

INDEX

- Aarhus Convention 1998
 - access to information, 59–61
 - access to justice, 63–64
 - active application, 47–48
 - administration, 55
 - compliance review, 70
 - as driver for transparency, 55
 - ECHR in relation to, 64–67, 72
 - NGOs in relation to, 507
 - other transparency regimes in parallel, 69–70
 - public participation in decision-making, 61–63
 - review of regional transparency frameworks, 73
 - transparency provisions generally, 56–58, 429–430, 507, 514–515
 - UNEP Guidelines 2010 in relation to, 68–69
- access to information *see* information access
- access to justice
 - Aarhus Convention, 63–64
- accountability
 - NGOs in relation to, 567–568
 - transparency in relation to, 566–568
- adjudication *see* international adjudication
- Africa
 - perspective on right to information, 228–234
- Anti-counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) negotiations
 - transparency within, 205–207
- Apple Inc.
 - supply chain management transparency, 494–498
- armed conflict *see* warfare
- audio-visual media
 - access to oral proceedings, 453–457
- beneficiaries of transparency
 - international law and governance in relation to, 553–554
- biopiracy
 - transparency issues as to patents, 218–219
- British Petroleum
 - transparency and environmental impacts, 492–494
- business law
 - case studies in transparency
 - Apple Inc. and supply chain management transparency, 494–498
 - British Petroleum and environmental impacts, 492–494
 - introduction to, 492
 - issues summarized, 500–501
 - right to information in relation to, 594–595
- soft law and transparency
 - external corporate governance regimes, 488–490
 - generally, 482
 - hybrid public–private initiatives, 485–488
 - internal corporate governance frameworks, 490–492
 - OECD governance structures, 483–485
 - and transparency generally, 477–482

- transparency in international law in relation to, 498–500
- civil society organizations *see* non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- cluster munitions
 - NGO monitoring, 401
- conceptual aspect of transparency overview, 6–10
- confidentiality
 - effectiveness as communication strategy, 312–314
 - in management of public information, 302–304
 - as organizational principle, 551, 562
 - of proceedings, 123–127
 - transparency in balance, 412–414 *see also* secrecy
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters *see* Aarhus Convention 1998
- corporate governance *see* business law
- corporate social responsibility (CSR)
 - Apple Inc. case study, 494–498
 - BP case study, 492–494
 - NGOs in relation to, 489–490
- court proceedings *see* international adjudication
- cultural aspect of transparency overview, 1–3
- deliberation
 - international adjudication
 - protection of secrecy, 461–462
 - scope of secrecy, 457–461
 - openness in relation to, 30–37
 - transparency in relation to
 - balancing, 579–580
 - diplomacy and transparency, 574–575
 - generally, 574
 - negative effects of transparency, 575–578
 - positive effects of transparency, 578–579
 - research findings as to, 580–583
- democracy and transparency
 - international law and
 - governance in relation to, 562–566
- diplomacy by ICRC *see* International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- disarmament and non-proliferation
 - ambiguity impairing transparency, 403–404
 - confidence-building measures, 396–397
 - data collection as transparency tool, 395
 - declarations, 399–400
 - Iran's nuclear programme, 409–411
 - issues summarized, 415–416
 - national implementation as
 - transparency tool, 411–412
 - nuclear weapons register, 397–398
 - on-site inspections, 406–407
 - registers, 397–398
 - remote monitoring, 404–406
 - Security Council and disarmament transparency, 408–409
 - transparency and confidentiality in balance, 412–414
 - transparency in disarmament
 - generally, 392–395
 - verification and
 - disarmament obligations in relation to, 402
 - verification and transparency in relation to, 401
- domestic law and governance
 - domestic transparency as model for international law, 538, 543–547, 558–560, 599–600
 - transparency and democracy in relation to, 562–566
 - value and functions of transparency, 558–560
- drawbacks of transparency
 - as to international law and governance, 570–573

