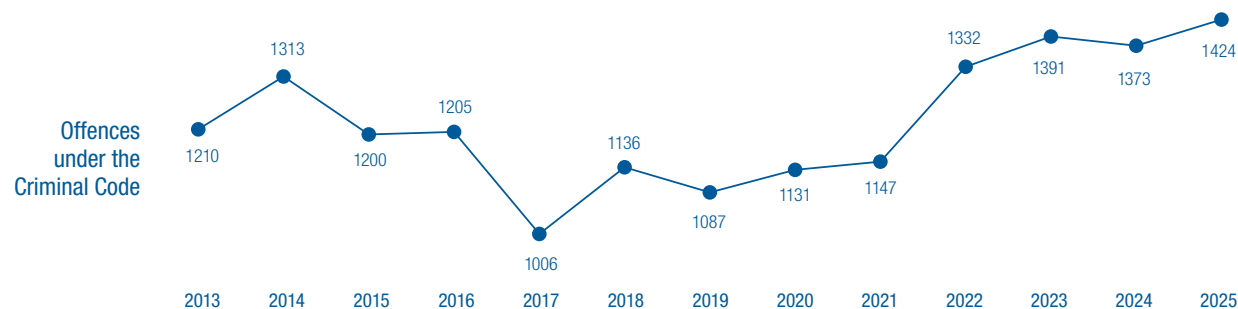
The number of offences under the Criminal Code increased by 4% in 2025 compared to 2024. A total of 1,424 offences were recorded in the reporting year, compared to 1,373 in 2024.

**4%**

more criminal offences recorded

The clearance rate also rose to 68% (2024: 64%). In addition to offences under the Criminal Code, offences under the Narcotics Act are also taken into account when calculating the clearance rate.

## Criminal acts according the penal code



**68%**

of suspects did not hold Liechtenstein citizenship

### Crime is 'predominantly male'

575 people committed offences under the Criminal Code in 2025. This is 11 more than in the previous year (2024: 564). In 2025, as in the year before, 32% of identified suspects were Liechtenstein nationals. The percentage of identified suspects with foreign nationality also remained unchanged during the reporting year at 68%. The proportion of female suspects, as in previous years, remained lower than that of male suspects, although at 19% it was slightly lower than in 2024 (22%).

### Increase in youth violence

In 2025, 53 underage suspects were identified (2024: 45), who were responsible for a total of 49 acts of violence (2024: 35). This is 14 more offences than in 2024.

There were 50 male suspects. 27 of the suspects were below 14 years of age, with the remaining 26 aged between 14 and 18. Assault offences accounted for the largest proportion of the offences, followed by serious threats and criminal damage.

Looking at the nationality of the underage suspects, it can be seen that 62% of the suspects had Liechtenstein citizenship in 2025.

**62%**

of juvenile suspects hold Liechtenstein citizenship

### Criminal police work

In 2025, 54 searches carried out on behalf of the National Court, as well as voluntary house searches were conducted. This is five fewer than in the previous year (2024: 59). Two telephone or internet surveillance measures (2024: 3) were carried out on behalf of the National Court. The number of cases involving surveillance measures was one lower than 2024, at six (2024: seven).

The number of people who had to be returned or extradited was 37 in 2025 (2024: 28). In the wake of negative decisions on asylum and on the basis of readmission agreements, a total of 32 people were either returned to their country of origin or to the responsible Dublin State. In connection with international arrest warrants, five additional people were either extradited to Liechtenstein or transferred to other states.

In 2025, there was a slight decrease in the number of persons subjected to forensic identification procedures (fingerprints, photo, buccal swabs) to 110 (2024: 116). In contrast, the number of data extractions of mobile phones, computers and other computer devices rose by 123 to 306 (2024: 183).

The National Police recorded one fewer case of exceptional death (suicides, discovery of a body, etc.) than in the previous year (2025: 18; 2024: 19). In five of these exceptional death cases, the cause was suicide.

### Criminal police work and services (excerpt)

	2025	2024
House searches / voluntary house inspections	54	59
Telephone/internet surveillance	2	3
Observations	6	7
Deportation / extraditions (number of people)	37	28
People subjected to procedures to establish their identity	110	116
Back-ups	306	183
Unusual deaths	18	19

## Increase in violent crime, decrease in property crime and financial crime

In 2025, the number of violent crimes and narcotics offences rose noticeably, while burglaries and money laundering offences in particular declined.

