Republic of Macedonia
Government of Republic of Macedonia
NATIONAL COORDINATION CENTER FOR BORDER MANAGEMENT

STANDARD PROCEDURES IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE ASSESSMENT OF THE RELEVANT RISK DURING THE BORDER MANAGEMENT
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General provisions

For better understanding and emphasis of the role in the assessment of the relevant risk during the border management and especially the contribution towards the general process of adopting decisions, a cooperation between different instances is necessary, that is to say, among all the organs of the government as well as other institutions included in the border safety and trade relief. What is more, it is useful to appreciate that the border safety represents the product of the system. In this way, an identification of its components, interactions and mechanisms is made easier which enables or prevents the system to function.

I. Current situation

At the moment, the current situation in R. Macedonia, from the aspect of the risk analysis, is in its initial stage, no matter in which area it has been realized, whether it has been a risk analysis of the country safety or food safety risk analysis or other aspects. The system for collecting and analysing data and information which functions in the government organs in RM, (Sector for border affairs and other sectors and departments at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Finance- Department for Customs, Department for Food, Health Department etc.) is rather poor contrary to the systems functioning in Western European countries. It is due to series of subjective and objective factors, like application of the legal regulation which is not completely coordinated with EU Acquis, insufficiently trained staff, not possessing appropriate computing technology for quick data and information exchange etc. Putting NCCBM as well as the duty centre into function is in order to increase the level of coordination and cooperation between all the organs of the government and other institutions included in the border safety and trade relief, to enable efficient and integrated border management, all with purpose to achieve open, but controlled and safe borders and to enable fast traffic transfer over the border crossing.

II. What is Risk Analysis

Data and information reception from all the government organs and other institutions included in the border management, in the National coordinative centre for border management (hereinafter referred to as NCCBM) and delivery of the results from the processed data and information from NCCBM to all the users is executed through the Duty Centre (DC) of NCCBM.
To understand the content of the standard procedures for assessment of the relevant risk during border management, it is necessary to make a short introduction in the risk analysis first. There are several definitions of the Risk analysis from the aspect of the country’s safety, and two of them give clear notion what Risk analysis represents as well as its meaning and the necessity of its application.

The first definition is given in the “Shengen Catalogue for External border management, Removal and Readmission” where Risk analysis is defined as means for optimising border management and a way of procuring authentic information about the situation on the border.

The second definition of the Risk analysis is systematic compiling of the relevant data and information, their processing through previously determined methodology for processing, in order to plan, manage and improve the assignments of the border service.

The Risk analysis consists of several integrated parts. The first element is the data or the information. The collecting and processing of data and information is implemented in all organs of the state included in the border management, according to the legislation in the field for which they have competence.

The second element is processing data and information. According to the legislation harmonised with EU Acquis, besides technical processing in all government organs included in the border management, a risk assessment is predicted according to the collected data or information relevant to the field for which the government organ is competent.

The last element concerns the implementation of the obtained results in preparation for the activities and assignments of the border service.

The above mentioned demonstrates the independent functioning of the government organs included in the border management. In order to coordinate the activities of the government organs included in the border management, NCCBM acts as a center for accepting and exchanging data and information, which does not mean a simple statistics of the collected data, but an active analysis suggesting specific measures which enable:

- easier cooperation between the government organs and greater integration in the border management,
- an ability to define mutual aims without delay,
- an ability to implement mutual operations in the border management,
- recognising possible problems and difficulties related to the border management and submitting (delivering reports) to the relevant institutions in order to solve the realized problems,
- obtaining feedback from every participant.
III. Elements of the Risk analysis

The Risk analysis provides the transfer of information and decisions, promptly and transparently. Every decision assumed on the strategic level, has its reasons or necessities on the operative level and every new or different measure introduced on the operative level has a purpose to follow the strategic decisions.

