

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE
„Enhancement of the Harmonisation of Applicant Countries
with OSH EU Directives”

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- **General information about the Occupational Health and Safety system in Hungary**

Organisation for Labour Inspection

Labour inspection is carried out by three government agencies: the National Labour Inspectorate, the Public Health Service, and the National Mining Authority. This latter covers all aspects of mining including safety. Local authorities in Hungary have no labour inspectors.

Occupational safety inspection is the chief task of the Labour Inspectorate under the Ministry of Employment and Labour, employing dedicated labour inspectors with the usual powers under ILO Conventions 81 and 129. The Inspectorate's competence covers almost the whole of the economy including manufacturing, agriculture, construction, and the public sector. The only exceptions are mining, the armed forces, radiation protection, and the use of nuclear energy. Almost all of the safety inspectors have post-graduate degrees in labour protection, and 90% of their activities concerns occupational safety (the rest is spent on general conditions of labour).

Occupational health (hygiene) inspection is one of the manifold tasks of the medically-oriented Public Health Service under the Ministry of Health, Social and Family Affairs. Their other tasks include immission, water quality, soil hygiene, food and cosmetics, radiation protection, nutrition studies, drug abuse, epidemic control, vaccination, general health issues of the population and so on. Occupational health is a relatively minor task not separated from general public health duties. There are no separate inspectors and no separate units for occupational hygiene/health. The number of occupational health inspectors cannot be determined exactly because the same inspectors also have public health responsibilities.

The separation of occupational safety from occupational health dates back to the '30s, and it was reinforced by the Soviet model dominant in the Central and Eastern European countries. The separation of occupational safety inspection and occupational health inspection has caused serious concern for an ILO Mission in

1992 and for the social partners. Since that time, some small steps have been taken to establish a closer cooperation; there has also been a small project under PHARE including joint inspections and a coordination of data bases with a view to later integration. Now another ongoing PHARE project aims at establishing a minimum common data set (MCDS) for the three enforcement agencies, with access to it for all inspectors, in order to facilitate the planning and co-ordination of the inspections.

Employment Inspection. The Labour Inspectorate is also responsible for the inspection of general conditions of labour and of illicit employment. This had been a relatively minor part of the Labour Inspectorate's tasks until the beginning of 1996 when, within the framework of the government's efforts to fight the black economy, a significant increase was made in the numbers of inspectors which was almost doubled. Now about 50% of the Labour Inspectorate's work is employment inspection while the volume of safety inspection has remained the same.

The Labour Inspectorate plays no part in the preliminary assessment of building sites, plants and technology. This was a policy decision in 1993 when the Labour Protection Act was drawn up, and this has always been a controversial question. The arguments for an active participation of the Inspectorate in the process were emphasizing the preventative impact, while those against it emphasized the disadvantages of sharing the responsibility with the employer and the meager resources of the inspectorate.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) has to be approved by the Labour Inspectorate (OMMF) before marketing and/or use. The process involves occupational health experts, and PPE is examined from several aspects including protective capabilities, wearing comfort, non-allergenic properties etc. Several hundred approvals are issued by OMMF each year. This procedure will have to be modified by the accession to the European Union.

The main objectives of the activities of the Inspectorate are the elimination and prevention of hazards endangering safety and health at work and the enforcement of the related legislation. When preparing the annual inspection plan, special aspects determined at the central office as well as local conditions concerning sectorial characteristics and work accident statistics are taken into consideration.

In occupational safety and health, the main partners are the Labour Inspectorate, the Public Health Service, the Mining Office, the Occupational Health Institute and the Occupational Safety Research Foundation, the competent Ministries, the National Standardization Board, the National Accreditation Council, the professional associations and chambers, the social partner organizations as represented in the Labour Protection Council, and Social Security.

