1. Title: Development of Central and Regional Public Health Laboratories

2. Sub-programme: Employment and Social Affairs

3. Geographical Location: Central and regional laboratories of the National Public Health and Medical Officer’s Service (NPHMOS), including the specific institutes of József Fodor National Centre of Public Health as well as the Budapest and county institutes of NPHMOS

4. Objectives of activities

The programme’s wider objectives are enforcement structures concerning legislation in the fields of occupational hygiene and health that allow an effective implementation of the Framework Directive on Health and Safety at Work, and the individual directives on health at work within the scope of the Framework Directive, while simultaneously making public health standards in Hungary consistent with EU norms. The programme responds to the medium-term priorities for Hungary identified in Chapter 3.5 of the Accession Partnership.

The immediate objectives of the project include:

1. The complete first modernisation phase of the public health laboratories that will concentrate on the infrastructure for the identification of agents of exposure including chemical agents (gases, vapours, aerosols, dusts, fibres) and physical agents (ionising and non-ionising radiation, noise, vibration), and best quality assurance practices for the execution of analytical tasks within the network of surveying stations.

2. Dependable institutional capacities for the inspection, enforcement, information gathering and provision in the field of chemical safety.

The immediate objectives of the project support the harmonisation of a total of 95 Council and Commission directives and regulations (the complete list is attached as Annex 6/B.). A second phase of modernisation interventions will be presented for Phare-funding upon the successful implementation of the present first project phase.

5. Description of activities

This project has three main components. The first concerns the development of the infrastructure of central and regional public health laboratories, which subsequently will be ready for accreditation. The second deals with institutional development and capacity building in the field of chemical safety. The third consists of the provision of expert assistance and advice for the first two components and for the further modernisation work.

5.1. Laboratory Network

The laboratory development will cover the fields of chemical agents (gases, vapours, aerosols, dusts, fibres) and physical agents (ionising and non-ionising radiation, noise, vibration), as follows:

5.1.1. Establishment of technical laboratory facilities for control, sampling, monitoring and analysis

5.1.2. Accreditation of laboratories responsible for the above tasks

5.1.3. Training in professional and language skills, as well as information technology end-user skills.
5.2 Chemical Safety

The chemical safety component will strengthen the toxicological information system and modernise the national control system for chemical safety. For this, buildings and infrastructure facilities at both the central and regional institutes will be improved under a separate, locally financed project.

5.2.1. Development of the Institutional Basis: - Procurement and installation of a dependable data processing and communication system to enable the Hungarian Toxicological Centre and the regional institutes to carry out risk assessment in the fields of environmental and occupational health, food hygiene and radiological hygiene. The system will provide an electronic connection between the Toxicological Information Service and the toxicological divisions in hospitals as well as between the Hungarian Toxicological Centre and the chemical safety units at the county institutes of the NPHMOS. It will also include a distributed database for risk assessment and facilities for communication among the databases.

5.2.2. Modernisation of the National Control System of Chemical Safety as part of the National Public Health and Medical Officer’s Service, including the acquisition of special transport vehicles for field inspections, sampling and sample transporting.

5.2.3. Altogether 120 staff members involved in toxicology and chemical safety will undergo training in toxicology, risk assessment and the associated data processing. All competent staff will receive the necessary instruction and training for the professional operation of the systems described under 5.2.1 above. Post-graduate education will be provided to about 80 inspectors (3-6 persons per county) at the József Fodor National Centre of Public Health where expert instructors for the training are available.

5.3 Twinning arrangements

Under a twinning arrangement, expert advice concerning the organisation of the chemical safety infrastructure will be provided. This will focus on the toxicological information system and register. The same arrangement will be used to supply the participating institutions with advice and training in human and environmental risk assessment.

Another component of the twinning arrangement will cover expert support for the technical specifications for all supplies. Technical support will, among others, concern the establishment of the fibre reference laboratory. Local expertise - funded as part of the local co-funding contribution - will be used for the preparation and implementation of the whole project, including planning, co-ordination, supervision of contract execution, installation of equipment and management of activities.

