Resources for Teachers LC Business

Strand 1: Exploring the Business Environment

1. Key stakeholders in business

Learning outcomes

- Key internal and external stakeholders and their importance.
- How stakeholders interact and potential conflict.
- Ways of <u>avoiding and resolving conflict</u> between stakeholders.
- Stakeholder mapping and the prioritising of different stakeholder interests.



Who are stakeholders in a business?

Stakeholders are people or groups that have <u>an interest</u> in a business. They may be <u>involved</u> or <u>affected</u> by the activities of the business.

Examples: Owners, investors, employees, customers, suppliers, creditors, competitors, communities, media, public interest groups and government.



Internal and External stakeholders

Internal stakeholders – are individuals who have a <u>direct relationship</u> with the business. Examples are owners, managers, employees and investors.

External stakeholders – are <u>not directly involved</u> with a business but are <u>affected by</u> the actions and outcomes of the business. Examples are customers, suppliers, creditors, local communities, public interest groups and government.

External stakeholders

Affected by

- Customers
- Local community
- Interest groups
- Suppliers
- Creditors
- Media
- Competitors
- Government



Internal stakeholders

Direct relationship

- Owners
- Board of directors
- Investors
- Managers
- Employees



Stakeholders' interaction and possible conflict

Stakeholders depend on each other. Decisions made by one stakeholder <u>can affect the interests</u> of another. This relationship can be cooperative or competitive.



A cooperative relationship - both parties work together to achieve a common goal. It is a win/win relationship where both sides gain and are better off afterwards.



A competitive relationship - both parties <u>pursue different objectives</u> to each other or at the expense of each other. This is a win/lose relationship.



Avoiding and resolving possible conflict

Stakeholders	Possible areas of conflict	Avoiding conflict	Resolve conflict
Supplier	 Quality of materials supplied After sales service Prices	 Supply a consistent quality of goods Provide good after sales service Clear pricing 	 Agreed quality Clear expectations of after sales service Negotiate prices
Business manager	 Fails to pay for goods purchased Creates debt for the supplier 	 Offers a fair price Pays on time Agree timescales for payments Limit credit 	 Agree on budget and prices Improve payment timescales Reduce credit for supplier

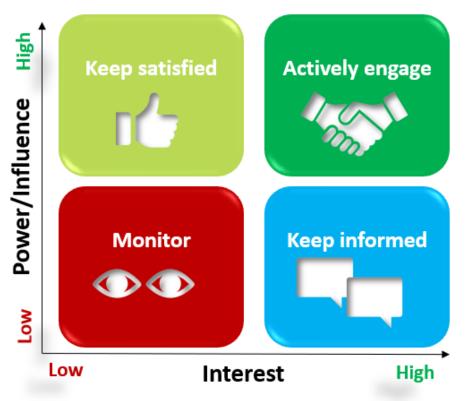


Stakeholder mapping

Stakeholder mapping is a process used to **identify and understand stakeholders** The goal is to figure out how much <u>interest</u>, <u>influence or power</u> they have.

Kept satisfied - they are often regulatory bodies and need to be kept satisfied. They have *low interest and high power*

Monitored - they have little interest, power or influence but need to be monitored in case things change. They have low interest and low power.



Actively engaged - they need to be closely managed and have high interest and high power

Kept informed - they need to be informed of developments and have high interest and low power

Stakeholder mapping using a power and influence grid

It is useful to analyse the levels of power, influence and interest in a project
The grid represents the <u>relative importance or influence</u> of different stakeholders in a project.

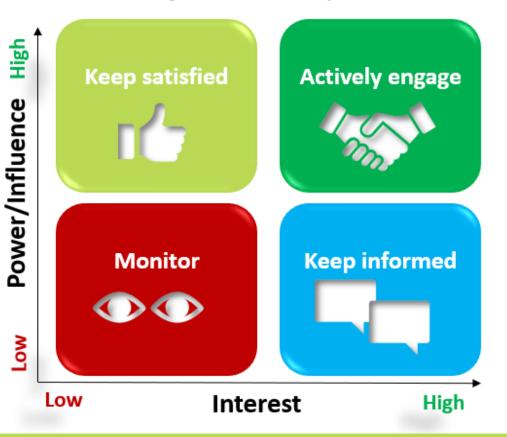
Example: A power and influence grid for a new product launch.

Keep satisfied High power Low interest

- Regulators
- Government
- Local authorities

Monitor Low interest Low power

- Local businesses
- Competitors
- Suppliers
- · General public



Actively engage High interest High power

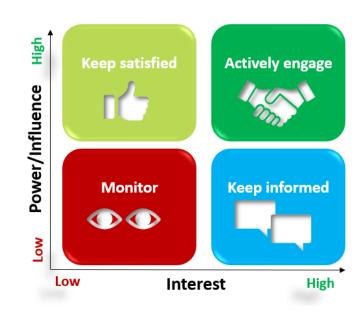
- Executive team
- Board of Directors
- Product team
- Major investors

Keep informed High interest Low power

- Customers
- Sales/marketing
- Media
- Influencers
- Local community

Follow up tasks:

Challenge 1: Carry out a stakeholder mapping for a construction project to build a new school. Use the headings of high influence/high interest, high influence/low interest, low influence/high interest and low influence/low interest.





Challenge 2: Consider where possible stakeholder conflicts may arise for this new school construction project. How may they be avoided or resolved?



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