Participation in tripartite bodies takes place at the national level. The Labour Protection Act of 1993 established a national tripartite Labour Protection Council which also acts as a committee of the National Labour Council. The Labour Protection Council has a right to give a preliminary opinion about the drafts of legal instruments and other regulations as well as reports, programs and policy proposals regarding labour protection; to participate in the formulation and revision of the national policy of labour protection; to give recommendations for labour protection

exceeding the minimum requirements; and to make proposals for the use of the fines imposed by the Inspectorates for non-compliance with rules of labour protection and paid into Labour Protection Fund. The Director-General of the Labour Inspectorate is the spokesman of the government side in the Council. There are no tripartite bodies concerned with labour protection at sector or enterprise levels.

There has been a broad support coming from the social partners during and after the preparation of the Labour Protection Act in 1993, and there is a general consensus about the primary importance of prevention in occupational safety and health including inspection.

Employment matters are separated from safety and health and treated in another tripartite committee (the Committee on Employment and Wages) of the National Council for the Reconciliation of Interests. The Labour Inspectorate only takes part in the work of this committee when questions of employment inspection arise.

No specific services are available for the Labour Inspectorate. Earlier OMMF supervised two related institutions: the National Institute of Training in Occupational Safety (OMKTI) and the National Research Institute for Occupational Safety (OMTKI). With the change of the overall political and economical change in Hungary, there was also a change in the status of the two institutions. The Research Institute was transformed to a Public Foundation for Research while the Training Institute was privatized and it is functioning now in the market as a single-owner limited company. Practically no research work regarding occupational health and safety are done these days in Hungary. Technical and medical expertise and knowledge is provided by the inspectors themselves, all being either qualified engineers or other experts with a college or university degree, completed with high degree special education in labour protection (safety inspection), or medical doctors (health inspection).

National approach concerning the harmonisation process

National Legislation

Rules governing the conduct of employers, workers and public authorities in the world of work are laid down in national laws (Acts of Parliament), decrees of the Government of Hungary, and decrees of the individual Ministers. There is no lower level which can be considered a source of law. The Government may give instructions to government agencies in "decisions" but these decisions have no power outside the sphere of government.

Executive agencies, as a rule, are not empowered to issue rules or regulations of their own. There have been some exceptions to this rule, for example, in the matter of threshold limit values; but the general tendency since 1990 has been to move these requirements into Ministerial or Governmental decrees, or, in some cases, to put them in national standards which are made mandatory by a specific provision in some law.

OMMF is a national agency under the supervision of the Minister of Employment and Labour. The Minister's political responsibility includes labour protection but all practical tasks concerning labour protection (safety and employment inspection) are carried out by the Inspectorate. The Director General of OMMF reports directly to the Minister of Employment and Labour. The Inspectorate is not a part of the Ministry and there are no units in the Ministry dealing with occupational safety.

Legislation on occupational safety and health ("labour protection") covers both areas in the form of an Act of Parliament (Labour Protection Act, 1993). This law treats occupational safety and health requirements together and takes into consideration the relevant ILO instruments and EU directives. Decrees for implementation are issued by the Minister of Employment and Labour (responsible for safety at work and employment) and the Minister of Health, Social and Family Affairs (responsible for health) on the basis of authorization given in the law.

The development of new legislation in occupational safety and health is mainly a result of Hungary's association with the European Union. The process of harmonizing Hungarian legislation with that of the EU, including safety and health is practically finished. Since the Labour Protection Act already took the relevant EU directives into consideration, harmonization in occupational safety and health required only relatively minor amendments. Now remains the task to monitor the development of European legislation and follow the amendments and/or new legislation with immediately adopting them in the Hungarian legislation.

There are, however, some conceptual changes resulting from this process, and also some shift in emphasis. One change is the introduction of the concept of risk (as a probability of the realization of danger) into Hungarian legislation as something to be assessed, or even quantitatively evaluated, when necessary. The whole concept of risk assessment, analysis, evaluation and management is basically prevention-oriented, and this is supposed to bring about a favorable change in attitudes.

