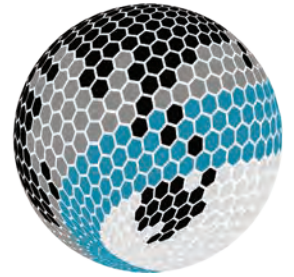


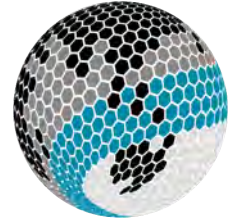
AVERT RESEARCH NETWORK

ADDRESSING VIOLENT EXTREMISM
AND RADICALISATION TO TERRORISM



VIOLENT EXTREMISM RISK ASSESSMENT CONFERENCE

17-18 JUNE 2021



Welcome to the AVERT Violent Extremism Risk Assessment Conference!

The science and practice of violent extremism (VE) risk assessment is an emerging field of expertise compared to the practice of risk assessment for other types of crimes. This presents a range of challenges for the development, validity and utilisation of VE risk assessment tools. This conference will bring together Australasian and international academics and practitioners to explore VE risk assessment knowledge and practice. The conference seeks to encourage the sharing of expertise, knowledge, skills and capability; identify and address gaps in capability and research, and facilitate the development of collaborative partnerships between academics, policymakers and practitioners.

The conference is convened by the AVERT Research Network. The AVERT Research Network (www.avert.net.au) is a multidisciplinary, multi-university research initiative administered at Deakin University's Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation (ADI) in Melbourne, Australia. AVERT brings together academics across a wide range of disciplines to engage with community and government partners to address violent extremism and radicalisation to terrorism through critical, evidence-based research and scholarship. This conference is supported by funding from the Department of Home Affairs.

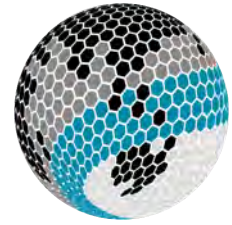
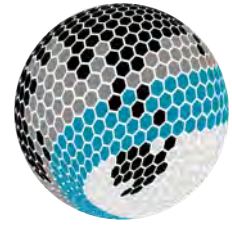


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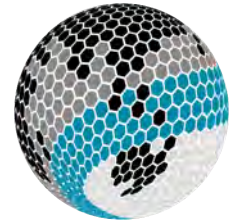


Violent Extremism Risk Assessment Conference

Conference schedule

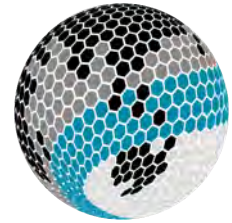
Thursday 17 June

Welcome	
10:00	Welcome and Housekeeping Notes Professor Michele Grossman <i>Convenor, AVERT Research Network</i> <i>Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation, Deakin University</i>
10:10	Conference Opening Dr Richard Johnson <i>First Assistant Secretary Social Cohesion</i> <i>Department of Home Affairs</i>
10:30	Keynote Address 1 Assistant Commissioner Scott Lee <i>Counter Terrorism and Special Investigations Command</i> <i>Australian Federal Police</i>
Session 1	Theories of Risk Assessments (Chair: Adrian Cherney)
11:00 - 11:20	A Community Resilience Linguistic Framework for Risk Assessment: Using Second Order Moral Foundations and Emotion on Social Media Dr David Kernot, Sarah Leslie and Martin Wood <i>Defence Science and Technology Group, Department of Defence</i>
11:20 - 11:40	Distinguishing Between Support for Violent Extremism and Mobilising to Violent Extremist Action: Insights From Two Control Group Studies Associate Professor Debra Smith, <i>Victoria University</i>
12:00	LUNCH
Session 2	Applications of Risk Assessments (Chair: John Cianchi)
13:00 - 13:20	The Practical Application of Violent Extremism Risk Assessment in the Real World: How to Manage and Mitigate the Risk to the Community Commander Sandra Booth and Associate Professor / FA Natalie Davis, <i>Australian Federal Police</i>
13:20 - 13:40	Using the VERA-2R to Develop Treatment Plans Based on the Pro-integration Model in NSW and Victoria Maggie Cruikshank and Danijela Dragicevic, <i>Corrective Services NSW</i> Matea Doroc, <i>Corrections Victoria</i>
14:00	BREAK



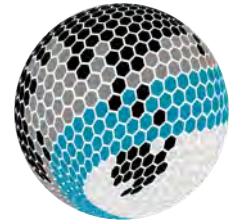
Thursday 17 June (cont.)

Session 3	Frameworks of Risk Assessments (Chair: Emily Corner)
14:30 - 14:50	<p>Assessing Change or Assessing Risk: Is There a Difference? Naomi Prince and Filipa Abreu <i>Corrective Services NSW</i></p>
14:50 - 15:10	<p>The Convergent Validity of the Radar Risk Analysis Tool Against the TRAP18 in a Sample of Individuals Charged with Terrorism Offences in Australia Dr Muhammad Iqbal and Christopher Winter <i>Victoria University</i></p>
15:10 - 15:30	<p>The Phoenix Model of Disengagement and Deradicalisation: Implications for Terrorist and Violent Extremist Risk Assessment Professor Andrew Silke, <i>Cranfield University</i> Dr John Morrison, <i>University of London</i></p>
16:00	<p>Keynote Address 2 Professor Paul Gill <i>University College London</i></p>
17:00	<p>Closing Remarks Dr Emily Corner <i>Australian National University</i></p>



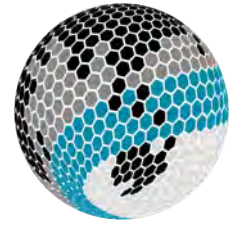
Friday 18 June

Welcome	
9:45	Opening Remarks Naomi Prince <i>Corrective Services NSW</i>
Session 4	
Implications Panels (Chair: Lydia Khalil)	
10:00 - 10:30	When the Purpose of Assessment Changes: The Impact of Post Sentence Legislation on the Use of Violent Extremism Risk Assessments Naomi Prince, Joanna Wong and Bernhard Ripperger <i>Corrective Services NSW</i>
10:30 - 11:00	Working with Extremist Offenders and Managing Residual Risk Professor Adrian Cherney, <i>University of Queensland</i> Heather Jackson & Rachel Terry, <i>Department of Communities and Justice NSW</i>
11:00 - 11:30	Best Practice in Corrective Services CVE Service Delivery Naomi Prince and Katrina Czerkies, <i>Corrective Services NSW</i> Dr Kelly Mischel and Dr Matea Doroc, <i>Corrections Victoria</i>
12:00	LUNCH
Session 5	
The Australian Landscape: Impacts and Implications (Chair: Kelly Mischel)	
13:00 - 13:20	Using Religious Assessments to (Re)-develop Re-integration Responses: Case of Pro-active Integrated Support Model (PRISM) in NSW Dr Mariam Farida and Dr Benjamin Cook <i>Corrective Services NSW</i>
13:20 - 13:50	At-Risk and Radicalised Youth Offenders: Risk Assessment, Risk Management and Implications for Countering Violent Extremism in an Australian Context Steve Barracosa and Dr Ragini Patel <i>Department of Communities and Justice NSW</i>
13:50 - 14:10	Violent Extremism Risk Assessments in Australia: One Clinician's Experience Dr Katie Seidler <i>LSC Psychology</i>
14:30	BREAK
14:50	JPICT Editors - Special issue on Violent Extremist Risk Assessment



Friday 18 June (cont.)

