

EDITORIAL

The RCO - Revista de Contabilidade e Organizações (Journal of Accounting and organizations) is developed and maintained by the Department of Accounting of da Faculdade de Economia, Administração e Contabilidade de Ribeirão Preto da Universidade de São Paulo - FEA-RP/USP.

We would like to report to our readers, authors, reviewers and editors, several changes have been implemented in the RCO: publication of the contents of the manuscripts also in English, adopting standard APA formatting and editing of content and migration of content to the portal magazines USP (<http://www.revistas.usp.br/rco>).

These results represent the sum of the efforts made by our Accounting Department of Faculdade de Economia, Administração e Contabilidade de Ribeirão Preto along as researchers, who believe in this project, so our goal is to bring together the best scientific contributions in the area of GL Science, always prioritizing research in Accounting and Organizations, a modern multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary

The editorial staff of the RCO, always with the intent to provide the best possible scientific and technical contributions on accounting practices and organizational, and now has developed the publication of the Regular Edition Theme on “Accounting, Sustainability and Organizations.” It is noteworthy that 47 manuscripts that were received were evaluated by double blind review process for the composition of the respective edition. This was a great challenge, which is realized with the publication of volume 7, number 17 of 2013, and provides the following contributions to the scientific community.

Rob Gray in the study ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL + SUSTAINABILITY ACCOUNTING: QUO VADIS? Writing about trends is a dangerous task: much like forecasting it seems highly likely that whatever one identifies as key trends will have disappeared like mist on a summer morning within a few years. Only in retrospect will the principal current trends be visible. Nevertheless there is probably value in trying to categorise, synthesise and characterise one’s field of endeavour if only to

encourage some critical reflection on our mission as scholars.

The research “ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURE: DOES REGULATION SOLVE THE LACK OF COMPARABILITY AND OBJECTIVITY?” of the authors Alex Mussoi Ribeiro, Carlos Henrique Silva do Carmo and Luiz Nelson Guedes de Carvalho, aimed to investigate the impact of regulation on environmental disclosure (ED). The results showed that, in countless with more extensive and specific regulatory mechanisms with greater enforcement power, environmental disclosure practices are more objective and comparable, that is, regulation can be one of the solutions to improve companies’ environmental disclosure.

The authors Mônica Cavalcanti Sá Abreu, Francisco Cesar Castro and José Carlos Lazaro “STAKEHOLDER INFLUENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROACTIVITY OF BRAZILIAN COMPANIES”. Econometric models demonstrated that stakeholders exert significant and positive pressure on environmental proactivity actions, related planning, operations and communication practices. This pressure is more effective when coming from the so-called “non-market” stakeholders, which indirectly influence the organizations.

The study by Ramon Kael Benassi Bachmann, Leandro Marcondes Carneiro and Márcia Maria dos Santos Bortolucci Espejo shows the “ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DISCLOSURE: A PROPOSED INDICATOR BASED ON EXPERTS’ PERCEPTIONS”. Through Delphi rounds, the experts outlined the list of the most relevant attributes to compose the indicator. The Environmental Disclosure Indicator – EDI consists of ten attributes than combine practicality and representativeness of the quality of environmental information disclosure. The results revealed a high degree of importance and, therefore, a greater weight of qualitative attributes, such as “Environmental Impacts of Products and Processes” and “Information about Residues”.

The authors Marta Cristina Pelucio Grecco, Marco Antonio Figueiredo Milani Filho, Liliane Cristina Segura, Isabel-Maria Garcia-Sanchez and Luis Rodriguez-Dominguez in the study “THE VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE OF SUSTAINABLE INFORMATION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPANISH AND

BRAZILIAN COMPANIES” focuses on the potential differences that may arise among companies from Brazil and Spain, concerning the disclosure of information about CSR and analyze the influence of some factors on the disclosure, such as corporate size, profitability and growth opportunities. The results emphasize the role played by public visibility in the development of higher-quality information.

Sheila Mendes Fernandes developed a paper with the objective of identify “THE EFFECTS OF INVOLUNTARY NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURE: AN EVENT STUDY IN BRAZILIAN COMPANIES WITH A HIGH POLLUTION INDEX”. The results demonstrated that the disclosure of environmental events negatively affected stock prices and returns, evidencing the semi-strong form of the Brazilian stock market, that is, the stock price reflects publicly available information in a rapid and precise manner.

The authors Vilma Geni Slomski, Anisio Candido Pereira, Silvia Barbosa de Melo and Elionor Farah Jreige Weffort developed a study aimed at getting to know “MANAGERS’ PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE ISO 14001 CERTIFICATION PROCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING PRACTICES”. In conclusion, the integrated action of the management team, environmental certification and other areas leads to a better environmental performance, thus contributing to the alignment among management, targets and organizational strategies.

The authors Carolina Pasquini Novelini and Mariana Simões Ferraz do Amaral Fregonesi made a “ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ABOUT SOCIAL INVESTMENTS BY COMPANIES THAT DECLARE THEMSELVES SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE”. The results showed: none of the companies fully left out information about the objective of its projects; few companies disseminated the destination of investments in all projects; the sacrifice the companies made frequently was not clear; very little information is available about the use of tax benefits. More frequent disclosure of information with a more immediate positive impact was perceived.

The paper “CORPORATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL

RISK DISCLOSURE IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE CHANGES AND GLOBAL WARMING” of the authors Euridice Soares Mamede de Andrade, José Paulo Cosenza and Luiz Pinguelli Rosa aimed at identifying economic and environmental evidence related to strategic risk caused by global climate change issues. The results obtained demonstrate that the reduction of water flow and reservoir levels, due to climate change, represent the main strategic environmental risks for the company being researched, which could threaten its corporate competitiveness and negatively compromise its operational, economic, and social performance until the year 2050.

The editorial staff of the RCO and all who participated directly and indirectly in the construction of this issue and want a good read!

Maisa de Sousa Ribeiro

Editor - Regular Edition Theme on “Accounting, Sustainability and Organizations”

Amaury José Rezende

Editor - Revista de Contabilidade e Organizações (Journal of Accounting and organizations)