

**BASIC COURT OF PRISTINA
SERIOUS CRIMES DEPARTMENT
PKR.Nr.1046/13
18 December 2014**

[The judgments published may not be final and may be subject to an appeal according to the applicable law.]

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE

Basic Court of Pristina, Serious Crimes Department, in the trial panel composed of Presiding Judge, EULEX Judge Malcolm Simmons and panel members, Kosovo Judge Suzana Çerkini and EULEX Judge Mariola Pasnik, with the assistance of the court recorder Nuhi Shala, in the criminal case against:

1. N.V.

Father's name: XXX
Date of birth: XXX
Place of birth: Sarajevo, BiH
Gender: Female
Address: XXX, Pristina, Kosovo
Citizenship: Germany

Restrictive measures: In detention on remand since 14 November 2013

Charged in the indictment of the Pristina Basic Prosecution Office PP 898-4/2012 dated 7 November 2013, as amended by the Ruling of the Presiding Judge PKR.Nr.1046/13 dated 3 February 2014 and the Ruling of the Court of Appeals PN 97/14 dated 27 March 2014, with the following offences:

Organized Crime, under Article 274, paragraphs (1), (3) and (7) of the Criminal Code of Kosovo (hereinafter "CCK") 2003, (currently criminalised by Article 283 CCK 2013), in co-perpetration (according to Article 23 CCK 2003 [Art.31 CCK 2013]);

Money Laundering, under Article 32 paragraph (2) subsections (2.1) (2.4) and (2.5) of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010, in co-perpetration;

Fraud, under Article 261(1) and (2) of the CCK 2003 (currently criminalised by Article Art. 335 CCK 2013);

Tax Evasion, under Article 63 (1), (2) (2.1), (3) and (4) of the Law on Tax Administration and Procedures 2010 (TAP);

Breach of Trust, under Article 269 CCK 2003, (currently criminalised by Article Art. 342 CCK 2013);

2. F.B.

Father's name: XXX

Date of birth: XXX

Place of birth: Peja, Kosovo

Gender: Male

Address: XXX, Pristina, Kosovo

Citizenship: Kosovo

Restrictive measures: In house arrest since 14 November 2013

Charged in the indictment with the following offences:

Organized Crime, under Article 274, paragraphs (1), (3) and (7) of the Criminal Code of Kosovo CCK 2003 (Art. 283 CCK 2013), in co-perpetration;

Money Laundering, under Article 32, paragraphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5 of Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010;

Tax Evasion, under Article 63 (1), (2) (2.1) and (2.5), (3) and (4) of the Law on Tax Administration and Procedures 2010 (hereinafter “TAP”);

3. B.B.

Father’s name: XXX

Date of birth: XXX

Place of birth: XXX, Istog, Kosovo

Gender: Male

Address: XXX, Istog, Kosovo

Citizenship: Kosovo

Restrictive measures: In house arrest since 14 November 2013

Charged in the indictment with the following offences:

Organized Crime, under Article 274 (1), (2) (4) and (7) of the CCK 2003 (Art. 283 CCK 2013);

Money Laundering, under Article 32, paragraphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5 of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010;

4. E.D.

Father’s name: XXX

Date of birth: XXX

Place of birth: Pristina, Kosovo

Gender: Male

Address: XXX, Pristina, Kosovo

Citizenship: Kosovo

Charged in the indictment with the following offences:

Organized Crime, under Article 274(1), (2), (4) and (7) CCK 2003 (Art.283 CCK 2013);

Money Laundering, under Article 32, paragraph 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5 of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010;

Tax Evasion, under Article 63 (1), (2) (2.1), (3) and (4) of the Law on Tax Administration and Procedures 2010 (TAP);

5. I.F.

Father's name: XXX
Date of birth: XXX
Place of birth: XXX, Klina
Gender: Male
Address: XXX, Peja, Kosovo
Citizenship: Kosovo

Charged in the indictment with the following offences:

