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Accounting disclosure of resources earned by OSCIPs in northeastern Brazil: a focus on government grants and assistance

Divulgación contable de los recursos recibidos por los OSCIP del noreste de Brasil: un enfoque en las subvenciones y asistencia del gobierno

Evidenciação contábil dos recursos auferidos pelas OSCIPs do nordeste brasileiro: um enfoque nas subvenções e assistências governamentais

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Abstract

Objective: To analyze the level of disclosure of the main sources of funds of Civil Society Organizations of Public Interest (CSOPIs) located in the Northeast region of Brazil, focusing on government subsidies and assistance, since they must follow rules, such as the CPC pronouncement 07 (R1) and the accounting standard NBC TG 07 (R2).

Methodology: The research is characterized as a descriptive study of qualitative and quantitative nature, whose data were collected from the financial statements obtained from the website of the Ministry of Justice, for the years 2010 to 2014.

Results: It was observed that only 27% of OSCIPs in the Northeast region evidenced subsidies and assistance in accordance with the aforementioned pronouncement and standard, and that some institutions in that region do not publish their financial statements in the analyzed period. In addition, the tests show that OSCIPs in the Northeast region did not present accounting compliance regarding the disclosure of government subsidies and assistance received, demonstrating a need to improve the accountability process by OSCIPs.

Contributions of the study: It is expected to bring the debate about the need for the preparation of financial statements by OSCIPs, as well as the disclosure of information that is required by CPCs and standards, so that users have reliable information about the reality of organizations for the decision-making process.

Keywords: Disclosure; Resources; Government grant and assistance; OSCIP.

Resumen

Objetivo: Analizará la divulgación de las principales fuentes de fondos de las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil de Interés Público (OSCIP) ubicadas en el Nordeste de Brasil, enfocándose

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en las subvenciones y asistencia del gobierno, ya que estas deben seguir reglas como el CCP 07 (R1) y el estándar de contabilidad NBC TG 07 (R2).

Metodología: La investigación se caracteriza por ser un estudio descriptivo de naturaleza cualitativa y cuantitativa, cuyos datos fueron recolectados de los estados financieros obtenidos del sitio web del Ministerio de Justicia, para los años 2010 a 2014.

Resultados: Solo el 27% de los OSCIP del noreste informaron de subvenciones y asistencia de acuerdo con el pronunciamiento y el estándar mencionados anteriormente, y algunas instituciones de esa región no publicaron sus estados financieros durante el período del informe. Además, las pruebas muestran que los OSCIP del noreste no tenían cumplimiento contable con respecto a la divulgación de los subsidios y la asistencia gubernamental recibida, lo que demuestra la necesidad de mejorar el proceso de rendición de cuentas por parte de los OSCIP.

Contribuciones del Estudio: Se espera que traiga el debate sobre la necesidad de la preparación de los estados financieros por parte de los OSCIP, así como la divulgación de la información que requieren los CPC y las normas, para que los usuarios tengan información confiable sobre la realidad de las organizaciones para el proceso de toma de decisiones.

Palabras clave: Divulgación; Recursos; Subvención y asistencia del gobierno; OSCIP.

Resumo

Objetivo: Analisar o nível de evidenciãõ das principais fontes de recursos das Organizações da Sociedade Civil de Interesse Público (OSCIPs) situadas na região Nordeste do Brasil, enfocando as subvenções e assistências governamentais, uma vez que estas devem seguir normas, tais como o pronunciamiento CPC 07 (R1) e a norma contábil NBC TG 07 (R2).

Metodologia: A pesquisa se caracteriza como um estudo descritivo, de natureza qualitativa e quantitativa, cujos dados foram coletados das demonstrações contábeis obtidas do *website* do Ministério da Justiça, referente aos anos de 2010 a 2014.

Resultados: Observou-se que apenas 27% das OSCIPs da região Nordeste evidenciaram as subvenções e assistências em conformidade com o pronunciamiento e a norma citados, e que algumas instituições dessa região não publicam suas demonstrações contábeis em todo o período em análise. Além disso, os testes mostram que as OSCIPs da região Nordeste não apresentaram conformidade contábil quanto à evidenciãõ das subvenções e assistências governamentais auferidas, demonstrando uma necessidade de melhoria do processo de *accountability* pelas OSCIPs.

Contribuições do estudo: espera-se trazer o debate a respeito da necessidade da elaboração das demonstrações contábeis pelas OSCIPs, bem como da evidenciãõ de informações que são exigidas pelos CPCs e normas, para que os usuários tenham informações fidedignas sobre a realidade das organizações para o processo de tomada de decisão.