For the purposes of the Risk analysis, it is necessary to collect the statistic data systematically, periodically and on a national level. To enable the determination and following the trend of irregularity, possibilities for comparison of data for different periods should be provided, but certainly, other information is necessary as well. Examples of such information are the following: number of issued or rejected visas, number of stay permits, number of people who were denied entry and the reasons for entry denial, number and kind of rejected imported food packaging etc.

The statistic data and operative information collected from the border services should be complemented with different kind of information from other sources. The issue is about the cooperation and data and information exchange between the different government organs included in the border management, called internal sources, including the sources of information outside the country, like Communications officers, Diplomatic and Consular Offices, that is to say external sources. During the preparation of the risk analysis, information from the internal as well as from external sources should be considered.

All the received information has its value and credibility, but the most accurate ones are those concerning transit and/or countries of origin for the irregular migrants like:

- Travelling itinerary and trends (concerning illegal immigrants, number of illegal immigrants and illegal border crossing in and out of the country);
- Risk countries (ex.deportation/transit);
- Illegal network (terrorism, people trafficking, organised crime);
- False documents, (the latest trends and methods concerning documents falsification, using valid travelling documents from different people etc.);
- The development of the local police, political and economic conditions, including the role of the media concerning illegal migrations;
- Border incidents.

The collected information used for preparation of the risk analysis does not include personal information, meaning that it is necessary for all the inputs from the operational level to be presented generally and clearly.

When the specific analysis from one of the government organs is prepared, it often requires data concerning other government organs. For this purpose, the particular government organ prepares a request for additional data and submits it to the DC of NCCBM.
The NCCBM processes the received data request, and submits it to the other government organ(s) that is competent for issuing the requested data, and all for the purpose of implementing the above mentioned specific risk analysis. The requested data from the other government organ(s) are submitted at the shortest notice to DC of NCCBM. After receiving the requested data, NCCBM registrates/processes them and submits an answer to the data request from the government organ that required it.

The people responsible for making the risk analysis in the government organs, should obligatory identify the threats and risks, and present them to the level of making decisions. Therefore this staff should have special skills to identify the real one from the collected information, statistics and intelligence and to make a compilation of facts, that is, risks and threats.

The border services and all the subjects more widely involved in the creation and preparation of the risk analysis, at the same time represent the entry point and the exit point for the updated risk analysis document.

So, to adopt quality decisions based on the risk analysis on the strategic level, it should be established a clear determination for strengthening the operational coordination through NCCBM, between the government organs included in the border management.

On the other hand, the recommendations, measurements and conclusions for the risk analysis on the operational level, represent part of the everyday routine work.

### IV. Collecting data and information

The estimate of the relevant risk is possible to implement only on the basis of well organized system of data collecting, their processing and prompt delivery to all the users that have need of them, and in this context, to the data analysers.

For a successful implementation of the relevant risk estimate during border management, an answer to the following questions should be given:

- For what purpose data and information are collected;
- Who needs the data and the information and for what purpose;
- In which form, range, what time and how often the data and information are needed;
- How will the data and information be delivered from the organs that collect them to NCCBM and from NCCBM to everyone that needs them;

The government organs and institutions included in the border management have different sources of information.

For effective use of information, they should be submitted to the legal representative, in an appropriate form and on time. The information should give a precise image of the problem: what
happens on the field, what is the nature and range of the problem, which trends could be identified, which are the main threats etc.

These are very important suggestions which enable the implementation of the relevant risk estimate during the border management, after receiving the information in the DC of the NCCBM. That enables the processed information from the DC to be distributed properly as described above, to the legal representatives, that is, to the people who make decisions. The movement of the information could be represented through several consequential phases:

1. Submitting information on local/regional level to DC of the NCCBM,
2. Processing information received in DC of NCCBM, which require including more government organs or institutions in solving problem or situation,
Estimate on the basis of received information, which of the government organs should be contacted regarding the problem,
4. Notification and coordination of all the representatives of the government organs and institutions included in the problem,
5. Distribution of the segments from the received information which refer to the mentioned government organ or institution from the representatives of the government organs and institutions in NCCBM,
6. After receiving the processed data in the appropriate sectors/departments of the government organs and institutions, it is enabled for the people who make decisions, to understand the essence of the problem, that is:

• to become aware about the existence of the problem,
• to be supplied with information that helps them to estimate the problem,
• to acquire and receive a suggestion from the appropriate departments/sectors about the initial measures according to the received information,
7. Then, in reverse, the representatives submit the measures for actions to NCCBM,
8. Through DC of the NCCBM are distributed the suggested measures for joint action among the included parties for solving the problem.

Collecting information is a cycle structured through different phases. For implementation of this cycle six basic questions are used, starting from the collecting, interpretation of the information and their dissemination. Above all, it is important to point out the different types of information:

• For the documentation-they are recorded in the data base, files, reports etc. A wealth of documentation in the case of crisis helps to reduce the search for additional information.
• For situation or problem estimate-collecting and exploiting relevant information related to the specific situation or problem.
For making decisions-information is used for estimate of different options for
decisions. For action monitoring-the information and the feedback help control
and estimate the progress of the action, in order to take corrective measures, if
necessary. For prediction-the collected information and the conducted analysis
help in planning future activities, that is, to identify risks and estimate their
possible appearance and influence.
For giving directions-information for estimating results, performances etc.
For research-collecting information for solving cases.

In the table 3 are represented the sixth basic questions in the information processing
which are accepted in DC of the NCCBM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>THE ESSENCE OF THE INFORMATION REQUEST-TYPE OF INFORMATION WHICH SHOULD BE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHY</td>
<td>THE PURPOSE OF INFORMATION REQUEST, HELPS FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHAT</td>
<td>WHAT TYPE OF INFORMATION IS NECESSARY TO COLLECT-EXPLAINS THE TYPE OF THREAT. HELPS TO DETERMINE PRIORITIES AND RESOURCES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO BY WHO</td>
<td>SOURCES OF INFORMATION RESOURCES THAT SHOULD COLLECT THE INFORMATION-SPECIFIES THE POSSIBLE TARGETS OF THE THREAT HELPS DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHERE</td>
<td>THE AREA FROM WHERE THE INFORMATION SHOULD BE COLLECTED-IN WHICH PLACE HELPS IN GEOGRAPHIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEN</td>
<td>WHEN SHOULD THE INFORMATION BE COLLECTED-IF THE ACTIVITIES COULD HAPPEN HELPS IN PROMPT DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOW</td>
<td>METHODS OF COLLECTIONG INFORMATION-FOR POSSIBLE ACTIONS AND MODES. HELPS IN DETERMINING TYPES OF MEASURES</td>
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</table>

The above table helps to differentiate the risk and the level of intensity. This is an
instrument which helps to prepare the distribution of resources.
The information which DC of the NCCBM receives should be coordinated with the above table, which means that the documentarists who receive them could determine quickly and easily that those are relevant information which should be recorded in DC for further processing, which means to get an answer to the questions asked as shown in the table above.

The procedure for construction of the relevant risk estimate during the border management consists of:

- Collecting data from internal and external sources
- Estimate of the collected data (regarding the quality and importance of the data and the confidentiality of the data source).
- Selection of the methods for processing and analysing data.
- Construction of the relevant risk estimate

The structure and the content of the relevant risk estimate during the border management consist of:

- Introduction
- Data analysis
- Results of the suggestions estimate (assumptions, forecasts and conclusion).

During the relevant risk estimate in the border management in NCCBM a report is prepared and it is forwarded to:

- the local/regional level
- the government organs and institutions and other relevant instances The Government of RM.