To make it easier to assess crime levels and trends in Liechtenstein, an interpreted crime statistics section is published, in which multiple offences are grouped into offence categories, which are, in turn, grouped into crime categories. Individual offences can also be assigned to multiple crime categories (e.g. rape can be allocated to the 'violent crimes' and 'sexual crimes' fields). A crime category (e.g. migration offences) also does not necessarily include all offences under special legislation (e.g. Aliens Act: failure to comply with the departure deadline).

The same applies to the number of suspects in the interpreted crime statistics. Here too, suspects may be counted multiple times if they have committed different offences simultaneously or the same offences at different times. The total number of suspects in the interpreted crime statistics is therefore not the same as the total number of people suspected of offences.

### Number of financial crimes declined

Financial crimes declined by 11% to 296 offences

in 2025 (2024: 333). The highest number of cases was recorded in the fraud/breach of trust offence category, with 214 offences, while the sharpest decline was recorded in money laundering offences, which fell to 54 (2024: 72).

### Fewer burglaries reported

Property and financial offences fell by 3% to 534 offences (2024: 550). The most commonly committed offences were thefts, followed by criminal damage and burglaries. There was a 15% decrease in burglaries, to 123 offences (2024: 144). As a result, crime levels in this offence category are considerably lower than in the previous year.

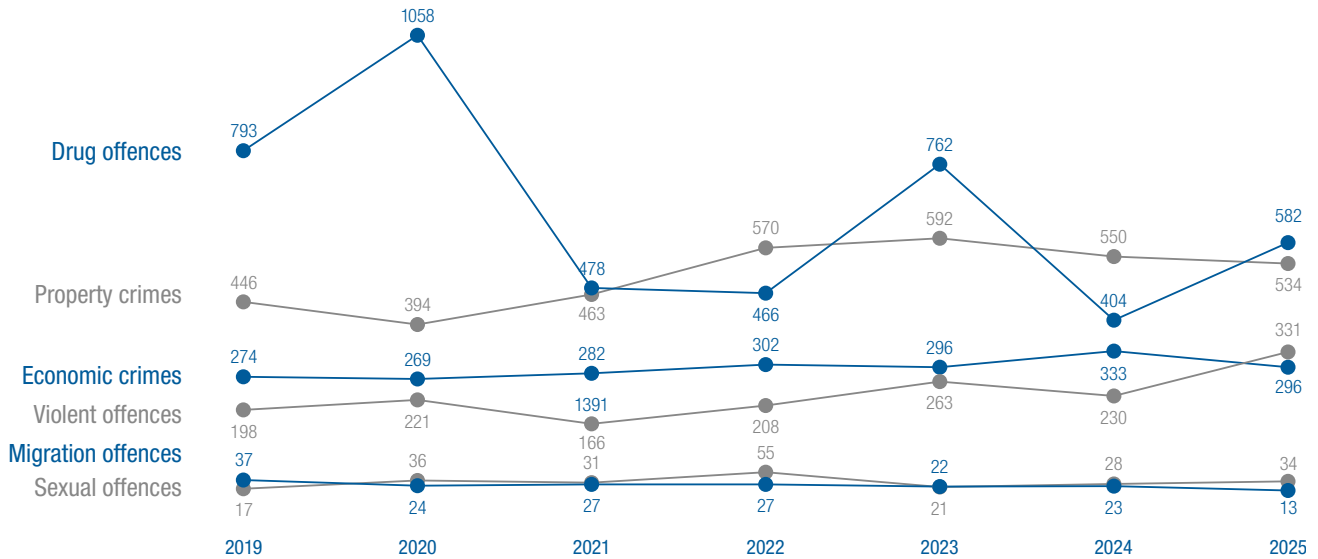
### Violent and sexual offences

The recorded offences in the violent offences category increased during the reporting year by 101 to 331 offences (2024: 230), with assaults and threats in particular increasing sharply. Three homicides were recorded. These consisted of one completed homicide offence involving three deaths, one attempted homicide offence and one attempted incitement to murder. Compared with the previous year, the number of sexual offences increased by six to 34 (2024: 28).