Session 6	The Australian Landscape: The Courts (Chair: John Cianchi)
<p>15:05 - 15:25</p>	<p>Assessing the Risk of Violent Extremism in Convicted Terrorist Offenders for the Purpose of Continuing Detention Orders <i>Rachel Deane, Australian Government Solicitor</i> <i>Kerrie Cowan, Department of Home Affairs</i> <i>Dr John Cianchi, Department of Home Affairs</i></p>
<p>15:25 - 15:45</p>	<p>Violent Extremism Risk Assessment in the Courts: Professional and Ethical Challenges for the Expert Witness <i>Dr Natalie Pyszora, WA Department of Health</i> <i>Dr Kelly Mischel, Corrections Victoria</i></p>
<p>16:15</p>	<p>Closing remarks <i>Dr John Cianchi</i> <i>National Program Manager in Corrections and Youth Justice in the Countering Violent Extremism Centre, Department of Home Affairs</i></p>



Violent Extremism Risk Assessment Conference

Presentation abstracts

Session 1 - Theories of Risk Assessments

A Community Resilience Linguistic Framework for Risk Assessment: Using Second Order Moral Foundations and Emotion on Social Media

David Kernot, Sarah Leslie and Martin Wood

Defence Science and Technology Group, Department of Defence

Mainstream risk assessment frameworks (e.g., TRAP-18, ERG22+, VERA-2R, and RADAR) largely rely on Structured Professional Judgement and follow a general process of mapping individuals against four critical factors around ideology, affiliation, grievance, and moral emotions. Albeit useful, the growing use of online communication platforms by extremists presents a series of opportunities to complement or extend existing risk assessment frameworks.

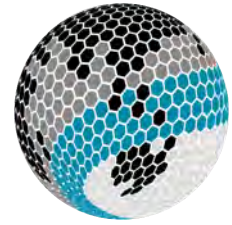
In this presentation, we examine linguistic markers of morality and emotion in ideologically diverse online discussion groups and discuss how our findings contribute to extant risk assessment frameworks. Specifically, we draw on social media data from the Reddit platform collected across a range of community topics. A total of 988 threads containing 272,298 individual comments were processed before constructing high-order models of moral emotions. This community resilience linguistic framework was developed using moral foundations theory and aggregated into second order foundations along with anger and fear emotions to measure the differences in the ideological spectrum. Comparisons were then conducted between mainstream left and right political discourse, anti-Muslim (far-right), Men's Rights (Incel-like), and a nonviolent apolitical control group. Findings show that by comparing the second order moral foundations against two alternatives: an individualising and high emotional intensity model, and a binding and high emotional intensity model, the individualising and high emotional model best separates far-right and Incel-like groups from mainstream political discourse. The implications for extant risk assessment frameworks are discussed alongside future directions.

Distinguishing Between Support for Violent Extremism and Mobilising to Violent Extremist Action: Insights From Two Control Group Studies

Debra Smith

Victoria University

Research on radicalisation to violent extremism has been criticised for a lack of specificity, including a failure to effectively differentiate between those who are broadly sympathetic to a violent extremist movement and the few people that are inclined to act violently. This paper presents insights from two projects that utilised control groups to distinguish between supporters of violent extremism and those that mobilise to violent extremist action. Control group studies remain relatively rare in violent extremist research, yet are an important step in developing behavioural indicators of violent extremism that have greater specificity. The methodological findings and implications of the projects are discussed.



Session 2 - Applications of Risk Assessments

The Practical Application of Violent Extremism Risk Assessment in the Real World: How to Manage and Mitigate the Risk to the Community

Sandra Booth and Natalie Davis
Australian Federal Police

Although there are a number of risk assessment tools to assess violent extremism, they face a number of challenges. In Australia, the deponent for a Control Order must provide evidence to the court on the risk of future terrorist offending by the individual on release from prison, which is in part based on the risk assessment provided, but also based on the deponent's expertise and experience in law enforcement and terrorism investigations. Ultimately, the question of unacceptable risk is one for the courts to determine. The deponent also needs to manage the type of risk likely such as the risk of committing a domestic terrorist attack, travelling overseas to fight with a terrorist group, supporting or recruiting others to commit terrorist acts, or funding terrorism. Controls built into the Control Order then need to address each of the individual's risks, and this may change over time as a result of dynamic changes. Those psychological practitioners who work within investigations, must weigh up the risk assessment, the practicalities of mitigating those risks, and advise Command and investigators on the management options for the individual. Practitioners in law enforcement must also work within an environment where investigators have restrictions around what can and cannot be done, a somewhat black and white operating environment based on law and procedures. The investigator requires a definitive assessment to undertake their activities. Unfortunately, the practitioner working in risk, which is not 100% predictive, has to collaborate and negotiate this space where there are no definite outcomes.

Using the VERA-2R to Develop Treatment Plans Based on the Pro-integration Model in NSW and Victoria

Maggie Cruikshank and Danijela Dragicevic, *Corrective Services NSW*
Matea Doroc, *Corrections Victoria*

The Risk Need Responsivity (RNR) Model is well regarded as the gold standard approach to offender rehabilitation. The model incorporates a set of empirically validated principles, which provide direction for the assessment and treatment of a wide range of offending populations. These include three key areas of risk assessment of an offender's propensity to offend, the identification of needs directly related to offending behaviour, and responsivity to factors that may impede treatment (Doroc, 2013).

In line with the RNR model, the identification of risk and need is integral in countering violent extremism efforts. The VERA was first developed in 2009 to meet the needs for a standardised and scientific approach to risk assessment for violent extremism (Pressman, 2009). It uses a structured professional judgment approach, which involves decision-making assisted by guidelines derived from scientific and professional knowledge in the field. The VERA-2R is comprised of six domains, Beliefs and Ideology, Social Context and Intention, History, Action and Capacity, Commitment and Motivation, Protective/Risk Mitigating Indicators and Additional Indicators (Pressman, Duits, Rinne & Flockton, 2018). The risk assessment results produce an in-depth understanding of the vulnerable individual and can be used to develop appropriate specialised and individualised programs. It is suggested that treatment planning can be strengthened if it also includes an understanding of the disengagement process.



It is well accepted that disengagement is one of the three broad phases in the life cycle of radicalisation – ‘Becoming’, ‘Being’ and ‘Leaving’ (Horgan, 2008a, p.3). As such, most people who join an extremist group eventually leave (Bjorgo, 2013). There are many variations on what disengagement may look like; however, one conceptualisation stands out. Based on empirical data gathered in an Australian (Western democratic) context, the Pro-Integrated Model (PIM) provides a framework for understanding disengagement from violent extremism and reintegration into society. It comprises five domains, Social Relations, Coping, Identity, Ideology and Action Orientation and three levels of societal engagement, minimal engagement, cautious engagement and positive engagement (Barelle, 2014).