The following types of risk analysis have been implemented in the government organs and institutions:

- Risk analysis of the illegal state border crossing
- Risk analysis of the unauthorized entrance of the foreign citizens
- Risk analysis of the deported people.
- Analysis of weapons, ammunition, explosive devices and dangerous materials trafficking
- Analysis of illegal drugs trafficking
- Analysis of the migrants trafficking
- Analysis of the people trafficking
- Analysis of the excise goods trafficking
- Analysis of the stolen vehicle trafficking
- Analysis of the counterfeit money
- Analysis of the false passports and other personal documents
- Analysis of the illegal state border crossing
- Analysis of the illegal migration
- Analysis of the unauthorised stay
• Risk analysis for the people with denied entry to the Republic of Macedonia
• Analysis of the illegal state border crossing
• Risk analysis of the unauthorized entrance of the foreign citizens
• Risk analysis of the deported people.
• Risk analysis of the food and cattle food safety
• Other kinds of analysis important for the border management

V. Biosafety

This document, also, represents a framework for development and implementation of harmonised, integrated and holistic approach towards the biosafety through all sectors. At the same time it gives an opportunity and support for better management of biosafety as means of public health, agriculture and environment protection and for the promotion of the economic development through enforcement of coordination with the international agreements focused on the Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS measures).

In the context of representing all security system components, a need for short introduction in the biosafety is imposed. Biosafety is a strategic and integrated approach to analysis and management of relevant risks in health and life of the people, animals and plants, and the associated risks for the environment. Biosafety refers to the food safety, zoonosis (diseases transmitted from animals to humans), introduction of diseases at plants and animals and pests, introduction and spreading of living modified organisms (LMOs-Living Modified Organisms) and their products as, for example, genetic modified organisms (GMO) and introduction and management of invasive foreign (alien) species. Actually, biosafety is a holistic concept directly relevant to the maintainance of the agriculture, numerous aspects of public health and environmental protection, including the biological diversity.

The global purpose of biosafety is prevention, control and/or management of health and life risks as appropriate in every sector of biosafety. There are biosafety dangers of different types in every sector and they have a high potential for movement between sectors. Therefore, an inadequate control in one sector could produce far-reaching consequences in another sector.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SECTOR TARGETS FOR BIOSAFETY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People's lives and health including the food safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal's lives and health including the fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant's lives and health including the forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Biosafety also includes measures for providing safety in food supply regarding contra terrorism.

The interest in biosafety considerably increases, especially in the last decade, in parallel to the increase in food trade, with products of animal and plant origin, more frequent international travelling, new outbreaks of over border diseases which affect people, animals and plants, raising awareness of biological diversity and larger attention to the environment and the influence of agriculture to sustainability of the environment. The increase in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) membership and the need for coordination with the global agreement for agriculture and food products trade management, especially the Agreement on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS Agreement) and the Agreement on technical barriers to trade (TBT Agreement), raise the focus of biosafety. At the same time, the changes in the way of production, processing and distribution of animals and plants, and use of new technologies are an introduction to a new concern for plant and animal’s health, as well as food safety and sustainability of agriculture and the environment. The improvement of the coordination between the government organs responsible for establishment and application of SPS measures is necessary for better protection of life and health of the people, animals and plants, without creating unnecessary technical barriers to trade.

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia is moving in direction of integrated border management, and with that the integrated approach to biosafety is accepted which should harmonise and rationalise the politics, legislation and the target role and responsibilities, as a way of better management of the relevant risks connected with the food and agriculture.

The new types of safety problems require multilateral approach, that is, cooperation and coordination among all partners included have a relevant meaning. For efficient and effective functioning of this approach, a transnational cooperation is necessary, actually cooperation on an international level.

In the area of biosafety the Health department (HD), The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water management (MAFW) and Ministry of Environment and Physical planning (MEPP) have the primary part, but other government organs also have an active part as the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), Ministry of Finance (MF), Customs Administration (CA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Radiation Safety Directorate and other. Except government institutions, also Industry, Scientific Research Institutes, special interests groups, Non-Government Organisations (NGO) and certainly the public, have a vital part.