**3%**

fewer property and financial offences than in 2025

Six-year comparison of crime statistics



**Increase in narcotics offences**

Offences under the Narcotics Act were up again, at 582 (2024: 404). A higher number of suspects (149) were also recorded by the police (2024: 97). This therefore represents 44% more narcotics offences and 54% more suspects than in 2024. Most police reports (535) related to personal consumption, whereas 36 reports concerned the production/cultivation/purchase/sale of drugs. In eleven cases, narcotics smuggling could be proven. Three drug deaths were recorded in the reporting year.

Narcotics offences are classic control offences, which is why the statistical figures can vary considerably.

**Offences under the Aliens Act**

The number of migration offences fell by ten to 13 (2024: 23). The majority of the reports concerned breaches of entry and residence regulations (9). Two offences relating to aiding illegal entry (people smuggling) were recorded.

## Fall in system attacks, rise in digital fraud offences

While attacks on IT systems and data fell considerably, the National Police recorded a further rise in cybercrime in the broader sense.

A distinction is drawn in digital crime between cybercrime in the narrow sense and cybercrime in the broad sense.

Cybercrime in the narrower sense comprises all offences where attacks on data or computer systems are carried out using information and communications technology. A total of 14 cybercrime offences in the narrower sense were recorded during the reporting year, which although representing half the number recorded in the previous year is in line with the average over a multi-year period.

In addition, digital crime also includes cybercrime offences in the broader sense. This includes offences where information and communications technology is used for the planning, preparation and commission of offences. These are thus conventional criminal offences (e.g. economic crimes or sexual offences) that are committed in the digital space or have a digital component. The number of processed cases assigned to cybercrime in the broader sense increased by 4% to 191 in the reporting year (previous year: 183).

### 391

reports of mass fraud phenomena recorded



The majority of the 191 cases concern cyber fraud (64%), followed by cyber sexual offences (23%), enquiries relating to crypto enquiries (6%) and other digitally committed offences (7%).

It should be noted that many of these attempts are not reported to the National Police at all, so it can be assumed that a high dark figure of crime must therefore be assumed.

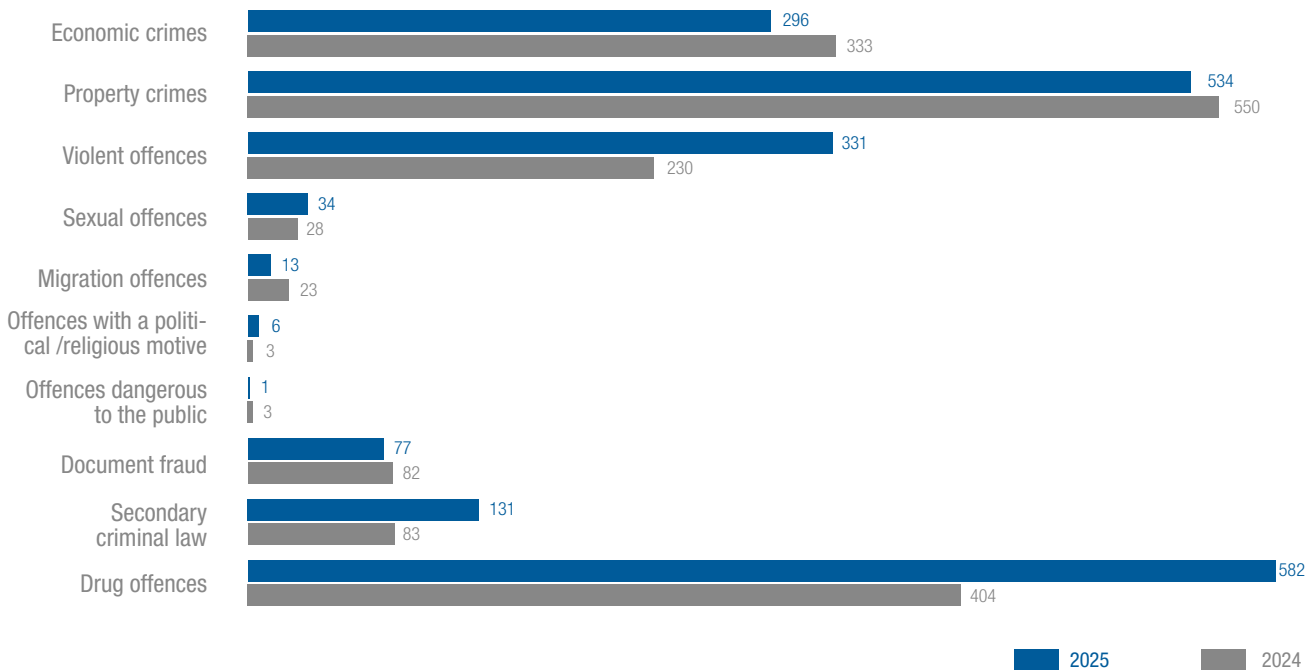
**High dark figure of crime**

Reports of mass fraud attempts (phishing, CEO fraud, purported inheritances, etc.) attempted ‘grandparent scams’, attempted extortion (sex-tortion), as well as fake websites in cases where no loss was incurred, are not included in the crime statistics.

