



JUDICIARY OF  
ENGLAND AND WALES

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-v-

**Imran Khawaja**

**Tahir Bhatti**

**Asim Ali**

**Sentencing Remarks of Mr Justice Jeremy Baker**

**Woolwich Crown Court**

**6<sup>th</sup> February 2015**

1. Imran Khawaja you were born and raised in this country and are now 27 years of age. You attended school and, after leaving, obtained responsible employment. Throughout this time you remained living at home with your mother and sister in west London and some of those who knew you during this period describe you as being both kind and gentle. However, it is clear from your Facebook account that over the last few years you have been showing an increasing interest in Islamic jihadist material. By way of example, in 2011 you shared a video tribute to a Chechen mujahideen commander. In 2012 you shared a video, glorifying Islamic martyrs, and in 2013 you shared a jihadist video showing battle scenes from the war in Syria.
2. By the beginning of 2014 you had become sufficiently radicalised in your views about Islam that you decided to leave your home and travel to Syria in order to train as a terrorist. Something, which you subsequently informed your sister, you had been planning for a long time.
3. In preparation for that event, you had undergone some physical training, and between 6<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> January, withdrew £300.00 from your bank account. On

24<sup>th</sup> January your close friend, Asim Ali, withdrew £300.00 from his bank account and gave that sum to you for terrorist purposes.

4. On the 25<sup>th</sup> January you booked a flight to Kurdistan using fraudulently obtained details from a credit card in another person's name, and embarked upon your journey the very next day, leaving from Heathrow airport and flying via Turkey to Kurdistan, where you arrived on the 27<sup>th</sup> January. You stayed in Kurdistan for a period of about 5 weeks, before travelling back to Turkey on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, where you stayed for a couple of days, before entering Serbia on 5<sup>th</sup> March. You stayed there for a few days, before re-entering Turkey on 10<sup>th</sup> March. Thereafter you travelled to Syria and by the 18<sup>th</sup> March were in contact with your sister, informing her that you were now in Syria. You stayed in Syria for a period of about 2 ½ months before making arrangements to return to the UK on 3<sup>rd</sup> June.
5. Whilst you were in Syria, not only did you receive terrorist training, but you also took part in the production of images and films designed to promote the Islamic State cause and to encourage UK Muslims to join them in jihad; these films being published by the London based insurgent group called Rayat al-Tawheed. This group style themselves as "muhajirun (emigrants) fighting in Syria" and its members often give themselves Kunyas or nicknames; yours during this period being "Abu Daigham al-Baritani."
6. The first of these images was published on the group's social media sites on 17<sup>th</sup> March and comprised a group of males, including yourself, in front of an anti-aircraft gun mounted on a camouflaged truck under the title, "The UK Brothers.....One is only 16 and already a mujahid" On 2<sup>nd</sup> April an image was published in which you and another are seen masked and armed holding aloft an Islamic State banner. On the 9<sup>th</sup> April an image was published in which you and others are shown masked and armed, over a caption which suggests that you are about to embark upon an operation together that night. On the 10<sup>th</sup>

April the group published a film in which you are heard to praise one of your comrades who had been shot during the course of a recent terrorist operation.

7. These type of images and films in which you took part, continued to be published over the following 2 months. In some of these you are referred to by your assumed name Abu Daigham, and are seen handling firearms or heavy weaponry, glorifying their use, whilst pointing towards the sky in order to indicate your oneness with Allah.
8. On 11<sup>th</sup> April the group published a particularly disturbing film in which you are seen to be holding up one and then another severed human head from a pile of others, whilst saying in a contemptuous manner, “Heads, Kuffars, disgusting.” This being followed on 20<sup>th</sup> April by the publication of a 7 minute long promotional video called “Five Star Jihad” in which you are seen sitting next to an automatic weapon in what is described in the commentary as a mujahideen base camp. On the 15<sup>th</sup> May the group published an image of you masked and armed standing alongside a man on crutches, over the rhetorical caption, “What’s your excuse?”
9. Throughout the period whilst you were abroad, your sister was repeatedly requesting you to return to the UK. In response, you made it clear to her that you had no intention of doing so, that you were in Syria for jihad and wished to die a martyr. You repeatedly sent her images of yourself and others with weaponry; on one occasion informing her that the person depicted with you was one of your “brothers” who had only recently been shot and was still warm, on another you asked her to send you money because your “tools” cost \$2 000.00. You were aware from an early stage of the need for security in your communications with those in the UK, and gave instructions for messages to be sent via “Telegram.” Later, you instructed your sister to delete your communications in order to seek to frustrate any subsequent investigation into your activities.