Organized Crime, under Article 274, paragraphs (1), (2), (4) and (7) of the CCK 2003 (Article 283 CCK 2013);

Money Laundering, under Article 32, paragraphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5 of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010;

Tax Evasion, under Article 63 (1), (2) (2.1), (3) and (4) of the Law on Tax Administration and Procedures (TAP);

6. N.T.

Father's name: XXX
Date of birth: XXX
Place of birth: Prizren, Kosovo
Gender: Male
Address: XXX, Rahovec, Kosovo
Citizenship: Kosovo

Charged in the indictment with the following offences:

Organized Crime, under Article 274, paragraphs (1), (2), (4) and (7) CCK 2003 (Article 283 CCK 2013);

Money Laundering, under Article 32, paragraph 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5 of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010;

Tax Evasion, under Article 63 (1), (2) (2.5), (3) and (4) of the Law on Tax Administration and Procedures 2010 (TAP);

7. J.B.

Father's name: XXX
Date of birth: XXX
Place of birth: XXX, Podujevo, Kosovo
Gender: Male
Address: XXX, Podujevo, Kosovo
Citizenship: Kosovo

Charged in the indictment with the following offences:

Receiving Stolen Goods, under Article 272 (1) and (2) CCK 2003 (Article 345 CCK 2013)

Tax Evasion, under Article 63 (1), (2) (2.1), (3) and (4) of the Law on Tax administration and Procedures 2010 (TAP)

8. S.S.

Father's name: XXX
Date of birth: XXX
Place of birth: XXX, Deçan, Kosovo
Gender: Male
Address: XXX, Deçan, Kosovo
Citizenship: Kosovo

Charged in the indictment with the following offences:

Receiving Stolen Goods, under Article 272 (1) and (2) CCK 2003 (Article 345 CCK 2013);

Tax Evasion, under Article 63 (1), (2) (2.1) and (2.5) and (4) of the Law on Tax Administration and Procedures 2010 (TAP)

9. H.S.

Father's name: XXX
Date of birth: XXX
Place of birth: XXX, Peja, Kosovo
Gender: Male
Address: XXX, Peja, Kosovo
Citizenship: Kosovo

Charged in the indictment with the following offences:

Tax Evasion, under Article 63 (1) and (4) of the Law on Tax Administration and Procedures 2010 (TAP);

Having held the main trial hearings in public on 22 May 2014, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12 June 2014, 3, 4, 8, 9, 15, 29, 30, 31 July 2014, 1, 9, 30 September 2014, 1, 2, 28, 30 October 2014, 4, 11, 12, 17 November 2014, 2 and 18 December 2014,

After the trial panel deliberation and voting held on 18 December 2014,

In the presence of all the defendants and their defence counsels and the prosecutor, pursuant to Article 359 Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Kosovo No. 04/L-123 (hereinafter "CPCK"), in public, renders the following:

JUDGMENT

1. **Defendants N.V. and F.B.**, with personal data aforementioned, in respect of the offences of Organised Crime under Article 274, paragraphs (1), (3) and (7) of the Criminal Code of Kosovo (CCK 2003) and Money Laundering under Article 32 paragraph (2) subsections (2.1), (2.4) and (2.5) of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010, read in conjunction with Article 23 of CCK 2003, whereof they are charged in the indictment are:

GUILTY

Because from 13 December 2011 to November 2012, in Pristina, N.V. and F.B. organized, established, supervised, managed and directed the activities of an organised criminal group comprising themselves, B.B., E.D., I.F. and N.T., a group that was established for the purpose of committing the offence of Money Laundering in order to obtain, directly a financial and other material benefit for its members.