The framework suggests that proactive self-development across the domains supports an identity transition and moves an individual towards a state of wellbeing and connectedness with wider society, which sustains disengagement from violent extremism. Identifying risk and need utilising the VERA-2R and incorporating the Pro-Integrated model into treatment planning is a strengths based way of assisting individuals to genuinely connect with society and promote sustained disengagement from violent extremism.

Session 3 - Frameworks of Risk Assessments

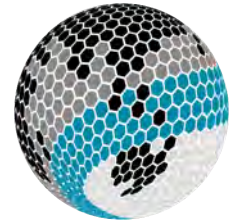
Assessing Change or Assessing Risk: Is There a Difference?

Naomi Prince and Filipa Abreu
Corrective Services NSW

The Risk Needs Responsivity (RNR) model which outlines ‘what works’ for offenders is based on the premise that the higher the risk, the higher the intervention needs. More specifically, the identification of dynamic risk factors is used to inform the specific intervention needs of an individual, with responsivity considerations informing the best way to enhance treatment effectiveness. Many decision makers consider the reduction in pre- and post- treatment risk assessments as evidence of change. The same is not available for violent extremist offenders (VEO’s). Whilst there has been a significant improvement in the availability of risk assessment tools to assist a clinician in intervention planning and inform a risk judgement for VEO’s, the limitations are notable. The lack of statistical properties remains an area of outstanding need and notable concern for many.

The use of VE risk assessments within the correctional context can be many and varied. This can include classification and placement decision, security management, case planning needs, intervention strategies and to inform decision making regarding release – both for parole and for post-sentence schemes. Whilst the application of a VE risk assessment can provide a broad framework for an offender’s custodial management and intervention needs – how meaningful is it to inform a change in risk?

Risk assessment by its design is impacted by time and context – this is possibly even more relevant when assessing an individual’s risk profile for religiously or politically motivated violence which can be influenced by external factors and global events, as easily as it can by internal and intrinsic factors. Further, given the restrictive and artificial nature of a correctional environment does a cessation of specific behaviours warrant a reduction in assessed risk?



In CSNSW the CVE Programs model is based upon the concept of building resistance to radicalisation through diversion, disengagement and desistance. Whilst intervention need is informed by the risk assessment, intervention strategies are based on behavioural disengagement. The foundation of disengagement is behavioural change, which is observable and measurable. Whilst a terrorism related offender, regardless of their treatment progress will never be assessed as NO risk; would informing on behavioural change and outstanding treatment needs be more meaningful for decision makers?

Prochaska and DiClemente's 1982 transtheoretical model for change proposes that people transition through defined stages in the process of altering problematic behaviour. The stages are defined as: "precontemplation" where no problem is acknowledged and no consideration given toward change; "contemplation" where a problem is acknowledged and serious thought is given to change; "preparation" where some behavioural change is initiated; "action" where substantive behavioural efforts are made to alter the previous patterns of behaviour; and, "maintenance" where change is sustained across time and context. It is proposed by CSNSW that informing on behavioural change for CVE intervention targets may provide an alternate and meaningful approach to understanding residual risk of VEO's. More importantly this strategy may meaningfully inform decision-makers of the progress made by VEO's engaged in intervention which cannot be explained in reporting an overall risk judgement.

The Convergent Validity of the Radar Risk Analysis Tool Against the TRAP18 in a Sample of Individuals Charged with Terrorism Offences in Australia

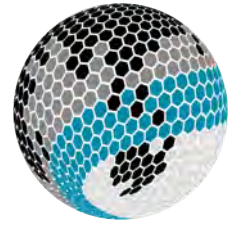
Muhammad Iqbal
Victoria University

This study examines the convergent validity between the Radar risk analysis tool with other Violent Extremist risk assessment/analysis tools used internationally, to determine the extent to which these tools are similar to one another. Specifically, we compared the Radar risk analysis tool to the Terrorist Radicalisation Assessment Protocol (TRAP18). Data from 91 individuals were coded into these two tools. Correlations between total tool scores and between total factor scores and between total severity levels were calculated. Results, implications for front-line practitioners, and limitations to this study are discussed.

The Phoenix Model of Disengagement and Deradicalisation: Implications for Terrorist and Violent Extremist Risk Assessment

Professor Andrew Silke, *Cranfield University*
Dr John Morrison, *University of London*

This paper provides an introduction to the Phoenix Model of Disengagement and Deradicalisation and assesses its implications in terms of terrorist and violent extremist risk assessment. The Phoenix Model was designed following a systematic review of the recent literature. After screening more than 83,000 documents, we found 29 research reports which met the minimum quality thresholds. Thematic analysis identified key factors associated with disengagement and deradicalisation processes and assessing the interactions of these factors produced the model. The paper highlights the key elements of the model which are of direct relevance to risk assessment. Also explored are the potential implications in terms of risk management and case interventions.



Session 4 - Implications Panels

When the Purpose of Assessment Changes: The Impact of Post Sentence Legislation on the Use of Violent Extremism Risk Assessments

Naomi Prince, Joanna Wong and Bernhard Ripperger
Corrective Services NSW

What are the impacts and implications of VE risk assessment when applied in a post sentence scheme? The focus of the presentation will be the challenges and implications of different uses of VE risk assessment in the context of working with and managing offenders. In particular, the discussion will look at issues that arise where risk assessment of offenders is undertaken both in a therapeutic/intervention context and in the course of legal proceedings that are informed by the determination of the risk posed by the offender (whether for parole or post sentence schemes).

An exploration of several themes will show that despite there being some significant challenges involved in using VE risk assessment for these two distinct purposes, it is not the case that the functions are incompatible or antithetical. Indeed, provided there is a mutual appreciation between practitioners and the legal profession about the respective frameworks in which VE risk assessment is undertaken and used, there is an opportunity for mutual benefit.

These themes include:

- What expectations do decision makers actually have about the utility of risk assessment tools such as the VERA 2R vs. what practitioners may think is being asked of them?
- Information and expertise – do the rules surrounding litigation affect the ability of practitioners to have access to information and expert opinion necessary to undertake an assessment?
- What is relevant and who decides? Who decides what is briefed to a practitioner when different views may be held about what is relevant to an assessment of risk by law enforcement/legal profession and practitioners (especially when the former are looking for evidence supportive or risk and the latter are also interested in evidence of the absence of risk/protective factors)?
- The pressure of decision – what are the effects of a timetable designed to progress litigation with specific deadlines imposed for assessing risk which is itself contextual and dynamic?
- Separating therapy/intervention from intelligence gathering – what are the legal, ethical and resource implications of these multiple demands on practitioners?
- Transparency and accountability – the rule of law vs the need to protect aspects of the VERA-2R and how it is used. Is transparency and accountability any less important than the validity of the VE assessment process?

