EFNDT WG5 – PSSndtT (Public Security and Safety NDT Technology)
Task Group 1, (WG5_TG1)

Minutes of the 1st meeting, - DRAFT VERSION -
invited by Prof. Dr. Vjera Krstelj, convenor of WG 5,
held in Zagreb at Faculty of Mech. Engineering, University of Zagreb, I. Lučića 5.,
on 14th February 2008, 10:00 am

I hereby have the pleasure to invite you to the 1th meeting of that will be held on

Agenda:

1. Opening of meeting,
2. Roll call of participants included in WG5 _TG1,
3. WG5 initiatives on co-ordination and structuring NDT research system and policies for the competitiveness of European Public security and safety industry (NDT field):
    - Project CIIP
    - Goal and scope
    - Project objectives, Structure; Expected results
    - Team
    - Funds
4. Date and place for the next meeting,
5. Any other business.

The agenda was extended by the new Internet presentation of WG 5.

Participants:
Vjera Krstelj (chair), Kurt Osterloh (BAM), Joze Rant (Slovenia), Damir Markucic (FSB-Zagreb), Inko Babic (PMF Zagreb), Rainer Link (DGZfP), Hannelore Wessel-Segebade (DGZfP), Zeljko Dobranovic (VVG Croatia), Josip Stepanic (FSB Zagreb), Ana Lypolt (CrSNDT).

Opening and roll call (topic 1 and 2) as usual, the WG 5 welcomed for the first time Mrs. Hannelore Wessel-Segebade from the DGZfP in Berlin and Prof. Inko Babic from the University of Zagreb.

The CIIP project (Critical Infrastructure and Identification Protection, topic 3) was presented by Prof. Zeljko Dobranovic with a set of powerpoint transparencies. To understand the project, definitions were given on critical infrastructure, crisis management, static and dynamic monitoring, infrastructures at a normal stage and in case of events, dynamic identification etc. A Decision Support System (DSS) was suggested that is only reasonable in a multidimensional approach which is not resolvable in a single project. As a next step, the elements should be identifies o resolve the protection problem.

The discussion opened various aspects how to identify threats in time and how to counteract. It became unanimously clear that we have to expect the unexpected (Dr. Joze Rant) so that there will be no prepared response. Therefore, a dynamic identification is suggested combining organisation and technologies in a functional entity. Essentials shall be criteria to identify critical stages in real-time, whatever time span that could mean, suitable technologies and the knowledge how to use it

properly and how to detect a threat. The rationale for further research activities were: 1. to precisely identify the real needs, 2. it is always better to prevent than to heal, and 3. the technologies have to be evaluated, both, the available ones and those raised in the future. These aspects may well fall into the responsibility of the physicists (Prof. Inko Babic). However, further aspects inevitably belong to any effective protection (crisis management and prevention) concept, such as appropriate data handling, meaningful data reduction and co-ordination, operational decision making, psychological and social aspects, and experiences from earlier situations as well as learning from modelling.

Finally, the protection of critical infrastructures turned out to be a complex subject with various interacting aspects that really deserves a multidisciplinary approach. It will be essential for a project like CIIP that not only technological partners are participating, such as physical and engineering faculties and equipment manufacturers, but also the end-users who are experienced with the operation of critical infrastructures in all levels. This means to contact the big traffic organisations such as railways and ports (not only the air traffic). In addition, organisations responsible for certain protective aspects should also be involved, such as the IAEA for monitoring radioactivity. Such a complex project needs funds from more than a single source and should be raised nationally, regionally, on an European level such as the FP 7 (Mrs. Hannelore Wessel) and even internationally. In this context, it is also essential to forge consortia with members covering all the different qualifications and competencies. Every task group member is supposed to both, to substantiate the scopes of the project and to identify suitable consortium partners.

A new web-site was presented for the WG5 representation in the internet (additional topic). It was created and will be further maintained by the DGZfP in Berlin with a public domain entailing all documents from the previous web-site. A protected domain will be provided to exchange non-public documents among the members. This will require a pass-word registration which is being implemented right now. In case of questions Mr. Cullmann of DGZfP Berlin may be contacted in the future.

As a tentative date for the next meeting the 6th May 2008 was suggested. There was no other business (topic 4 and 5).