EXPECTED POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The basic principle for international safety cooperation can be summarized to four major issues which would make great contribution for enhancement of domestic, regional nuclear safety:

1) **Participation in the initiatives of international organizations which include international convention, code of conducts and other collaborative programs in proactive manner**

The activities to establish the regional nuclear safety regime would include the implementation of the international treaties and conventions for nuclear safety, exchange of information on nuclear safety and regulation, cooperation of R&D on nuclear safety and various international cooperation and supports.

2) **Contribution to regional nuclear safety from experienced countries to newcomers**

The strategy for supporting newcomers would be implemented by installing safety networks to enhance effectiveness and efficiency for cooperation, such as ANSN, which would be one of good exemplary for the regional cooperation. Providing some training and education programs for regulatory staffs in ASEAN countries through the expert organization such as Integrated Support Center for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security (ISCN) in Japan, or as International Nuclear Safety School of KINS (INSS) in Korea would be highly promising measures.

3) **Exchange information, experience and technologies by building cooperative relationship with regulatory organization worldwide**

Establishment of the ASEAN Regional Radiological and Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Response Hub (tentative name) is proposed by the member countries, which would provide expertise and technical assistance on preparedness and response among the regional countries in case of radiological or nuclear emergencies, as well as contributing to establishment of the global nuclear safety regime by leading regional nuclear safety networks.

4) Preparation for dealing with cross-border radioactive releases in case of nuclear disasters

Gaseous radioactive materials such as noble gases might rapidly cross borders in case of an accident in nuclear facilities. Early detection and air (or water) monitoring systems, meteological and weather monitoring systems, radioactive plume dispersion modeling capabilities and most of all, decision making networks among all related countries would be highly desirable.