- economic law *see* financial institutions; intellectual property; investment law; taxation; World Trade Organization (WTO)
- environmental impacts
 - business law transparency, 492–494
- environmental information *see* Aarhus Convention 1998
- environmental law
 - international environmental institutions (IEIs)
 - information access, 30–37
 - information exchange, 38–42
 - issues summarized, 47–48
 - NGOs in relation to, 25, 26, 30–37
 - private sector engagement, 43–46
 - rationale for transparency, 26–29
 - and transparency in IEIs generally, 23–25
 - public environmental information
 - Aarhus Convention *see* Aarhus Convention 1998
 - ECHR *see* European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)
 - issues summarized, 72–74
 - scope of transparency, 49–52
 - transparency issues overviewed, 52–56
 - transparency trends, 67–72
- ethics of secrecy
 - in communication strategy, 316–318
- European Convention on Human Rights 1950 (ECHR)
 - Aarhus Convention in relation to, 64–67, 72
 - transparency provisions generally, 64–65
- European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)
 - openness, 438–440
- expert advisers
 - WHO Regulations, 290–291
- external scrutiny
 - openness in relation to, 140
- financial institutions
 - concept of institutional transparency, 77–79
- FSB *see* Financial Stability Board (FSB)
- G-20 *see* Group of 20 (G-20)
- IMF *see* International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- international investment *see* international investment issues summarized, 109–111
- World Bank *see* World Bank
- WTO *see* World Trade Organization (WTO)
- Financial Stability Board (FSB)
 - NGOs in relation to, 108
 - transparency issues overviewed, 106–109
- freedom of information
 - open government in relation to, 436–437
 - see also* human rights law, right to information; information access
- functions of transparency
 - as to international law and governance, 558, 560–562
- global governance *see* international law and governance
- global governance institutions
 - effects of greater transparency generally, 519–525
 - for non-State actors, 530
 - for political power structures, 530–532
 - relations with non-State actors as to policy, 528–529
 - relations with States, 527–528
 - for State entities, 527
 - for States as international actors, 525–526
- formal characteristics of transparency policies (table), 511–512
- global administrative law of transparency, 515–519
- issues summarized, 533

- legal obligations and transparency in
 - relation to
 - generally, 505
 - global institutions' obligations, 507–515
 - State/public obligations affecting global institutions, 505–507
 - NGOs in relation to, 530
 - publicly available transparency policies (table), 509–511
 - and transparency generally, 502–504
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
 - corporate governance role, 488–489
- governance
 - business *see* business law
 - domestic governance, value and functions of transparency, 558–560
 - global *see* global governance institutions
- governmental openness
 - transparency in relation to, 445–446, 470
- governmentalization
 - and problem of transparency, 477–478
- Group of 20 (G-20)
 - transparency issues overviewed, 104–105
- H1N1 Pandemic 2009 *see* World Health Organization (WHO)
- health law *see* World Health Organization (WHO)
- human rights law
 - issues summarized, 265–267
 - national government transparency
 - current practice, 241–245
 - generally, 239–241
 - positive right to governmental information, 587–590
 - rights practices and transparency correlates (table), 263–264
 - rights practices and transparency in relation to, 263–264
 - national human rights institutions (NHRIs)
 - compliance role, 245–249
- democracy and transparency
 - in relation to (table), 259–260
- NGOs in relation to, 261–262
- NHRIs worldwide (figure), 245–246
- responsiveness to violation
 - complaints procedure enquiries (figure), 262
- transparency, 249–253
- transparency as to domestic human rights law (table), 254–258
- transparency as to international human rights law (table), 254–256
- transparency as to law, 254–259
- transparency as to practice, 259–261
- transparency as to violation
 - complaints procedure, 261–263
- website transparency correlates (table), 252
- working websites (figure), 251, 252
- right to information
 - African perspective, 232–234
 - beneficiaries of transparency, 553–554
 - business actors in relation to, 594–595
 - international organizations in relation to, 591–593
 - issues summarized, 234–238
 - openness in relation to, 223–224, 234–238, 395
 - positive right to governmental information, 587–590
 - and transparency generally, 223–224
 - transparency in relation to, 225–228, 586
 - see also* freedom of information; information access
 - see also* European Convention on Human Rights 1950 (ECHR)