N.V., with intent to obtain an unlawful material benefit for herself and other persons deceived the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MiA) and Österreichische Staatsdruckerei GmbH (OeSD) by means of a false representation to transfer to her NLB bank account number 1701001012075322 the sum of 1,420,255.13 Euros which sum was transferred from the Kosovo MiA and thereafter unlawfully appropriated. The money was intended as payment to OeSD in settlement of their invoices for the supply of electronic passports and machinery sent to MiA. Having obtained this money by fraud and, having mixed it with her legitimately earned money, N.V. withdrew 470,953.87 EUROS in ATM and cash withdrawals, spent 27,876.92 EUROS on other expenses and, in co-perpetration with F.B., unlawfully transferred to other members of the organised criminal group 669,000 EUROS the following sums:

Pirro LLC the amount of 200,000.00 EUROS on 14 December 2011

Ron Ing LLC the amount of 100,000.00 EUROS on 19 December 2011

Ron Ing LLC the amount of 100,000.00 EUROS on 23 December 2011

Qeramika LB Kosova LLC the amount of 100,000.00 EUROS on 22 February 2012

Qeramika LB Kosova LLC the amount of 100,000.00 EUROS on 1 March 2012

Construction Beton LLC the amount of 20,000.00 EUROS on 1 March 2012

Construction Beton LLC the amount of 49,000.00 EUROS on 30 August 2012

Further, in co-perpetration with F.B., N.V. unlawfully transferred approximately 342,825 EUROS in order to satisfy her and F.B.'s personal debts and expenses, including the purchase of an apartment for 77,000 EUROS for N.V. and 39,000 EUROS to F.B.'s company "Fimex". In co-perpetration with B.B. a further 20,000 EUROS was transferred to B.B.'s company FIB Oil.

Through her criminal activities N.V., having made a false representation, obtained an unlawful material benefit in the sum of 1,420,255.13 Euros. In co-perpetration with F.B., B.B., E.D., I.F. and N.T., N.V. transferred the money with the intention of concealing the nature, source and ownership of the stolen money thereby realising a substantial financial benefit for herself and the members of this criminal group.

F.B., in co-perpetration with N.V., and with the participation of other members of the organised criminal group, transferred the sum of 669,000 EUROS of the above described stolen money to Pirro LLC, Qeramika LB Kosova LLC, Ron Ing LLC and Construction Beton LLC. Further, in co-perpetration with N.V., F.B. unlawfully transferred 342,825 EUROS in order to satisfy his and N.V.'s personal debts and expenses, including the purchase of an apartment for 77,000 EUROS for N.V. and 39,000 EUROS to F.B.'s company "Fimex". A further 20,000 EUROS was transferred to B.B.'s company FIB Oil. F.B. knew the owners or directors of the companies into whose bank accounts the stolen money was deposited.

F.B. knew this money was stolen money. The Trial Panel finds this money was the proceeds of criminal activity. In co-perpetration with N.V., B.B., E.D., I.F. and N.T., F.B. transferred the money with the intention of concealing the nature, source and ownership of the stolen money thereby realising a substantial financial and other material benefit for himself and others.

Thereby, N.V. and F.B., pursuant to legal requalification made by the court pursuant to Article 360(2) of CPCK, and pursuant to Article 3 (2) of the CCRK, committed the

criminal offence of Organized Crime under Article 274(3) of the Criminal Code of Kosovo (CCK 2003), in conjunction with the criminal offence of Money Laundering under Article 32 paragraph (2) subsection (2.1) of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010, read in conjunction with Article 23 of CCK 2003.

- 2. The Defendants B.B., E.D., I.F. and N.T., with personal data abovementioned, in respect of the offences of Organized Crime, under Article 274 (1), (2), (4) and (7) of the CCK 2003 and Money Laundering under Article 32, paragraph 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5 of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010, whereof they are charged in the indictment are:**

GUILTY

Because defendants B.B., E.D., I.F. and N.T. committed a serious crime of Money Laundering as part of an organized criminal group managed and directed by defendants F.B. and N.V.. Specifically:

B.B., was the owner of Fib Oil and the younger brother of defendant F.B.. On 14 December 2011, the day after the defendant N.V. received transfers of 738,240 EUROS and 64,596 EUROS from the MiA, the sum of 20,000 EUROS was transferred from the account of Consulting EU, an account operated by N.V., to the bank account of FIB Oil. This transfer was not for the purchase of heating oil, as averred by the defendant. That was a fiction created to disguise the true purpose of the transfer. The sum of 20,000 Euros was the proceeds of crime. B.B. knew this was proceeds of a crime. This transfer was made with the intention of concealing and disguising the nature, source and ownership of proceeds of crime. B.B. committed the serious crime of Money Laundering as a member of an organised criminal group.