The increasing diversity and the range of international trade with animals, plants and their products are the key factors for spreading known diseases from one region to the other.
The raising diversity and the extent of the international trade with animals, plants, and their products, are key factors for spreading diseases from one region to another. The changing of the But also, the remaining governmental institutions responsible for sectors such as trade, transport, customs, finance, and tourism, play a relevant role in biosafety. In this context the role of other institutions should be adjoined, which are engaged in the fulfillment of other activities aiming at biosafety, such as MANU, State Institution for health protection, Regional Institutions for health protection, Medical Faculty, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Agricultural sciences and nutrition, Faculty of Biotechnology, Technical faculty, division nutrition, and others which implement research programs, laboratory, diagnostic and other similar activities.

Having the above in mind, the NCCBM, could be defined as a composition of elements with interaction among themselves and their surrounding, organized to fulfill certain purposes, and with its activity it should also contribute to the enlargement of the level of European security and safety.

During the evaluation of the relevant risk for the boundary management it is necessary to determine the necessary information to estimate the problem, to identify who might provide the information, and who should be informed.

During the evaluation of the relevant risk during the boundary management, it is of vital importance, the information and results of their cooperation to be delivered fastly and efficiently to the appropriate participant who needs them, without delays or wrongly delivered to a participant who has no relevance for the given information.

First measures: Gathering new information in according to the requests verified by an official in charge and informing all of those who should be aware of a given problem.

V.1 Biosafety and risk analysis

Many aspects from biosafety point of view, based on risk, are divided among equally responsible but different departments, with which an essential urge is provided to analyze the risk as a unified discipline in biosafety. The risks analysis for the safety of food, is composed of three different, yet closely related components: Evaluation of risks, risk management, and risk communication, the evaluation of risk for biosafety involves scientific processes for evaluation of life and health risk, which might be associated with certain foods, animals, plants, or organisms.
Prevention, re-education or elimination of risks, might be through different forms: Managing biosafety risk incorporates significantly different processes for risk evaluation. The final decision include balancing the scientifically findings against the questions for life and health expectations, the probable economical and social influences and technical perseverance, and expense-effective control advantage.

Risk evaluation and risk management are connected with risk communications which incorporate all of those who are interested. Successful risk communication is a prerequisite for effective risk evaluation and risk management, and elevates the frequent and present nature of risk analysis.

V. 2. What constitutes the danger of biosafety

There are different descriptions in the different sectors of biosafety in view of determining the danger, such as illustrated in table 2, in which the definitions of dangers are presented, which are used in different sectors of biosecurity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Type of danger</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food safety</td>
<td>Biological, chemical, or physical agents in or food condition with potential to cause unwanted health related side effects (SAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZOONOSI</td>
<td>Biological agent which might be contagious naturally among wiled or domesticated animals and people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal health</td>
<td>Each pathogen agent which might provoke unwanted consequences after the products have been imported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant health</td>
<td>Any species, type or subtype of plant, animal or pathogen agent not useful for plants or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarantine of plant health</td>
<td>Pests with potentially economic importance for the infected region and still absent or present, but without being widespread and official under control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biosafety in relation to plants and animals</td>
<td>Live modified organisms LMO which present innovated combination of genetic material made with the use of modern biotechnology, which might have unwanted side effects on the conservation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And continual use of the biological diversity, taking into consideration the risks for people's health (the Cartagena protocol for biosafety)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biosafety in relationship to food</th>
<th>Recombined DNA organism which directly influence or remain in the food, might have an unwanted side effect for people's health (The Cartagena protocol for biosecurity)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invasive foreign types</td>
<td>Invasive foreign types, whose imposition or spreading is treating for the biodiversity (SVO)</td>
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</table>

A short explanation for the different sectors of biosafety:

- Food safety

The biosafety systems for food security must control the danger of biological, chemical and physical origins in the imported food, and the presence of radionuclide in food, food produces in the country and food which is intended for export. This is a different scenario in relationship with other biosafety sources, in which the controls are primarily developed for biological dangers.