- humanitarian law *see* International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- illusional aspect of transparency
 - overview, 15–17
- information
 - globalized information society, 538–539
 - right to *see* human rights law
 - transparency as, 10–15
- information access
 - environmental information *see* Aarhus Convention 1998
 - international environmental institutions, 30–37
 - international law-making, 431–435
 - see also* freedom of information; human rights law, right to information
- information exchange
 - international environmental institutions, 38–42
 - taxation *see* taxation
- institutional openness
 - transparency in relation to, 502–503, 514–515
- intellectual property
 - Anti-counterfeiting Trade Agreement negotiations, 205–207
 - differentiations in transparency approaches, 200
 - domestic regulation generally, 208
 - implementation of international obligations, 208–209
 - international IP organizations generally, 200–201
 - issues summarized, 219–220
 - patents
 - balance between rights holders and users, 212–215
 - biopiracy, 218–219
 - legal definitions, 217–218
 - patent information generally, 215–216
 - patentability requirements, 216–217
 - rights granting and monitoring, 209–211
 - transparency generally, 197–200
 - WTO and WIPO compared, 201–205
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
 - establishment, 38
 - transparency as guiding principle, 38
- international adjudication
 - access to oral proceedings
 - audio-visual media, 453–457
 - public access, 448–453
 - transparency generally, 447–448
 - access to written proceedings
 - domestic versus international access to pleadings, 438–444
 - issues analysed, 444–447
 - transparency generally, 437–438
 - common principle of transparency, 476
 - communication of judicial decisions
 - by international courts, 463–467
 - by State parties, 467–470
 - and transparency generally, 462–463
 - deliberation and drafting
 - protection of secrecy, 461–462
 - scope of secrecy, 457–461
 - direct versus State-mediated transparency, 470–472
 - ‘originary’ versus meta-transparency, 472–474
 - proactive versus reactive transparency, 474–476
 - transparency generally, 436–437
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
 - communication strategy
 - consequences for compliance and transparency, 314–316
 - effectiveness of confidentiality approach, 312–314
 - ethical issues of secrecy, 316–318
 - factors, 308
 - issues summarized, 318–320
 - secrecy in relation to, 310–312
 - situational inputs, 308–310

- confidentiality principle, 551, 562
- layers of non-transparency, 302
- management of public information
 - confidentiality approach, 302–304
 - legal argumentation, 305–307
 - as to legal views, 304–305
- mandates, 298–299
- private diplomatic activities
 - bilateral confidential memoranda and discussions, 301
 - generally, 300–301
 - mobilization of other actors, 301–302
 - public statement of censure, 302
 - reminder of obligations to conflicting parties, 301
- public-facing activities, 299
- and transparency generally, 297–298
- international environmental
 - institutions (IEIs) *see* environmental law
- International Health Regulations (IHR) *see* World Health Organization (WHO)
- international investment *see* investment
- international law and governance
 - accountability and transparency in relation to, 566–568
- beneficiaries of transparency, 553–554
- classic conception of, 26
- current role of transparency, 3–6
- deliberation and transparency in relation to
 - balancing, 579–580
 - diplomacy and transparency, 574–575
 - generally, 574
 - negative effects of transparency, 575–578
 - positive effects of transparency, 578–579
 - research findings as to, 580–583
- democracy and transparency in relation to, 562–566
- domestic transparency as model, 538, 543–547, 558–560, 599–600
- drawbacks of transparency, 570–573
- functions of transparency, 558, 560–562
- future research agenda, 604–607
- global transparency issues
 - summarized, 599–600
- globalization-induced transparency, 539–540
- globalized information society, 538–539
- human right to information *see* human rights law
- increased demand for transparency, 534–536
- more ‘public’ international law, 600–604
- normative quality of transparency, 583–586
- persons under transparency
 - obligation, 549–553
- power-shifting through transparency, 554–555
- right to information *see* human rights law
- scope of transparency, 547–549
- shifting perceptions of legitimacy, 556–558
- transferability of transparency, 543–547
- transparency as global public good, 542–543
- transparency as proxy, 568–570
- transparency in relation to generally, 379–381
- transparency policy
 - recommendations
 - generally, 595
 - meta-transparency, 597–599
 - presumption of transparency, 596–597
 - qualified transparency, 595–596
 - transparency’s role currently, 3–6
 - value of transparency, 558, 560–562
- see also* global governance
 - institutions; Security Council
- international law-making
 - access to information, 431–435