10. You were also in contact with your cousin Tahir Bhatti, sending him similar imagery. At one stage you were asking him to send you a new mobile phone, whilst at another stage you asked him to send you some money in order to purchase a Kalashnikov rifle; informing him that you were situated in a war zone. It is fair to point out, in the case of Tahir Bhatti, that although he never refused to send either of these items to you, he never did so. Moreover, during your contact with Asim Ali in this period, he informed you that there was no point in contacting Tahir Bhatti, because your cousin wanted you to return to the UK; a sentiment which he had expressed in an earlier communication with your sister.
  
11. There came a time towards the end of May of last year when a decision was made that you would return to the UK, and Tahir Bhatti agreed to facilitate part of that journey. Initially contact about this matter was made directly between Tahir Bhatti and yourself. However by 30<sup>th</sup> May your mobile phone had been given to a third party called “Isaac” and at that stage the arrangements were made through him.
  
12. Isaac was someone who had previously featured in the communications between the various parties in this case. Asim Ali had been in contact with him and another individual at a much earlier stage, when he was being asked to provide more money for you. Although Asim Ali suggested that this might be forthcoming, it is fair to point out, in the case of Asim Ali, that there is no evidence that any further sums were provided by him.
  
13. On 31<sup>st</sup> May Isaac was in communication with Asim Ali and made it clear that your return to the UK should be kept secret as “We” wanted everyone to believe that you had died. A few days later it became clear who the “We” referred to was, because following your return to the UK on the 3<sup>rd</sup> June, Rayat al-Tawheed published an article on their social media sites in which

your image and that of another was shown above a caption which said that you had recently died in battle.

14. In the meantime, however, on 30<sup>th</sup> May Tahir Bhatti had hired a VW Tiguan motor vehicle and crossed to the continent by ferry in order to drive to Bulgaria to collect and drive you back to the UK. You had left Syria at about the same time, re-entering Turkey on 1<sup>st</sup> June, before travelling on to Bulgaria. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> June, you met up with Tahir Bhatti and were then driven back to the UK. It was later on 3<sup>rd</sup> June, whilst you and your cousin were seeking to pass through immigration control at Dover, that you were both arrested by the police. You and Tahir Bhatti had concocted a false account as to the nature of the journey which had brought you both to Dover; one which Tahir Bhatti persisted in until he was confronted with the images and messages from you on his phone, at which point he agreed that the account was a false one.
  
15. In the course of the subsequent police interviews both you and your cousin declined to answer questions, as did Asim Ali after he was arrested by the police on 14<sup>th</sup> August 2014.
  
16. In so far as the course of the criminal proceedings are concerned, you Imran Khawaja and Tahir Bhatti were both charged with offences arising out of this matter on 13<sup>th</sup> June 2014, and you Asim Ali on 15<sup>th</sup> August 2014. By this latter date there had already been a number of court appearances by the first two accused and on 31<sup>st</sup> July the case had been fixed for a trial to take place in January of this year. Although the prosecution had finished serving all of the evidence upon which they relied by 11<sup>th</sup> September, it was not until the 12<sup>th</sup> December 2014, following slightly earlier discussions with the prosecution that you Imran Khawaja entered acceptable pleas of guilty to the indictment, namely to counts 1, 2, 3 and 4; the relevant date for you Asim Ali being 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2014, in respect of count 10, and for you Tahir Bhatti 20<sup>th</sup> January 2015 in respect of count 8.

17. All of the offences to which each of you has pleaded guilty concern terrorism, either directly or indirectly. In this regard a number of sentencing principles have emerged from cases which have previously been considered by the Court of Appeal Criminal Division. In *R v F* [2007] QB 960 it was made clear that it makes no difference to the seriousness of the offence whether the intended acts of terrorism were to take place in this country or abroad. In *R v Khan* [2013] EWCA 468, it was said that, for the purposes of s.143 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, in most cases of terrorism the element of culpability will be extremely high, that the purpose of sentence for the most serious terrorist offences will be to punish, deter and incapacitate and, the starting point for an inchoate offence is the sentence that would have been imposed if the objective had been achieved. In *R v Dart & others* [2014] EWCA 2158 it was said that, in relation to an offence under s.5 of the Terrorism Act 2006, the factual nexus between an offender's conduct in preparation for giving effect to his intention and the future commission of the intended acts of terrorism will be a significant factor in determining the ultimate sentence.