6. Institutional Framework

The project will be carried out under the authority of a Steering Committee comprised of the Deputy State Secretaries of Health Policy, of Economic Affairs and of Administration of the Ministry of Health, and other high ranking professionals and officials. A transparent and uncomplicated co-ordination structure will be put in place.

The Ministry of Health and the NPHMOS will fulfil overall project supervision and management functions. The Ministry will enter into a twinning arrangement to strengthen the central co-ordination, and to ensure that the required foreign expertise is available to the project when required. NPHMOS will manage the co-operation between all central, regional, and local participant authorities. NPHMOS will also manage the local expertise for the Technical Specifications of the equipment and Terms of Reference for services, as well as during all subsequent phases of implementation.
7. **Budget** (Million Euro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total Phare (IN+IB)</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>IFI</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>5.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical safety</td>
<td>0.443</td>
<td>0.073</td>
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<td>0.158</td>
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<td>0.674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special transport equipment</td>
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<td>0.494</td>
<td>0.494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>0.945</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>1,283</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.995</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. **Implementation Arrangements**

All technical functions and technical project co-ordination will be taken over by a Senior Technical Officer appointed by the Ministry of Health. The Central Financing and Contracting Unit (CFCU) will be charged with the administrative and financial management of the project.

9. **Implementation Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Start of Tendering</th>
<th>Start of Project Activities</th>
<th>Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory Network</td>
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<td>03/2000</td>
<td>07/2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Safety</td>
<td>01/2000</td>
<td>03/2000</td>
<td>07/2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning/Expert Assistance</td>
<td>01/2000</td>
<td>02/2000</td>
<td>03/2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **Environment**

Hungarian Government Decree No. 152 of 1995 regulates the permitted environmental impact and the role of public health laboratories is to reveal health risk in that respect. Environmental impact screening is also mandatory under the provisions of Act LIII of 1995 on environment protection.

The laboratory measuring instruments to be acquired under the programme are designed to avoid emission harmful to the environment.

11. **Rates of Return**

Not applicable

12. **Investment Criteria:**

- **Catalytic Effect:** The Phare contribution will help modernising the public health sector throughout Hungary. Without Phare support this important modernisation work could be taken up only much later.

- **Co-finance:** National co-finance contributions will amount to a third of the project cost.

- **Additionality** No other financiers will be displaced by the Phare intervention.
**Readiness:** The necessary legal basis has been achieved for the programme. All necessary strategic studies and plans have been completed, and the preparation of Phare tenders and contracts can commence without delay.

**Sustainability:** Relevant government policies ensure sustainability. All participating institutions are in a position to operate the equipment acquired under the programme effectively in the long run. Funds for the operation will be provided by the budgets of the participating institutions.