The other result is some shift in emphasis. The Labour Protection Act, when drawn up in 1993, was intended to be "normative", i.e. oriented at results instead of prescribing the means for the employer to reach them. The European approach as reflected in the directives is much less normative, and it does prescribe means to reach the objectives. In order to further harmonize the Labour Protection Act with the provisions of the related EU directives, an amendment was passed by the Parliament in October 1997.

The Act, which has been in force since the beginning of 1994, established the system of labour protection representatives at the workplace. These representatives have broad rights and responsibilities including the right to check the safety of machinery and personal protective equipment, the implementation of safety and health measures etc. They have the right to participate in the preparation of their employers' decisions which may have consequences for safety and health, to obtain the relevant information, to make adequate proposals, to take part in accident investigations and so forth. The Act also

- introduces tripartite mechanisms wherever possible
- emphasises the employer's responsibilities
- treats occupational safety and health requirements together

- puts a strong emphasis on prevention
- provides for fines imposed for non-compliance to be paid into a central fund which is to be used only for the objectives of occupational safety and health, based on the recommendations of a national tripartite body.

Harmonization of the EU legislation

Beside the inspection work, OMMF is also actively participating in the harmonization process of the EU directives regarding safety at work. The Ministry of Employment and Labour (Ministry of Labour at that time) was responsible in the first place for harmonizing the directives 89/391/EEC („frame-directive”), 89/654/EEC (work places), 89/655/EEC (work equipment), 92/57 EEC (temporary or mobile construction sites), 92/58/EEC (health/safety signs) and 93/103/EEC (fishing vessels). These directives have been transposed in the form of ministerial decrees, prepared by OMMF (in close co-operation with ÁNTSZ) and issued by the Minister of Labour (see the list below). As a last piece of the Directives to be harmonized, the Directive 99/92/EC concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for work in potentially explosive atmospheres is prepared and ready for being signed by the Minister.

Relevant harmonized standards are being transposed and new Hungarian standards developed as required.

The National Programme of Labour Protection has been elaborated and published, setting the strategical objectives for the improvement of health and safety at work. Special emphasis was put in the Programme on the full implementation of Hungary's obligations in connection with the accession to the EU, the harmonization of EU legislation, the operation of an up-to-date information system etc. The Programme was approved and accepted by a Resolution of the Parliament in March 2001. (See also below, with the Accident Insurance system.)

List of the EU Directives Harmonized by the Ministry of Social and Family Affairs/OMMF

89/391/EEC

Council Directive of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work („frame-directive)

The Directive has been harmonized with the Act XCIII of 1993 on Labour Safety and its amendment, Act CII of 1997 (risk assessment, some technical details). A new amendment to the Labour Safety Act is being prepared now to complete the harmonization to the last word.

89/654/EEC

Council Directive of 30 November 1989 concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the workplace (first individual directive within the meaning of Article 16 (1) of Directive 89/391/EEC)

Though most dispositions of this directive have already been included in the national legislation (in a „fragmented” way), a specific ministerial decree has issued: Joint Decree No 3/2000.(II.8.) of the Minister of Social and Family Affairs and the Minister of Health on the Minimum Level of Health and Safety at Work

89/655/EEC

Council Directive of 30 November 1989 concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work (second individual directive within the meaning of Article 16 (1) of Directive 9/391/EEC)

Fully harmonized by Decree 8/1998.(III.31.)MüM of the Minister of Labour on the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work.

2001/45/EC

Directive 2001/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 amending Council Directive 89/655/EEC concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work (second individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16 (1) of Directive 89/391/EEC)

Fully harmonized by Decree 10/2002.(XII.23.)FMM of the Minister of Employment and Labour on the amendment of Decree No. 8/1998.(III.31.)MüM of the Minister of Labour on the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work

89/686/EEC

Council Directive of 21 December 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment

The technical requirements of this Directive have been adopted by Decree 2/1995.(I.6.)MüM of the Minister of Labour. Decree 7/1999. (XI.3.) SzCsM on the rules of assignment of bodies verifying the conformity of personal protective equipment was issued in November 1999. An amendment of Decree 2/1995 has been prepared, to transpose the dispositions regarding the certification and other procedures in connection with PPEs, this has been issued as Decree No 2/2002.(II.7.) of the Minister of Social and Family Affairs on the requirements and certification of conformity of personal protective equipment

92/57/EC

Council Directive of 24 June 1992 on the implementation of the minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile construction sites (eighth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC)

Fully harmonized by Joint Decree No 4/2002.(II.20.) of the Minister of Social and Family Affairs and the Minister of Health on the minimum safety and health requirements at construction sites and construction works.

92/58/EEC

Council Directive 92/58/EEC of 24 June 1992 on the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs at work (ninth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC)

Fully harmonized by Decree 2/1998.(I.16.)MüM of the Minister of Labour on safety and/or health signs at work.

93/103/EC

Council Directive of 23 November 1993 concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for work on board fishing vessels (thirteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC)

Fully harmonized by Decree 4/2001.(IX.26.)SZCSM-EüM of the Minister of Social and Family Affairs and the Minister of Health.

99/92/EC

Directive 1999/92/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1999 on minimum requirements for improving the safety and health protection of workers potentially at risk from explosive atmospheres (15th individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC)

Full harmonization by Joint Decree of the Minister of Employment and Labour Affairs and the Minister of Health, Social and Family Affairs
..../2003.(....)FMM-ESZCSM on minimum requirements of the safety and health protection at workplaces potentially at risk from explosive atmospheres.
The draft is ready and submitted to the Ministers for signing.

Legislation, of course, is only one side of the issue. Enforcement plays an important role in the implementation of the new rules and regulations. In recent years it was an expectation both by Brussels and the Hungarian Government to increase efforts in the field of enforcement i.e. inspection of health and safety at work. To this end a special budget was allocated annually from 1999 till today for harmonization and institution building in particular. By means of this extra funds it was possible to develop considerably the technical level of OMMF, by acquiring e.g. personal computers, cameras and video recorders, cars etc. in order to help and enhance the everyday work of the inspectors. Also personal development was provided through extended training opportunities, including training in computer use, languages (mostly English), professional training and also training in EU institutions and procedures, together with the new Hungarian law based upon the EU legislation. This extra fund was used also to increase the staff number of OMMF in 2002 when 69 people, mostly inspectors were recruited.

As for the implementation of OSH legislation, SMEs are in the worst position, like everywhere in the world. Small enterprises do not have their own OSH units, they usually lack both information and the resources to comply with the rules. SMEs are most difficult to reach and inform about the requirements. Internet is not so much spread yet in Hungary, written and printed material do not abound, mostly due to lack of central funds, too.

The Labour Inspection system in Hungary

The main responsibilities of OMMF and the regional Inspectorates are the following:

Occupational safety

- to inspect compliance with laws and regulations concerning occupational safety
- to approve personal protective equipment
- to coordinate the formulation of a national policy on labour protection
- to report yearly on the safety situation
- to initiate and prepare safety regulations
- to coordinate the activities of organizations and authorities concerned with occupational safety
- to guide and coordinate the education of occupational safety engineers and technicians
- to establish and operate an information system
- to promote the distribution of information concerning occupational safety

The regional office structure is based on the administrative structure of the country (19 counties + Budapest). The regional inspectorates receive their professional instructions from the national headquarters which also acts as a superior authority and forum for appeals for them, and even their directors are appointed by the Director General of OMMF.

The headquarters of OMMF has a staff of about 80. The main departments are

- Inspections
- Development
- Legal
- Finance

Regional inspectorates are headed by a chief inspector (director) usually with two deputies: one for occupational safety and one for employment or general conditions of labour. In smaller counties the chief inspector also performs inspections and there may be only one deputy with general duties. In bigger counties the chief inspector only deals with management, though he may be involved in certain investigations of serious or fatal accidents or the imposition of corporate fines.

