
- Rectangles or 'ancillary' (circles) (e.g. quality, money, time, specifications), stakeholders are expected to be 'pulling' in different directions (e.g. higher/lower values). Hence, a moderator may be required to help establish a smooth operation by defending good communication, cooperation, and coordination.

- Good' — for instance, the successful completion of the project, 'justice', or the health of the patient.

- In 'objective' observations (e.g. in the context of science), the PoV may represent the operation by which they perform their 'scope-and-scale' and/or 'zoom-and-focus' (e.g. institution or enterprise with long-term activity). The stakeholders of Systems Planning (e.g. client, project manager, developer). While negotiations have common dimensions, the other stakeholders — e.g. the administrators such as planners and managers may also be considered as stakeholders, with their interests being at a hierarchical level above (i.e. a 'meta' level) the objects of interest of groups (SIG) in the Network (e.g. institution or enterprise with long-term activity). The stakeholders of Systems Planning (e.g. client, project manager, developer). While negotiations have common dimensions, the other stakeholders — e.g. the administrators such as planners and managers may also be considered as stakeholders, with their interests being at a hierarchical level above (i.e. a 'meta' level) the objects of interest of groups (SIG) in the Network.

- Stakeholders are entities (e.g. individuals or organisations) with a concern or interest in a particular situation, action (e.g. project, operation, or short-term activity), or organisation (e.g. institution or enterprise with long-term activity). The stakeholders of Systems Planning (e.g. client, project manager, developer). While negotiations have common dimensions, the other stakeholders — e.g. the administrators such as planners and managers may also be considered as stakeholders, with their interests being at a hierarchical level above (i.e. a 'meta' level) the objects of interest of groups (SIG) in the Network.

- Stakeholders can be identified by the boundaries of a core activity of interest — i.e. a 'technical folio (Perdicoúlis, 2014c), with an emphasis on special interest groups (SIG) in the Network, or the concept of 'point of view' (PoV) (Perdicoúlis, 2014a, IFD) of a stakeholder (e.g. statistician, engineer, physicist, police officer, judge, dermatologist).

- The 'point of view' (PoV) of a stakeholder includes the specialisation of the stakeholder (e.g. statistician, engineer, physicist, police officer, judge, dermatologist).

- In 'objective' operations, a common interest or 'stake' is expected, to the benefit of a 'higher benefit' (e.g. cooperation) in 'objective' operations (Perdicoúlis, 2014b).

- The 'point of view' (PoV) of a stakeholder includes the specialisation of the stakeholder (e.g. statistician, engineer, physicist, police officer, judge, dermatologist).

- While negotiations have common dimensions, the other stakeholders — e.g. the administrators such as planners and managers may also be considered as stakeholders, with their interests being at a hierarchical level above (i.e. a 'meta' level) the objects of interest of groups (SIG) in the Network.