The National Police nonetheless analyses incoming reports and publishes the appropriate warnings where necessary. The National Police received the following reports during the reporting year:

- Mass fraud attempts: 343 (2024: 429)
- Attempted grandparent scams: 26 (2024: 3)
- Attempted extortion: 13 (2024: 18)
- Fake websites: 9 (2024: not yet recorded)

**Criminal Code offences – crime fields (crime statistics)**



## Police operations in Alpine terrain

During the reporting year, the Alpine Police dealt, among other things, with a multi-day search operation and serious skiing accidents.

The Alpine Police, composed of police officers specially trained to operate in Alpine terrain, responded, during the reporting year, to one fatal hiking accident, two accidents on the ski slopes and two paragliding accidents. They

also supported other rescue organisations during a multiday search operation for a missing holidaymaker. The missing person was able to return to their accommodation independently and unharmed.



The search for the missing hiker took place in wintry conditions.

## Interpreted crime statistics at a glance

Criminal offences	2025	2024	2025/2024 change		Offences cleared up in 2025		Suspects identified		
	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Total	under 18 y.	foreign
<b>1. Economic crimes</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>115</b>
Fraud / embezzlement	214	224	-10	-4	83	39	75	2	63
Bankruptcy offenses	2	4	-2	-50	2	100	4	0	4
Money laundering / organised crime	54	72	8	13	42	58	79	2	71
Asset forfeiture / deprovalation order	0	0	0	0	0	na	0	0	0
Financing of terrorism	1	0	1	na	1	100	1	0	1
Corruption / insider trading	11	5	6	120	8	73	11	0	6
Cybercrime	14	28	-14	-50	2	14	1	0	1
<b>2. Property crimes</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>123</b>
Thefts	248	256	-8	-3	108	44	93	14	73
of which motor vehicle thefts	16	20	-4	-20	3	19	5	1	4
of which bicycle thefts	35	33	2	6	6	17	8	2	8
Misappropriation / embezzlement / deprivation of property	31	31	0	0	19	61	21	3	15
Burglary	123	144	-21	-15	24	20	24	7	20
Receiving stolen goods	0	3	-3	na	0	na	0	0	0
Criminal damage	132	116	16	14	63	48	66	12	38
<b>3. Violent offences</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>143</b>
Homicides	3	1	2	200	3	100	3	0	2
Bodily harm / brawls	133	104	29	28	124	93	165	28	98
Blackmail / kidnapping	12	10	2	20	7	58	8	0	5
Robbery	4	7	-3	-43	4	100	8	1	5
Threat	84	49	35	71	80	95	85	10	50
Coercion	56	36	20	56	54	96	47	4	28
Sexual assault	18	9	9	100	11	61	8	0	4
Violence against public servants	21	14	7	50	21	100	18	2	8
<b>4. Sexual offences</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>
Rape / sexual Coercion	4	5	-1	-20	1	25	1	0	0
Sexual abuse of minors	9	1	8	800	6	67	4	0	1
Sexual harassment / exhibitionism	9	6	3	50	9	100	9	1	6
Pimping	0	0	0	0	0	na	0	0	0
Pornography	12	16	-4	-25	7	58	7	1	5
<b>5. Migration offences</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
Entry and residence	9	15	-6	-40	8	89	8	0	8
Aiding and abetting	2	3	-1	-33	2	100	1	0	1
Use of identification	0	1	-1	na	0	na	0	0	0
Work	2	4	-2	-50	2	100	2	0	0