Palavras-chave: Evidenciãõ; Recursos; Subvenção e assistência governamentais; OSCIP.

1 Introduction

At the national level, three sectors are identified. The first sector corresponds to government institutions, responsible for the elaboration of public policies and management of public funds; the second sector is represented by private companies, which aim to profit from their economic activities; and the third sector (TS), which includes non-profit entities, which have the purpose of generating goods and services that promote the common good (Paes, 2006).

Before 1999, Brazilian legislation made no distinction between the different organizations in the third sector. Since then, through law 9,790/99 and decree 3,100/99, a distinction has been made with the regulation of Civil Society Organizations of Public Interest (CSOPIs). These emerged for specific purposes, directed to several areas such as education, culture, environment, health, social assistance, among others. Thus, they need resources, monetary or not, to maintain their activities.

According to the Map of Civil Society Organizations (CSO), managed by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA, 2018), Brazil has 820,455 Civil Society Organizations, with a greater concentration in the Southeast (325,714) and Northeast (205,182). Also according to the map, there was an increase of 56% of CSOs from 2015 to 2016, as well as an evolution in the transfer of federal public resources, from R\$ 12 billion in 2016 to R\$ 14 billion in 2017.

In this sense, it is necessary that these organizations maintain an efficient and effective accounting control, aiming to promote transparency and accountability in the management of resources and their assets. Thus, it is possible to provide quality accountability to society, since the resources acquired by these organizations come from external sources, such as donations and government transfers, which need to be justified.

Among the sources of funds obtained by CSOPIs to fund their activities and achieve their goals, government subsidies and assistance stand out. In order for these organizations to receive this type of resource, it is necessary that they comply with the guidelines of Technical Pronouncement CPC 07 (R1) and with the Brazilian Standard for General Technical Accounting NBC TG 07 (R2), with application in the accounting and disclosure of subsidy government and other forms of government assistance (CPC, 2010; CFC, 2010).

Chagas, Araújo and Damascena (2011) developed a research in Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte, analyzing whether the CSOPIs of these states showed government subsidies and assistance in accordance with NBC T 19.4 and CPC 07. The referred authors verified that government subsidies and assistance were not shown in compliance with the technical pronouncement and standard mentioned above. However, it is noteworthy that despite the legal requirements, the vast majority of entities do not publish their financial statements.

In this context, the present research aims to analyze the way of disclosing the main sources of funds of Civil Society Organizations of Public Interest (CSOPIs) located in the Northeast region of Brazil, focusing on government grants and assistance, since these must follow standards, such as the CPC 07 (R1) and the NBC TG 07 (R2) accounting standard. For this, the study by Chagas, Araújo and Damascena (2011) is considered as an initial reference source.

The present research differs from the study by Chagas et al (2011) for expanding the sample studied for the CSOPIs established in the nine states in the Northeast region of Brazil, aiming to identify the main collections of resources and their amounts, based on the observation

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of the records institutions' accounts. In addition, this research aims to evidence the funds received through government grants and assistance in accordance with the precepts of technical guidance and the current rule.

In this sense, there is the following research problem: **how are the sources of funds obtained by CSOPIs in the Northeast region of Brazil evidenced?** Therefore, to answer this problem, the following objective is established: to analyze the level of disclosure of the main sources of funds of the CSOPIs located in the Northeast region of Brazil, focusing on government subsidies and assistance. In addition, it is possible to check if government grants and assistance comply with the provisions of technical pronouncement CPC 07 (R1) and NBC TG 07 (R2).

The study generates contributions in three areas: academic, social and practical. In the academic, this study expands the studied sample, bringing the discussion of a technical pronouncement that was recently revised. In addition, it expands the literature on CSOPIs in Brazil. In the social sphere, it provokes discussions about the sources of funds received by entities of social interest, and if their results aimed at the common good. Finally, in practice, the study promotes the discussion about the need for improvements in the execution of the accounting process, maximizing accountability and transparency in the disclosure of resources and reducing information asymmetry.

2 Literature review

In this section, the topics Third Sector (TS), Civil Society Organizations of Public Interest (CSOPIs) and Government Subsidy, and Assistance are addressed. In addition, some previous studies carried out are presented as references in this research.

2.1 Third Sector (TS) and Civil Society Organizations of Public Interest (CSOPIs)

Moraes (2008) considers the TS as a more efficient version of the charity practice, which aims to help the neediest people, enabling better conditions for them to reach a professional career and to have a healthy social life.