E.D. was formally the authorized person in company Pirro LLC and a shareholder in Qeramika LB Kosova LLC. Pirro was established on 30 October 2008. It had a nominal turnover. Qeramika was established in 31 January 2012. E.D. was the *de facto* controlling person of the bank accounts of both companies. On 14 December 2011 the sum of 200,000.00 EUROS was transferred from the account of Consulting EU to the

bank account of Pirro LLC. On 22 February 2012 a further transfer in the amount of 100,000.00 EUROS was made from the account of Consulting EU to the bank account of Qeramika LB Kosova LLC. This transfer was made only 22 days after Qeramika had been established. On 1 March 2012 E.D. received a further sum of 100,000.00 EUROS in the bank account of Qeramika LB Kosova LLC. The money was transferred from the bank account of Consulting EU LLC, an account operated by N.V. None of these transfers was made for any lawful purpose. The sum of 400,000 Euros was the proceeds of crime. E.D. knew this money was the proceeds of crime. These transfers were made with the intention of concealing and disguising the nature, source and ownership of stolen money. The defendant E.D. committed the serious crime of Money Laundering as part of an organised criminal group.

I.F., was a shareholder of the company Ron ING and an authorized person to operate the bank account of this company. Ron Ing was established on 23 April 2010. On 19 December 2011 the amount of 100,000.00 EUROS was transferred to the account of Ron Ing LLC. The money was transferred from the bank account of Consulting EU LLC, an account operated by N.V. On 23 December 2011 a further sum of 100,000.00 EUROS was transferred from the bank account of Consulting EU LLC to the account of Ron Ing. None of these transfers was made for any lawful purpose. The sum of 200,000 Euros was the proceeds of crime. I.F. knew this money was the proceeds of crime. These transfers were made with the intention of concealing and disguising the nature, source and ownership of stolen money. The defendant I.F. committed the serious crime of Money Laundering as part of an organised criminal group.

N.T., was the *de facto* controlling person of the company Construction Beton LLC, a company ostensibly owned by his son A.T. Construction Beton was established on 28 February 2012. On 1 March 2012 – the day after it was established - the defendant N.V. transferred the amount of 20,000 EURO from the bank account of Consulting EU LLC to the bank account of Construction Beton LLC. Further, on 30 August 2012 an amount of 49,000 EUROS was transferred from the Consulting EU bank account to the bank account of Construction Beton LLC. The sum of 69,000 Euros was the proceeds of crime. N.T. knew the money was the proceeds of crime. The money went through A.T.'s company, Construction Beton as part of defendants N.V., F.B., and N.T.'s plan to launder

stolen money. These transfers were made with the intention of concealing and disguising the nature, source and ownership of stolen money. The defendant N.T. committed the serious crime of Money Laundering as part of an organised criminal group.

Thereby, defendants B.B., E.D., I.F. and N.T., pursuant to legal requalification made by the court pursuant to Article 360(2) of CPCK, and pursuant to Article 3 (2) of the CCRK, committed the criminal offence of Organized Crime under Article 274(1) of the CCK 2003, in conjunction with the criminal offence of Money Laundering under Article 32 paragraph (2) subsections (2.1) of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010, read in conjunction with Article 23 of CCK (2003).