Powers of Labour Inspectors

Inspectors are authorized

- to enter and inspect all workplaces in their jurisdiction
- to take photographs and make voice recordings
- to inspect and copy relevant records and documents
- to speak to and question persons at the workplace and to establish their identity
- to give warning to the employer
- to require compliance within a prescribed period

- to forbid work in the case of non-compliance
- to forbid work of certain employees in the case of non-compliance
- to stop the operation of machinery in the case of imminent danger
- to order the investigation of occupational accidents
- to impose personal and corporate fines (1)
- to initiate criminal proceedings etc

Labour inspectors (and inspectorates) in Hungary are empowered to apply their sanctions directly, without having to prosecute.

Statistical data (2002):

Number of inspectors: 439, of which

Directors:	20
Deputy directors	39
Heads of Section	9
Safety+employment inspectors	183
Employment inspectors	188

The population of Hungary is about 10 million (the capital, Budapest has 2 million people). There are approximately 800,000 enterprises in Hungary, out of which some 760.000 have less than 11 employees and only 1200 have more than 300 employees. The number of employees was 3,859,500 in 2001, the unemployment rate (according to the ILO standards) cca 6.7 %.

Number of employers per inspector (including managers):	cca 3560
Number of employers inspected in 2002:	
for occupational safety:	24,603
for employment issues:	27,780

Frequency of inspections: depends on the size of the company, the staff number, the hazard category and the work accident statistics; varies from twice a year through annually to every five year.

There are no separate advisors. The Labour Inspectorate's philosophy is that the advisory function should not be separated from the supervisory function because the two are supportive of each other: whenever an inspector gives an "advice" it has more weight because of the potential for coercion, and even the strictest act of enforcement always involves some element of advice as to how to comply. In everyday inspection practice, the balance between advise and supervision usually sways towards supervision.

Publication of written advisory material from the inspectorates (leaflets, brochures etc.) would be an important part of their advisory function. Since normal budget resources are inadequate for this, the preparation of publications of this kind are financed either from the Labour Protection Fund (into which labour protection fines are paid) or from foreign support when available.

A new means of providing OSH information is the „green line” service, just about to start operation. The system comprises three separate information units, each operated by one of the enforcement agencies. The aim of the service is to provide

general information regarding health and safety at work to all interested in such matters. The service is available in working hours, free of charge.

Technical equipment: OMMF has at present 96 cars, 4 for Headquarters and 92 for the regional inspectorates, distributed in proportion of the size of the county and the number of inspectors. The number of cars is inadequate thus inspectors use also their own cars and receive some reimbursement of the expenses. Partly by OMMF own resources but also by the help of recent PHARE projects and the pre-accession extra budget there is full supply of PCs and printers, and also there are cameras, video recorders, mobile computers (notebooks and palmtops) for all inspectorates if not for all inspectors.

The work of inspectors is supported by special computer programmes elaborated and developed in-house by OMMF informatic experts. One programme serves for registering all data regarding inspection activities (companies and enterprises, the findings as well as the measures and sanctions taken), another one keeps records of the work accidents. Statistics of accidents are drawn quarterly and distributed internally for all inspectorates as well as for other ministries and organizations concerned. Occasional statistics are drawn on request, for e.g. Brussels, the ILO, national or foreign organizations or institutions.

Recruitment of Inspectors

Initial Selection Criteria

Would-be inspectors should have a high-degree (university or equivalent) qualification, possibly in some technical field (engineering, architecture, chemistry etc.) and also a qualification in labour protection. Inspectors doing exclusively labour relations inspection may have a degree in law.

Possible Career Patterns for Inspectors

The career possibilities for inspectors within the Inspectorate are rather poor. Salaries and benefits are determined by the relevant law, promotion is automatic (and low) in function of the qualification level and the number of years in civil service. Within the regional inspectorates there is one chief inspector and usually two deputy chief inspectors (in a few places there are heads of sections, too).

