

Editor's Word

Dear reader, we are delivering the third issue of 2022. I want to inform and congratulate the authors of the papers published in this edition and thank all the authors who submitted their papers but were not approved. I would also like to welcome the new Editors: Professors José Renato from the State University of Feira de Santana and Renato Gurgel from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte.

In this issue, the first paper is written by Laís Vieira, Natália de Oliveira, Valéria Bressan, and José Francisco. Its objective was to investigate the determinants of income diversification in Brazilian credit unions. As a result, they report that the following were significant determinants of the diversification of credit unions: Return on Equity, Net Interest Margin, and General Expenses. Furthermore, the findings indicate that more profitable cooperatives are more likely to diversify; cooperatives would compensate for a decrease in their traditional sources of income with non-traditional ones; and that one of the consequences of increased operating expenses is greater diversification of revenues.

The second paper, written by Angélica Ferrari, Paulo Roberto da Cunha, and Jéssica Petri, analyzes the relationship between auditors' behavior in organizational conflicts and trust and cooperation between internal and external auditors. The results indicate that the factors guiding a decision to trust and cooperate can be interpreted differently between internal and external auditors, in addition to being influenced by characteristics such as age, gender, and the auditor's position. The results regarding the auditors' behavior in organizational conflicts show that most internal and external auditors present attitudes aimed at resolving conflicts. This profile of auditors positively influences trust and cooperation between internal and external auditing.

The third article is about a teaching case. It is written by Anderson Silveira, Luiz Aparecido Reis, Jailson Lana and Raul Partyka. This teaching case depicts a family's adverse financial situation when the provider must retire. Even though he had an excellent monthly income, because he never thought about the future and used all resources to meet immediate needs, he did not make arrangements to generate extra income to complement his retirement income. The case adopts a fictional and playful narrative and dialogues based on the authors' experiences, presenting real-world objectives and events. Thus, this case instigates and encourages readers to reflect on the importance of financial education, addressing all aspects involving earning income, saving, conscious spending, investments, and, finally, planning for the expected sustainable retirement.

The fourth article by José Glauber dos Santos, Alessandra Vasconcelos, and Márcia De Luca examines whether financial slack influences environmental spending among publicly traded Brazilian companies. The main results showed that financial slack based on cash and availability negatively affects environmental spending, and this relationship is somewhat persistent. Additionally, financial slack based on the comprehensive measure of the Kaplan and Zingales (1997) index positively affects environmental expenditures, though this relationship is not persistent.

The authors of the fifth paper are Andson Braga, Daniel Mucci, and Myrna Lima. This paper has a double purpose. First, the authors proposed a typology of quantitative empirical research in management accounting based on two design characteristics: the presence of a control group and sample representativeness. Second, the methods' implications were discussed, considering internal and external validity trade-offs.

The sixth article is written by Mara Jane Contrera Malacrida and Arioaldo dos Santos. It aimed to verify to what extent the distribution of the wealth generated by the largest public and private companies operating in Brazil, from the main branches of economic activity, differs in terms of the tax burden, remuneration of capital (own and third parties), and employee remuneration from 1999 to 2018. The results indicate significant differences in the distribution of the wealth generated by the main branches of the economy (i.e., industry, trade, services, financial institutions, and insurance companies) for employees, shareholders, and creditors. This result was also verified in the proportion of the wealth assigned to the Government through taxes. This study's main contributions include a significant imbalance in the distribution of the wealth generated by the different branches of economic activity and that the industrial, trade and service branches bore a much higher tax burden than banks and insurance companies over the 20 years analyzed. This negatively impacted the amount these three branches distributed to employees and shareholders compared to banks and insurance companies.

Finally, I would like to inform you that REPeC is a journal linked not only to education, but to various fields as shown in its objectives: Financial, Managerial, Public, Audit, Taxes, and others.

Without further ado, I would like to thank all the researchers who submitted their papers to REPeC and the always collaborative referees. Congratulations to those who had their papers approved because the demand is quite high, and the road to the final publication is arduous.

Thank you, readers. I hope you will enjoy this new issue.

Academic greetings.

Gerlando Lima, Ph.D.
Editor in chief.