

Editorial

Dear reader,

The Journal of Accounting Education and Research (REPeC) is a scientific journal issued by the Brazilian Academy of Accountancy (ABRACICON), electronically published every three months.

As from the third issue of 2017, REPeC is publishing all articles in compliance with the updated Guidelines for Authors (version 2017). The main changes refer to the smaller number of words per article (brought down to 9,000 words) and the abstract, which has adopted the structure of the main international journals.

In this issue, we are happy to inform that REPeC has maintained its classification in level B1 of Qualis Periódicos for the period 2013-2016, as published by CAPES last month. This means that it will remain at that level until the next assessment by the area of Public and Corporate Management, Accountancy and Tourism.

Next, we briefly described the scientific articles published in this issue.

The first study, entitled “**ENADE and the Proposed Curriculum of CFC: A Study in Brazilian Accountancy Programs**”, by *Vanessa Ramos Silva, Gilberto José Miranda* and *Janser Moura Pereira* assessed whether the institutions that offer Accountancy programs with curricular flows closer to the proposed curriculum of the Federal Accounting Council (CFC) score higher on the ENADE. Its main findings demonstrate that the academic curricula of public universities stand closer to the contents of the CFC proposal. The tests also evidenced that the best ENADE scores in 2012 also came from public universities.

Eduardo Bona Safe de Matos, Lucas Vieira Lôbo de Araújo, Mariana Guerra and *Fernando Dal-Ri Murcia* are the authors of the paper entitled “**International Studies About Fair Value (2000-2016): Themes, Methods and Suggestions for Future Research**”, which aimed to analyze the publications about fair value in the main international accounting journals and classify them by research theme and design. In the results, a growing trend was identified in scientific productions on the theme, especially after 2011, particularly in the five main accounting journals. The research area was heterogeneous, with publications on different themes, mainly: (i) comparison between fair value and other assessment methods; and (ii) stock market reactions to the fair value. In addition, the predominance of quantitative and archival studies was observed.

“**Taxonomy of the Dark Triad: Revelations from the Scientific Network in the Organizational Context**” was the third study published, written by *Márcia Figueredo D’Souza* and *Daniel Nelson Jones* to characterize the scientific research on the Dark Triad in the organizational and accounting context published between 2002 and 2014. In its results, we observe that Narcissism is the most explored focus, associated with leadership and corporate decision making. Psychopathy attracts researchers’ attention to the corporate leaders’ aversive behavior. Machiavellianism, then, is more emphasized in research on manipulation. Specifically in the accounting area, the majority associates these traits with unethical behavior tending towards fraud in the financial reports.

The fourth studies, entitled “**The Constitution of the Scientific Field and the Low Diversity of Brazilian Accounting Research**”, by *Paulo Frederico Homero Junior*, was intended to produce a plausible hypothesis to explain the lack of a consolidated line of interpretive and critical Accounting research in Brazil. In its results, the author identifies the low autonomy in the academic field when compared to the professional field, as evidenced by the origin of higher education programs in accountancy, based on efforts of professional leaderships and constant attempt of professional entities to interfere in Accounting education, as a cause of the low diversity in Brazilian accounting research.

“**Determinants of accounting information quality in large publicly-held companies listed on BM&FBOVESPA**” by *Geovanne Dias de Moura*, *Mayara Zanchi*, *Sady Mazzioni*, *Francisca Francivânia Rodrigues Ribeiro Macêdo* and *Silvana Dalmutt Kruger* was the fifth study published, which identified the factors that influence the accounting information quality of the largest companies listed on BM&Bovespa. Its results revealed an average disclosure index of 78%. Most companies were listed on differentiated governance levels; were audited by the big four and had an Audit Committee. The mean percentage of ownership concentration was 41.37%; in 44%, the owners included institutional investors and only 19% were traded on the American stock exchange. As regards the determining factors, it was verified that being audited by the big four; having an Audit Committee; including institutional investors among the owners and being traded on the American stock exchange leads to the disclosure of higher-quality information.

The sixth paper is a teaching case by *José Américo Pereira Antunes*, *Renata Sol Leite Ferreira da Costa* and *José Elias Feres de Almeida*, entitled “**Teaching Case: Liquidity or Solvency, Who is to Blame? The Economic-Financial Analysis of a Financial Institution**”, which illustrated the use of liquidity and solvency concepts to support long-term strategic decision making. In its results, Bank Y presented rapid growth of its credit portfolio in recent years, based on a term extension strategy, which was not accompanied to the same extent by its equity, leading to increased leverage and compression of regulatory capital. Dissatisfied, the partners disagreed on the causes of failure; was it a liquidity problem, deriving from the extension strategy of the credit portfolio, or a solvency problem as, besides illiquid, was the portfolio also defaulting?

Finally, the entire editorial team of REPeC hopes you will enjoy your reading!

Prof. Orleans Silva Martins, Ph.D.
Editor in-Chief