18. However, I also bear in mind the need for caution which was expressed by Leveson LJ in *R v Khan* in these terms, "Although potentially highly relevant both to culpability and potential harm (and, thus of importance for the purpose of fixing the punitive part of any sentence) in our judgment, when assessing the future risk to the public, too much weight should not be placed on conversations for the purpose of ascribing comparative sophistication: it is not implausible that some self-publicists will talk "big" and other, more serious plotters, may be more careful and keep their own counsel." Also the observations of Lord Phillips CJ in *R v Rahman & Mohammed* [2009] 1 CAR (S) 70, ".....It is true that terrorist acts are usually extremely serious and that sentences for terrorist offences should reflect the need to deter others. Care must, however, be taken to ensure that the sentence is not disproportionate to the facts of the particular offence.....If sentences are imposed that are more

severe than the particular circumstances of the case warrant this will be likely to inflame rather than deter extremism.....”

19. There are relevant statutory provisions which must be considered in this case, over and above the general principles provided by the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and the maximum available sentences in respect of each offence. In your case Imran Khawaja, Counts 1, 3 and 4 are “specified violent offences” within Chapter 5 of Part 12 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, such that the court must determine the issue of “dangerousness”. In this regard, Count 1 having a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, s.225 has to be considered and, Counts 3 and 4 having maximum sentences of 10 and 15 years respectively, s.226A. In your case Asim Ali, Count 10 is an offence in respect of which a financial reporting order may be made pursuant to s.76 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005. In addition there are the forfeiture provisions under s.23A of the Terrorism Act 2000 and the notification requirements under Part 4 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.
  
20. Imran Khawaja, a number of submissions have been made on your behalf, both in writing in a note on sentence dated 30<sup>th</sup> January 2015 and orally by Mr Blaxland QC. It is suggested that your interest in radicalised Islamic ideas is only of recent origin, as evidenced by the paucity of jihadist material in your possession; that part of your motivation for going to Syria was due to genuine humanitarian concern for the local population; that the physical training which you undertook in the UK should not be considered to be part of your preparation for terrorism, as it took place at a gym and pre-dated your interest in jihad; that although it is accepted that you received terrorist training in Syria, it is not accepted that you took part in any combat; it is suggested that you felt pressurised to take part in the images and films published by Rayat al-Tawheed, and; that your motivation for returning to the UK was because of concern for your family and your decision to abandon jihad. As a result of these matters, and bearing in mind the opinion of the consultant clinical psychologist, it is submitted that the court should not conclude that you satisfy the criteria for being a dangerous offender, or, if it does, that a sentence of neither life imprisonment nor an extended sentence is justified. Also that bearing in mind

the timing of your pleas of guilty you should receive a discount of between 25 – 33%.

21. In the course of the sentencing exercise you were given the opportunity to provide evidence in relation to the evidential matters which have been raised on your behalf and have declined to do so. In these circumstances they fall to be determined upon the evidence otherwise available in this case. In this regard I have considered that evidence with care and have reminded myself that any adverse evidential finding requires the court to be satisfied to the criminal standard of proof.
  
22. Whilst I accept that compared to some cases there may be less material of an Islamic jihadist nature which was found to have been in your possession prior to your departure to Syria, I am afraid that I cannot accept that this necessarily implies that you had only a superficial interest in such material, or that your interest in it was only of recent origin. On the contrary, your interest was sufficiently profound for you to decide to travel to Syria in order to train for jihad, and it is clear from your Facebook account that you were showing an interest in such material for a significant period of time prior to making your decision to travel to Syria; subsequently informing your sister that your plans for what was to take place in Syria had been of long gestation. Moreover, I have seen nothing which would lead me to believe that your interest in travelling to Syria was motivated by any genuine humanitarian concern for the local population, as opposed to support for jihad and the Islamic state. Not only did you not make any mention of such a concern in any of your communications, but on the contrary, as you informed your sister in one of your first communications to her upon your arrival in Syria, you were there, “For Allah.....first”; subsequently telling her that you were there for, “Jihad for wat Imran Shariah.” In relation to the physical training which you undertook prior to your departure to Syria, although I accept that at an earlier stage of your life you may have had an independent interest in such training, it is apparent that at some point prior to your departure for Syria this had become



linked in your own mind to the jihadist cause, as a laptop found at your home following your arrest contained a film glorifying jihad and showing images of you engaging with others in physical training in the UK.