Criminal offences	2025	2024	2025/2024 change		Offences cleared up in 2025		Suspects identified		
	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Total	under 18 y.	foreign
<b>6. Offences with a religious motive</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Discrimination	5	3	2	67	3	60	3	0	1
Terrorism	1	0	1	na	1	100	1	0	1
Espionage	0	0	0	0	0	na	0	0	0
Regulatory offences	0	0	0	0	0	na	0	0	0
<b>7. Offences dangerous to the public</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Arson	1	3	-2	-67	1	100	1	0	0
Explosives offences	0	0	0	0	0	na	0	0	0
Radiation offences	0	0	0	0	0	na	0	0	0
Environmental offences	0	0	0	0	0	na	0	0	0
<b>8. Document fraud</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>
Forging documents	21	28	-7	-25	16	76	17	0	15
Forging money and securities	56	54	2	4	12	21	16	1	13
<b>9. Administration</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>74</b>
Weapons / explosives	58	39	19	49	51	88	51	2	36
Youth Act	23	15	8	53	22	96	19	1	8
Construction / industry / trade / tourism	9	3	6	200	9	100	11	0	8
Banks / fiduciaries / duty of care	7	5	2	40	7	100	7	0	7
Protection of personal security / work / intellectual property	4	2	2	100	3	75	4	1	2
Animal welfare / hunting / fishing / dog ownership	10	8	2	25	7	70	7	0	4
Health / environment / refuse	11	2	9	450	9	82	8	2	3
Legal closing time / peace / order	0	2	-2	na	0	na	0	0	0
Other administrative law	9	7	2	29	8	89	13	1	11
<b>10. Narcotics offences</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>101</b>
Personal use	535	350	185	53	511	96	144	7	96
Production / growing / purchase / sale	36	46	-10	-22	35	97	22	0	14
Smuggling	11	8	3	38	9	82	8	0	5
<b>11. Incidents handled by the Crime Investigation Division</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Missing persons cases	29	19	10	53	0	0	0	0	0
Fires	17	19	-2	-11	0	0	0	0	0
Unusual deaths	18	19	-1	-5	0	0	0	0	0
Suicides	5	2	3	150	0	0	0	0	0
Drug deaths	3	0	3	na	0	0	0	0	0
Death by illness / accidents without traffic	10	17	-7	-41	0	0	0	0	0



POLIZEI

LANDESPOLIZEI  
FÜRSTENTUM  
LIECHTENSTEIN

# International police cooperation strengthens Liechtenstein's security

International Police Cooperation (IPC) acts the National Police's central hub for worldwide information exchange and international wanted person searches.

Thanks to its participation in INTERPOL, EUROPOL and Schengen (including FRONTEX and EUROPOL), the National Police is extremely well connected internationally. The International Police Cooperation (IPC) department is the National Police's central coordination unit for international information exchange and international wanted person searches. The IPC is the national bureau (NCB Vaduz) for INTERPOL, the SIRENE office as part of Schengen, the National Contact Point (NCP) for EUROPOL and the Liechtenstein contact point (NFPOC) for the European Border and Coast Guard Agency FRONTEX. Having a central point of contact and entry for IPC means the National Police has an efficient and streamlined solution in international police cooperation, enabling it to quickly process the numerous enquiries to and from various channels.

During the reporting year, NCB INTERPOL Vaduz submitted 576 requests (2024: 667) to foreign police authorities, whereas foreign INTERPOL stations submitted more than 23,294 requests worldwide, including to Liechtenstein (2024: 23,229). Within the framework of

Schengen, Liechtenstein sent 1,057 messages to foreign authorities (2024: 1,137), while the SIRENE office in Vaduz processed 38,916 messages (2024: 36,125) from abroad. Criminal police enquiries from Switzerland remained broadly unchanged (2025: 3,164; 2024: 3,195).

## Searches for persons and property

Numerous hits were recorded in searches for persons and property (SIS, INTERPOL and other such search systems): These hits totalled 405, 35 higher than in the previous year (2024: 370). 143 hits were recorded domestically and 265 abroad. In Liechtenstein, 18 hits were recorded relating to persons who were wanted on the basis of a domestic or foreign arrest warrant (2024: 12). Abroad, nine hits were recorded relating to persons who had been internationally listed for arrest on behalf of the National Court (2024: 11).

Regionally, membership of the Eastern Switzerland Police Concordat and the Lake Constance Police Chiefs' Association ensures optimum cross-border cooperation. The regional exchange of information via a secure system be-

## 405

hits in searches for persons and property

tween police authorities in Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Vorarlberg, St. Gallen, Thurgau, Schaffhausen and Liechtenstein also proved its worth in the reporting year. In 2025, the IPC received 614 notifications in this connection (2024: 722). 342 messages were exchanged via the police border liaison office at the Schaanwald-Tisis border crossing (2024: 549).

