

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;

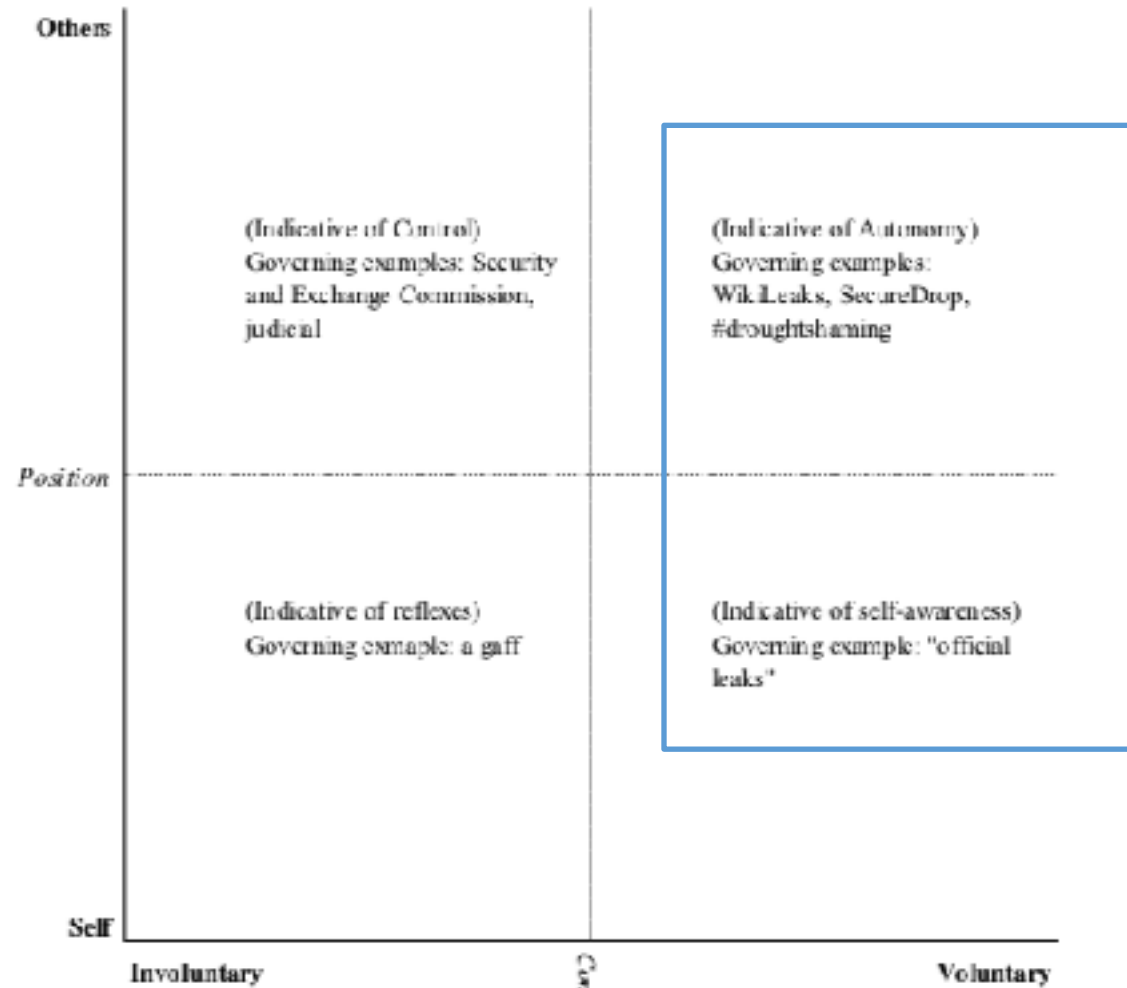
But in subjective terms, i.e. in relation to the sort of person who dictates it an article may well contain a secret element, for the person concerned may consider it prejudicial to his own dignity to name himself publicly as its originator.

- 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



*Visibilities of Control
Practices of Governance?*

*Visibilities of Recognition (Brighton, 2010)
Practices of Freedom? (Griggs et al., 2014)*

(Heemsbergen, 2016)

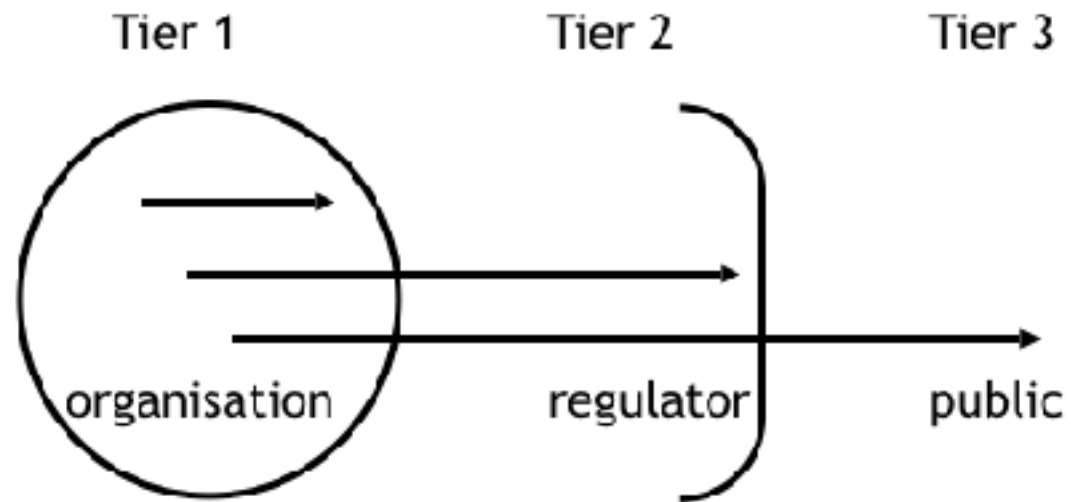
A peculiar thing about radical disclosure

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

Not entirely new:

- journalism
- secret ballot

3-tiered whistleblowing (Vandekerckhove)





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**CHANGE
STARTS
HERE**