Working with Extremist Offenders and Managing Residual Risk

Adrian Cherney, *University of Queensland*

Heather Jackson & Rachel Terry, *Department of Communities and Justice NSW*

This panel will examine the relationship between interventions aimed at working with individuals who have radicalised to violent extremism and the management of residual risk. Research and practitioner experience relating to the NSW Engagement and Support Program (ESP) and the Proactive Integrated Support Model (PRISM) program will be discussed. How these interventions aim to address residual risk



through addressing protective factors and promoting client change will be addressed and implications for risk assessment considered. Research data and a case study will be presented.

Best Practice in Corrective Services CVE Service Delivery

Naomi Prince and Katrina Czerkies, *Corrective Services NSW*

Kelly Mischel and Matea Doroc, *Corrections Victoria*

Corrections Victoria and Corrective Services New South Wales are actively engaged in countering violent extremism and contributing to community safety.

The organisations have awareness of different forms of violent extremism and the capability to identify causes and indicators of radicalisation across the ideological spectrum and respond accordingly. At risk prisoners/offenders are identified, assessed and intervened with as early as possible, to reduce their risk of violent extremism and encourage disengagement from violent extremist views and behaviour.

Our approach to countering violent extremism is responsive and can adapt when necessary to remain in line with emerging evidence and best practice. In our responses to violent extremist prisoners/offenders we identify and appropriately place prisoners, have robust risk assessments tools in place to identify individual risk/needs and apply appropriate, individually tailored interventions to address violent extremist views/behaviours.

Session 5 - The Australian Landscape: Impacts and Implications

Using Religious Assessments to (Re)-develop Re-integration Responses: Case of Pro-active Integrated Support Model (PRISM) in NSW

Mariam Farida and Benjamin Cook

Corrective Services NSW

Ideological/religious intervention often features prominently in most disengagement and de-radicalisation programs. While some programs focus on a change in beliefs (de-radicalisation), others focus on a change of behaviour - which will often be a side-effect of disengagement-related activities. This paper aims at identifying indicators of religion in framing some of the offenders' motivations. It is suggested that, rather than being a primary motivator for extremist behaviours, religion/ ideology is a frame through which intrinsic motivations are expressed. This paper highlights how some of the religious/ideological assessments carried out in PRISM can play a role in utilising a religious/ideological frame of the offender to create specific re-integration responses as part of its tailored case management multidisciplinary approach. Fundamentally, the degree and scope of religious/ideological support remains a challenging topic in the area of countering violent extremist research. Consequently, the paper will shed some light on how the identification formed in religious intervention sessions is then utilised in forming an intervention plan for each offender based on their level of religious/ideological knowledge.



At-Risk and Radicalised Youth Offenders: Risk Assessment, Risk Management and Implications for Countering Violent Extremism in an Australian Context

Steve Barracosa and Ragina Patel

Department of Communities and Justice NSW

The Youth Justice New South Wales Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) framework was established in 2018 and was described as the first of its kind in Australia. It is grounded in collaborative client-focused approaches to early identification, diversionary and disengagement-based interventions for at-risk and radicalised youth offenders. This includes the implementation of a number of violent extremism risk assessment tools. Most of these tools have a limited empirical foundation for application with youth.

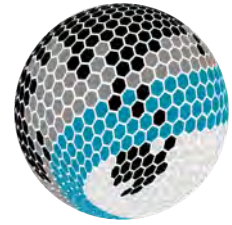
This presentation will address the experiences and lessons learned by Youth Justice New South Wales and its youth-specific CVE Unit. It will explore the role of violent extremism risk assessment tools for the assessment, case management and intervention of at-risk and radicalised youth offenders. This work is being conducted in custodial and community-based youth criminal justice settings. It entails a framework where CVE-specific expertise and violent extremism risk assessments are supplemented by multidisciplinary client-focused approaches, and general criminogenic and psychometric measures to support rehabilitation and social reintegration process. This includes accounting for child and adolescent developmental vulnerability and violent extremism risk in equal measure.

Violent Extremism Risk Assessments in Australia: One Clinician's Experience

Katie Seidler

LSC Psychology

I have been practising as a clinical and forensic psychologist in New South Wales for approximately 25 years throughout which I have been assessing and treating offenders both in custody and in the community. I have had a special interest in cultural identity and experience and criminal violence and in recent years, this has led me to practice in the area of terrorism and violent extremism. In particular, I have been interested in how the experience of cultural migration and dislocation can develop fragile identity for some, leading to exaggerated forms of masculinity (e.g., gang membership and voice) as a form of social capital. This has particular implications for understanding the sociopsychological functioning of children of migrant parents in multicultural nations like Australia. To date, I have assessed over 25 individuals who have been identified as either at risk for radicalisation/extremism or who have engaged in acts of violent extremism and on the basis of these assessments, provided expert evidence in various legal jurisdictions. In addition, I have been involved in the provision of psychological treatment to one such individual. This paper will discuss my clinical experience in this unique and dynamic space. In particular, I will focus on the challenges of risk assessment and risk management with this client group, including the ways in which these challenges are manifest in the contested environment of Court. In addition, I will discuss the unique contributions that forensic psychology can make to an understanding of this phenomenon in Australia, with a focus on reviewing the trends evident in the "data" collected through my practice to date.



Session 6 - Australian Landscape: The Courts

Assessing the Risk of Violent Extremism in Convicted Terrorist Offenders for the Purpose of Continuing Detention Orders

Rachel Deane, *Australian Government Solicitor*

John Cianchi, *Department of Home Affairs*

Kerrie Cowan, *Department of Home Affairs*

The Minister for Home Affairs (represented by the Australian Government Solicitor) was the applicant for the first continuing detention order in relation to a terrorist offender under Division 105A of the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth). To obtain a continuing detention order the Court must be satisfied to a high degree of probability that the person is an unacceptable risk of committing a serious terrorism offence and that no less restrictive measure will address that risk. On 24 December 2021 the Supreme Court of Victoria (Tinney J) granted the Minister's application for a continuing detention order in relation to Abdul Nacer Benbrika for a period of 3 years.

As part of the Minister's case, the Minister relied upon the expert opinion of two psychologists in relation to the risk that Mr Benbrika posed of committing a serious Part 5.3 terrorism offence. In providing their expert opinions, one of the tools that the two psychologists utilised was the VERA-2R tool. The expert opinion evidence of the two psychologists (and in particular, the validity of the VERA-2R tool) was the subject of challenge by the Defendant. The Defendant also called his own expert evidence from a psychologist who gave evidence about the ability to assess the risk of violent extremism. The Supreme Court of Victoria accepted the evidence of the two psychologists who used the VERA-2R tool. The proceeding is a useful case study on how the science and practice of violent extremism risk assessment was applied in a curial/ judicial context. Amongst other things, the following topics will be explored:

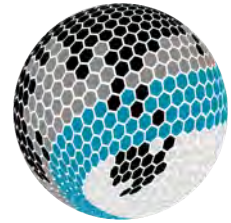
1. The use that the Department of Home Affairs makes of the VERA-2R tool.
2. The legislative context in Division 105A of the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth) relevant to the role that a violent extremism assessment might play. This will include examining the assessment of risk that a Court is required to undertake and the process established by Division 105A of the Code for assisting the Court to assess that risk (including experts).
3. The ways in which the expert psychologists for the Minister and the Defendant approached the assessment of risk in this particular case, the Court's assessment of those opinions and the Court's views about the assessment of violent extremism.
4. A reflection on some of the challenges arising in this space including dealing with sensitive information, scientific validation and acquiring expertise in violent extremism risk assessment.

