The new role of secrecy in transparency

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All actions relating to the right of other human beings are wrong if their maxim is incompatible with publicity.

A maxim which I cannot divulge without defeating my own purpose must be kept secret if it is to succeed;

But in subjective terms, i.e. in relation to the sort of person who dictates it, an article may well contain a secret element, for the person concerned may consider it prejudicial to his own dignity to name himself publicly as its originator.
• transparency is institutionalised:
  • reporting standards, labels
• negotiated consensus on
  • what to report
  • how frequent
  • how to measure
• MSC label
• GRI
• Gender Pay Gap reporting
Typology of Disclosure

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Self</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Indicative of Control)</td>
<td>(Indicative of reflexes)</td>
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<td>Governing examples: Security and Exchange Commission, judicial</td>
<td>Governing example: a gaff</td>
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<td>(Indicative of Autonomy)</td>
<td>(Indicative of self-awareness)</td>
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<td>Governing examples: WikiLeaks, SecureDrop, #droughtshaming</td>
<td>Governing example: &quot;official leaks&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<th>Involuntary</th>
<th>Voluntary</th>
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<td>Visibilities of Control</td>
<td>Visibilities of Recognition (Bignardi, 2010)</td>
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(Heemsbergen, 2016)
A peculiar thing about radical disclosure

Secrecy becomes constitutive of transparency, rather than a ‘compromised’ component.

Not entirely new:
- journalism
- secret ballot
3-tiered whistleblowing (Vandekerckhove)

Tier 1  Tier 2  Tier 3

organisation  regulator  public