**Competition:** Works, equipment and services will be procured in line with the regulations of the Phare DIS.

### 13. Conditionality and Sequencing

Supplies will be procured with three international tenders, and services with a single international service tender.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wider Objectives</th>
<th>Indicators of Achievement</th>
<th>How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured</th>
<th>Assumption and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement structures in the fields of occupational health and safety allow an effective implementation of the Framework Directive on Health and Safety at Work, while simultaneously bringing public health standards in Hungary into line with EU norms.</td>
<td>- Parts of the public health system developed under the project operate at standards equal or better than in comparable Member States. - Number of harmonised standards and procedures</td>
<td>- Relevant EU reports and assessments; - Government policy statements; - Ex-post evaluation of programme.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate Objectives</th>
<th>Indicators of Achievement</th>
<th>How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured</th>
<th>Assumption and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure of the Hungarian public health laboratories at central and regional level modernised; Dependable and strong toxicological information system and a modern national control system for chemical safety.</td>
<td>All relevant quality indicators of good laboratory practice in line with related EU Directives including - number of measurements initiated to improve occupational health based on exposure data; - number of inspections; - analyses of complex local data on chemical safety.</td>
<td>- Ministry of Health statistics - Annual reports and studies of participating institutions - Reports of other ministries/agencies with partial responsibilities in the field of labour and social affairs - Monitoring reports by the Commission</td>
<td>- Commitment of the Hungarian government to an early Accession continues - Legal basis of structural changes in the field of occupational health remains unchanged - Continuing commitment to modernising NPHMOS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs of Project</th>
<th>Indicators of Achievement</th>
<th>How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured</th>
<th>Assumption and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved laboratory facilities and equipment; Accreditation of public health laboratories; Extended quality assurance practices for analytical tasks of the laboratories involved; Data processing system for uniform registration, processing and storage of occupational health and other public health data; Medical officers trained in EU standards and methodology, including professional language skills; Computer literacy at relevant levels of NPHMOS Information centre of chemical safety equipped and operational Public health inspectors trained in work hygiene at postgraduate level</td>
<td>- All deliverables produced in time and at the right quality, as planned; - Number of trained persons (professional and language skills, computer literacy); - Number of accredited laboratories as planned.</td>
<td>- Contracts and handing-over notes - Supervision reports of National Public Health and Medical Officers’ Service - Certificates of accreditation - Reports of contractors for training - Certificates of training - Studies and statistics supplied by the Information Centre of Chemical Safety</td>
<td>- Provision of sufficient budget for the operation of the laboratory network - Effective co-operation of participating government agencies</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
A contribution of 8 million Euro from the 1999 Phare Programme to be matched by a co-financing contribution of 3,995 million Euro from the Hungarian State budget
### Development of Central and Regional Public Health Laboratories

**Project No. HU9910-01**

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### CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

**Million Euro**

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Phare country programme 1999 for Hungary – Project fiche n°HU99.10-01 - Public Health laboratories – page 6
## IMPLEMENTATION TIME SCHEDULE

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<th>Component</th>
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<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
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</table>
### Development of Central and Regional Public Health Laboratories

Project No. HU9910-01

#### Annex 3

**DETAILED COST BREAKDOWN**

(Million Euro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>IFI</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of laboratory facilities</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>3.042</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Fibre reference laboratory</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff training</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.15</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical safety</td>
<td>0.443</td>
<td>0.073</td>
<td>0.516</td>
<td>0.158</td>
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<td>0.674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of IT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special transport equipment</td>
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<td>0.494</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training in toxicology</td>
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<td>0.41</td>
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<td>0.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twinning/Expert assistance</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.645</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.717</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.283</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.995</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>11.995</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 4

Development of Central and Regional Public Health Laboratories
Project No. HU9910-01

RELATION TO OTHER PHARE PROJECTS
AND OTHER ONGOING PROJECTS FINANCED FROM OTHER SOURCES

1. A Health and Safety at Work subproject was implemented over a period of three years between 1995 and 1997 in the framework of the Health System Restructuring Programme (HU 9302) of the Ministry of Welfare.

The overall objectives of the Project were to harmonise legislation and practices in the field of occupational health and labour safety.

The Project intended to achieve at the following:

- elaboration of recommendations for an insurance scheme for accident and occupational diseases which is based on a realistic assessment of associated risks
- know-how transfer to meet training needs of an integrated health and safety inspection
- organising study tours on related topics
- joint inspections by the NPHMOS and NLI (National Labour Inspectorate)
- information management system for such joint inspections
- producing and distributing PR materials on prevention of occupational diseases and accidents, and safety issues

2. The Ministry of Health decided in July 1997 to initiate a project under the World Bank financed Health Services and Management Project for supporting studies towards the preparation and planning of the comprehensive renewal of NPHMOS. The proposed Phare project has made use of the findings and results of that work.
REFERENCE TO FEASIBILITY STUDIES

The NPHMOS has completed all necessary preparatory works (plans, studies etc.) in 1998, which are available at the NPHMOS. The feasibility studies have not yet been translated into English.
LIST OF RELEVANT HUNGARIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The tasks and responsibilities of NPHMOS are included in the following legal regulations:

Acts: 24 pcs
Ministerial Council and Government Decrees: 52 pcs
Ministerial Decrees: 151 pcs
Ministerial Resolutions: 25 pcs

The most important Acts and Decrees:

Act No 11 of 1991 on the National Public Health and Medical Officer’s Service

Act No 154 of 1998 on Health care

Act No 93 of 1993 on Labour Protection

Act No 90 of 1995 on Food-stuffs

Act No 116 of 1996 on Nuclear Energy

Ministerial Council Decree 21/1986 on protection of ambient air
Government Decree 233/1996 on dangerous chemical agents and preparation
Annex 6/B

Development of Central and Regional Public Health Laboratories
Project No. HU9910-01

LIST OF EU DIRECTIVES WITH RELEVANCE TO THE TASKS OF THE NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL OFFICER SERVICE

List of the most important EU directives in relation to the tasks of the NPHMOS as stipulated by the Hungarian Law XI. of 1991: i.e. in relation to health at work, chemical safety, environmental health, radiation health and radiohygiene.

Health at work:


88/383/EEC: Commission Decision of 24 February 1988 providing for the improvement of information on safety, hygiene and health at work

74/325/EEC: Council Decision of 27 June 1974 on the setting up of an Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work

Recommendation 90/326/EEC of 22.5.1990 concerning the adoption of a European schedule of occupational diseases

Recommendation 66/642 to the Member States of 20 July 1966 on the conditions for compensation of persons suffering from occupational diseases

Chemical safety:

Legal provisions having direct link to the above Council Directive:

87/018/EEC: Council Directive of 18 December 1986 on the harmonisation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of the principle of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) and the verification of their applications for tests on chemical substances.


Legal provisions having direct link to the above Council Directive:


Legal provisions having direct link to the above Council Regulation:
Council Regulations: 1179/94, 1488/94, 2268/95, 142/97, 143/97


Council Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations, amended by:

Adaptations to technical progress:
Commission Directive 96/55/EC
Commission Directive 97/10/EC
Commission Directive 97/64/EC

Council Division: C(82)196/FINAL.
Council Recommendations: C(83)96/FINAL, C(83)97/FINAL, C(83)98/FINAL, C(84)37/FINAL

Radiation health and radiohygiene:

89/618/Euratom: Council Directive of 27 November 1989 on informing the general public about health protection measures to be applied and steps to be taken in the event of a radiological emergency:
93/1493/Euratom: Council Regulation (Euratom) of 8 June 1993 on shipment of radioactive substances between Member States.
87/600/Euratom: Council Decision of 14 December 1987 on Community arrangements for the early exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency.
93/1493/Euratom: Council Regulation of 8 June 1993 on shipments of radioactive substances between member states
90/737/EEC: Council Regulation of 22 March 1990 on the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station
88/1983/EEC: Commission Regulation of 5 July 1988 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3955/87 on the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station
97/727/EC: Council Regulation of 24 April 1997 establishing a list of products excluded from the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 737/90 on the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station
87/3954/Euratom: Council Regulation of 22 December 1987 laying down maximum permitted levels of foodstuffs and for feedingstuffs following a nuclear accident or any other case of radiological emergency
89/2218/Euratom: Council Regulation of 18 July 1989 amending Regulation (Euratom) No 3954/87 laying down maximum permitted levels of foodstuffs and for feedingstuffs following a nuclear accident or any other case of radiological emergency
89/944/Euratom: Commission Regulation of 12 April 1989 laying down maximum permitted levels in minor foodstuffs following a nuclear accident or any other case of radiological emergency

89/2219/EEC: Council Regulation 18 July 1989 on the special conditions for exporting foodstuffs and of feedingstuffs following a nuclear accident or any other case of radiological emergency

90/770/Euratom: Council Regulation of 29 March 1990 laying down maximum permitted levels of radioactive contamination of foodstuffs and of feedingstuffs following a nuclear accident or any other case of radiological emergency


Environmental health:


INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND

The Act XI of 1991 on the National Public Health and Medical Officer’s Service, and the Act CLIV. of 1998 on Health Affairs provide the legal basis for the responsibilities of the Ministry of Health. According to Act XI of 1991, NPHMOS has the following responsibilities under its hygienic, epidemic and health promotion and disease prevention tasks:

(a) Continuous monitoring, evaluation and publication of the health status of the population (including nutrition patterns of the population; operation of the reporting system (surveillance) of communicable and non-communicable diseases and epidemiological processing of data);
(b) Continuous monitoring of the status, and effect on the health of the population, of physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial factors of natural, residential, workplace and social environment (including food hygiene, environmental health, occupational health, radiation);
(c) Scientific foundation of the public health standards and criteria of the prevention of environmental hazards and health damages;
(d) Inspection and enforcement of hygienic and epidemic requirements and supervision of the effectiveness of such requirements;
(e) Direction, co-ordination and participation in the implementation of tasks and programmes for the prevention of diseases widely affecting the population, as well as promotion of the conscious and active attitude of the population toward health promotion and disease prevention;
(f) Health administration and co-ordination tasks (inter alia authorisation and professional supervision of the curative and preventive health services and institutions, as well as of certain segments of drug supply).

The main executive organisation for public health under the Ministry’s control is the National Public Health and Medical Officer’s Service (NPHMOS). NPHMOS has three administrative levels including

- the Office of the Chief Medical Officer controls directly the two national centres (National Centre of Public Health and National Centre of Epidemiology), and the network of county and town institutes,
- 20 county institutes including the Municipal Institute of Greater Budapest (providing co-ordination, data analysis and evaluation, sampling and laboratory services, and processing appeals against decisions of town institutes), and
- 146 town institutes (being the principal enforcement authority, doing field work, inspections and certain licensing).

The county institutes (including the Greater Budapest Institute) have public health laboratories which are in charge of identifying chemical (gases, vapours, aerosols, dusts and fibres), physical (ionising and non-ionising radiation, noise, vibration) and microbiological agents of exposure and serve as the basis of surveillance and control functions of NPHMOS. (The development of these laboratories has
One of the national centres mentioned before is the “József Fodor” National Centre of Public Health (“JF” NCPH). The “JF” NCPH consists of five specialised professional institutes as follows:

- National Institute of Occupational Health of “JF” NCPH,
- National Institute of Chemical Safety of “JF” NCPH,
- National Institute of Environmental Health of “JF” NCPH,
- National Institute of Radiation Hygiene of “JF” NCPH, and
- National Institute of Food and Nutrition Hygiene of “JF” NCPH.

The National Institute of Chemical Safety has the task of providing scientific background (including scientific research, methodology, information centre, development and training) for the surveillance of dangerous chemicals. It analyses the medicinal impact of exposures, and assures the quality of laboratory work in this field. It defines exposure limits on the basis of scientific risk assessments, and it acts as a public authority for the registration and distribution of dangerous chemicals.

The National Centre of Epidemiology provides the scientific background (including scientific research, methodology, information centre, development and training) for the surveillance of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Under the hungarian laws and regulations in force NPHMOS has national responsibilities for occupational hygiene and health, including inspection, measurement and comparison with established standards and enforcement. These functions and duties comprise a definite and specific part of the overall and comprehensive public health scope and responsibilities of NPHMOS. They are fulfilled by 136 town public health institutes, 20 county public health institutes and a central National Institute for Occupational Health which is part of the ‘Béla Johan’ National Public Health Centre. Integral units of the county public health institutes are the laboratories in question which are multifunctional. On the one hand they serve the needs of occupational health with identification, analysis and measurement of chemical, physical, biological and microbiological factors at the workplace, including air quality and pollution, noise, vibration, radiation exposure, chemical exposure etc. In addition they also carry out similar work in the field of environmental health.