- international law-making (cont.)
 - deliberative processes and
 - transparency in relation to, 428–430
 - issues summarized, 435
 - participation, 422–428
 - transparency generally, 419–422
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - Civil Society Policy Forum, 88–89
 - decision-making transparency
 - actors' roles, 84–85
 - civil society's role, 88–90
 - inequality of members' power, 85–87
 - procedural barriers in Executive Board meetings, 87–88
 - issues summarized, 92–93
 - NGOs in relation to, 88–90, 93
 - operational transparency, 91–92
 - transparency generally, 79–83
 - transparency reforms, 108
 - World Bank in relation to, 88–89, 94, 99, 104, 108, 109, 564
 - WTO in relation to, 114, 116–117
- international organizations
 - right to information in relation to, 591–593
 - see also* global governance institutions
- international peace and security *see* disarmament and non-proliferation; Security Council
- international taxation *see* taxation
- investment
 - future prospects for transparency, 170–171
 - levels of transparency, 150
 - non-transparent aspects
 - generally, 159
 - information the public cannot find, 160–162
 - information the public is unaware of, 162–163
 - information with no public right of access, 159–160
 - intentional/strategic knowledge deficits, 165–166
 - unwitting knowledge defects, 163–165
 - scope of transparency study, 143–150
 - semi-transparent aspects
 - generally, 156
 - information hard to obtain, 156–157
 - information hard to use, 157–159
 - strategies for increasing transparency
 - competition, 169–170
 - generally, 166
 - innovation, 167
 - moderation, 167
 - reputation, 169
 - voluntary dissemination, 167–169
 - transparency generally, 142–143
 - transparent aspects, 151–155
- Iran
 - nuclear programme and non-proliferation obligations, 409–411
- ius ad bello see* warfare
- ius in bello see* warfare
- ius post bello see* warfare
- judicial proceedings *see* international adjudication
- justice
 - Aarhus Convention provisions as to access, 63–64
- landmines
 - NGO monitoring, 401
- legal advice as to warfare
 - concealment of, 350–352
- military operations *see* warfare
- Model Tax Information Exchange Agreement
 - role of, 182–187
- munitions (landmines and cluster munitions)
 - NGO monitoring, 401

- national human rights institutions (NHRIs) *see* human rights law
- national security *see* warfare
- non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
 - Aarhus Convention in relation to, 507
 - access to legal proceedings for, 437–438
 - accountability in relation to, 567–568
 - ACTA negotiations, 206
 - Apple Inc. case study, 497
 - BP case study, 493
 - CSR involvement, 489–490
 - decision-making role, 88–90
 - disarmament and non-proliferation, 415
 - empowerment through transparency, 555
 - FSB in relation to, 108
 - global civil society representation by, 553–554
 - global institutions in relation to, 530
 - human rights information access, 253
 - human rights monitoring, 241, 243–244, 249
 - IEIs in relation to, 25, 26, 30–37
 - IHR in relation to, 285
 - IMF in relation to, 93
 - information access and analysis role, 525–527, 551
 - input into transparency research, 605–606
 - inter-governmental organizational transparency towards, 521–522
 - intermediary role criticized, 551
 - international law-making involvement, 420–421, 422, 424–428
 - international treaty monitoring role, 560–561
 - Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, 401
 - lobbying for State transparency, 537–538
 - lobbying for transparency, 109, 514–515
 - NHRIs in relation to, 261–262
 - other actors in relation to, 528–529
 - patents granting involvement, 211, 569–570
 - restriction of access to information for, 70–71
 - Security Council in relation to, 431–432
 - transparency as mediating mechanism, 480–481
 - transparency enhancement role, 524–525
 - transparency policies, 511–512, 551
 - UNGC in relation to, 487–488
 - WIPO in relation to, 201–202
 - World Bank in relation to, 88–90, 93–94, 99–101, 103, 518, 528–529
 - WTO in relation to, 114, 117, 130, 137–138, 139–140, 202–203, 424, 426, 433
- see also* Global Reporting Initiative (GRI); International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); Transparency International
- non-proliferation *see* disarmament and non-proliferation
- non-State actors and global governance *see* global governance institutions
- normative quality of transparency
 - international law and governance in relation to, 583–586
- nuclear weapons
 - disarmament and non-proliferation *see* disarmament and non-proliferation
 - register, 397–398