23. I accept that you may not have been personally involved in the publication of the various promotional images and films over the internet. However, it is clear that you were personally involved in their production from a very early point after your arrival in Syria, and there is nothing in their content which would lead me to doubt that you were anything but a willing and enthusiastic participant in their production. This is supported by the content of the contemporaneous communications which you were conducting with your sister and others, which on occasions mirrored the material which was being published by Rayat al-Tawheed. Moreover, as a person who had viewed such material prior to your departure from the UK, the promotional purpose which lay behind the production and publication of these images and films was a matter of which you were fully aware, and I am satisfied fully supported.
24. You have conceded that during the period in which you were in Syria, you undertook terrorist training, and by your pleas to counts 3 and 4 acknowledge that this included being trained in the use of the firearms. There is material available in this case which suggests that thereafter you may also have taken part in combat within Syria. However the majority of this material is found on the captions accompanying the images and films produced by Rayat al-Tawheed, and where the imagery and words used personally by you may suggest this, I consider it equally open to the inference, that whilst being in extremely close proximity to one of the combat zones and assisting those who had returned from the front line, you did not actually take part in the fighting itself. Moreover, although the contemporaneous communications with your sister suggest that you were extremely close to one of the combat zones, I am not satisfied that it safely establishes that you were necessarily involved in the fighting which was taking place.

25. However although I am not satisfied that the evidence safely establishes that you took part in the fighting in Syria, I am satisfied, as I have already observed, that you were extremely close to one of the combat zones in Syria and assisted those who had recently returned from fighting on the front line to the base which you shared with them. Moreover, I am also satisfied that by the time the decision was made for you to return to the UK you had completed your terrorist training. You were in Syria for a significant period of time, and do not suggest otherwise. It is certainly evident from the imagery that you were able to handle your firearms with safety.

26. It is implicit from the care that was taken by Rayat al-Tawheed to provide you with a cover story relating to your death in battle, that not only were you considered to be an individual of significance within the organisation, but that it was anticipated that you would be enabled to remain an active member after your return to the UK. There is evidence from your communications with others that the reason for your return to the UK was to enable you to raise further funds, in order that you, and potentially others, could return to take part in the fighting in Syria. Whether or not this was the reason, I am satisfied that your return to the UK was not for the reason which you now suggest or any other innocent reason, namely out of concern for your family and/or because you have become disenchanted with the cause of the Islamic State. Throughout the period when you were in Syria, your sister's entreaties for you to return were met with refusals by you; sometimes couched in terms of criticism of your family's adherence to their faith, and at other times with quotations by you from religious and jihadi texts. At no stage did you suggest any diminution in your adherence to the jihadist cause. In these circumstances I am not prepared to accept the sincerity of the sentiments which you expressed in the letter which you have very recently provided for the purpose of the sentencing exercise. As I have already mentioned, it is clear that the decision for you to return to the UK was one which at the very least had the blessing of Rayat al-Tawheed and others. Isaac was involved in its organisation, and the image posted by the group on their social media on the day of your return was clearly designed to facilitate your re-entry into the UK undetected. In this regard I do not consider it of significance that once your cover was

blown, the group sought a damage limitation exercise by appearing to denounce your actions.

27. In determining whether you are to be considered to be a dangerous offender, I have, amongst other matters, taken into account what I know of your character, your role in these offences and the assessment of your cognitive abilities by the consultant clinical psychologist. I accept that you come from a close and loving family and, like many others, there is little in your past from which the present events could have been anticipated. You may not have shone academically at school, but you are clearly able to function normally and hold down good employment. Indeed you planned, organised and executed an elaborate journey to Syria and back in the furtherance of these offences. In these circumstances although the opinion of the consultant clinical psychologist is of relevance to the assessment of your culpability, it does not seem to me that the restriction in your cognitive abilities is of such an order that it significantly diminishes your responsibility for these offences.
28. On the evidence before me I have reached the opinion that you do pose a significant risk to members of the public of serious harm occasioned by you of further specified violent offences. You were involved in both the preparation for and return from a significant period of terrorist training in Syria, which was designed and carried out with a degree of sophistication. You undertook that training in close proximity to a combat zone in which you voluntarily lent assistance to those who were involved in the fighting, during which you took an active and enthusiastic part in producing jihadist promotional material, some of which was of a profoundly disturbing nature, knowing and intending that it would be used to seek to persuade others within the UK to join the jihadist cause of the Islamic State; which is one to which I am satisfied you remain adherent. In reality with such a mindset and having completed such an extensive period of terrorist training, you are now an individual whose potential danger to the public, either in this country or abroad, is all too clear.