Violent Extremism Risk Assessment in the Courts: Professional and Ethical Challenges for the Expert Witness

Natalie Pyszora, *WA Department of Health*

Kelly Mischel, *Corrections Victoria*

Natalie will provide an introduction to the role of the expert witness in assessing risk of violent



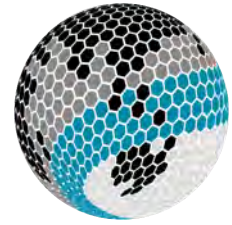
extremism including:

Psychologists and psychiatrists being instructed as expert witnesses to advise the court on risk of future terrorist offending at point of sentence for a terrorist offence or approaching release of a convicted prisoner posing a risk of future terrorist offending. What makes an “expert” in this field?

The expert witness needs to have a comprehensive understanding of the scientific underpinning (and limitations) of the tools used (e.g. DPP for *WA v Mangolomara* (2007) WASC 71) and be aware of the potential for courts to misunderstand and misuse risk assessments, assigning greater accuracy and inevitability to predicted behaviours than is warranted. Tension arises as the law deals in dichotomous categorical certainty and psychiatry/psychology work with diverse, dimensional probability.

Kelly will provide an overview of expert witness report writing:

When completing VE risk assessments the practitioner is including the likelihood of the risk and the severity or the harm. As part of a comprehensive assessment report practitioners include risk mitigating strategies and case management strategies. How can practitioners who work with VE offenders produce reports that can assist the court in making decisions in violent extremism continuing detention applications.



Violent Extremism Risk Assessment Conference

Speaker biographies

A - C



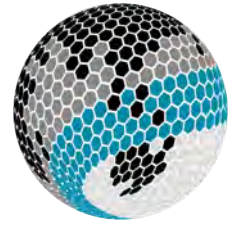
Filipa Abreu

Filipa's current role is as a Senior Psychologist in the Proactive Assessment and Intervention Service (PRAXIS) Team within Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Programs, CSNSW. She commenced in this role in 2018. Filipa holds a Master of Forensic Psychology degree and is a Board Approved Supervisor. She has worked within CSNSW since 2007. Throughout her career within CSNSW Filipa has extensive experience as managing, supervising and leading multidisciplinary teams as a Senior Psychologist and Therapeutic Manager across state-wide programs, including within the Violent Offenders Therapeutic Program (VOTP) and the Intensive Drug & Alcohol Therapeutic Program (IDATP). Filipa has extensive experience in both the assessment and intervention (group and individual) within both custodial and community settings. She has demonstrated expertise in assessing offenders both in custody and in the community. Filipa has wide ranging skills and experience in comprehensive risk assessments and writing forensic psychological reports. She has experience in undertaking comprehensive risk assessments for high risk offenders for the purpose of legal proceedings under the Crimes (High Risk Offenders) Act 2006 and the Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017.



Steve Barracosa

Steve Barracosa is the Senior Manager of the YJNSW CVE Unit. He is a Psychologist and a PhD Candidate at the School of Social Science at the University of Queensland. Steve's area of research is juvenile radicalisation and violent extremism risk assessment. He is a certified user and accredited trainer of the VERA-2R tool and a number of additional violent extremism risk assessment measures. Steve is a court appointment expert for CVE proceedings in the NSW Children's Court and has experience in the development and implementation of CVE services in both youth and adult criminal justice settings.



Sandra Booth

Commander Sandra Booth began her policing career with the Australian Federal Police in 2000, has diverse experience in criminal investigations and has worked in a broad range of operational areas including; ACT Policing, Specialist Response Group, People Smuggling, Organised Crime and Intelligence. Sandra is currently responsible for Enduring Risk Investigations which manages AFP responsibilities in relation to the release of High Risk Terrorist Offenders and National Known Entity Management and Disruption. Sandra has been conferred with a Masters in Leadership and Management from Charles Sturt University, and has been awarded the Commissioner's Group Citation for Conspicuous Conduct, amongst others.



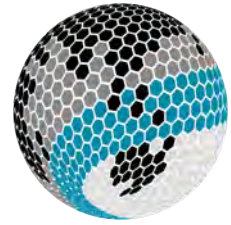
Adrian Cherney

Adrian Cherney is a Professor in the School of Social Science at the University of Queensland. He is currently an Australian Research Council Future Fellow. He has completed evaluations of programs to counter violent extremism and is conducting research on radicalisation, extremist risk assessment and disengagement.



John Cianchi

Dr Cianchi focusses on developing national Countering Violent Extremism capabilities in custodial and community settings, including violent extremism risk assessment, diversion and rehabilitation programs. He has a background in public administration and corrections, and is a non-judicial member of the Australian Capital Territory Sentence Administration Board.



Benjamin Cook

Benjamin G Cook received a doctorate from the University of Tasmania in 2014 and has furthered his Islamic Studies with Charles Sturt University. He has published a range of articles on various elements of Islam, most recently the history of Sufism in Australia and a comparative study on Indigenous spiritualities and Islam. Benjamin joined Corrective Services NSW as a Case Management Officer at Broken Hill Correctional Centre and has been the acting Religious Support Officer with PRISM since the beginning of 2021.



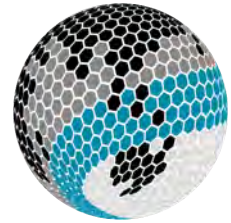
Emily Corner

Dr Emily Corner is a Senior Lecturer of Criminology at the Centre for Social Research and Methods at the Australian National University. Prior to joining the ANU, Emily was a Research Associate at the department of Security and Crime Science at University College London, working on projects examining lone and group-based terrorism, radicalisation, mass murderers, and fixated individuals. Her doctoral research focused on examining mental disorders and terrorist behaviour and won the Terrorism Research Initiative's Thesis award in 2016. She has published in leading psychology, forensic science, criminology, threat assessment, and political science journals. She has worked on research projects funded by Defence Science and Technology Laboratory, the European Union, the National Institute of Justice, the Department of Defence, and the Department of Home Affairs. Prior to her doctoral research she worked across step-down, low, and medium secure psychiatric hospitals, in both inpatient and outpatient settings.