- open government
 - freedom of information in relation to, 436–437
 - transparency as rules of, 586
- openness
 - benefit of complete, 419–420
 - burden of initiative for, 448
 - deliberation in relation to, 30–37
 - demands for more, 112–113, 136, 152
 - desirability of complete, 419–420
 - European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), 438–440
 - external scrutiny in relation to, 140
 - general rule of, 446–447
 - governmental, 445–446, 470
 - importance to international institutions, 420–421
 - institutional openness, 502–503, 514–515
 - international commitment to, 273–274
 - international schemes to promote, 51–52
 - as irreversible process, 137–138
 - public support in relation to, 138
 - right to information in relation to, 223–224, 234–238, 395
 - scope for greater, 110
 - secrecy in relation to, 574–575
 - transparency in relation to, 133–134, 204–205, 207, 393, 429–430, 476, 486, 534–535, 549–551, 564
 - trend towards, 104
 - within UN organs, 430
 - ‘upgrading’ of, 436–437
 - WTO’s history of, 426
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
 - business governance structures, 483–485
- pandemic of 2009 *see* World Health Organization (WHO)
- patents *see* intellectual property
- persons under transparency obligation
 - international law and governance in relation to, 549–553
- policy recommendations as to international law and governance
 - generally, 595
 - meta-transparency, 597–599
 - presumption of transparency, 596–597
 - qualified transparency, 595–596
- population
 - and problem of transparency, 477–478
- power
 - power-shifting through transparency, 554–555
 - transparency as, 17–19
- private sector engagement
 - international environmental institutions, 43–46
- proxy
 - transparency as, 568–570
- public access
 - investment information *see* investment
 - judicial proceedings *see* international adjudication
- public environmental information *see* environmental law
- public good
 - transparency as global, 542–543
- public health *see* World Health Organization (WHO)
- public participation in environmental decision-making
 - Aarhus Convention, 61–63
- public-private partnerships
 - WHO in relation to, 291–292
- public support
 - openness in relation to, 138
- right to information *see* human rights law
- secrecy
 - in communication strategy, 310–312
 - diplomacy *see* International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

- ethical issues, 316–318
- international adjudication *see*
 international adjudication
- and national security discourse,
 327–330
- openness in relation to, 574–575
- presumption in warfare, 325–330
- transparency as opposite, 25
- warfare *see* warfare
- see also* confidentiality
- Security Council
 - ‘ancillary’ nature of transparency,
 385–387
 - ‘ancillary’ obligation for
 transparency, 381–383
 - discretion and control in operation
 of, 383–385
 - institutional design and powers in
 relation to, 367–374
 - issues summarized, 391
 - NGOs in relation to, 431–432
 - optimum level of transparency,
 387–391
 - transparency and soft law in relation
 to, 374–377
 - transparency in international law in
 relation to, 379–381
- soft law and transparency in relation to
 business law *see* business law
- Security Council, 374–377
- statistics
 - and problem of transparency,
 477–478
- supply chain management
 - business law transparency, 494–498
- taxation
 - importance of information
 - exchange and transparency,
 172–178
 - legal basis of information exchange,
 178–182
 - Model Tax Information Exchange
 Agreement, 182–187
 - new standard for information
 exchange, 187–193
 - strengthening of transparency
 network, 193–196
- transparency
 - accountability in relation to, 478,
 480–481, 566–568
 - ‘ancillary’ nature, 385–387
 - autonomous private governance
 aspect, 480–481
 - beneficiaries, 553–554
 - as commodity, 480–481
 - as concept, 6–10
 - as culture, 1–3
 - current role, 3–6
 - definitional issues, 6–10
 - deliberation in relation to
 balancing, 579–580
 - diplomacy and transparency,
 574–575
 - generally, 574
 - negative effects of transparency,
 575–578
 - positive effects of transparency,
 578–579
 - research findings as to, 580–583
 - democracy in relation to, 562–566
 - direct versus State-mediated, 470–472
 - disciplinary aspect, 478
 - domestic transparency as model, 538,
 543–547, 558–560, 599–600
 - drawbacks of, 570–573
 - external deployment, 478
 - functions of, 558, 560–562
 - future research agenda, 604–607
 - global issues summarized, 599–600
 - as global public good, 542–543
 - globalization-induced, 539–540
 - globalized information society in
 relation to, 538–539
 - human right to information *see*
 human rights law
 - as illusion, 15–17
 - increased demands for, 534–536
 - as information, 10–15
 - internal deployment, 478
 - international law and governance in
 relation to *see* international
 law and governance
 - marketing of, 480–481
 - as mediating mechanism, 480–481
 - norm legitimization aspect, 478