Theoretically these positions can be reached (by a very limited number of inspectors) though the post of chief inspectors may be the subject of a public competition as well.

Training of Inspectors

Training for Newly Appointed Inspectors

Newly appointed inspectors get an in-house on-the-job training. The basic training lasts for one week, the topics are general state administration issues and special legal rules concerning labour protection and labour relations as well as their

application in the inspection work. The theoretical training is followed by a 6 months' practice in the field during which the trainee inspector is doing inspection work but always accompanied by another experienced inspector. The in-house training is closed by an examen which consist of a written and an oral part. The written part means the examination and evaluation of the notices and orders made by the trainee, from the points of view of both technical contents and legal background. Once the trainee has passed the examen, he or she is considered a real inspector and can do the inspection work on his/her own.

Training for Established Inspectors

Established inspectors get professional continuing training in in-house courses, usually provided by senior executives of OMMF. The subjects usually are changes and modifications in the legal rules and regulations; the training takes 1 to 5 days. As preparation for the targeted inspections and inspection campaigns, inspectors receive the relevant instructions in the frame of a one-day course. Sometimes special training is provided for the inspectors in the frame of programmes offered and financed by international organizations (e.g. training in special technical issues /OSHA/USA/; training in social skills /ILO project/; cross-training for inspectors of occupational safety and health /PHARE/).

The Accident Insurance system in Hungary

At present there is no separate accident insurance system in Hungary. All work accidents and occupational diseases are dealt with in the frame of the overall social security and public health care system. It is, however, the intention of the Government to establish a new accident insurance system, what is more, it is an obligation by law.

According to the Labour Protection Act (Act XCIII of 1993), it is a duty of the State to formulate a national program for occupational safety and health and the working environment and the protection of working ability, and periodically revise its implemetation.

The formulation was accomplished and the programme approved and accepted as ***Resolution No. 20/2001.(March 30.) of the Parliament on the National Program of Occupational Safety and Health.***

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5. Actions To Reach The Goals

5.1. Employers should have a more direct financial stake in safety and health at work. For this purpose –

- a) a separate insurance system (branch) should be established for occupational accidents and diseases;
- b) within this separate insurance system, a graded system of premiums should be established where contributions, based on an appropriate hazard (risk) classification, will be proportional to risks at work and will also depend on the incidence of occupational accidents and diseases.

5.2. Once the separate insurance system is established and operational,

a) occupational safety and health requirements and the insurance system should be extended with appropriate differentiation to cover the self-employed (one-person enterprises);....

All the above is still to be implemented in the years to come thus this is all for the moment that can be said about the accident insurance system in Hungary.

To support the subject, however, we enclose here a few statistical data.

Work accidents

Work accident*	2000.	2001.	Percentage of the previous year	2002.	Percentage of the previous year
Total	27214	25536	94%	25284	99%
Severe	266	223	84%	262	117%
Fatal	151	124	82%	163	131%
Severe, with mutilation	64	62	97%	52	84%
With mutilation	352	367	104%	279	76%
Per 1000 workers**	7.2	6.6	91%		
Fatal per 100,000 workers	4.0	3.2	80%		

* Without work accident in the mining industry

** Workers' number in 2001: 3,859,500

Work accident in mining	2000.	2001.	Percentage of the previous year	2002.	Percentage of the previous year
Total	1006	833	83%		
Severe, incl. fatal	7	6	86%		
Fatal	2	4	200%		
Severe, with mutilation	1	2	200%		
With mutilation	9	3	33%		
Per 1000 workers	37.6	32.7	87%		
Fatal per 100,000 workers	23.3	15.7	67%		

Occupational diseases

Reported cases	2000.	2001.	Percentage of the previous year	2002.	Percentage of the previous year
Occupational diseases	567	481	85%		
High exposition cases	547	469	86%		

National and international networking

After long lasting discussions and negotiations OMMF was assigned in Hungary to function as the Focal Point of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (Bilbao). Within OMMF there is no separate organizational unit to fulfil this task, the activities of the Focal Point are the responsibility of the Development Department. Two people are dealing with general issues while another one is in charge of

developing and updating the Focal Point website, all three persons doing this among other duties of theirs. There is no special budget for the Focal Point activities. Expenses so far have been covered by the special budget allocated for the pre-accession preparatory work. Application for additional budget for OMMF to cover the expenses occurring with the operation of the Focal Point has been submitted, the result is yet to be seen.