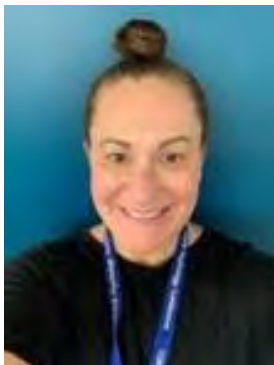
Kerrie Cowan

Kerrie is a government lawyer with over 13 years experience providing legal advice and services in the Migration and Citizenship, and now Home Affairs, Portfolio. Kerrie is currently the Principal Legal Officer of the National Security Legal Section in the Department of Home Affairs Legal Group. The National Security Legal Section is a varied legal practice providing administrative law advice (with a focus on managing legal risk in national security and law enforcement matters), providing legal support for national security and law enforcement legislation amendment proposals and processes, and managing continuing detention order litigation for the Department of Home Affairs.



Maggie Cruickshank

Maggie Cruickshank is a forensic psychologist who has worked with Corrective Services NSW in a range of roles, including programs, management, mental health and serious offender assessment. She has worked with the Proactive Integrated Support Model (PRISM) team, within Countering Violent Extremism programs for 2.5 years.



Katrina Czerkies

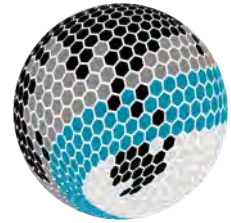
Katrina (or Kat) is a Senior Psychologist with the Proactive Assessment and Intervention Service (PRAXIS), Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Programs. She has been in this role for the past 3 years, providing assessment and interventions for individuals identified as being at risk of radicalisation and those convicted of violent extremism or terrorism. Kat has a specific interest in lone actor terrorism and ideologically influenced grievance fuelled violence. Kat has been employed within CSNSW for the past 17 years, having held various positions; both in the community and within a custodial environment. She has extensive experience in the provision of complex case assessment and management as well as high intensity treatment for specific offender populations. She has also assisted in the development of policies, procedures and treatment manuals for high intensity treatment programs as well as managed different therapeutic units (i.e., VOTP, IDATP).

D - L



Natalie Davis

Associate Professor and Federal Agent Natalie Davis commenced her policing career with the Australian Federal Police in 1987, and has diverse experience in criminal investigations, an attachment to the National Crime Authority and as the Principal Operational Psychologist. She has been an operational psychologist in the AFP for more than 20 years after receiving specialist training in the United Kingdom. She provides behavioural science advice to investigative teams and operations, and oversight of operational psychology within the AFP. She completed a PhD on the characteristics of Australian online child sex offenders, and is currently an Adjunct Associate Professor at Deakin University.



Rachel Deane

Rachel is a Senior Executive Lawyer specialising in law enforcement litigation and advice at the Australian Government Solicitor. She specialises in post-sentence litigation concerning high-risk terrorism offenders, protecting sensitive national security information, coronial inquests and Royal Commissions, particularly where the interests of law enforcement agencies are affected. She acted for the Minister for Home Affairs in the first application for a continuing detention order for high-risk terrorism offenders under the Commonwealth's legislation. Her practice also focuses on defending law enforcement agencies in challenges to their criminal investigative processes and advising law enforcement agencies during the criminal investigative process.



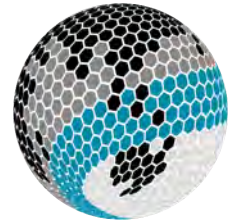
Matea Doroc

Dr Doroc is a Clinical and Forensic Psychologist with over 15 years' experience working with high risk and complex offender cohorts across prison and probationary settings. Dr Doroc has a lead role in the provision of clinical service delivery for violent extremist offenders, including assessment, intervention, case management and transition support. She also provides expert advice on best practice strategies for intervention and management of high-risk and violent extremist offenders in Victoria. Dr Doroc is a specialised assessor in violent extremism assessments including the Radar, Terrorist Radicalization Assessment Protocol (TRAP-18) and the Violent Extremist Risk Assessment – Version 2 (VERA-2R).



Danijela Dragicevic

Danijela is a Forensic Psychologist who has been with CSNSW for the past 13 years. She started as a psychologist with Statewide Disability Services in the Additional Support Unit. Danijela's work has focused on psychometric assessments, individual therapy, behavioural interventions and crisis management of clients identified as having an intellectual disability or cognitive impairment. As part of her position with the Statewide Disability Services, she delivered group-based therapy focused on sexual offending behaviour (SRP-SO). Since 2014 she has been part of the Violent Offender Treatment Program (VOTP), and facilitated group-based therapy focused on violent offending behaviour to offenders identified as having intellectual disability or cognitive impairment.



Mariam Farida

Dr Farida is an educator and a researcher. She is currently a Project Officer with Counter Violent Extremism (CVE) programs in CSNSW at Pro-active Integrated Support Model (PRISM). She has been awarded her PhD in Security Studies and Criminology in 2019. Her research publications include Middle East politics, non-state groups, terrorism, and political violence. Her research has been published in journals such as *International Review for Social Research*, *Journal for Policing, Intelligence, and Counter Terrorism*, and *Handbook of Terrorist and Insurgent Groups: A Global Survey of Threats, Tactics, and Characteristics*. Dr Farida's work on terrorism extended beyond research to include lecturing, at University of New South Wales and Macquarie University, on courses such as Terrorism networks, Counter-terrorism strategies, and National Security. Dr Farida also supervises a number of PhD researches in the School of Security Studies and Criminology at Macquarie University. She is also the author of *Religion and Hezbollah: Political Ideology and Legitimacy* (Routledge 2020).



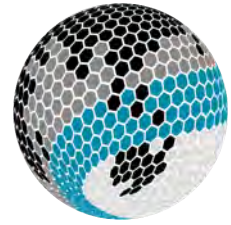
Paul Gill

Paul Gill is a Professor in Security and Crime Science at University College London. Previous to joining UCL, Dr. Gill was a postdoctoral research fellow at the International Center for the Study of Terrorism at Pennsylvania State University. He has conducted research funded by the European Research Council, Public Safety Canada, Office for Naval Research, the Department of Homeland Security, DSTL, the European Union, and the National Institute of Justice. Dr. Gill holds a Ph.D. in Political Science, an M.A. in International Relations, and a BSocSc(Int) from the School of Politics and International Relations in University College Dublin, Ireland.



Michele Grossman

Professor Michele Grossman is Research Chair in Diversity and Community Resilience at the Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation, Deakin University, where she also serves as Director of the Centre for Resilient and Inclusive Societies (CRIS) and Convenor of the AVERT Research Network. Her research focuses on community perspectives on terrorism and violent extremism, supported by a range of national and international grant awards. She is a Robert Schuman Distinguished Scholar Fellow at European University Institute in Florence, a Visiting Professor at University of Huddersfield in the UK, an Editorial Board member of *Terrorism and Political Violence* and serves on the International Advisory Board of Hedayah and the Commonwealth CVE Secretariat's Cadre of CVE Experts.