- transparency (cont.)
 normative quality, 583–586
 as object, 480–481
 open government in relation to, 586
 operational enhancement via, 478
 as opposite of secrecy, 25
 ‘originary’ versus meta-transparency, 472–474
 persons under transparency
 obligation, 549–553
 policy recommendations
 generally, 595
 meta-transparency, 597–599
 presumption of transparency, 596–597
 qualified transparency, 595–596
 as power, 17–19
 power-shifting via, 554–555
 private sphere generally, 479–481
 proactive versus reactive, 474–476
 problem of reconciling different aspects of, 477–482
 as proxy, 568–570
 public sphere generally, 478–479
 right to information *see* human rights law
 risk management aspect, 480–481
 scope of, 547–549
 shifting perceptions of legitimacy, 556–558
 soft law in relation to, 374–377
 as symptomatic discussion, 478–479
 transferability, 543–547
 value of, 558, 560–562 *see* warfare
 see also entries for specific areas of international law e.g. environmental law; global governance institutions; openness; Security Council
- Transparency International
 definition of transparency, 7–8
 lobbying for transparency of States, 537–538
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
- Convention *see* Aarhus Convention 1998
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 establishment, 24–25
 establishment of IPCC, 38
 global major groups and stakeholders forum, 35–36
 Governing Council practice, 33
 guidelines for environmental information (2010 UNEP Guidelines), 68–69, 73
- United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)
 NGOs in relation to, 487–488
- United Nations Security Council *see* Security Council
- value of transparency
 as to international law and governance, 558, 560–562
- war crimes
 concealment of, 349–350
- warfare
 conduct of war
 checks on excessive secrecy, 352–353
 concealment of war crimes, 349–350
 legal advice, concealment of, 350–352
 military necessity for secrecy, 345
 normative framework, 342–345
 obstruction of policy debate, 347–349
 political necessity for secrecy, 345–347
 decision for war
 disclosure when operational need for secrecy ended, 338–339
 manipulation of discourse to justify war, 332–337
 mechanisms for oversight and information sharing, 340–342

- methods to reduce excessive secrecy, 337
 - normative framework, 330–332
 - oversight of depth of secrecy, 339–340
 - strengthening standard of proof, 337–338
- issues summarized, 360–363
- national security and secrecy, 327–330
- post-war disclosure
 - balance of accountability and secrecy, 355–358
 - effective measures for
 - information gathering, maintenance and access, 358–360
 - normative framework, 353–355
- presumption of secrecy, 325–330
- and transparency of war decision
 - generally, 321–325
- war and knowledge in relation to, 325–327
- see also* disarmament and non-proliferation; weapons
- weapons
 - NGO monitoring of landmines and cluster munitions, 401
 - nuclear weapons *see* disarmament and non-proliferation
 - nuclear weapons register, 397–398
- websites, NHRIs *see* human rights law
- World Bank
 - access to information policy, 527–528
 - Civil Society Policy Forum, 88–89
 - decision-making transparency, 99–102
 - denials of information, appeal procedure, 110–111, 512–514
 - differences of opinion within, 528–529
 - documentary transparency, 94–99
 - IMF in relation to, 88–89, 94, 99, 104, 108, 109, 564
 - issues summarized, 103–104
 - NGOs in relation to, 88–90, 93–94, 99–101, 103, 518, 528–529
 - transparency generally, 93–94, 109
 - transparency rationale, 516–518
 - transparency reforms, 108, 516–518
 - WTO in relation to, 114, 116–117
- World Health Organization (WHO)
 - Expert Advisory Panels and Committees Regulations, 290–291
 - global health law and transparency in relation to, 271
 - International Health Regulations (IHR) and 2009 H1N1 Pandemic
 - adoption of Regulations, 277–279
 - independent reporting mechanisms
 - effectiveness, 283–287
 - transparency developments, 287–290
 - law-making and transparency, 275–277
 - NGOs in relation to, 285
 - overview of Pandemic, 280–282
 - transparency concerns as to WHO, 282–283
 - issues summarized, 292–293
 - public–private partnerships, 291–292
 - and transparency generally, 271–272
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
 - intellectual property regime compared with WTO, 201–205
 - NGOs in relation to, 201–202
- World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - adjudication transparency
 - proceedings of Panel and Appellate Body, 118–123
 - decision-making transparency, 114–118
 - external transparency
 - outreach, 133–134
 - public hearings, 131–133

World Trade Organization (WTO) (cont.)	change of dynamics, 134–137
public relations of WTO	confidentiality of proceedings, 123–127
adjudicating bodies, 133	due process, 127–129, 133–134
future prospects for transparency, 139–141	private counsel, 129–131
history of openness, 426	public participation, 133–134
IMF in relation to, 114, 116–117	NGOs in relation to, 114, 117, 130, 137–138, 139–140, 202–203, 424, 426, 433
intellectual property regime	transparency in WTO generally, 112–113
compared with WIPO, 201–205	World Bank in relation to, 114, 116–117
internal transparency	
<i>amicus curiae</i> , 129–131	