COM310-902

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Chapter 2

Understanding Ethical and Legal Obligations







Your ethical and legal obligations



The role of corporate culture in ethical and legal conduct



Understanding ethical and legal issues related to social media



Communicating ethically across cultures

What is ethics?

Ethics is the study of the principles of conduct that apply to an individual or a group.

In thinking about ethical dilemmas, four moral standards are useful:

- **Rights**-individuals' basic needs and welfare
- **Justice**—how the costs and benefits of an action or a policy are distributed among a group
- **Utility**—the positive and negative effects that an action or a policy has on others
- Care—the relationships we have with other individuals

You have four sets of ethical and legal obligations:



TO YOUR EMPLOYER



TO THE PUBLIC



TO THE ENVIRONMENT



TO COPYRIGHT HOLDERS

You have five obligations to your employer:

Competence and diligence

Generosity

Honesty and candor

Confidentiality

Loyalty

Courts consider four factors in disputes over "fair use":

- the purpose and character of the use, especially whether the use is for profit
- the nature and purpose of the copyrighted work
- the amount and substantiality of the portion of the work used
- the effect of the use on the potential market for the copyrighted work

Adhere to these four guidelines when you use material from another source:

- Abide by the fair-use concept.
- Seek permission.
- Cite your sources accurately.
- Consult legal counsel if you have questions.
- It is ethical to reuse information already produced at your company. Ask your supervisor if you have concerns about doing that.

Four elements of an organization's culture encourage ethical and legal behavior:







Supervisors setting ethical examples



Peer support of ethical behavior



Organization using informal communication to reinforce the formal policies

(ex: company code of conduct)

An effective code of conduct has three characteristics:



Follow these nine guidelines for using social media ethically and legally in the workplace:

1. Keep

your private social-media accounts separate from your company-sponsored accounts.

2. Read

the terms of service of every service to which you post.

3. Avoid

Avoid revealing unauthorized news about your organization.

4. Avoid

self-plagiarism

(cont.)

5. Avoid

defaming anyone (making statements that are false and harmful)

6. Don't

live stream or quote from a speech or meeting without permission

7. Avoid

false endorsements

(cont.)

8. Avoid

impersonating someone else online

9. Avoid

infringing on trademarks by using protected logos or names

Companies have obligations when communicating across cultures:

- They must not reinforce patterns of discrimination in product information.
- They are not obligated to challenge the prevailing prejudice directly.
- They must adhere to other countries' federal and regional laws when exporting goods and services.

Follow these ten
principles
for ethical
communication:

1.	Abide by copyright laws
2.	Abide by your organization's professional code of conduct
3.	Abide by your organization's policy on social media.
4.	Take advantage of your employer's ethics resources.
5.	Tell the truth

(cont.)

6.	Don't mislead your readers
7.	Use design to highlight important ethical and legal information
8.	Be clear
9.	Avoid language that discriminates
10.	Cite your sources and your collaborators

Avoid four common types of misleading technical communication:

- false implications about products
- exaggerations about product specifications
- legalistic constructions
- euphemisms