Muhammad Iqbal

Dr Muhammad Iqbal is a Research Fellow at the Institute for Sustainable Industries and Liveable Cities (ISILC), Victoria University, Melbourne. He is also a CI in the Applied Security Science Partnership (ASSP), which brings together policing and security practitioners with academics to collaboratively build robust evidence on behavioural indicators of violent extremism. Dr Iqbal has undertaken quantitative research on the issue of violent extremism in Australia and Indonesia, and has utilised experimental design, data mining, web scraping, social network analysis, and quantitative text analysis in his research.



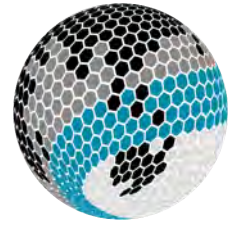
Heather Jackson

Heather Jackson is the Program Manager, Engagement and Support Program and Step Together Helpline that operates within the Office of Community Safety and Cohesion, in the Department of Communities and Justice. Prior to commencing in this role, Heather was the Project Manager in the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Community Corrections within Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW) for nine years. This role included providing advice to the Assistant Commissioner in response to the management of high risk offenders. During this period, Heather acted as Director, Sex, Violence and Terrorism for a period of twelve months. This role included responsibility for the assessment, application and management of offenders subject to Terrorism High Risk Offender legislation. Prior to joining CSNSW Heather was an Economic Statistician with the Australian Bureau of Statistics.



Richard Johnson

Dr Johnson is First Assistant Secretary, Social Cohesion, in the Department of Home Affairs. He has held a number of leadership roles in the Department and the Australian government. These include as Minister Counsellor (Home Affairs) at Australia's Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, and in international policy in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. Richard has a PhD in the history of political philosophy.



David Kernot

David Kernot has a PhD in Political Science and International Relations from the Australian National University's National Security College where he examined cognitive markers of playwrights, poets, novelists and terrorists from their writing style to create linguistic fingerprints. David is a senior researcher within the Defence Science and Technology Group's Intelligence Analysis Branch where he leads the organisation's countering violent extremism research programme.



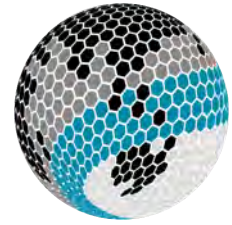
Lydia Khalil

Lydia Khalil serves as the coordinator for the AVERT Research Network and is an Associate Fellow at Deakin University and a Research Fellow at the Lowy Institute. She has a broad range of policy, academic and private sector experience, and has spent her career focusing on the intersection between governance, technology and security. Among her previous positions, she served as a political advisor for the US Department of Defense, a senior policy advisor to the Boston Police Department, working on countering violent extremism, intelligence and counterterrorism and worked as a senior counterterrorism and intelligence analyst for the New York Police Department. Lydia holds a BA in International Relations from Boston College and a Masters in International Security from Georgetown University.



Sarah Leslie

Sarah Leslie is a behavioural scientist who loves helping people to understand one another better, and is fascinated by how cultural values and norms shape behaviour and decision making. Sarah earned her Honours in Psychology (First Class) at the University of Canberra, and is currently studying Arabic at Deakin University, where she was awarded the 2020 Arabic Student Prize for academic achievement and promotion of Arabic language and culture. Sarah's research spans the military-civilian transition for contemporary veterans, social and behavioural implications of emerging technologies, and community resilience and linguistic analysis of ideologically motivated groups.



M - Z



Kelly Mischel

Dr Mischel is a Forensic Psychologist with over 14 years experience in prison and probationary settings. She has a lead role in clinical service delivery in the assessment, treatment planning, intervention, case management and transition for violent extremist offenders. Dr Mischel is a specialised assessor in violent extremism assessments including the RADAR, Terrorist Radicalization Assessment Protocol (TRAP-18) and the Violent Extremist Risk Assessment – Version 2 (VERA-2R). She represents Corrections Victoria at interdepartmental, national and international conferences and forums, providing information about current best practice strategies for intervention and management of high-risk and violent extremist offenders in Victoria.



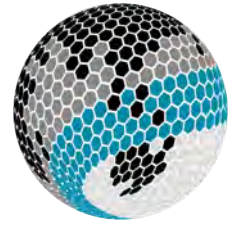
John Morrison

Dr. John Morrison is a senior lecturer in Criminology at Royal Holloway, University of London. He has an interdisciplinary background in psychology, international relations and criminology. John's research interests include organisational fragmentation, disengagement from terrorist groups, and the role of trust in terrorism. Dr. Morrison is the host of the Talking Terror podcast and is on the Editorial Board of three leading terrorism studies journals.



Ragini Patel

Dr Ragini Patel is a Psychologist with the YJNSW CVE Unit. Ragini is a Registered Psychologist with experience in CVE assessment and interventions within juvenile and adult criminal justice settings. She is also a certified user of a number of violent extremism risk assessment tools. Ragini holds a Professional Doctorate in Forensic Psychology from the University of Nottingham, UK. Her research explored the predictive validity of risk assessment tools when administered for sexual offenders with intellectual disabilities.



Naomi Prince

Naomi is a Clinical and Forensic Psychologist with over 20 years' experience in psychology, youth work and behaviour change programming. Over the last 15 years she has worked in a variety of roles across the community and custody for CSNSW as a contracted group facilitator, psychologist, senior psychologist and Chief Psychologist. Naomi has led several initiatives across CSNSW including the re-design of the Mum Shirl Unit - a purpose built unit for women with chronic self-harm and complex needs; the review and re-design of Kariong Juvenile Correctional Centre Behaviour Management Program; and the development of a state-wide strategy for managing institutional threat behaviours.



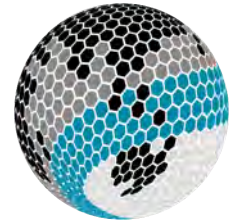
Natalie Pyszora

Dr Natalie Pyszora is a Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist with over 23 years experience in forensic practice in the UK and in Western Australia. She is employed by the WA Department of Health as the Medical Advisor for Countering Violent Extremism in WA. She is a member of a number of Commonwealth Committees and working groups under the Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee, including the Countering Violent Extremism Sub-Committee, the Mental Health and Lone Actor Working Group, the Research and Evaluation Working Group, and the Training Working Group. She has extensive experience of assessing individuals who present a risk of targeted violence based on ideological motivations or personal grievances and fixations. She is an accredited user of the VERA 2R, TRAP 18 and RADAR. She has recently commenced independent expert witness work.



Bernhard Ripperger

Bernhard Ripperger is a government lawyer with over 20 years experience in providing advice on public law issues and in handling complex litigation. He has extensive knowledge across the wide range of legal responsibilities of the Attorney General and in the complex regulatory environment of corrective services and youth justice. Over the last 15 years he has developed an ongoing professional and academic interest in the area of preventive justice, especially post sentence regimes such as the Crimes (High Risk Offenders) Act 2006 and Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017. He has recently submitted his doctoral thesis on this topic.