According to data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics [IBGE], (IBGE, 2016), in Brazil, the number of non-profit foundations and associations increased by 8.8%, from 267.3 thousand in 2006 to 290.7 thousand in 2010. According to IBGE, a non-profit institution is characterized by not remunerating its shareholders, partners or associates in exchange for the resources invested by them.

In 2014, law 13,019 was enacted, amended by law 13,204/2015, which established general rules for partnerships between public administration and civil society organizations, under a regime of cooperation to achieve public and reciprocal purposes. (law 13,019/2014).

For Third Sector institutions to carry out their social activities fully, it is necessary to raise and manage resources efficiently. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain a system of accounting control capable of recording, controlling and evidencing the collection and application of resources for all interested parties.

Among the types of third sector entities, CSOPIs are the object of interest in this research. This type of organization emerged through law 9,790 of March 23, 1999, which provides for the qualification of legal entities of private law, non-profit, such as CSOPI (law

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9,790/1999). The article 1 of the aforementioned law establishes that the social objectives and statutory rules of the CSOPIs must comply with the requirements established by law.

Thus, this law establishes that a non-profit entity is a legal entity under private law that does not distribute any operating surpluses, gross or net, dividends, bonuses, interests or portions of its assets, earned through the exercise of its activities among its partners or associates, directors, officers, employees or donors. However, it fully invests these surpluses in achieving its corporate purpose (law 9,790, 1999).

It should be noted that anyone with a non-profit legal right might apply for registration and qualification as a CSOPI, as long as they fulfill the requirements defined by law, sending the registration request with the bylaws to the Ministry of Justice (MJ) for analysis and approval. The article 3 of law 9,790 (1999) highlights the principle of universal service and lists the purposes for qualification, such as social assistance, food and nutrition security, promotion of volunteering, promotion of ethics, peace and the citizenship, among others.

Thus, it can be concluded that the CSOPIs are constituted by the private initiative, which obtain certification from the Ministry of Justice. They must comply with the conditions established by law and may enter into partnership terms with the government, which require transparency in accountability.

Likewise, government subsidies and assistance (GSA), framed as sources of public funds for CSOPIs, also need an efficient control of the collection and application of resources through disclosure, in accordance with the legislation.

Regarding to the accounting regulation of third sector organizations, with a focus on CSOPIs, the first specific rules were issued in 1999. Next, a table illustrates the timeline of accounting regulation of the third sector in Brazil.

Table 1

Timeline of third sector accounting regulation in Brazil.

Law	Resolution CFC 837 (NBC T 10.4)*	Resolution CFC 877 (NBC T 10.19)*	Resolution CFC 1.026 (NBC T 19.4)*	Law 11,638 (NBC T 19.4)*	Resolution CFC 1.143 (NBC T 19.4)*	Law 11,941 (NBC TG 07)	Resolution CFC 1.305 (NBC TG 07)	Resolution CFC 1.283 (NBC T 10.4)	NBC TG 07 (R1)	NBC TG 07 (R2)
1999	1999	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2013	2017

Note: * revoked

Source: Research data (2019).

Briefly summarizing the accounting regulation timeline, in 1998 a bill was sent to the National Congress on the qualification of non-profit organizations, such as Civil Society Organizations of Public Interest (CSOPI), instituting the partnership term, which it was sanctioned as the law 9,790 (1999), the law of the OSCIPs. Until 1999, there was no specific legislation, with the use of the Brazilian corporation law by analogy (law 6,404 / 1976).

Initially, law 9,790 (1999) was enacted, which served as a parameter and reference for the accounting of non-profit entities. However, the financial statements had their structures established in law 6.404/1976, i.e., with the configuration for commercial entities (França et al., 2015).

The accounting of third sector entities followed the specifications of the resolutions issued by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), namely: Resolution CFC 686 (1990), which approved NBC T3 that deals with the concept, content and nomenclature of the financial

statements, which it was revoked by CFC Resolution 1,283 (2010), which approved NBC T 10.4, which dealt with Foundations; 837 (1999), which approved NBC T 10.4 (Foundations), and 877 (2000), which approved NBC T 10.19 (non-profit entities) also repealed.

The last two standards are considered the framework within the scope of the CFC for accounting standardization of third sector entities, bringing new rules for the treatment of revenues, especially donations and subsidies received, the nomenclature of equity items, the result of the year as a surplus or deficit, among other issues (França et al., 2015).

