

Editorial

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Biographical notes: Kun Liao is an Associate Professor of Supply Chain Management at College of Business of Central Washington University. He received his PhD in Management from the University of Toledo, USA. He has published in *International Journal of Production Economics*, *Information Systems Management*, *Management Accounting Quarterly*, *Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management*, and others. His research interests are on supply chain management, operations management, and innovation management.

Seong-Jong Joo joined academia in 2003 after working for the Republic of Korea Air Force for 21 years as a Supply Office. Since then, he has taught supply chain management and related courses at undergraduate and graduate levels. He is currently an Associate Professor of Supply Chain Management at Central Washington University. He has published various articles in refereed journals such as *Benchmarking: An International Journal*, *European Journal of Operational Research*, *International Journal of Logistics Management*, *Journal of Management Studies*, *Service Industries Journal (The)*, *Supply Chain Management: An International Journal*, and other journals.

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China has been maintaining steady growth in the last 30 years despite the fact that management has not been sufficient to support business continuity in China. However, many risks have begun to affect business operations in China, especially in the last five years. This growing phenomenon calls for more research on risk management in Chinese businesses as well as business environment studies in China.

There are three articles included in this special section. The first article titled ‘The study on economic vulnerability in South China’. This study applies vulnerability analysis methods to evaluate the economy of South China during a period from 2005 to 2010. Risk-related indices show very high economic vulnerability for the first five years and a dramatic decrease of vulnerability for the last year.

The second article titled ‘Dynamic correlations in international oil and RMB non-deliverable forwards markets’. This research focuses on the relationship between international oil price and RMB non-deliverable forwards (NFDs). The authors found that the correlation between international oil price and RMB NDFs is much higher than that between international oil price and RMB nominal exchange rate, indicating the stronger relationship between oil markets and RMB NFD markets. This study would be valuable for the commodities and currencies research and practices.

The third one titled ‘Overview of supply chain risk management and the current issues of closed-loop supply chain in China’. This research introduces many pollution cases in China, showing the lack of the sustainability of Chinese supply chains. The research aims to develop a closed-loop supply chain model to decrease the risks associated with supply chains in different industries. It also suggests interventions from the Chinese Government, such as a comprehensive legislation of reverse logistics and incentive policies.

The articles in this section address three different aspects of risks in China, from economic risks to financial and supply chain risks, providing a reference section for researchers and practitioners interested in risks and sustainability in China. Finally, we hope that this special section motivates researchers to conduct further studies on these topics.