

Managing the business impact of social networking

Managing and leveraging the business impact of social networking sites

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Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Social networking overview	3
What can go wrong for individuals?	4
What can go wrong for businesses?	7
Protecting personal privacy	10
How should the business respond?	13
What powers do you have?	15
Developing policies and procedures	18
Leverage business opportunities through OSN	22
Conclusion	25
Appendices	27
Appendix: For further reference	27
Appendix: Developing your policy	29
Appendix: Online Social Networking Risk Examples	

Introduction

1







About this presentation

Objectives

- This seminar identifies and discusses social networking websites and how businesses should respond to this business challenge.

- Social networking overview
 - What can go wrong for individuals?
- What can go wrong for businesses?
 Protecting personal privacy
- How should the business respond?
 - · What powers do you have?
 - · Developing policies and procedures
 - Leverage business opportunities through OSN
- Conclusion



Meeting the challenges of IT

Information Technology & Management Centre of Excellence







Forthcoming: Social networking policies & procedures Online social networking etiquette

5



Your expectations

Housekeeping

- Exits, breaks, etc

Expectations

- Audience demographics
- What are your expectations from this session?

Strawpoll: Who uses social networking websites?

- MySpace, FaceBook, Friendster, MyYahoo, Twitter, Flickr, Photobucket, SchoolFriends, Blogger, LiveJournal, Tumblr, Microsoft Live...
- Blogs/Vlogs? Others?

Strawpoll: Who didn't know about these websites?

Strawpoll: Anybody here 'Vlog Naked'?

- (sorry, just wondering)

Social networking overview

6





7



What is social networking?

Definition

- Online social networking sites are web-based services that allow individuals to construct a public (or semi-public) profile within a bounded system, identify other users with whom they share a connection, and view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system.
- They are simply websites that allow you to maintain relationships with friends online, sharing and talking about common interests
- Some social networking websites are internal (private) and some are external (public)



Popular online social networking sites

Websites

- Facebook and MySpace are the most well-known examples.
- Blogs such as wordpress.com and livejournal.com
- YouTube, Flickr, PhotoBucket, Yahoo, Twitter
- The CPA Congress 2008 website at cpacongress.ning.com is an example of a private social network.

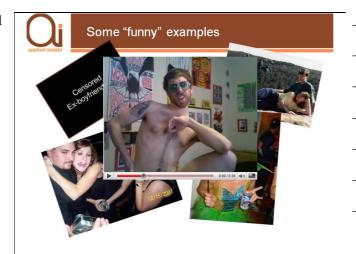
What can go wrong for individuals?





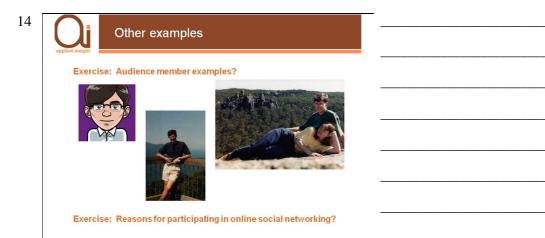


11









What can go wrong for businesses?

15





16







Business risks of social networking

Productivity Iosses

- Addictive and time-consuming
- Over-use during work time is a genuine issue
- Can actually increase the productivity and effectiveness for some roles

Legal risks

- Generally employers can monitor their employees' web use and email, but notice is needed. Can result in legal liability
- Potential for legal liability due to customer actions

Reputation risk

- A risk to the business's reputation
- Many examples of gaffes & negative comments
- Difficult to remove these comments

19



Business risks of social networking

Viruses and spyware

- Frequently a platform for malicious attacks using viruses and spyware

Privacy breaches and identity theft

- Can promote identity theft, even where 'private'
- Third party applications usually get access to data

Social engineering

- Use online information to commit targeted acts of fraud
- Could profess to be the assistant to a high-level staff member, and know enough 'internal' information to convince a staff member to provide cheques or goods
- Convincing identity cards/business cards used to gain access to the business or its customers
- Grandparent fraud

20



Business risks of social networking

Inadvertent release of information

- Windows into the lives of users
- Unintentional release
- LinkedIn shows your network your recent connections
 who are probably prospective clients
- Using an online wiki to collaborate with a client (or even to track tasks and manage projects) may result in the release of confidential client information

Commercial in Confidence Copyright Applied Insight Pty Ltd Cother examples

Exercise: Audience member examples of potential business impact?

You West Vision Street Court Was Control of the Control of

Exercise: What role do CPA's play here?

Protecting personal privacy

22





23



How to keep an online world sane

Simple things

- Common sense!
- Don't post in your real name set up three email addresses:
 - Personal, anonymous email address that forwards to your main email (for blogging comments & mail lists) – but expect that this is not fail-safe
 - Personal (for all your personal email)
 - Work (for work email no personal email!)
- Only post online what you'd be happy for Mum (or a potential recruiter/client) to see



How to keep an online world sane

Simple things

- Wall posts are wall posts on someone else's wall, and a tweet is forever
- Get permission before you post a photo of someone online
- Only 'friend' friends!
- Be coy about your age
- Never post photos of official identification documents... Just so you know
- Be responsible when writing messages on other people's sites.