- 3. Defendant N.V., with personal data aforementioned, in respect of the offence of Fraud under Article 261 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the CCK 2003 whereof she is charged in the indictment is:**

GUILTY

Because in November 2011 and on 6 December 2011, in Pristina, defendant N.V. obtained several written authorizations from OeSD via email which she represented to OESD were required for the purpose of transporting and delivering machinery and electronic passports through customs to MIA. In particular, defendant N.V. deceived OeSD that the written authorization dated 6 December 2011, required the words “all financial duties of OeSD in Kosovo shall be processed by our official representative” and her NLB bank account number which she falsely insisted was necessary to handle all customs issues and for spare parts for the machinery. She then deceived the representatives of MIA that this particular written authorization gave her the authority to receive all invoice money for OESD as their local representative, which was totally false. Further, without the permission of OESD, N.V. fraudulently altered OESD invoices totalling 3,410,343.91 EUROS by adding her company, Consulting EU (CE) and her company bank account number in the lower portion of the invoices. Between November 2011 and September 2012 she intentionally concealed from OeSD the fact that she

made these alterations and deceived OeSD into believing that the MIA had failed to pay the invoices. By committing these fraudulent acts she obtained an unlawful material benefit of 1,420,255.13 EUROS.

Thereby, N.V. committed the criminal offence of Fraud pursuant to Article 3 (2) of the CCRK and Article 261 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the CCK 2003.

4. The defendant N.V., with personal data aforementioned, in respect of the offences of **Breach of Trust under Article 269 of the CCK 2003** whereof she is charged in the indictment, pursuant to Article 364(1) (1.1) of CPCK is **ACQUITTED** because the act with which the accused is charged in the indictment does not constitute the criminal offence of Breach of Trust.
5. The defendants N.V., F.B., E.D., I.F., N.T., J.B. and S.S., pursuant to Article 364(1) (1.1) of CPCK, are **ACQUITTED** from the charge of committing the criminal offence of **TAX EVASION, under Article 63 (1), (2) (2.1), (3) and (4) of the Law on Tax Administration and Procedures 2010 (TAP)**, because the acts with which the accused are charged do not constitute the criminal offence of Tax Evasion.
6. **J.B., with personal data abovementioned, in respect of the offence of Receiving Stolen Goods under Article 272 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the CCK 2003** whereof he is charged in the indictment is:

GUILTY

Because Defendant J.B. formed the company Qeramika LB Kosova LLC, in 31 January 2012 with co-owner, defendant E.D. On 22 February 2012 Qeramika LB Kosova LLC received a transfer of 100,000 EUROS from the bank account of Consulting EU LLC, an account operated by N.V. On 1 March 2012 the further sum of 100,000 EUROS was transferred from the bank account of Consulting EU LLC to the bank account of Qeramika LB Kosova LLC. On 16 March 2012 the sum of 135,000 EUROS was transferred by E.D. from the bank account of Qeramika LB Kosova LLC to the bank account of Pirro LLC, operated by E.D. These transfers were not made for any lawful purpose. J.B. knew

the sum of 200,000 EUROS had been obtained by the commission of a criminal offence. He procured the money for his own financial benefit. From this money, J.B. made several withdrawals for personal use totalling about 24,000 EUROS. Part of the proceeds of the criminal offence was used to purchase an apartment, flat B/1, 8th floor, with an area of 66.2m² in the building named as building A1 according to urban selection with dwelling 2B+p+8+NK, block A11, Area Mati I, Pristina, Kosovo, with a value of approximately 45,000 EUROS.

THEREBY committing the criminal offence of Receiving Stolen Goods pursuant to Article 3 (2) of the CCRK and under Article 272 (1) CCK 2003.

- 7. S.S., with personal data abovementioned, in respect of the offence of Receiving Stolen Goods under Article 272 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the CCK 2003 whereof he is charged in the indictment is:**

GUILTY

Because Defendant S.S. is the owner of Ron Ing. He was aware that his company Ron Ing received 100,000 EUROS on 19 December 2011 and another 100,000 EUROS on 23 December 2011. Both transfers were made from the bank account of Consulting EU LLC, a company owned and operated by N.V. These transfers were not made for any lawful purpose. S.S. knew the money was proceeds of a criminal offence. He procured the money for his own financial benefit. S.S. withdrew 37,000 EUROS of this money.

