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This year's 3rd Peter Opálek Memorial that is traditionally held in the park under the Smolenice castle, was attended by 368 children and 31 teachers from 6 nursery schools and 3 primary schools from the nearby but also from the further surroundings. At all workplaces 40 experts attended to children and the event was supported by presence of the guests –

observers from state authorities and municipal governments and Peter Opálek's family members. This year has been the number nine education activity organized since 2009, difficulty of which has been increased by its combination with didactic games for pupils of seven primary level classes from the Primary School of Smolenice. Of course, pupils were assigned with harder and more difficult tasks than children from nursery schools, in proportion to their age. The memorial has a strong promotional drive and wide spread not only on the territory of the Trnava district but also the Trnava self-governing region. Read more on pages 5 to 8.

Slope deformations in Slovakia take approximately 5,25 % of the total territory area and they mean such phenomenon that significantly influences the status and effective use of the territory.

It poses permanent threat there where constructions are situated in the surroundings of slope deformations without appropriate measures. Landslide risk in some regions is growing even as a result of more intensive tendency of building activities from plane to slope areas. It is caused by lack of suitable building plots in plane areas but often by targeted building placement on slopes because of surroundings appeal.



Issues of slope deformation reasons, prevention and population protection against these natural disasters have been discussed at workshops organized by the Crisis Management Section of MoI, Slovak Republic, in each region in cooperation with Geology and Natural Resources Section of MoE SR, the State Geological Institute of Dionýz Štúr and GEO Slovakia comp. Read more on pages 16 to 20.

Population, institution and infrastructure protection is one of the 4 key pillars of the EU strategy in the fight against terrorism. The EU approach focused on the threats connected with CBRN-E,

factors the EU Strategy of Internal Security in. One of its main goals is the threats identification connected with CBRN-E and their reduction. At present the attention is aimed at development of fast detection systems of CBRN-E materials used at the airports. For example, detection system has been developed for measuring reflected radiation of persons using radio waves, focused



on explosive detection. The research results have shown that it is already possible to detect 100 g of an explosive placed on the body of a smuggler or terrorist. As far as activities of CCL CP laboratories are concerned, they have been equipped with top detection instruments in this field within the Swiss-Slovak project. Also selected experts attended the training in the Swiss CBRN laboratory in Spiez near Bern. Read more on pages 36 and 37.