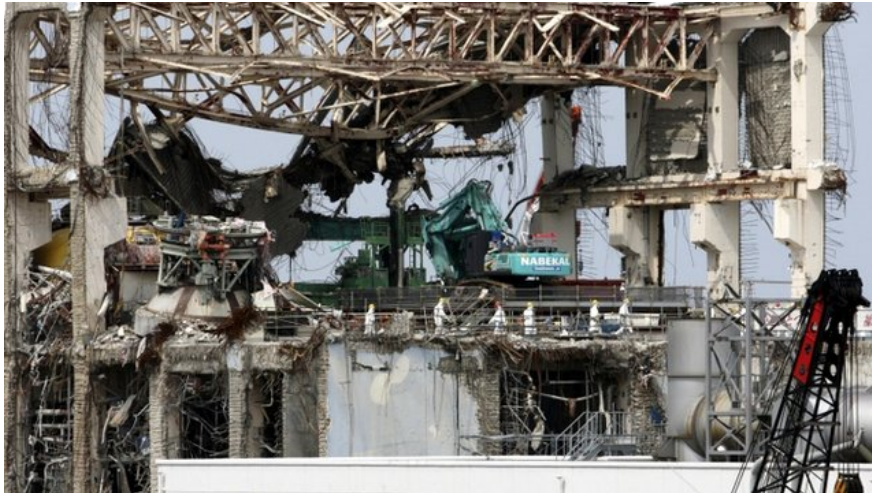


□ **Un grup parlamentar japonez a declarat într-un raport□□□□ :□□ criza de la centrala nucleara Fukushima a fost "un dezastru profund de om".**



Acest dezastru "ar fi putut și ar fi putut fi prevăzut și a împiedicat" și efectele sale ", atenuat de un răspuns uman mai eficient", a spus raportul , si a catalogat deficiențe grave în activitatea atât a guvernului cât și răspunsul de plante operatorului Tepco lui.

Este acuzat, de asemenea, convenții culturale și o reticență a pune la îndoială autoritatea.

Reactorul sase de la Centrala nucleara de la Fukushima Daiichi a fost grav avariat după cutremurul din 11 martie 2011 și tsunami-ul knock-out pe sisteme de răcire a reactoarelor, ceea ce duce la declansarea sistemului de alarma și eliberare de radioactivitate. In urma acestor evenimente zeci de mii de locuitori au fost evacuați dintr-o zonă de excludere din jurul centralei ,iar lucrătorii- salvatori au luptat pentru a aduce reactoarele sub control.

Tepco a declarat reactoarele stabile în decembrie 2011.

Members of the Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Commission were appointed to examine the handling of the crisis and make recommendations.

The investigation included 900 hours of hearings and interviews with more than 1,000 people.

'Insular attitude'

[In the panel's final report](#) , its chairman said a multitude of errors and wilful negligence had left the plant unprepared for the earthquake and tsunami.

"Although triggered by these cataclysmic events, the subsequent accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant cannot be regarded as a natural disaster," it said.

"It was a profoundly man-made disaster - that could and should have been foreseen and prevented."

After six months of investigation, the panel concluded that the disaster "was the result of collusion between the government, the regulators and Tepco" founded in the failure of regulatory systems.

It said that the situation at the plant worsened in the aftermath of the earthquake because government agencies "did not function correctly", with key roles left ambiguous.

It also highlighted communication failures between Tepco and the office of then Prime Minister Naoto Kan, whose visit to the site in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake "diverted" staff.

The report said regulators should "go through an essential transformation process" to ensure nuclear safety in Japan.

"Japan's regulators need to shed the insular attitude of ignoring international safety standards and transform themselves into a globally trusted entity," it said.

The report made several recommendations including:

- Permanent parliamentary monitoring of the nuclear regulatory body
- Reforming the crisis management system, with more government responsibility for public welfare
- Reforming nuclear energy laws to meet global safety standards
- Monitoring nuclear operators and developing a system for independent investigative bodies

All of Japan's nuclear plants were shut down in the wake of the disaster. But on Sunday the first reactor was restarted in the town of Ohi in Fukui prefecture.

The restart sparked large protests in Tokyo but Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda urged support for the move, saying a return to nuclear power was essential for the economy.

The government is continuing to assess whether other nuclear plants are safe to be restarted.

What is your reaction to the findings of the report? Are you in Japan? Send us your comments and experiences using the form below.

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