



security



SOCIAL MEDIA SECURITY

A PRIMER – THAT **CAN** SAVES REPUTATIONS

Agenda



01

Introduction

Why Social Media Security is important?

02

Threats and Plausible Issues

Threat Matrix and other issues with use of Social Media

03

Defensive Techniques

How to defend your organization

04

Legal Concerns and Preventive Issues

Legal concerns and a checklist of sorts



Making Cyber Hygiene a Priority

Unokha.co.nz



The precondition to

FREEDOM

is

SECURITY.



CISOs of tomorrow will decide the bottom line of companies.



Source : hootsuite.com

JAN
2018

DIGITAL AROUND THE WORLD IN 2018

KEY STATISTICAL INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD'S INTERNET, MOBILE, AND SOCIAL MEDIA USERS

TOTAL
POPULATION



7.593
BILLION

URBANISATION:
55%

INTERNET
USERS



4.021
BILLION

PENETRATION:
53%

ACTIVE SOCIAL
MEDIA USERS



3.196
BILLION

PENETRATION:
42%

UNIQUE
MOBILE USERS



5.135
BILLION

PENETRATION:
68%

ACTIVE MOBILE
SOCIAL USERS



2.958
BILLION

PENETRATION:
39%

SOURCES: POPULATION: UNITED NATIONS; U.S. CENSUS BUREAU; **INTERNET:** INTERNETWORLDSTATS; ITU; EUROSTAT; INTERNETLIVESTATS; CIA WORLD FACTBOOK; MIDEASTMEDIA.ORG; FACEBOOK; GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS; REGULATORY AUTHORITIES; REPUTABLE MEDIA; **SOCIAL MEDIA** AND **MOBILE SOCIAL MEDIA:** FACEBOOK; TENCENT; VKONTAKTE; KAKAO; NAVER; DING; TECHRASA; SIMILARWEB; KEPIOS ANALYTICS; **MOBILE SOCIAL MEDIA:** FACEBOOK; TENCENT; VKONTAKTE; KAKAO; NAVER; DING; TECHRASA; SIMILARWEB; KEPIOS ANALYTICS; **MOBILE SOCIAL MEDIA:** FACEBOOK; TENCENT; VKONTAKTE; KAKAO; NAVER; DING; TECHRASA; SIMILARWEB; KEPIOS ANALYTICS. **NOTE:** PENETRATION FIGURES ARE FOR TOTAL POPULATION (ALL AGES).

Source – Hootsuite.com

AUG
2017

GLOBAL DIGITAL SNAPSHOT

THE LATEST NUMBERS FOR INTERNET, SOCIAL MEDIA, AND MOBILE USAGE AROUND THE WORLD

TOTAL
POPULATION



7.524
BILLION

URBANISATION:
54%

INTERNET
USERS



3.819
BILLION

PENETRATION:
51%

ACTIVE SOCIAL
MEDIA USERS



3.028
BILLION

PENETRATION:
40%

UNIQUE
MOBILE USERS



5.052
BILLION

PENETRATION:
67%

ACTIVE MOBILE
SOCIAL USERS



2.780
BILLION

PENETRATION:
37%

SOURCES: POPULATION: UNITED NATIONS; U.S. CENSUS BUREAU; INTERNET: INTERNETWORLDSTATS; ITU; INTERNETLIVESTATS; CIA WORLD FACTBOOK; FACEBOOK; NATIONAL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES; SOCIAL MEDIA AND MOBILE SOCIAL MEDIA: FACEBOOK; TENCENT; VKONTAKTE; LIVEINTERNET.RU; KAKAO; NAVER; NIKI AGHAEI; CAFEBAZAAR.IR; SIMILARWEB; SOURCE: HOOTSUITE.COM; FINANCE; EXTRAPOLATION OF EMARKETER AND ERICSSON DATA.

Source – hootsuite.com

Social Media is





Social Media Risks

Genesis of the Risk



People share, read and engage more with any type of content when it's surfaced through friends and people they know and trust.