Focal Point activities so far include the development of the Focal Point website which is just now being renewed, the organization of several meetings (seminar, conference) to present the Agency and its Hungarian Focal Point as well as the translation and distribution of some Agency leaflets and other printed materials (e.g. Facts No 22,23 and 24 on stress, bullying and violence at work).

Tasks for the future are the extension of the existing national network, continuing the distribution of information materials, organizing events in the frame of the European Week and starting the „Good Practice” programme in Hungary. Collection of information within the country involves not only forwarding the request and gathering the answers, but also translation into Hungarian the first and to English the latter. The same applies to the printed material received from Bilbao: the knowledge of languages is still a bottleneck in Hungary thus information in English is of use for a very limited number of interested people only.

Focal Point activities have been carried out in a somewhat loose way so far. Now in the frame of an ongoing PHARE Project a multi-annual strategy plan with detailed annual action plans and also a PR and communication plan is being prepared, assisted and supported by Dutch experts, the implementation of which plans will depend, of course, on the financial means available.

Address of the Focal Point website:

www.focalpoint.hu

After accession the name will be changed to the usual form used by the Member States – possibly for <http://hu.osha.eu.int> – and for users in Hungary it will be www.munkavedelem.hu (=labour protection).

A considerable part of the information is already available also in English.

Focal Point National Network Partners

- National Public Health and Medical Officers' Service (ÁNTSZ)
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Phone: +36 1 476 1140
Fax: + 36 1 216 9907
e.mail: galgoczy@fjokk.hu
- National Mining Office (MBH)
1051 Budapest, Arany János u. 25.
Phone: +36 1 473 0444
Fax: +36 1 269 0733

e.mail: gyorgy_lukucza@mbh.hu

- National Training and Extension Training of Labour Safety Ltd (OMKT)
1111 Budapest, Műegyetem rkp. 9.
Phone: +36 1 463 1192
Fax: +36 1 463 1163
e.mail: omkt@omkt.bme.hu
- Public Foundation for Research on Occupational Safety (MKK)
1021 Budapest, ötvös J. u. 2.
Phone: +36 1 200 7962
Fax: +36 1 394 2932
e.mail: balogh@mkk.org.hu
- National Association of Employers and Industrialists (Employers' Organizations)
1055 Budapest, Kossuth L. tér 6-8.
Phone: +36 1 474 2053
Fax: +36 1 474 2065
e.mail: nosztrai@mgvosz.hu
- Trade Union Association of Agricultural, Forestry and Water Management Workers (Employees' Organizations)
1066 Budapest, Jókai u. 2-4.
Phone: +36 1 301 9058
Fax: +36 1 331 4568
e.mail: medosz.net@matavnet.hu
- National Health Insurance Fund (OEP)
1139 Budapest, Váci út 73/A.
Phone: +36 1 350 1667
Fax: +36 1 350 2165
e.mail: foigoszi@axelero.hu
- Technical Safety Inspectorate
1012 Budapest, Attila út 99.
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Fax: +36 1 375 8802
e.mail: mbfgen.director@axelero.hu

Useful Internet Links

Hungarian Labour Inspectorate (OMMF)	www.munkavedelem.hu
National Health	www.antsz.hu
National Mining Office	http://www.mbh.hu
Ministry of Health, Social and Family Affairs	www.eszcsm.hu
Ministry of Environment and Water Management	www.kvvm.hu
Public Foundation	www.mkk.org.hu
„Fodor József” National	www.fjokk.hu
Hungarian Scientific Society for Occupational Health	www.mutt.hu