In 2005, the CFC issued Resolution 1,026 (NBC T 19.4) (2005), dealing with tax incentives, subsidies, contributions, aid and government donations, following international accounting standards, bringing specific procedures for bookkeeping and accounting disclosure of donations and grants. In 2007 and 2009, laws 11,638 and 11,941 were sanctioned, respectively, which amended law 6,404 (1976), giving strength to the process of harmonizing accounting standards with the international accounting standard in Brazil.

Also, in 2008, the CFC reinforced the adoption of international accounting standards by issuing resolutions based on the pronouncements issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), among them, resolution 1,305 (2010), which approved NBC TG 07, regulating the accounting treatment of government subsidies and assistance. This standard replaced resolution CFC 1.026 (2005), presenting definitions, rules and procedures for accounting and control for grants and donations made by the government.

In 2010, the CFC issued resolution 1,305 (2010), approving NBC TG 07 - Government Subsidy and Assistance. The aforementioned standard underwent two revisions, with NBC TG 07 - R1 (2013) and NBC TG 07 - R2 (2017) being issued. Allied to this, aiming at consolidating and integrating the resolutions and rules that dealt with entities of social interest, it approved the Technical Interpretation ITG 2002 (Entities Without Purpose of Profits), establishing specific accounting criteria and procedures for third sector entities (foundations and associations), within the scope of international accounting standards (França et al., 2015).

Finally, in order to provide greater legal certainty, efficiency and transparency in the management of public resources, Law 13,019 (2014) was passed, which became known as the regulatory framework for the third sector in Brazil. This law created new rules for contracts between the public sector and non-governmental organizations, with the objective of improving the public interest activities carried out by non-profit entities, as well as promoting greater transparency in the transfer of public resources to these civil society organizations (law 13,019/2014).

2.2 Government Grants and Assistance (GGAs)

One of the main sources of financing for CSOPs is the GGAs, which allow these entities to carry out their social activities, achieving the objectives and goals set, in addition to directing these resources to priority actions, thus acting efficiently. CPC 07 (R1), which deals with GGAs, presents the following definitions:

Government Assistance is the action of a government designed to provide specific economic benefit to an entity or group of entities that meet established criteria. It does not include benefits provided solely and indirectly through actions that affect general commercial conditions, such as the provision of infrastructure in developing areas or the imposition of commercial restrictions on competitors.

Government Grants is a government assistance generally in the form of a financial contribution, but not limited to it, granted to an entity normally in exchange for past or future compliance with certain conditions related to the entity's operational activities. Government grants are not those that cannot be

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reasonably quantified in cash and transactions with the government that cannot be distinguished from the entity's normal business transactions (CPC 07 R1, 2010, p. 2).

The aforementioned technical pronouncement highlights that government assistance can take various forms, depending on its nature or conditions, such as subsidy, tax incentive, donation, prize, etc. CPC 07 (R1) (CPC, 2010) and NBC TG 07 (R2) (CFC, 2010) show that GGA should be recognized as revenue over the period and compared with the expenses it intends to compensate, as long as they are met the conditions established by the guidelines and determinations of the cited standard.

At the same time, article 11 of decree 3,100/1999 brought the understanding about the accountability of CSOPIs. Among the documents required for the statement of accountability are the annual activity report, the income statement for the year, the balance sheet, the demonstration of the origins and applications of resources, demonstration of changes in social heritage, explanatory notes and audit opinion and report (Decree 3,100, 1999).

It is also noteworthy that the current legislation, law 11,638/2007, established changes regarding the presentation of the financial statements to the CSOPIs, replacing the Statement of Origins and Application of Funds (SOAF) with the Statement of Cash Flow (SCF). In the next topic (2.3 Related Studies), some studies related to the theme proposed in this research are presented, in order to support the better understanding of the researched subject.

2.3 Previous Studies

Since the guidelines provided by CPC 07 (2008) and amendments made by CPC 07 (R1) (2010) and its consequent regulation through the accounting standard NBC TG 07 (R2) (CFC, 2010), GGAs have been subject to new research (Benetti, Braun, Oro and Utzig, 2014; Chagas et al., 2011; Julião et al., 2013, Souza et al., 2018).

Chagas et al. (2011) verified the disclosure of GGAs received by CSOPIs from the states of Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba in accordance with NBC T 19.4 (CFC, 2005) and CPC 07 (CPC, 2008). These authors concluded that despite the legal requirements, most entities did not publish their financial statements accordingly.