- ZOONOSI

The term ZOONOSI refers to infectious diseases which primarily occurs in wild and domesticated animals, in might be contagious in a natural way, and bring about diseases to people.

- ANIMAL HEALTH

The Biosafety of Animal health refers to the health controls carried out in the country during import or export. The Veterinary Administration is a competent institution for animal health. The controls during import, primarily aim to prevent entrance of danger, pathogenesis for animals during animal trade, animal genetic material, animal products, cattle food, and biological products. The competent institutions, i.e. the Veterinary Administration, beside the responsibilities for control and eradication of the endemic diseases of animals, has the responsibility to control chemical dangers, i.e. residue control of veterinary medicine in products of animal origin, while the FOOD Directorate has the responsibility to control pesticide residue, with the purpose to prevent imposition of unwanted level of chemical danger in the food chain. Recently, the concern has been raised
because of the emergence of the antibiotic resistance of the bacteria, which is evoked in people by animals, and the products of animal origin, and is sent across through food.

- Plant Health

Plant health is within the legal right and responsibility of Republic of Macedonia, the Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water economy, Phytosanitary Management, State Phytolab, the performers of public favors, institutions and organs and the owners.

The Phytosanitary Management has the responsibility to organize, control, and carry out prevention of entering and spreading of pest organisms, and their elimination, biological measures for plant protection, integral protection, monitoring and prognosing harmful organisms, collecting, using and exchanging data and information related to plant health. Based on this, it can be said that the responsibility is strictly the legal right of the Phytosanitary Management.

In order to fulfill the expectations, and to establish an evaluation of the relevant risk at NCCBM, a system must be established to receive and process the information, which would include collecting the information, their processing, and preparing a usable result-output, which would practically fulfill the requests, different levels of management, but form a strategically point of view, fulfill the expectations on a political level.

Processing, usage, and verification of information, and safety information, as well as the trade and other types of data and information, are managed and coordinated by NCCBM.

VI. Ministry of Finances- Customs Administration as part of the operation of NCSBM actively participates in the risk managing process through its elements:

VI. 1. Context

VI. 2. Risk Analysis

VI. 3. Risk Treatment

VI. 4. Monitoring and revision

VI. 1. The context is the surrounding in which the process of risk management is carried out. The customs Administration will determine the strategic and organizational context in which the risk managing will be carried out, in which the strategic context will be determined by elaborating on the issue- "What is expected to be achieved from the Customs, " while the organizational context will be determined with elaborating on the issue: “How can Customs fulfill strategic goals?”

VI. 2. Risk analysis incorporates the following steps:

1 Identification of risk information
2 Risk analysis
3 Evaluation/measurement of risk
1. Risk identification

For this step, the most important is to gather all the possible information from all of the areas which are at risk, defined in the previous step of the process. This presents a continuing process, and all the potential sources should be located in order to gather as much information as possible. Basic sources of information for the possible risks should be gathered from:

- Internal information gathered by the Informative Customs System; data from previous records and felony records; Information from organizational units of the customs administration; Information from operative customs workers.
- External, information from other institutions which carry out the laws: Administration for public income (Information for companies which have not reported their income; Financial police; Ministry of Internal Affairs, Foreign Currency inspectorate, Department for obstruction for money laundering; market inspection; Veterinary inspection; Sanitary inspection; Ministry of culture; Sources as a result of international cooperation of the Customs Administration of Republic of Macedonia; Other information which might be determined to be relevant, such as some basic notions, info from the media, internet info, info received from people who are interested, commercial subjects, info from international sources, and so on. Pre-arrival information. After gathering all of this information, the next step can come, which is analysis of risk information.

2. Analysis of Risk

After gathering all the information, the second stage can be looked at, the risk analysis.