29. In determining the nature and length of the inevitable custodial sentence in this case I have, in accordance with authority, had regard to the notional sentence that would have been imposed if the intended acts of terrorism had actually been carried out. It is accepted on your behalf that your intention in going to Syria, once you had completed your training, was to take part in the fighting on behalf of the Islamic state. Although I accept that the worst aspects of what they have done may not have been evident to you prior to your departure to Syria, I am quite satisfied from the imagery that I have seen and the part you played in it, that during the time when you were in Syria not only did you know of the brutal and abhorrent nature of the activities which they were undertaking at that time, but it is clear that you took an active and enthusiastic part in assisting those who were directly involved in those activities; glorifying their conduct. I have considered the factual nexus between the preparatory acts which you undertook and the intended terrorist acts which I have described. In my judgement it is a close one. You prepared for and travelled to Syria, where, having completed your terrorist training, you assisted those who were fighting in the front line and were fully trained to take part in that or other terrorist activities.

30. Ultimately I have reached the conclusion that although the offences for which you are to be sentenced are undoubtedly extremely serious, they are not ones which in my judgement justify the imposition of a sentence of life imprisonment, as the risk can be adequately met by and justifies the imposition of an extended sentence under s.226A of the Criminal Justice Act 2003. In reaching this decision I have taken into account the absence of evidence of your having actually taken part in the combat itself, as opposed to its assistance and glorification. However in my judgement these latter factors, particularly the active and enthusiastic part which you played in the production of the Rayat al-Tawheed imagery, which you knew was designed and intended to encourage others in the UK to take up arms for the cause of the Islamic state, significantly aggravate these offences. In that regard, although I accept that there should be some measure of proportion between the sentence on Count 1, and the maxima available in relation to the remaining Counts, as is

acknowledged on your behalf it is not a limitation, and the sentence is bound to reflect, inter alia, those aggravating factors. It must also of course reflect the mitigating features of your case, including your previous good character.

31. You are of course entitled to be provided with an appropriate discount from the custodial term so as to reflect the pleas of guilty which you entered in this case. The guidelines provided by the then sentencing guideline council on this issue are familiar to all, and provide for a sliding scale of 33% when the plea is entered at the first reasonable opportunity and reducing to 10% when the plea is entered at trial. I am satisfied that the relevant chronology in this case determines that whilst you did not enter your plea of guilty at the first reasonable opportunity, you did so at a sufficiently early stage so as to attract a discount of 25%.

32. Therefore taking into account all of these matters, and bearing in mind my statutory duty to pass upon you the shortest commensurate term, the sentences which I intend to impose upon you are as follows: on Counts 2, 3 and 4 there will be custodial sentences of 7 years, 7 years and 11 years respectively. These terms will be ordered to run concurrently with each other and concurrently with the sentence on Count 1. The sentence on Count 1 will be an extended sentence of 17 years, comprising an appropriate custodial term of 12 years and an extension period of 5 years. The effect of this sentence will be that you will serve a minimum of 8 years and thereafter your release, prior to the expiration of the whole term, will be subject to a decision of the Parole Board as to whether it is no longer necessary for the protection of the public for you to be detained. There will be a surcharge order in the sum of £120.00 and you will be subject to the notification requirements of part 4 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 for a period of 30 years.

33. Tahir Bhatti, I have already described your role in this matter which is reflected in your plea of guilty to Count 8 upon the indictment, the maximum sentence

for which is 5 years' imprisonment. I accept that you did not approve of your younger cousin's actions in travelling to Syria and were motivated by a desire to see him return to his family. However, it is clear that from a relatively early stage you were fully aware that the purpose of his trip to Syria was for purposes connected with terrorism, namely to undertake terrorist training. Indeed you too were the recipient of images and films from him in which he was depicted glorifying acts of terrorism in that country. Although I accept that you did nothing to actively encourage your cousin in his endeavours, given the length of time during which you were in communication with him, there are in reality few examples of your active encouragement that he should return to the UK, and when he asked you to provide him with a mobile phone and money with which to purchase a firearm, instead of refusing him point blank, you prevaricated, suggesting that given time you may accede to his request. However the particularly serious aspect of your conduct, and that which establishes your guilt of this offence, is that you took an active part in reasonably elaborate arrangements to seek to ensure that his return to the UK would pass undetected by the authorities, and thereby escape his apprehension and prosecution by them.