Julião et al. (2013) found that there is a positive relationship between the receipt of GGA and the profitability of international companies in the electricity sector, and that there is a significant relationship between company profit and receipt of subsidy, suggesting that companies that receive this type of resource tend to be profitable.

Benetti et al. (2014) found that among the companies that integrate the sectors of BM & FBovespa, the sectors that presented the largest number of companies with GGA disclosure were public utility, cyclical consumption, basic materials and industrial goods.

Souza et al. (2018) analyzed the content and level of disclosure of Government Grants and Assistances (GGAs) in the financial statements of Brazilian companies (48 in total) benefited by the Financier of Studies and Projects (FINEP), in the period from 2008 to 2015 and observed that 71.2% of them showed GGAs in their financial statements.

Colares, Camargos and Leite (2019) analyzed the level of compliance with Accounting Pronouncement CPC 07 regarding government subsidies and assistance in publicly traded Brazilian companies and their effects on the profitability of these companies. The conclusion is that the accounting disclosure of government grants is incomplete and potentially distorted when referring to the effect of tax incentive revenues on companies' profitability.

The study by Scheren, Dalchiavon and Moura (2018) verified the influence of corporate governance for the receipt of government grants and assistance in public companies listed in B3 S.A, and concluded that corporate governance positively influences the receipt of government grants and assistance.

International studies also address the issue. Ang, Sum and Chung (1995) carried out a study on companies in Singapore and found that it is an expensive investment for the State to subsidize the companies' production process through assistance.

Isai (2009) reflects on government subsidies in accordance with IAS 20, which corresponds to CPC 07 in Brazil, noting that IAS 20 does not deal with price changes, periods of tax exemption on profits, reductions in value in relation to accelerated depreciation or government involvement in the company's leadership.

3 Methodological Procedures

3.1 Sample and Data Collection

In Brazil, there were 7,127 OSCIPs registered on the MJ website until December 31, 2015; however, it was decided to use a non-probabilistic sample covering the Northeast region, composed of 908 OSCIPs, representing 12.67% of the country's CSOPs. The investigation period covers the fiscal years 2010 to 2014, whose financial statements published by the CSOPs for that period were obtained from the Ministry of Justice website (MJ, 2016), from January to April 2016.

When collecting data, the following financial statements were consulted: Balance Sheet (BS), Statement of Income for the Year (SIY), Statement of Surplus or Deficit for the Year (SSDY) and the Explanatory Notes (ENs).

The investigated period is justified by the continuity and expansion of the study by Chagas, Araújo and Damascena (2011), who carried out a similar investigation in only two states in the Northeast region until 2009. The present study seeks to continue that research, covering all states of the Northeast region, from the year 2010 to 2014, which was the first year of adaptation of the CSOPs after the validity of NBC TG 07 (R1), published in December 2013 and amended later by NBC TG 07 (R2).

For data collection purposes, the amount of resources collected between 2010 and 2014 by the CSOPs in the Northeast region registered on the Ministry of Justice website was considered, regardless of whether the publications occurred every year. Thus, regardless of the continuity in the publication of the statements, the values of all the years corresponding to the resources raised by these organizations were added.

3.2 Research Strategy and Method

Initially, a hypothesis regarding the proportion of successes in the population (π) was tested by calculating the proportion of a selected sample ($p = X / n$), i.e., it was identified how many CSOPs should have published their financial statements for each state in the Northeast region. This information can be seen in table 3.

Then, the statistical value was compared with the value of the parameter specified in the hypothesis (π), to decide on the rejection of the null hypothesis. If the number of successes (X) and the number of failures ($n-X$) are equal to 0.5, each one, the distribution of sampling of a proportion follows a normal distribution (Levine, Stephan, Krehbiel, & Berenson, 2008).

The Z test for was used for the proportion, expressed in equations 1 and 2, in order to perform the hypothesis test for difference between the sample proportion, p , and the proportion of the specific population in the hypothesis, π .

$$Z = \frac{p - \pi}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi(1 - \pi)}{n}}} \quad (1)$$

where:

$$p = \frac{X}{N} \quad (2)$$

p = proportion of successes in the sample related to COSPIs, which show the financial statements in accordance with CPC 07 (R1) and NBC TG 07 (R1).

π = proportion specified in the hypothesis of successes in the population related to CSOPIs registered with the Ministry of Justice.