### Important exchange platforms

The Police Chief sits on the Conference of Cantonal Police Commanders of Switzerland (CCPCS), which provides an optimal platform for networking with the federal and cantonal security authorities. Furthermore, at police chief level, the National Police maintains a regular exchange of information both with Austria and with the other Schengen States within the framework of the annual European Police Chief Conference (EPCC). During the reporting year, the Police Chief attended the conference in The Hague in September. In November, the National Police was also represented at the INTERPOL General Assembly in Morocco.

These international and regional networks are essential for successful police work in Liechtenstein. This is because, in these turbulent times, security can only be guaranteed through international cooperation. This applies even more to microstates such as Liechtenstein than to any other country.



Members of the national police were in action at the ESC in Basel.

# Increasing demands on the National Prison

A higher number of detention days, increasingly complex care situations and a high proportion of foreign remand prisoners characterised day-to-day prison operations.

The National Prison is the only correctional facility in Liechtenstein and is operated by the National Police on a 24-hour shift basis. Professional supervision is ensured by six fulltime prison officers, supported by custodial staff employed on an hourly basis.

As a general rule, convicted offenders serve their sentences in Austrian correctional facilities, while the National Prison is used primarily for police detention, remand detention, deportation detention, extradition detention and the enforcement of substitute custodial sentences. Convicted prisoners whose centre of life is in Liechtenstein also have the option of serving the final stage of their sentence at Saxerriet Cantonal Prison in Switzerland, in order to prepare for life after detention close to their place of residence.

A total of 20 beds are distributed, across 18 detention rooms in the National Prison. 15 detention rooms, with 16 beds, are in the men's area, and the remaining three detention rooms, with four beds, are reserved for women. In the reporting year, 77 people were detained in the National Prison, the same number as in the previous year. The vast majority of inmates were men (74). Three women were detained in 2025.

The number of days in detention rose to 11,257 in 2025 (2024: 9,935). Of these, 5,212 detention days were served in the National Prison in Vaduz. Most incarcerations were the result of breaches of the Criminal Code. These involved remand detention and custodial sentences imposed on persons who had been finally convicted but could not yet be transferred to Austria.

## Medical and psychosocial support

A total of 553 regular visits were recorded in the National Prison in the reporting year. In addition, detained persons received 361 visits from their legal counsel and 68 visits from psychosocial professionals. The prison doctor attended the National Prison a total of 62 times, while the institution's psychiatrist attended around 21 times.

A particular challenge for the National Prison is posed by remand, deportation or extradition detainees with apparent mental health issues for whom inpatient treatment is indicated. Due to the current legal situation, these inmates can only be transferred to special facilities in Austria. In Vorarlberg, however, the places available for such inmates are very limited and often unavailable. Outpatient psychiatric care in the National Prison quickly reaches its limits. Based on the

**68**

visits from psychosocial specialists



Agreement on the Accommodation of Prisoners (1983), the government of the Principality of Liechtenstein agreed with the Federal Ministry of Justice in Vienna in 2023 that prisoners from Liechtenstein could be transferred to Innsbruck Correctional Facility for inpatient psychiatric care. This option was again used several times during the reporting year. In view of higher occupancy levels and inmates requiring increasingly intensive care (addiction issues, mental health problems, sociocultural challenges and aggression), the care workload is becoming increasingly demanding and resource-intensive.

The independent correctional commission appointed by the government carried out four unannounced visits to the National Prison unannounced during the reporting year. Its assessment of the care situation in the National Prison was consistently positive overall.

### Increase in remand detentions

In the reporting year, more remand detentions were recorded than in the previous year. Of the total of 24 remand detention orders imposed during the reporting year, one concerned a person with Liechtenstein citizenship, three concerned persons with foreign citizenship residing in Liechtenstein and 20 concerned persons with foreign citizenship residing abroad.