34. In *Att. Gen.'s Ref. No.16 of 2009 (James Yates) [2010] 2 CAR (S) 11* the Court of Appeal Criminal Division set out three factors which fall to be considered in relation to such offences, namely: the nature and extent of the criminality of the offender for whom the assistance was being provided; the nature of the assistance actually provided, and the extent to which the efforts to assist the offender damaged the interests of justice. Applying those factors to this case. It is clear that the nature and extent of the criminality of Imran Khawaja of which you were aware was particularly high, in that you knew that he was in Syria undertaking terrorist training in the circumstances which I have described. You provided him with significant assistance and, although your actions were ultimately unsuccessful, they were intended, amongst other matters, to ensure that your cousin would escape his lawful detection and prosecution.

35. In relation to your plea of guilty it is apparent that it was not entered at the first reasonable opportunity, indeed it was entered at a time reasonably proximate to the date of the trial. Moreover I do not consider that the delay in your cousin's plea justifies your own delay. In these circumstances although you are entitled to a discount to reflect your plea of guilty, it will be limited to one of 25%.
36. In your case it is clear from the statements before me that hitherto you have been a man of positive good character; helping others and supporting your family from your taxi business. Moreover, as I have said, I accept that ultimately you were motivated to obtain the return of your cousin to his family. However, in doing so you intended that he should be enabled to return without detection by the authorities. In my judgement, bearing in mind the reasons you knew that the authorities would rightly be interested in his detection, namely the prevention of terrorism in this and other countries, this offence is so serious that only an immediate custodial sentence can be justified. I have taken all of the matters to which I have referred into account, and have concluded that the shortest commensurate sentence which is appropriate in this case is one of 21 months' imprisonment. There will be a surcharge order in the sum of £100.00. The period which you spent on remand in custody will be automatically deducted from this period, and I will also order that you should be credited for half the number of days which you spent on bail subject to a qualifying curfew, pursuant to s.240A of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, which is I understand agreed at 190 days. Therefore the time credited under this provision is 95 days. You will be released at the half way point of your sentence and thereafter remain on licence for the full term.
37. Asim Ali, I have already described your role in this matter which is reflected in your plea of guilty to Count 10 on the indictment, the maximum sentence for which is 14 years' imprisonment. The seriousness of your position lies in the knowledge, which you had from the outset of your dealings with your friend Imran Khawaja, that he intended to travel to Syria in order to participate in terrorist training. You were therefore aware when you gave him the sum of

£300.00 that he intended to use it for that purpose. Furthermore, although I accept that there is no evidence that you supplied him with any further funds whilst he was in Syria, you did nothing to discourage him from remaining there. Indeed over a significant period of time you gave him and others the impression that you would arrange either directly or indirectly for the provision of further funds and other items to him.

38. You are a man of good character, having no previous convictions and hitherto have been in gainful employment. I have read much about you and take into account the positive assessment of your character which they portray.

39. In relation to your plea of guilty it is apparent that it was not entered at the first reasonable opportunity, indeed it too was entered at a time reasonably proximate to the date of the trial. Moreover I do not consider that the delay in Imran Khawaja's plea justifies your own delay. In these circumstances although you are entitled to a discount to reflect your plea of guilty, it will be limited to one of 25%.

40. I have given consideration as to whether the risk of you committing another relevant offence is such that the court should make a financial reporting order. In my judgement no such order is required in this case given the sum involved. However, although the sum involved was limited, I consider that bearing in mind the purpose for which you were aware these funds were to be provided, this offence is so serious that only a sentence of immediate custody can be justified. In my judgement, taking account of all of the matters to which I have referred, the shortest sentence which can be justified is one of 21 months' imprisonment. The time which you have already spent on remand in custody will be automatically credited to you and you will be released at the half way point; thereafter remaining on licence for the full term. There will be a surcharge order in the sum of £100.00 and you will be subject to the notification requirements of part 4 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 for a period of 10 years.

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