

CREATIF a network of Testing Facilities for CBRNE detection systems – the platform of manufactures, decision makers, end users and shareholders for the creation of a future CBRNE certification system.

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The capability of chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) hazards detection, identification as well as monitoring can help to minimize the impact of CBRNE incidents at any situation in our life. Generally, CBRNE detection, identification and monitoring devices enable people not only to respond or to take timely and appropriate actions when a CBRNE incident took place, but also to warn other individuals, to avoid further casualties or even to practice hazard avoidance. Developments of physical science, chemical science and industry as well as life sciences took place not only for important peaceful uses but also for the production of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and viruses and bacteriae for its applications as weapons. CBRNE impacts were considered to be predominantly a military concern up to the time when the terror attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001 demonstrated that if terrorists succeed in acquiring technical or even CBRNE systems, they might use them. The know-how to produce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and weapons-usable material such as enriched uranium or plutonium, modified viruses and precursor chemicals is worldwide available to a widening group of actors which are embedded in state and non-state organizations. The existence of an illicit private global market where CBRNE expertise, technology, material and designs for weapons could be acquired is discussed to be a serious problem of security weakness at a time of active worldwide terrorism. Radioactive substances or nuclear waste originating from industrial or medical radiation sources, thermonuclear batteries or nuclear fuel are known to be not under full control. Such material can be used in a dirty bomb dispersing the radioactive material and contaminating target areas. Last not least, the disaster in Chernobyl, several disasters in chemical industry originated from leaking pipes, exploded vessels or spilled chemicals from derailment trains revealed that deadly accidents may happen during manufacturing, storing and transportation, if toxic industrial material or radioactive material is involved, respectively. The increasing demand for providing technical support and equipment to state and local police and emergency first responders result in the development of new counterterrorism, CBRNE detection technologies in the last years, which is now offered by different companies on the market. Usually, decision makers and end-users want verification of the manufacturers' specifications by an independent third party for reliable information on the performance strength and weakness of the devices and the reassurance that they are purchasing quality products working in conformity with the specified properties. On the other hand manufactures themselves want a common platform where competition between the devices can take place on a comparable basis of performances. The EU-FP7 funded project CREATIF will set up a network of testing facilities for CBRNE detection. It will be a public system that offers manufactures, end-users, decision makers and shareholders a platform for the development of a future CBRNE Certification System. A short description of the CREATIF project and its current activities will be given first. In the second part a Roadmap for the development of a European CBRNE Security Label will be presented. The position, role and opportunities of the CREATIF network during the formation process of a future European Certification System will be described and discussed in more detail.