Malorie Lucich





Risks



Needs





photo virtual
blogs bookmarking
gaming forums
products/services
networks
sharing review
enterprise
social worlds video
networks

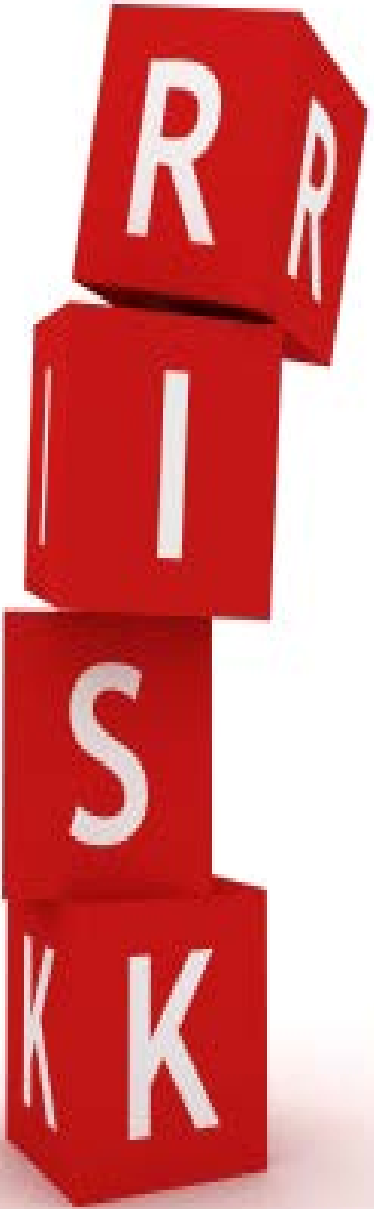
Legal and Regulatory Compliance

Disclosure of confidential information

Violation of Copyright laws

Non-compliance with industry regulations

Intellectual property rights



Privacy & Security

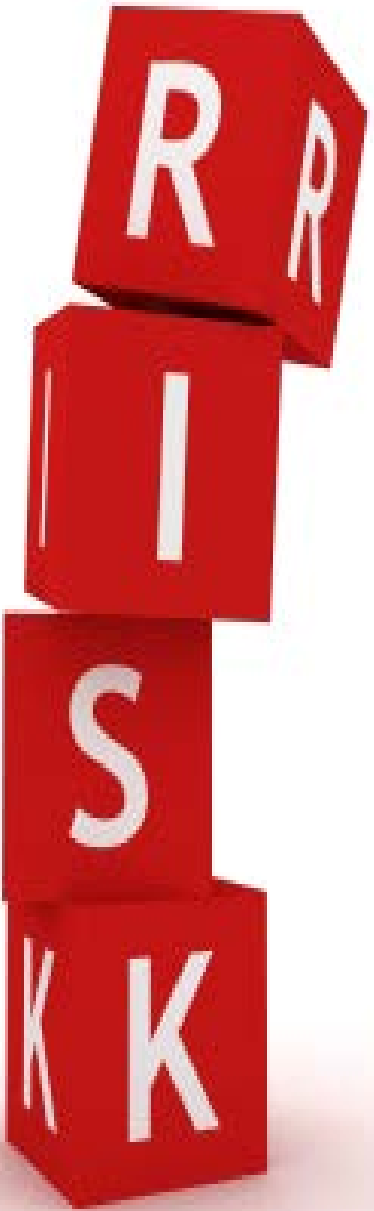
Identity Theft

Unauth Data Retention



Social Engineering

Technical Exploits



Brand and Reputation Damage

**Unfavourable
Content**

Defamation

**Copyright
Infringement**





**data
privacy**

Privacy Means

- ✓ **Right to be left alone**
- ✓ **Limiting access to one's personal information**
- ✓ **Secrecy**
- ✓ **Control over information**