THEREBY committing the criminal offence of Receiving Stolen Goods pursuant to Article 3 (2) of the CCRK and Article 272 (1) CCK 2003.

- 8. H.S., with personal data abovementioned, pursuant to Article 364(1) (1.1) of CPCK is ACQUITTED from the charge of committing the criminal offence of Tax Evasion, under Article 63 (1) and (4) of the Law on Tax Administration and Procedures 2010 (TAP), because the act with which the accused is charged does not constitute the criminal offence of Tax Evasion.**

THEREFORE,

9. N.V. having been convicted of the criminal offence of Organized Crime under Article 274 (3) CCK 2003, in conjunction with the criminal offence of Money Laundering under Article 32 paragraph (2) subsection (2.1) of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010, read in conjunction with Article 23 of CCK (2003), pursuant to Article 3 (2) CCRK, under Article 274 (3) CCK 2003 is sentenced to a period of imprisonment of **eleven (11) years** and a fine of twenty five thousand (**25,000**) Euros and to **4 (four) years of imprisonment** and a fine of one thousand (1,000) EUROS for the commission of the criminal offence of Fraud under Article 261 paragraph (2) of the CCK 2003 and Article 39(1) of CCK 2003.

Thereby, the defendant N.V., pursuant to Article 71, paragraph 1, 2.2 and 2.4 of CCK 2003, is sentenced to an aggregate sentence of **12 (twelve) years of imprisonment and a fine of 25,000 EUROS**. The time spent in detention on remand from 14 November 2012 is credited to the aggregate sentence of imprisonment. Pursuant to Article 39(2) of CCK 2003 the deadline for payment of the fine by the defendant is hereby determined as six (6) months after the judgment becomes final.

10. F.B. having been convicted of the criminal offence of Organized Crime under Article 274 (3) of CCK 2003, in conjunction with the criminal offence of Money Laundering under Article 32 paragraph (2) subsection (2.1) of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010, read in conjunction with Article 23 of CCK (2003), pursuant to Article 3 (2) CCRK, under Article 274 (3) CCK 2003 is sentenced to a period of imprisonment of **eleven (11) years** and a fine of twenty five thousand (**25,000**) Euros. The time spent in house detention from 14 November 2012 is credited to the sentence of imprisonment. Pursuant to Article 39(2) of CCK 2003 the deadline for payment of the fine by the defendant is hereby determined as six (6) months after the judgment becomes final.

11. B.B. having been convicted of the criminal offence of Organized Crime under Article 274(1) of CCK 2003, in conjunction with the criminal offence of Money Laundering under Article 32 paragraph (2) subsection (2.1) of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010, read in conjunction with Article 23 of CCK (2003), pursuant to Article 3 (2) CCRK, under Article 274 (1) of CCK 2003 and Article 66(2) and Article 67(1.2) of CCK 2003, is sentenced to **5 (five) years of imprisonment** and a fine of **10,000 EUROS**. The time spent in house detention from 14 November 2012 is credited to the sentence of imprisonment. Pursuant to Article 39(2) of CCK 2003 the deadline for payment of the fine by the defendant is hereby determined as six (6) months after the judgment becomes final.

12. E.D. having been convicted of the criminal offence of Organized Crime under Article 274(1) of CCK 2003, in conjunction with the criminal offence of Money Laundering under Article 32 paragraph (2) subsection (2.1) of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010, read in conjunction with Article 23 of CCK (2003), pursuant to Article 3 (2) CCRK, under Article 274 (1) of CCK 2003, is sentenced to **8 (eight) years of imprisonment** and a fine of **20,000 EUROS**. Pursuant to Article 39(2) of CCK 2003 the deadline for payment of the fine by the defendant is hereby determined as six (6) months after the judgment becomes final.