**Other institute responsible for safety at work in Hungary**

National Labour Protection Inspectorate under the authority of the Ministry of Social and Family Affairs is responsible for accident prevention, inspection and enforcement activities in the field of safety at work. The Inspectorate has 20 county branch offices but this organisation is not supported by any laboratories. This means that the responsibilities of the two organisations do not overlap with each other. As the proposed project aims at the development of the laboratory infrastructure of NPHMOS, the National Labour Protection Inspectorate is not concerned in it.
ANNEX 8

Development of Central and Regional Public Health Laboratories
Project No. HU9910-01

PRELIMINARY SUPPLY SCHEDULE

(a) Goods (equipment, instruments, special cars etc.) to be procured under the programme will be grouped into reasonably maximum size tender packages in order to maximise the economies of scale and to optimise the number of supply contracts. For all procurement the stipulations of the Phare DIS Manual will be applied: most of the procurement will be carried out through international tenders (when the estimated value of the supply contract is above Euro 300,000). Although the list of equipment and instruments needed is quite sophisticated, no ‘supply procurement contracts’ are envisaged as needs have already been assessed, and at various levels of the project hierarchy (NPHMOS, Ministry and CFCU) the necessary expertise is available or will be assisted by local and external technical experts.

All supply and service contracts were planned according to specifications of the Phare DIS Manual and our local practical experience, and the following specific assumptions were used:

- Payments are made within 60 days of entitlement;
- Suppliers will be encouraged to bid for the maximum number of lots in the packages;
- For supply contracts 20% of advance is paid and the outstanding 80% is paid upon completion of installation;
- For small service contracts (generally consultants) payment is made monthly within 30 days of entitlement but no advance is paid;
- For larger service contracts (training, accreditation etc.) payment is made quarterly and usually 25% advance is paid;
- No Phare funds will be used for customs duties, taxes and similar charges.

The following major supply packages are envisaged (the time schedule of procurement is shown in Annex 2/B).

Package #1: All equipment and instruments necessary for the laboratories have been grouped into this package which includes the following lots:
- Lot #1: two central and five regional chemical laboratories;
- Lot #2: fibre reference laboratory;
- Lot #3: one central and seven regional noise and vibration measurement laboratories;
- Lot #4: central ambient air pollution laboratory;
- Lot #5: central radiohygienic laboratories.

This package is the biggest one with a value of 8,85 million Euro and its implementation will start as soon as the financial memorandum of the project has been signed.

Package #2: This is a small package for Component 2 (Chemical safety) with a value of 433,000 Euro and includes the necessary IT equipment for the toxicological centres. The preparation of the package will start in January 2000. It cannot be combined with another one on the present list.

Package #3: This package is for Component 2 (Chemical safety) with a value of 494,000 Euro for the procurement of special cars suitable for proper sample transporting. This package can not be combined with any other one on this list.

(b) Service contracts financed by Phare will be awarded in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the Phare DIS Manual. The following service packages are envisaged.
Service #1: All local technical assistance is under this package, which may result in more than one service contract. These experts will assist in the preparation and implementation of the whole project, including planning, co-ordination, supervision of contract execution, installation of equipment and management of activities. This component will be financed by the recipient from the local contribution of the project.

Service #2: All foreign TA experts are included in this package (four contracts). These experts will (a) assist in the procurement process (4 man-months TA); (b) assist in the establishment of the fibre reference laboratory (2 man-months TA); (c) provide advice on the organisation of chemical safety infrastructure, including the toxicological information system and register (12 months - twinning is envisaged); (d) provide advice and training in human and environmental risk assessment (5 man-months TA).

Service #3: Accreditation of laboratories is a critical package in terms of timing, as the activities can only start quite late when the procurement of equipment for the laboratories concerned is at an advanced stage.

Service #4: Package for the necessary language training of 150 NPHMOS staff members involved in international work. This component will be financed by the recipients from the local contribution of the project.

Service #5: Package for IT training of end user NPHMOS staff members (100 people) which will be implemented over a relatively long period. This component will be financed by the recipients from the local contribution of the project.

Service #6: Training package for Component 2 (Chemical safety). Altogether 120 staff members involved in toxicology and chemical safety will undergo training in toxicology, risk assessment and the associated IT.