

## Editor's Introduction

In the global risk society, particularly in developing countries, facts are more uncertain, data are incomplete, values in dispute, takes high and decisions urgent. To reduce existent costs, there are more awakening of risk consciousness and there more actions in crisis response. In the present issue of Journal of Risk analysis and Crisis Response (JRACR), Volume 2, Issue 3 (2012), such efforts have been embodied in these papers.

This issue contains 8 papers. The former 4 contributions are written in English and others in Chinese with English abstracts. The papers can be divided into four categories: crisis response, risk assessment, safety management and applications of information technology in crisis response.

The first category includes three papers. The first paper "Crisis Transmission: Global Financial Crisis" by Alam, analyzed the EMP-based crisis proxy of eight countries from Q1 2001 – Q2 2010, to explore the channels of crisis transmission with regard to the Global financial crisis. It is concluded that the competitive devaluation effect did not play significant role in the transmission of the Global financial crisis whereas Wake-up call and Cash-in effects were the major contributing transmission channels. Based on the author's estimations, Indonesia, Japan and Russia showed signs of wake-up call effect, whereas Brazil and Japan recorded cash-in effect. The second paper "Research Framework for Emergency Rescue of Disasters and Crises " written by Chinese police officers, Zhang, You, Li and Du, comes up with research framework of professional rescue: the emergency organization and command of multi-forces on strategy-battle-tactics level, the risk analysis of multi-disasters events and the risk management and control of rescue, the standardization of rescue skills and equipments and professional training, and the information platform combining application system, database and the preliminary analysis of main sources. The paper "Assessment Method of Emergency Preparedness System Vulnerability Based on the Complex Network Theory" by Jiang, proposes a novel assessment method of emergency preparedness system vulnerability (EPSV) to evaluate emergency system construction. The results from the assessment EPSV of 3 regional governments show that the emergency preparedness complex network is rational, and the method is effective and feasible.

The three papers in the risk assessment category offer tools for disaster reduction. The first paper "Risk Assessment of Crops Induced by Flood in the Three Northeastern Provinces of China on Small Space-and-Time Scales" by Zhao and Zhang, suggests a new method on base of metrological data and crop's vulnerability models assess risk variability among months on county scale. Through the case study in three northeastern provinces of China, a serial of risk maps on county-level and month-level scales were produced to be used to recognize the rules of risk variability in space and time.

The second paper "Risk Analysis of Water Resources Crisis in the Lancang - Mekong River Drainage Basin under the Background of Climate Change" by Zhang, Zou, Hong, Zhou, Zeng, carries out the risk assessment of water resources crisis in the Lancang - Mekong River Basin under Climate Change, aiming at the deteriorating its variation trends and potential crisis of water resources.

The third paper "Disaster Management System in Nepal – Policy Issues and Solutions" by Gangalal, Former Education Minister of Nepal, points out that Nepal is highly vulnerable to natural and human

induced disasters due to various aspects and then proposes that advanced technology and adequate resources are needed to alleviate the disasters. Besides, training and other educational programs are suggested to raise awareness and Disaster Management Act and Policy for disaster risk reduction activities are also needed in Nepal.

There is one paper in the third category. “Research Progress on Risk Acceptance Criteria of Long-Distance Oil and Gas Transportation Pipeline” by Wu and Zhang, summarizes the concepts and definition methods of acceptable risk, investigates several common determination principles and their application status of risk acceptance criteria, analyze the differences between long-distance oil and gas pipeline and other industrial facilities in several aspects and also discusses the determination methods and standards of acceptable criteria of different kinds of risks. Last, Suggestions were proposed on the part of investigating risk acceptance criteria and the applicability of the standards abroad.

The last category includes one paper “GIS-based Micro-simulation Queue Model for Vehicle Evacuation” by Ma, Liu, Wang, Lin and Lo, proposes a so called GIS-SimQueue vehicle evacuation model based on Gawron’s queue model. This model comprises a two-stage process by considering both the dynamic capacity and static capacity of the routes and integrates with a Geographic Information System (GIS) component for network analysis and post-processing of the simulation results. Results indicate that the model can reproduce the congestion and spillback of peak traffic, which is in agreement with empirical ones.

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Editor-in-Chief  
Chongfu Huang  
Professor, Beijing Normal University  
Email:hchongfu@gmail.com