

ANSI Definitions for Stakeholder Categories

Consumers

Consumers include private, nonprofit, nonpartisan organizations (but not individual consumers) that advocate consumer rights and protections. These organizations may be at national, regional, and international levels and financed by their membership and / or through government subsidies. Example: CI - Consumers International.

Government

Government includes any Executive, Legislative or Judicial Branch department, independent commission, board, bureau, office, agency, government-owned or controlled corporation, or other establishment of the Federal government. It also includes similar government bodies that operate at the state, regional and international levels, as well as any regulatory commissions or boards.

Industry

Industry includes enterprises that manufacture tangible products or provide services and pursue primarily commercial interests. Industry includes supportive enterprises like energy and water supply, banking, communication, insurance or transport companies. Such enterprises exist of any size and legal form and may operate at local, regional or international level. Industry also includes employer organizations, special industry NGOs, and trade associations representing various industries (e.g., the chemical industries association) at the national, regional and international levels.

Examples: ICC, IOE, WBCSD.

Excluded are craftsmen and other organizations *that offer their services to* industry like hotels, travel agencies, laboratories for product testing or certification institutes, and all businesses of an auditing and advisory nature

Labor

Labor includes organizations that advocate social justice and human worker rights and/or well being. This includes, but not limited to, unions or collective bargaining units that negotiate on workers' behalf... Labor organizations may be organized at the local, regional, national and international levels.

Example: AFL-CIO, ICFTU

NGOs, Non Governmental Organizations

NGOs include non-profit associations of individuals or organizations that have public interest objectives related to the topic of Social Responsibility or any of its component issues. The following baselines should be considered:

- 1) The primary objective of the NGO should not be the development of standards, or the provision of standards-related services,
- 2) The NGO may operate with, but should be independent of, government, industry, labor unions, or consumer groups, and
- 3) Grants or membership dues from, or fee-based services to, for-profit organizations should not be a significant proportion of an NGO's overall funding or have a direct influence on its governance structure.

Other

Other includes those entities not represented by the previous classification.

Examples: consulting firms, auditing firms, academia, professional societies, standards developing organizations