25



How to keep an online world sane

For the more paranoid

- If you have a social networking website (e.g. MySpace, Facebook), use the privacy options – so many people don't
- Limit the sites you participate in perhaps FaceBook for friends, LinkedIn for work colleagues?
- Do not accept a flung zombie, which Hero are you?,
 Blackjack or other application on Facebook
- Set up Google Alerts to monitor your name and email address

26



Privacy settings

Privacy settings

FacebookMySpaceYouTubeLinkedInFlickrTwitter

Traps for young players

- Your network is still visible; until recently, employer search showed up even with privacy
- MySpace owned by News corporation
- YouTube lose control over 'derivative works'
- Flickr creative commons licence
- Twitter stability?



How should the business respond?

28





29



Dealing with it

Strawpoll: who knows whether their business searches for these discussions?

Good talk is good, right?

- The only good way to respond is to give good service and hope that people blog about it
- At least show an interest and respond to address a grievance, and be transparent about it

Professional monitoring services

- Reputation Hawk
- Reputation Defender
- Cymfony
- There are many others of course



Dealing with it

Simple (and cheap)

- Google Alerts/Yahoo Alerts/MonitorThis
- Customer representatives join online, private, forums and lurk there while watching for issues
- Set clear expectations as to what staff can do with your brand name on the internet

Etiquette

- Ensure that potential recruits know if you are researching them online
- Avoid a search engine optimisation solution to 'drown' a negative comment
- Never lie and pretend to be a customer you will be found out eventually, and the price will be high!

31



Dealing with it

Responding to online comments

- Demonstrate an interest and respond online to address a grievance, and be transparent about it
- Don't post a hot and angry response
- Don't exercise legal muscle unless you really have to
- Respond with transparency and honesty, but take up discussions off-line at a senior level, after research!
- Engage with the author of the post is most effective
- Encourage discussions to flourish by providing and promoting the use of online forums.
- Invite genuine customers to respond in a forum

32



Know your digital footprint



A-review-of-the-impact-of-comments-made-online-regarding-####

What powers do you have?

33



Disclaimer: the following is not legal advice and merely attempts to present an overview of the law from the layman's perspective



34



Employees - what can you do?

Employer controls over private life

- Can the employer control what you do in your off hours?
- Professional/Staff employee vs a 'standard' employee
- three core duties of an employee to their employer that may affect your online social networking activities:
 - -to work with care and diligence
 - to obey all lawful and reasonable orders
 - -to act with good faith and fidelity
- An employee can be dismissed if these duties are breached by actions in their private lives

35



Employees - what can you do?

Due care and diligence

- Fairly clearly, in work hours we need to work for our employers.
- 'Cyber-slacking' in work hours
- Using social networking tools inappropriately in work hours and at home

Obey lawful and reasonable orders

- An act in your private life would need to demonstrate an intention to 'no longer be bound' by the contract
- Acts in private life may prevent you from carrying out your duties – higher standards for professional/staff employees (for example, a police officer or teacher)



Employees - what can you do?

Good faith and diligence

- Courts reluctant to intrude on private life
- Cannot act in conflict with your employer's interests (e.g. commence a competing business)
- Must not disclose private information
- Entitled to 'blow the whistle' in the public interest
- Acts in private can be governed by the employer if there is a relevant link to the employer (e.g. uniform) and depending on the employee's role (senior, clientfacing would face a higher standard)
- Should not 'tarnish the employer's image'

37



Employees - what can you do?

Codes of conduct

- Set out expectations clearly
- Ensure consent is given for contractual terms that the employee has accepted these terms
- Legally enforceable? This will depend see speculation that a mining company employer could prevent its employee joining a group that is protesting the mining company's actions.
- Process for managing the issue once it is discovered?

38



Former employees - what can you do?

Former employees

- Very limited control doctrine of restraint of trade
- May only legitimately use a post-employment restraint to protect trade secrets or established customer connections
- Can draw upon what you learn at a job, but not allowed to take physical (or electronic) documents
- Duty of Confidentiality exists even for former employees to keep 'secret' information confidential (of a high standard of confidentiality).
- Difficult to rely on this though



Former employees - what can you do?

- Can have express confidentiality provisions in the contract of employment
- Can prohibit the disclosure of information to competitors or third parties
- Much easier to identify and enforce with an express provision. Without it, it is difficult for a business to have recourse against former employees should information be disclosed on social networking websites.
- The actions available to a business are otherwise generally limited to the same actions available should a comment be made by a current customer (for example, defamation).

40



Third parties - what can you do?

Defamation

- Law was reformed in 2005
 - Corporations (other than non-for-profit organisations or small businesses) cannot sue for defamation
 - Defence of "truth" rather than "truth and public benefit"
 - -One year to bring an action rather than six
 - abolishing the awarding of exemplary and punitive damages in civil defamation proceedings; and
 - Juries now determine whether a person has been defamed; Judges now award damages

41



Third parties - what can you do?

- See Gutnick v Dow Jones 2002
 - Gutnick contended that an article in the online Dow Jones newsletter defamed him
 - Only five physical copies ever sent to Australia
 - Location of defamation held to be Australia, even though it was published and uploaded in New Jersey
- No matter what happens, legal action is going to be commercially expensive and would likely be associated with reputation risk

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