Editor's Introduction

Modern Society is a competitive society and to reduce existing costs, which is the ultimate goal of risk analysis and crisis response, is an important means to enhance the competitiveness. In the present issue of Journal of Risk analysis and Crisis Response (JRACR), Volume 3, Issue 1 (2013), such efforts have been embodied in these papers.

This issue contains 8 papers. The first 5 contributions are written in English and others in Chinese with English abstracts. The papers can be divided into five categories: risk assessment, risk management, credit risk, accident risk and risk analysis.

The risk assessment category includes two papers. The first paper "Risk Assessment of Radio frequencies and Public Information" by Marc Poumadere and Anne Perrin, explores the lesser-known notion of socio-cognitive exposure, characterized by chronic exposure of populations to potentially worrying information when various health consequences are evoked in the literature and by the media. This raises the possibility of a link between risk information and health. Several specific explanations are explored here, notably: nocebo, stress, and the symmetry rule. The second paper "A Risk Assessment Model Based on Attribute Theory" by Feng and Sheng, uses Qualitative theory method to investigate the deep relationship of the five parties and how they impact others and builds a mathematical model to guide us how to make a proper interest rate to deal with various economical issues.

There are two papers in the risk management. The first paper "Risk Scenes of Managerial Decision-Making with Incomplete Information" by Dusan Marcek, explains the relation of a degree of risk expressed by the classical information measure, bit, by the concept of confidence intervals, or possibly by the standard deviation. Forecasting models are applied which are based on a statistical theory and a neural approach. The aim is also to examine whether potentially highly non-linear neural network models outperform the advanced statistical methods and better reduce risk in managerial decision-making, or they yield competitive results. A method for finding the forecasting horizon within which the risk is minimal is also presented. The second paper "An Operational Drought Risk Management Framework Based on Stream-flow Intelligent Internet Control" by Li et al. in which an operational drought risk management framework based on the stream-flow intelligent internet control is proposed. In the proposed framework drought can be predicted, evaluated and mitigated by using a dynamic stream-flow control under the sensors detection.

The credit risk includes two papers. The first paper "The Research on Applicability of Amended KMV Model with Different Industries" by Yang et al. amends the parameters of default point. Further the paper also analyzes the applicability of amended KMV model in different industries based on the data of Chinese listed companies. The second paper "Types of Credit Risks and Strategies to Improve Risk Identification by Internet of Intelligences" by Huang, shows four categories' intensions, respectively, as well as overviews the main methods to analyze them. The direct identification strategy in internet of intelligences can improve the recognition of credit risk to the firm which closely relates to public life, and there is a lot of information available to public. The indirect feeling strategy in internet of intelligences can improve the recognition of credit risk that would be seriously affected by changes in the political, economic and social environment.

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There is one paper on accident risk, "Analytical Research on the Accident Risk in Three Industries of China and USA in the Period of 2006-2010" by Wu, Zeng and Zhang. It analyzes the Accident Risk in Three Industries of China and USA in the Period of 2006-2010, to explore effective channels attributable to improving safety situation. In conclusion, effective channels attributable to improving safety situation are to change industry structure, develop the tertiary industry and plan the tertiary industry development in a reasonable way.

The last category includes one paper, "The Spatial Symmetry Axis of Earthquake Hazard in China" by Yan, Li, Bai and Liu. It takes the spatial symmetry axis of earthquake hazard in China as the key of assessing natural disaster risk to emphatically analyze the rationality of the existence of the spatial symmetry axis of the regions of western China, Yunnan province and Taiwan and find out the dynamics basis of spatial symmetry axis combing with those presentational features, so as to provide some theoretical thinking and methods for reference to identify the time, spatial trends of the earthquake disaster occurrence. The results show that the earthquakes have the quality of spatial symmetry in certain regions and the symmetry has the basis of dynamics, which can work as the basis of the regional earthquake trend. And further improvements are needed to judge the earthquake trend to combine the spatial imagery, dynamics basis and physical mechanism.

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