13. I.F. having been convicted of the criminal offence of Organized Crime under Article 274(1) of CCK 2003, in conjunction with the criminal offence of Money Laundering under Article 32 paragraph (2) subsection (2.1) of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010, read in conjunction with Article 23 of CCK (2003), pursuant to Article 3 (2) CCRK, under Article 274 (1) of CCK 2003 and Article 66(2) and Article 67(1.2) of CCK 2003 is sentenced to **5 (five) years of imprisonment** and a fine of **8,000 EUROS**. Pursuant to Article 39(2) of CCK 2003 the deadline for payment of the fine by the defendant is hereby determined as six (6) months after the judgment becomes final.

14. N.T. having been convicted of the criminal offence of Organized Crime under Article 274(1) of CCK 2003, in conjunction with the criminal offence of Money Laundering under

Article 32 paragraph (2) subsection (2.1) of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2010, read in conjunction with Article 23 of CCK (2003), pursuant to Article 3 (2) CCRK, under Article 274 (1) of CCK 2003 and Article 66(2) and Article 67(1.2) of CCK 2003 is sentenced to **4 (four) years of imprisonment** and a fine of **8,000 EUROS**. Pursuant to Article 39(2) of CCK 2003 the deadline for payment of the fine by the defendant is hereby determined as six (6) months after the judgment becomes final.

15. J.B. is sentenced to **1 (one) year imprisonment** and a fine of **5,000 EUROS** for the commission of the criminal offence of Receiving Stolen Goods pursuant to Article 3 (2) of the CCRK, under Article 272 (1) and pursuant to Article 39(1) of CCK 2003. Pursuant to Article 39(2) of CCK 2003 the deadline for payment of the fine by the defendant is hereby determined as six (6) months after the judgment becomes final.

16. S.S. is sentenced to **1 (one) year imprisonment** and a fine of **5,000 EUROS** for the commission of the criminal offence of Receiving Stolen Goods pursuant to Article 3 (2) of the CCRK, under Article 272 (1) and Article 39(1) of CCK 2003. Pursuant to Article 39(2) of CCK 2003 the deadline for payment of the fine by the defendant is hereby determined as six (6) months after the judgment becomes final.

17. Pursuant to Article 463(1) and (2) of CPCK N.V. and F.B. are jointly and severely liable to compensate the amount of 1,420,255.13 EUROS to the injured party, the determination of which may be the subject of civil proceedings. The compensation shall be paid within sixty (60) days after the judgment becomes final.

18. Pursuant to Article 463(1) and (2) of CPCK B.B. shall be jointly and severely liable with N.V. and F.B. to compensate the aforesaid injured party in the amount of 20,000 EUROS. The compensation shall be paid into court within sixty (60) days after the judgment becomes final

19. Pursuant to Article 463(1) and (2) of CPCK E.D. and J.B. shall be jointly and severely liable with N.V. and F.B. to compensate the aforesaid injured party in the amount of 400,000

EUROS. The compensation shall be paid into court within sixty (60) days after the judgment becomes final.

20. Pursuant to Article 463(1) and (2) of CPCK I.F. and S.S. and shall be jointly and severely liable with N.V. and F.B. to compensate the aforesaid injured party in the amount of 200,000 EUROS. The compensation shall be paid into court within sixty (60) days after the judgment becomes final.

21. Pursuant to Article 463(1) and (2) of CPCK N.T. shall be jointly and severely liable with N.V. and F.B. to compensate the aforesaid injured party in the amount of 69,000 EUROS. The compensation shall be paid into court within sixty (60) days after the judgment becomes final.

22. Kosovo Tax Administration which was referred as injured party may pursue its claims against any of the defendants in civil or administrative procedures.

23. A separate order on the confiscation of the material benefit from the commission of the criminal offences shall be issued.

24. A separate ruling on costs of the criminal proceeds shall be issued.

Presiding Trial Judge

EULEX Judge Malcolm Simmons

Court Recorder

Nuhi Shala

LEGAL REMEDY: Authorized persons (defendant, prosecutor and injured party) may file an appeal against this judgment to the Court of Appeals through this court. The appeal may be filed within fifteen days (15) from the day the copy of this judgment has been served.