Katie Seidler

Katie is a clinical and forensic psychologist with a PhD in Psychology, with the primary research focus being on understanding interpersonal violence through the rubric of cultural experience. Katie has over 25 years experience providing psychological treatment, assessment and expert evidence, with particular specialty in sexual and violent offenders and violent extremism. She is a Director of LSC Psychology, as well as being an Honorary Research Fellow with Charles Sturt University in the Graduate Centre for Policing and Security. In addition to being a practising clinician, Katie is involved in research, professional development and tertiary education, expert consultancy and programme development.



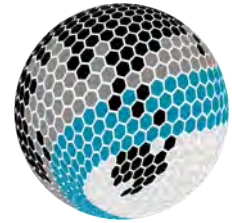
Andrew Silke

Andrew Silke is Professor of Terrorism, Risk and Resilience at Cranfield University. He has a background in forensic psychology and criminology and has worked both in academia and for government. He is internationally recognised as a leading expert on terrorism and low intensity conflict and his most recent book is *The Routledge Handbook of Terrorism and Counterterrorism*. He is a member of the UK Cabinet Office National Risk Assessment Behavioural Science Expert Group and of the UK's Counter Terrorism Prison and Probation Independent Advisory Group.



Debra Smith

Associate Professor Debra Smith is a Principal Research Fellow at Victoria University. Her research focuses on questions of violent political extremism, social conflict and social change. She has a particular interest in the role of emotion within violent extremism beliefs and action, the role of social media in radicalisation to violence, and in translating research for applied practitioner outcomes. Debra co-leads the Applied Security Science Partnership (ASSP) that brings together researchers and law enforcement practitioners to undertake collaborative applied research on violent extremism for translation into frontline practitioner tools. She recently co-edited the first book on Australia's contemporary far-right (with Dr Mario Peucker) and has published widely on violent extremist movements.



Rachel Terry

Rachel is a Forensic Psychologist with 15 years' experience across custodial and community settings in Canada and Australia. Rachel joined CVE Programs in 2018 as a Senior Psychologist within the THRO Psychology Team, before moving to the PRISM Therapeutic Manager (Senior Psychologist) role in August 2020. Rachel is passionate about working with offenders with complex presentations and applying best-practice psychological principles in the assessment, intervention and 'whole of sentence' case management planning. She has extensive experience multidisciplinary and multi-agency staff consultation and team leadership. Rachel has worked with various offender populations including those with sexual, violent and/or terrorism related offending, as well as more specifically working with offenders with complex clinical presentations including personality disorders, mental illness, intellectual disabilities, self-harm and other challenging behaviours.



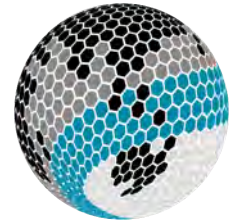
Christopher Winter

Christopher Winter is a PhD candidate at Victoria University. His work explores the situational and emotional dimensions of lone actor terrorist violence through a micro-sociological framework. He is also a member of the Applied Security Science Partnership (ASSP) at Victoria University. He holds a BA in Politics and a Master of Counter-Terrorism Studies from Monash University. His most recently published work, "Lone actor terrorism in 2019 and 2020: trends and implications" can be found in the ASPI Counterterrorism Yearbook 2021. He also has a forthcoming chapter in *Lone-Actor Terrorism: An Integrated Framework* (published by Oxford University Press).



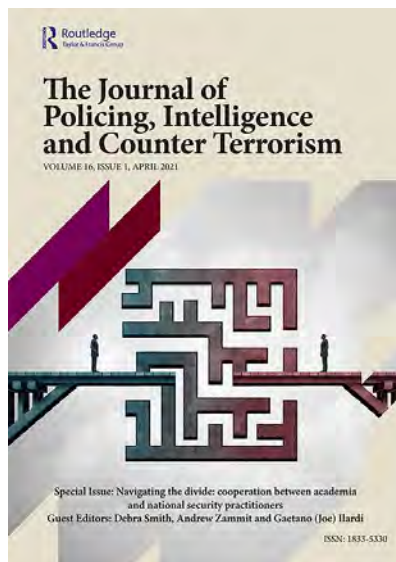
Joanna Wong

Joanna Wong is a Principal Solicitor with over 15 years of experience in Government. Her areas of expertise include criminal law, public law and administrative law. Prior to joining the NSW Department of Communities and Justice, she worked at the Crown Solicitor's Office NSW, Corrective Services NSW, NSW Police Force, Crown Law Queensland and in private practice. Joanna has extensive experience in preventative justice schemes in New South Wales and Queensland. She currently leads three practice areas: applications under the Crimes (High Risk Offenders) Act 2006, applications under the Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017 and Advices.



Violent Extremism Risk Assessment

Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism Special Issue



Special Issue Editors

Professor Michele Grossman
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Ms Lydia Khalil
Alfred Deakin Institute, Deakin University

Important Dates

Notification of acceptance: 31 July 2021
Revision due: 10 December 2021
Publication date: February 2022 (online); April 2022 (print)

This special issue of the Journal of Policing Intelligence and Counter Terrorism will bring together papers from international academics and practitioners exploring current and emerging VE risk assessment knowledge and practice.

Contributions can address, but are not limited to, the following themes:

Landscape:

- What are the current and emerging trends of VE?
- Theoretical and empirical evidence bases
- Reliability and validity
- Methodology and design
- The similarities and differences between VE risk assessment and other forms of risk assessment

Theories and frameworks of risk assessments:

What are the current and emerging assessment frameworks of VE risk assessment and how can we better understand:

- Theoretical and empirical evidence bases
- Reliability and validity
- Methodology and design
- The similarities and differences between VE risk assessment and other forms of risk assessment



Application:

- How does the practice of risk assessments inform interventions and what are the challenges of applying risk assessments tools? Particularly in relation to:
- Risk management
- Disguised compliance - Managing residual risk
- Sources of biases
- Confidentiality and ethics
- Using multiple risk assessment tools to inform judgements
- Using risk assessment to develop law enforcement and rehabilitation responses - Gender
- Assessing young people

Implications:

- Is there a way to demonstrate effective risk management and measure change?
- What are the challenges and gaps?

The VE landscape:

- What are the impacts and implications of VE risk assessment on the international landscape?
- The needs of the judiciary
- Managing offenders: compliance vs risk
- Implications of VE risk assessment for program design
- Unintended consequences: conflicts and errors in VE risk assessment - Training needs of risk and threat assessors

Submission Instructions

Authors are encouraged to submit high-quality, original work that has neither appeared in, nor is under consideration by, other journals. Manuscripts should be submitted to ScholarOne Manuscript Central below.

An original article should be between 6,000 and 8,000 words, inclusive of abstract, references, and endnotes. A minimum of two files should be prepared for submission:

- 1) Title page including title, author names and details, acknowledgements as well as funding and grant-awarding bodies. Please ensure you include the title of the special issue.
- 2) Manuscript - anonymised (including title, abstract and keywords on first page; main text; references; appendices (as appropriate); table(s) with caption(s) (on individual pages); figure caption(s) (as a list). If you are including tables and/or figures in your manuscript, please submit these as additional files.

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