The Z-Test was used as a measure of statistical significance in determining the differences between the observed (P_o) and expected (P_e) probability distributions applied separately for each state in the northeast region, using equation 3:

$$Z = \frac{X - n\pi}{\sqrt{n\pi(1 - \pi)}} \quad (3)$$

Due to the research problem of this study, the following hypotheses were established, which were tested nine times, being a test for each state in the Northeast region separately:

H₀: CSOPIs show GGAs in accordance with CPC 07 (R1) and NBC TG 07 (R2).

H₁: CSOPIs do NOT show GGAs in accordance with CPC 07 (R1) and NBC TG 07 (R2).

The critical value approach (Z-critical) identifies whether the proportion of OSCIPs, in each of the states in the Northeast, with the highest occurrence of disclosure of financial statements in accordance with the guidelines of CPC 07 (R1) and with NBC determinations TG 07 (R2) is equal to or different from 0.50.

It was chosen to use a two-tailed test, defining a significance level (α) of 0.05. The rejection region and the non-rejection region were adopted with the Z-critical parameter for decision rule: reject H_0 if $Z < -1.96$ or $Z > + 1.96$; otherwise, it does not reject H_0 .

4 Results and Analysis

It is noteworthy that some CSOPIs were not active during the entire period of analysis, i.e., they did not disclose their statements since they did not move in any of the years under analysis, as well as some closed their activities before 2014.

Of the total number of organizations registered in the nine states of the Northeast, only 243 entities published their financial statements in the five years analyzed, corresponding to 27.02% of the total registered, i.e., not all CSOPIs analyzed continued to publish their statements.

The financial statements of 908 CSOPIs were analyzed (Table 2); however, only 243 published in all years of the period under review.

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Table 2

Total of CSOPIs analyzed by northeastern state

States	Number of CSOPIs	Percentage
Alagoas (AL)	44	4.80%
Bahia (BA)	274	30.18%
Ceará (CE)	170	18.72%
Maranhão (MA)	62	6.85%
Paraíba (PB)	74	8.15%
Pernambuco (PE)	143	15.75%
Piauí (PI)	21	2.33%
Rio Grande do Norte (RN)	61	6.72%
Sergipe (SE)	59	6.50%
Total	908	100%

Source: Research data (2019).

It is observed that Bahia is the state that has the largest number of CSOPIs registered on the Ministry of Justice's website during the survey period, followed by Ceará and Pernambuco. These three states concentrate 64.65% of the organizations in the Northeast region of Brazil. In contrast, Piauí has the lowest number of entities.

Table 3 shows the value of N (expected probability P_e) for CSOPIs registered with the Ministry of Justice by state. The value of X (observed probability P_o) refers to the 243 CSOPIs that published their statements in all years of the period under study, which is equivalent to 27% of the organizations registered with the Ministry of Justice (MJ) in the Northeast region.

Table 3

Expected (P_e) and observed (P_o) distributions of CSOPIs in the Northeast region

Distributions	AL	BA	CE	MA	PB	PE	PI	RN	SE	Total
N CSOPIs in MJ (P_e)	44	274	170	62	74	143	21	61	59	908
X CSOPIs (P_o)	11	77	45	21	14	44	3	15	13	243

Source: Research data (2019).

Among the 243 CSOPIs in the Northeast region that show GGAs in accordance with CPC 07 (R1) and NBC TG 07 (R2), those based in Bahia showed a higher level of compliance, with 77 cases, equivalent to 32% from them. Those based in Piauí had the lowest level of compliance, with three cases (1%).

It is observed that the State of Maranhão was the one that presented the greatest representativeness in relation to the registered CSOPIs (N) that published the accounting statements in conformity (X), presenting 34% (21/62) of conformity. Against this same criterion, the last position was occupied by the State of Piauí again, with only 14% (3/21) of the CSOPIs that published their financial statements in accordance with the standards already listed.

In the study by Chagas et al. (2011), it was found that for the states of Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte, the CSOPIs showed a reduction in the publication of the financial statements in the period of 2010 and 2014. In Paraíba, it decreased from 50.79% to 20% and in the Rio Grande do Norte reduced from 59.57% to 25%.

Table 4 shows the results of the Z-test (two-tailed) of the CSOPIs that reported to the MJ, showing their financial statements in accordance with CPC 07 (R1) and NBC TG 07 (R1), for each state in the Northeast region. Thus, it appears that all tests showed statistical significance at the level of 0.01. In the nine tests (one per state), the values obtained with the

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statistical measure Z were below the lower critical level (-1.96) for the established significance level (0.05), thus resulting in the rejection of the null hypothesis H_0 for all tests (states).