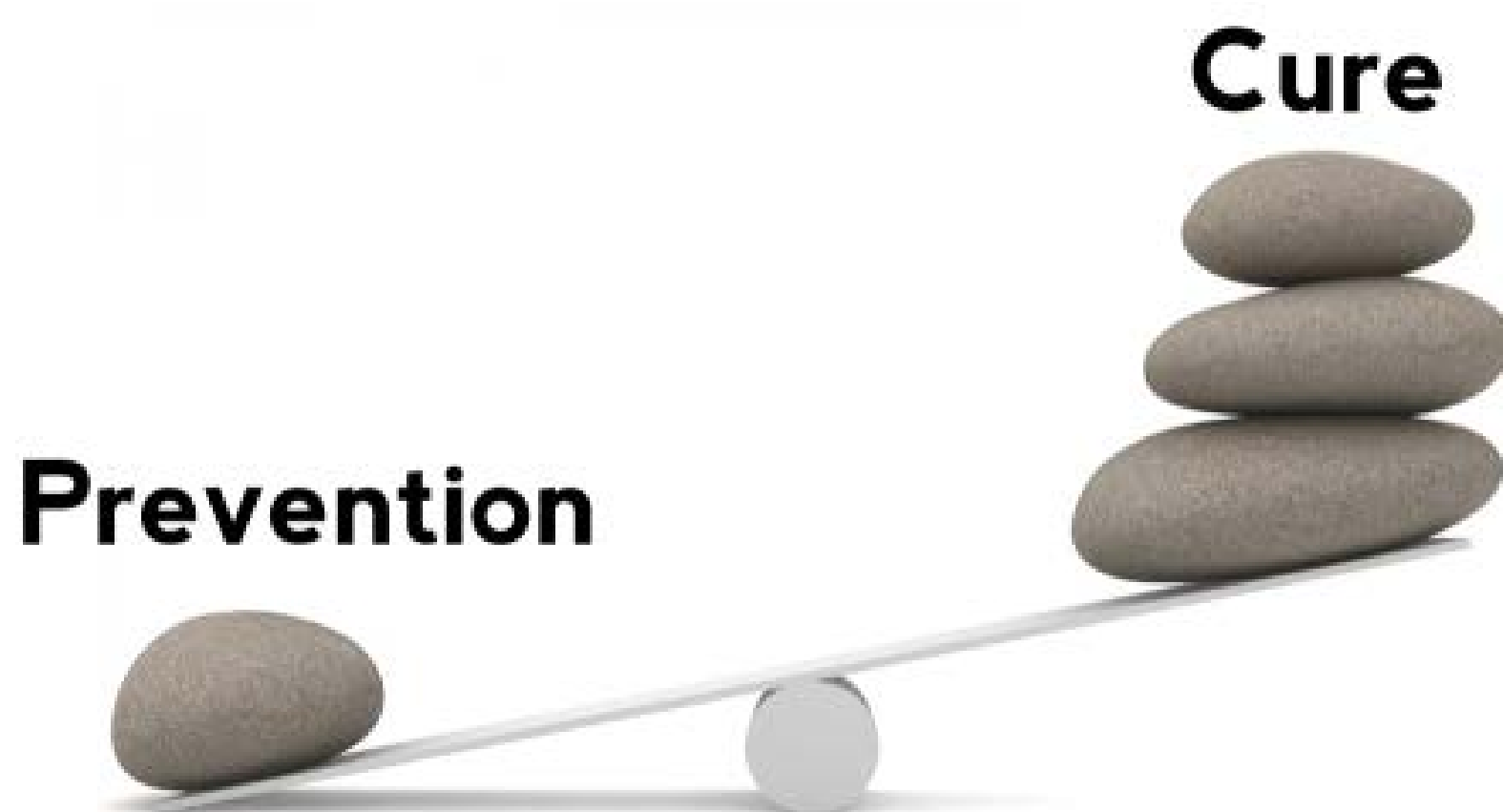


Social Media Defence

Safety, Security and Adherence

Simple Rules of Engagement

Prevention is Better than Cure



Guard Yourself

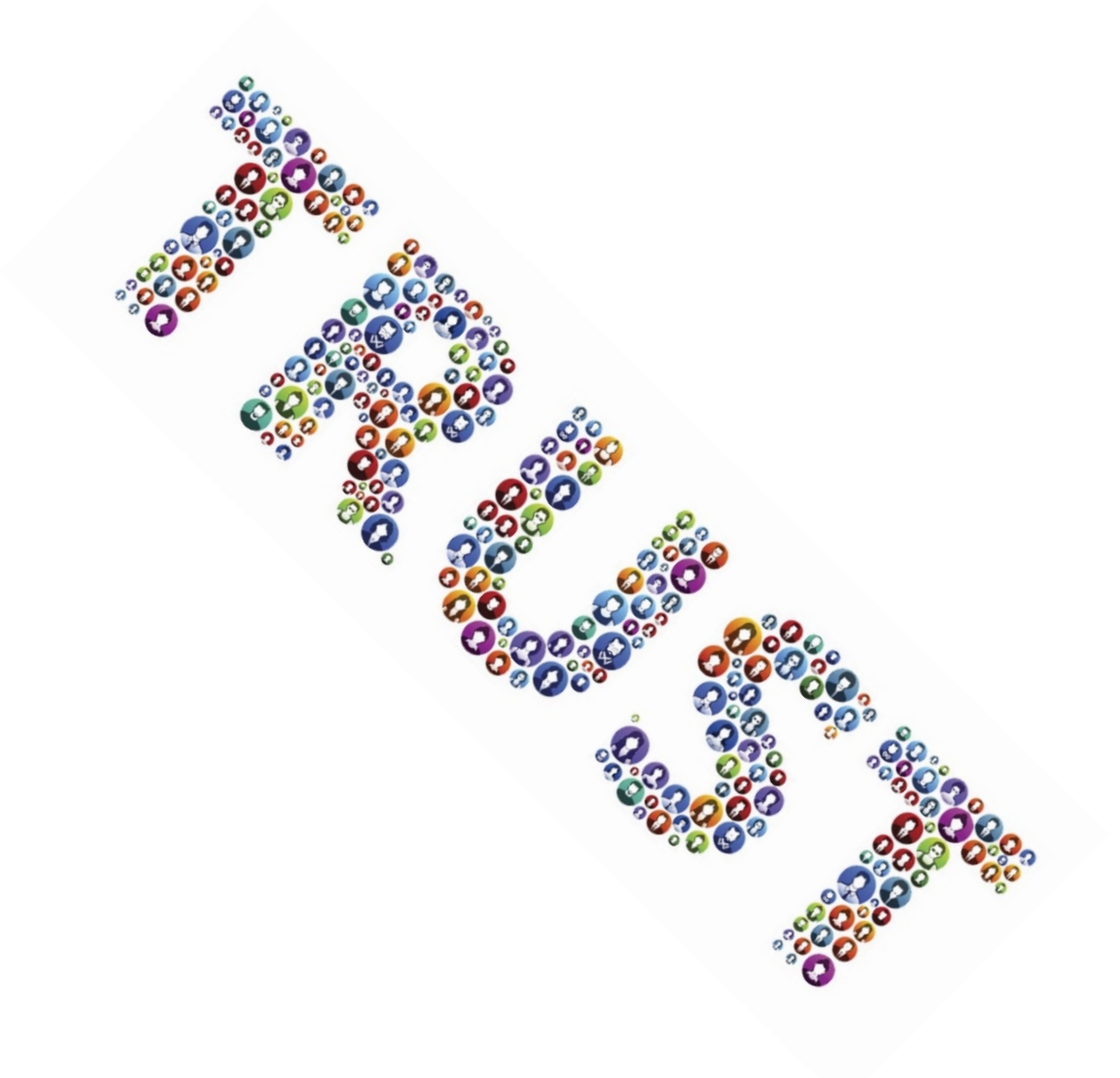
Check Before Posting

**Your Post is
PUBLIC**



Assumed Trust

Willing to
share
personal
information



Data Leak Using Apps

Collection of
Personally
Identifiable
Information
and use of AI



Other Common Issues

- Lack of consent**
- Vulnerable participants**
- Willful defaults**



A Checklist of Don'ts

DON'Ts

- **Complain publically about a specific person**
- **Post a picture without permission**
- **Tag someone in an embarrassing photo**
- **Write a negative post about a non-public figure**
- **Make any sexual references or Racial Slurs**
- **Doctor a photo**
- **Change the meaning of a post and repost it**
- **Post a private comment made in person**
- **Represent an original photo as your own**
- **Troll**



A Checklist of Don'ts

DON'T

- **Swear**
- **Hire or fire an employee through social media**
- **Reward one employee and not another**
- **Apologize to a specific person**
- **Post salary amounts for your staff**
- **Post vacation or business trip details**
- **Argue in public**
- **Link to inappropriate or crude content**