The Information should be analyzed from the aspect of the areas at risk, which were previously identified. There are two types of risks which are analyzes in this phase:

1. Analysis of proven risk (Historical fact, an irregularity which has appeared and which has been identified)
2. Analysis of potential risk (Risk which has not yet been discovered but it is expected to appear)

Both types of risk should be analyzed form the aspect of probability of appearance of the risk, and the consequences of such appearance, i.e. The analysis should first of all determine the probability of appearance of such a risky event, and then the consequences if this event takes place. The combination of these elements is the basis for the next step, which is the evaluation and measurement of risk.

3. Evaluation and measurement of risk

After the determined risk analysis and determining the probability of its appearance and the possible consequences which might appear, an evaluation of risk is done. The evaluation of risks should show us whether the analyzed risks are small enough to be acceptable as an insignificant threat for the Customs Administration and its goals, or are they a serious threat and will it be necessary to take proper precaution for eliminating them.
In practice, there are several types of risks ranking. The ranking of HIGH, MEDIUM AND LOW risks is widely accepted and most used.

High risks are those for which the probability to appear are high, and might cause serious consequences.

Medium risks are those for which the probability to appear is smaller, and the consequences caused by them wouldn’t be so serious, but it is not unnecessary for both of these conditions to come true.

Low risks are those acceptable risks because they don’t represent a significant treat for the Customs Administration. The low risks have a small possibility to appear, and the consequences form them are not serious.

The appropriate determination of the risk level is of great significance, because the precautions which will be taken to deal with the particular risk will differ based on the determined risk level.

VI. 3. Risk Treatment

Risk treatment is developed and implemented in this step, i.e. the necessary control actions. The way in which the risks will be treated must be appropriate in accordance to the type and severity of the risk. All risks cannot be treated in an appropriate way. The treatment should be effective in order to reduce the consequences of certain risks. Risk treatment may be carried out with the use of the following tools: Examination of documents; Physical examination; Post-revision control; Investigations, Informing the participants in the Customs Procedures in advance; Economy partnership, and so on.

VI. 4. Monitoring and revision of the system

If we want to have an effective risk management system, all phases of the process must be subject to constant monitoring, and assessment of their success. Monitoring and revision should provide a construction of a flexible system of risk management which will pay attention to the changes which take place in specific risks, in terms of reduction, enhancement, and disappearance of risks which were previously identified, as well as the appearance of new risks.

It is of great importance to measure the effectiveness of the established risk profiles in order to be able to make their modifications.
Customs workers on all levels should be involved in this step through the feedback of the border customs branches. The results of the monitoring and revision should be filed in the risk profile. Based on the notions gathered during this step of the risk management process, it is possible to reach a change in the level of the evaluated risk, criteria overview modification, or to bring a decision for its termination.

Goals which should be achieved with risk management

The goal of risk management is to establish an effective selection of products, vehicles, passengers, for which there is a high risk, and which are not in accordance to the legal regulations, and to focus towards them the customs resources which they have at their disposal. At the same time, for those products, vehicles, and passengers for which it is determined that there is no risk; free passage should be enabled, for minimal retention.

On the boarders, the custom officer implements the method of selectivity based on the risk analysis and using the techniques for risk management, during the examination of the vehicles, products, and passengers. The control is done based on the established analysis of the information which is at the custom branches' disposal and previously made risk profiles, as well as with the aid of customs informative system, through automatic targeting of specific risk elements.

The analysis and the evaluation of risk, mostly presents a decision made in a conscious state of mind, during which, based on the information with which is disposes, the risk indicators, as well as the experience and particularity of each customs branch, risk profiles are made, which are applied while carrying out the selective customs control.

The risk profiles are mainly and addition of risk elements- risk indicators, with which risk appraisal is determined, according to which the selective control method is carried out.

Because of this, all custom officers, sectors, and departments at the Customs Administration of RM, should deliver valuable information for the risk identification process to the Department of Analysis of risk information.