Table 4

Z Test (two-tailed) by State

States	N	X	P	σ	Z	p -Value
<i>AL</i>	44	11	0.250	0.075	-3.316*	0.0009
<i>BA</i>	274	77	0.281	0.030	-7.249*	0.0000
<i>CE</i>	170	45	0.264	0.038	-6.135*	0.0000
<i>MA</i>	62	21	0.338	0.063	-2.540*	0.0110
<i>PB</i>	74	14	0.189	0.060	-4.935*	0.0000
<i>PE</i>	143	44	0.307	0.041	-4.599*	0.0000
<i>PI</i>	21	3	0.142	0.109	-3.273*	0.0010
<i>RN</i>	61	15	0.245	0.064	-3.969*	0.0000
<i>SE</i>	59	13	0.220	0.065	-4.296*	0.0000
Total	908	243	0.268	0.016	-13.876*	0.0000

(*) Rejects H_0 if $Z < -1.96$ or $Z > +1.96$, with a significance level of 0.05.

N = CSOPIs in the MJ (Pe); X = CSOPIs who are accountable (Po); P = proportion of CSOPIs; σ = standard deviation; Z = Z Test; and p -value = probability of obtaining a test statistic equal to or extreme than that observed in a sample, under the null hypothesis.

Source: Research data (2019).

In all states there is insufficient evidence that the proportion of CSOPIs analyzed in the period from 2010 to 2014 that showed the rendering of accounts to the MJ, referring to its financial statements aligned to CPC 07 (R1) and NBC TG 07 (R2), does not correspond to the 0.50 inference. In other words, the hypothesis that half of all CSOPIs in the northeast region do not show GGAs in accordance with the standards of CPC07 (R1) and NBC TG 07 (R2) is not countered by the Z test.

With reference to the identifications of the CSOPIs that effectively published their financial statements in the period from 2010 to 2014, Table 5 presents the results from the sources of funds to achieve the purposes of the CSOPIs.

Table 5

Sources of funds obtained by CSOPIs in the period from 2010 to 2014 (In R\$)

States	DCS	CPC	PS	PR-PA	Subtotal
<i>AL</i>	762.447,06	2.275.997,83	3.504.974,04	212.733.677,87	219.277.096,80
<i>BA</i>	48.560.295,55	2.479.751,94	110.276.712,49	146.461.443,75	307.778.203,73
<i>CE</i>	2.989.035,22	2.515.637,29	7.023.523,14	7.039.891,67	19.568.087,32
<i>MA</i>	733.874,92			525.207.000,48	525.940.875,40
<i>PB</i>	1.756.530,00		8.648.982,73	164.670,40	10.570.183,13
<i>PE</i>	15.428.721,22	4.476.269,73	335.166.914,42	74.110.084,45	429.181.989,82
<i>PI</i>	3.899.149,57		1.383.492,65		5.282.642,22
<i>RN</i>	789.376,30	630.194,90	23.197.861,85	6.797.033,79	31.414.466,84
<i>SE</i>	1.473.169,53	599.523,50	297.423,03	42.291.719,20	44.661.835,26
Total	76.392.599,37	12.977.375,19	489.499.884,35	1.014.805.521,61	1.593.675.380,52
States	FMC	DCF	PS	PC	Total
<i>AL</i>	491.748,38	1.467.187,34			221.236.032,52
<i>BA</i>	11.971.478,27	98.889.597,97	36.101.798,70	57.257.645,38	511.998.724,05

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<i>CE</i>	142.172,99	36.419.332,66	4.022.268,74	57.079.849,19	117.231.710,90
<i>MA</i>	4.837.175,27	956210,6		490.125,80	532.224.387,07
<i>PB</i>	40.357,94	2547437,09	52.734,00	1.931.106,14	15.141.818,30
<i>PE</i>	9.824.241,32	4.826.282,63	31.635.148,33	46.509.782,98	521.977.445,08
<i>PI</i>		8676878,06			13.959.520,28
<i>RN</i>	74.401,12	303.004,37		36.665.883,27	68.457.755,60
<i>SE</i>	1.683.455,10	528.886,12	647.194,00	4.971.194,85	52.492.565,33
Total	29.065.030,39	154.614.816,84	72.459.143,77	204.905.587,61	2.054.719.959,13

DCS (Donations, Campaigns and Sponsorships); CPC (Contributions from Private Companies); PS (Provision of Services); PR - PA (Public Resources - Partnership Agreement); FMC (Fees, Monthly Fees and Contributions); DCF (Donations and Contributions for Funding); PS (Public Subsidies); PC (Public Covenants).

