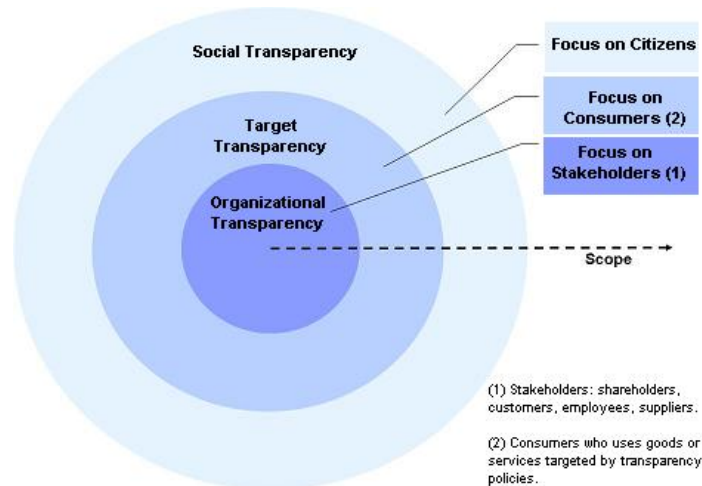


Scope of Transparency

From our readings and taking the social sciences as the major background, we understand that there are three different levels of social transparency: organizational transparency, target transparency and social transparency. We have used circles to show these levels as layers.



Organizational Transparency (for stakeholders):

Transparency in organizations is delimited by ethics and the value of truth (if the value of truth can be verified and in which degree of objectivity). Transparency also must be analyzed as the impact of an organization associated or affiliated with its stakeholders. These impacts need to find out whether the organization's activities are consistent with regard to the society's interests, whether they are ethical and whether these activities are institutionalized (integrated into the organization) [2].

Target Transparency (for consumers):

According to Fung et al [4] "target transparency aims to reduce specific risks or performance problems through selective disclosure by corporations and other organizations. The ingeniousness of target transparency lies in its mobilization of individual choice, market forces, and participatory democracy through relatively light-handed government action."

Social Transparency (for citizens):

Social transparency allows citizens to be more informed and encourages the disclosure as a regulation mechanism of centers of authority. It is based on ethics and governance, where the interests and needs are focused in the citizen.

Bibliography

[1] Holzner B., Holzner L., Transparency in Global Change: The Vanguard of the Open Society. University of Pittsburgh Press; 1 edition, 2006.

[2] Henriques A., Corporate Truth The Limits to Transparency, EARTHSCAN, UK, 2007.

[3] Lord K. M., The Perils and Promise of Global Transparency, State University of New York Press, 2006.

[4] Fung A., Graham M., Weil D., Full Disclosure, the Perils and Promise of Transparency, Cambridge University Press, 2007.