VII. The Ministry of Health is included in the border management through the activities of Food Department, the State Sanitary and Health Inspectorate, and Medicine Biro.

The Food Department performs activities in import and export approval, and re-export of food, products, and materials which are in contact with food.

The state sanitary and health inspectorate performs activities during passenger control in international traffic, approval of import, export, and re-export of cosmetic products, objects for basic needs, chemicals, bad and contagious materials.

The medicine biro supervises the issuing of permits for medicine import, additional medical supplements, and so on.

VII. The Division for Radioactive Security supervises the establishment of the control system for issuing of import and export permits, transportation, transit, as well as any other activity with ionizes radiation on the territory of republic of Macedonia, aiming to prevent illegal trade with these sources, and to protect the health of the population, animals, and the living environment.

DRS make a Plan for Population Protection in case of a radioactive emergency event in Republic of Macedonia, takes over interventions in case of an emergency event, and make categorization of radioactive and nuclear treats. DRS administers measurements and
activities for safety and protection of people, animals, and the living environment, in accordance to the principle of optimization, aiming to reduce the level of exposure of the people and the exposure of people at work, as well as the probability of causing the exposure of a source of ionized radiation, on the lowest possible level, taking the economical and social factors into consideration.

DRS maintains a National registrar for sources of exposed ionized radiation of the professionals, as well as it cooperates and exchanges information with the NCCBM and all the relevant institutions in relations with integrated border management in R of Macedonia, through which it evaluates the sources which might lead to any necessary intervention, based on the information with has at its disposal.

DRS cooperates with relevant regulative bodies in the filed of protection of ionized radiation and radioactive security and nuclear security from countries near by, International agency for atomic energy IAAE, and EUROATOM, in order to protect the population, and the living environment, as well as put an end to the trade with radioactive and nuclear material, and the course of development and the dangers connected with it.

**XI. Ministry for living environment and space planning**

Basic directions for determining, evaluation, and ranking of risks in the living environment

Risky objects and danger can be found everywhere, in the industry, on the terminals, on public roads, among the stocks, in public objects (for example hospitals, streets and so on) on the borders.

Cooperative approach of the local and central government and their interaction is of vital importance. Also, the role of the National Coordinative Center for Border Management of crucial importance in the process of preventing, and coordination of all programs and plans, for border management and dealing with danger in the living environment.
The different types of dangers must be defined. Those might be toxic, flammable, radioactive, explosive, natural dangers, and a combination of more types of danger in one.

The efficiency of the NCCBM and the authority of the border branches also have great importance in the process of early evidence, prevention, coordination, and so on.

In terms of risk management of the living environment, it is necessary to prepare some documents and prepare specific activities, such as: Preparing readiness measures of NCCBM with human resources, protection and so on, Types of technical aids, preparation of a prevention Plan, and fast future intervention, analysis preparation (where a specific incident might occur, to which extent, which are the possible factors which might lead to the appearance of the possible event), role play of different types of danger, list preparation of possible dangers at the borders of PM (industrial objects around the borders, waste cargo traffic, chemicals, and other types of dangerous materials and products, historical natural disasters, for a specific region, simulations for additional dangers at the borders) a way of informing during probable dangers in the living environments and so on.

Risk analysis as a strategic product has a specific importance for all participants and institutions, taking part into the integrated border management, especially in critical situations, creating a well personnel policy and an appropriate equipping of the border service, improvement of the operative cooperation among the state institutions and bodies, which are incorporated in the border management, as well as improvement of the bilateral and multilateral cooperation. In this way, at the same time, the human force, financial means and other resources are saved. The perceptions based on the risk analysis should present a basic tool for the plans and carrying out of further activates of the integrated border management.

In accordance to the above mentioned, for all information in relation with the above mentioned parts and activities, and refer to the determination of a relevant risk during border management, the appropriate representatives of the NCCBM should be contacted.