Source: Research data (2019).

In the Northeast region, the CSOPIs that show the highest collection are in the state of Maranhão, Pernambuco and Bahia. In Maranhão, the largest amount of revenues came from the Partnership Agreement, representing 98.68% of the total amount of revenues obtained. Pernambuco shows a higher collection of revenue from Services Rendered, which represents 64.21% of the total amount of the calculated revenues. Bahia, like Maranhão, has as its main source the Partnership Terms, equivalent to 28.61% of the total revenue obtained. In all northeastern states, there is a notable amount of resources from public resources - Term of partnership, representing 49.39% of all resources.

Specifically in relation to public resources (PR-PA, PS and PC), which add up to a total of R \$ 1,292,170,252.99 that entered the CSOPIs of the northeastern states in the period from 2010 to 2014, it is possible to see in Table 5 that the largest part is represented by a Partnership Agreement, representing 78.53% of the total public funds received. The state of Alagoas has shown that 100% of the Public Resources received come from a Term of Partnership (PR -TP), followed by Maranhão, which obtained 99.91% of the total public resources also obtained from the same type of resource.

It is possible to verify that Public Subsidies (PS) correspond to 5.61% of the total public resources received in the period from 2010 to 2014. The state with the highest relative collection of public resources in PS was Pernambuco, representing 20.78% of all revenue obtained from public resources by the state, followed by Bahia, with collection of 15.05% of public resources in PS.

Public Agreements (PA) represent 15.86% of the total public funds collected by the northeastern states, and the state with the highest collection of public resources in PA is Paraíba, representing 89.88% of public resources, followed by Rio Grande of the North, which has 84.36% of public resources collected through PA.

In general, the most representative resources evidenced consist of Public Subsidies (PS), Provision of services, fees and donations (PSFD), in addition to the Term of Partnership (TP).

Among the CSOPIs that fit the disclosure compliance, it was possible to verify that in the period from 2010 to 2014 the disclosures of the GGAs in the SIY are mostly coming from Public Resources - Partnership Term (PR - PT) signed between the CSOPIs and the federal, state or municipal governments.

5 Final Considerations

This article aimed to analyze the level of disclosure of the main sources of funds for CSOPIs located in the Northeast region of Brazil, focusing on government subsidies and

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assistance. Thus, in general, the proportion of CSOPIs, who disclosed their accountability through their financial statements, in accordance with CPC 07 (R1) and NBC TG 07 (R2), was less than a third of the total CSOPIs registered in all states of the Northeast, in 2010 to 2014.

In relation to the total public resources that entered the CSOPIs in the Northeast region in the period investigated, Partnership Terms represented most of them. With regard to the regulatory requirements, given to the publicity of the financial statements, it was observed that the CSOPIs in the Northeast region of Brazil did not publish their financial statements in accordance with the current rule, meaning the absence of commitment regarding the transparency of fundraising.

There is a historic difficulty in fundraising by CSOPIs. Due to this observed informational deficiency in transparency regarding the accountability of the funds received, there is an inhibition in the motivation of managers to insert funds in these entities, since the origin, control and application of previously obtained resources are not clear and transparent.

The study sought to answer how the sources of funds obtained by CSOPIs in the Northeast region of Brazil are evidenced. It was concluded that there is little or insufficient disclosure of the financial statements, generating less reliability on the part of the users in knowing if the resources directed to the CSOPIs are applied in the execution of their objectives and mission for which they were constituted.

In the context presented, the study contributes to the academic, social and practical environments, when it expands the literature on CSOPIs in Brazil. In addition, this study facilitates the learning of academics, promotes discussions and debates on actions aimed at the community served by these organizations and highlights the impact of the applied rules on the management of these organizations. Thus, it promotes the discussion about the need for improvements in the execution of the accounting process, maximizing accountability and transparency in the disclosure of resources, reducing information asymmetry.

As a limitation of the study, it is noteworthy that the data did not come from field research, depending on their availability and limiting the analysis of the CSOPIs data available on the Ministry of Justice website. In addition, the study sample was reduced to a single region of the country, given the proportion of CSOPIs in the region studied in relation to the Brazilian territory. As suggestions for future research, the study can be expanded to the other regions of the country, making a comparison between them, in addition to verifying the number of CSOPIs that have not published their statements and the main causes of this.

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