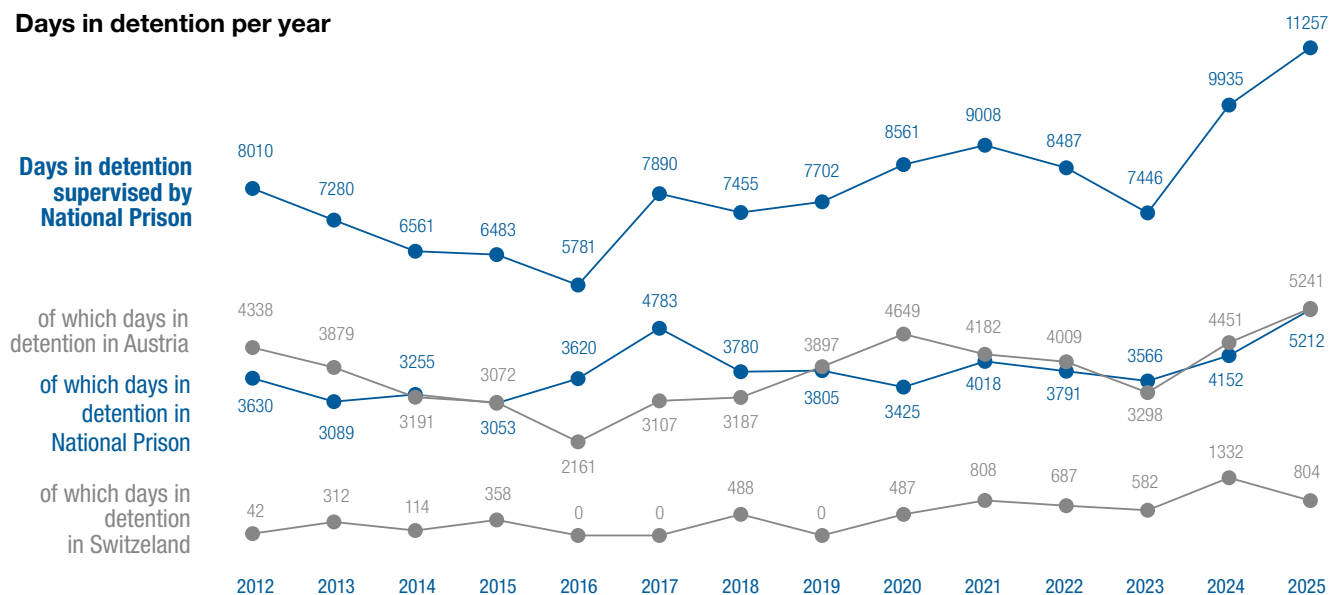
### Execution of sentences abroad

Pursuant to the 1983 treaty with Austria, custodial sentences imposed on convicted offenders are primarily served in Austrian correctional facilities. The same applies to the execution of court-ordered measures. Since 2017, as a result of the reorganisation of the penal system, even shorter custodial sentences have no longer been served in Vaduz, as the statutory requirements for the execution of sentences cannot be fully met (work, leisure activities, etc.). Since 2018, there has been an agreement with the Canton of St. Gallen under which Saxerriet Cantonal Prison can be used for the pre-release regime of Liechtenstein prisoners.

# 5,241

detention days in  
Austrian correctional  
facilities

### Days in detention per year



Transfers abroad for the execution of custodial sentences or courtordered measures are generally arranged as soon as the judgments become final. During the reporting year, a total of 24 prisoners – 22 men and two women (2024: 18 men) – were accommodated in Austrian correctional facilities for the execution of their sentences or measures for a total of 5,241 detention days. The total number of detention days served in Austria rose compared with the previous year (2024: 4,451), as three more persons were accommodated in Austrian correctional facilities. During the reporting year, four persons were detained in Saxerriet Prison, Switzerland for a total of 804 days (2024: eight persons for 1,332 days).

Remands	2025	2024
<b>Total remands</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>
of which Liechtenstein citizens	1	2
of which foreign citizens with place of residence in LI	3	0
of which foreign citizens with place of residence abroad	20	9

Detentions in the National Prison	2025	2024
<b>Total detentions</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>
of which men	74	69
of which juveniles	1	0
of which women	3	8
of which juveniles	0	0
<b>Total days in detention</b>	<b>5'212</b>	<b>4'152</b>
of which men	5'088	4'061
of which juveniles	19	0
of which women	125	91
of which juveniles	0	0
<b>Detentions by law / reason</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>
of which criminal law (total)	36	42
of which Aliens Act	9	6
of which Police Act	27	25
of which extraditions	2	3
of which imprisonment for failure to pay a fine	3	1



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