A Checklist of Dos

DO

- **Train your staff and *yourself***
- **Get an *audit* done of your company's social accounts**
- **Get *professional help* – when needed**
- **Get a *social media security policy* in place and tell people about it**
- **Check what apps are *connected* to your social accounts**
- ***Monitor* your social media regularly**
- ***Limit access* to only certain people – who matter**



A Checklist of Dos

DO

- **Practice your security worst case response strategy**
- **Check for fake stories**
- **Create Google Alerts to be aware of what is being published about your business**
- **Regular searches about yourself**
- **Protect End points – Mobile, Laptops, People**
- **Contact NZ Cert when an incident occurs**



Concerns in NZ Context

A list of Issues that are commonly seen in the NZ Cyber Environment

- **Corporate Espionage – Through People and Social Media**
- **Loose Lips and Data Leaks**
- **3rd Party Apps leaking**
- **Privacy settings of employees**
- **Digital dossier aggregation**
- **Secondary data collection**
- **Difficulty of complete account deletion**
- **Phishing attacks**
- **Human error**



Social Media Offensive

Law on your Side

Law to your Aid

NZ Laws you need to be Aware of

New Zealand's Privacy Act 1993

“when information is directly collected from an individual, **the agency must make sure that the individual is aware of:**

- a) the fact that the **information is being collected**; and
- b) the **purpose** for which the information is being collected; and
- c) the **intended recipients** of the information; and
- d) the **name and address of the agency** that is collecting the information; and
- e) the **agency that will hold the information**; and
- f) **if the collection of the information is authorized** or required by or under the law; the particular law by or under which the collection of the information is so authorized or required; and
- g) whether or not the supply of the information by that individual is **voluntary or mandatory**; and
- h) the **consequences** (if any) for that individual if all or any part of the requested information is not provided; and
- i) the **rights of access to, and correction of, personal information** provided by these principles.

Law to your Aid

NZ Laws you need to be Aware of

Under what circumstances can businesses access social media data?

“when information is directly collected from an individual, the agency must make sure that the individual is **aware** of:

- a) the information is **publically available**, or
- b) **consent is obtained** from the individual concerned, or
- c) the information will be used for **statistical or research purposes**, or
- d) the information will **not be published** in a form that could reasonably be expected to **identify** the individual concerned, or
- e) compliance is not reasonably practicable in the circumstances of the particular case”

Law to your Aid

NZ Laws you need to be Aware of

New Zealand's Harmful Digital Communication Act 2015 (HDCA)

“a person may be held liable for spreading information that was already in the public domain (e.g., re-tweeting a defamatory tweet or sharing someone's data which was deliberately made available by a hacker), given that it harms the individual whom the information is about, and it is unfair and unreasonable for a person to share that data.

The HDCA (which became law on 3 July 2015) is intended to discourage, prevent, and reduce harmful digital communications posted online through emails, text, websites, applications, or social media

Law to your Aid

NZ Laws you need to be Aware of

New Zealand's Harmful Digital Communication Act 2015 (HDCA)

Here are the 10 principles of the HDCA:

Principle 1—a digital communication should not disclose sensitive personal facts about an individual.

Principle 2—a digital communication should not be threatening, intimidating, or menacing.

Principle 3—a digital communication should not be grossly offensive to a reasonable person in the position of the affected individual.

Principle 4—a digital communication should not be indecent or obscene.

Principle 5—a digital communication should not be used to harass an individual.

Principle 6—a digital communication should not make a false allegation.

Principle 7—a digital communication should not contain a matter that is published in breach of confidence.

Principle 8—a digital communication should not incite or encourage anyone to send a message to an individual for the purpose of causing harm to the individual.

Principle 9—a digital communication should not incite or encourage an individual to commit suicide.

Principle 10—a digital communication should not denigrate an individual by reason of his or her color, race, ethnic or national origins, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability.

Law to your Aid

NZ Laws you need to be Aware of

New Zealand's Unsolicited Electronic Message Act 2007

Regulates spam or junk or unwanted messages. To comply with the law

- Obtain Consent
- Provide Opt in and Opt Out options

Carry Home Points



- **Conduct Social Audits**
- **Get a social media security policy in place and make it accessible**
- **Train your teams**
- **Abide by the Law**
- **Respect privacy**



Questions??