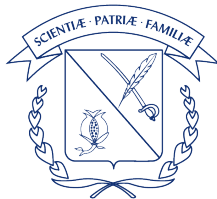


The Nature of Negotiation

Luis Francisco Gómez López

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UNIVERSIDAD MILITAR
NUEVA GRANADA

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- Check the message **Welcome greeting** published in the News Bulletin Board.
- Dear student please edit your profile uploading a photo where your face is clearly visible.
- The purpose of the virtual meetings is to answer questions and not to make a summary of the study material.
- This presentation is based on (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, chap. 1)

Understand the definition of negotiation, the elements in general of this process and the main types of negotiation that have been identified in the literature as well as the relationship between negotiation and conflict management.

Definition of negotiation

- Definition of negotiation that is going to be adopted in the course:
 - " a form of **decision making** in which 2 or more parties talk with one another in an effort to **resolve their opposing interests**." (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, chap. 1, p. 3)
 - Also check out in the **Links of interest** the video
 - *How to negotiate properly?*¹ (Magic Markers 2018)

¹The video is in spanish

- 6 characteristics are mentioned in (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, chap. 1, p 6-9)
 - Element 1 assumes that in a negotiation there are two or more parties involved (people, groups or organizations).
 - Elements 2, 3, 4 and 5 implies that there exist **interdependence** between the parties involved²:
 - Parties depend on each other to achieve their own preferred outcome (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, chap. 1, p 10)
 - Element 6 considers that there are tangible and intangible aspects:
 - **Tangibles**: aspects of which it is sought to reach an agreement within the negotiation (prices, terms of a contract, product specifications).
 - **Intangibles**: psychological motivations implicit in a negotiation (personal values and emotions of the parties involved).

²Dear student if you don't need to jointly agree with other parties to achieve your goals please don't negotiate with them. Use another form of **decision making process**

- By **interdependence** we refer to a situation in which *“the parties need each other in order to accomplish their objectives and hence have the potential to influence each other”* (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 10)
 - Interdependence does not mean that everyone wants or needs the same thing. (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 11)
 - Interdependence implies that you need to work together to accomplish something. (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 11)

- The type of interdependence that occurs between the parties affects the dynamics and the results of a negotiation:
 - **Zero-sum or distributive situation:** for one party to obtain a profit, it is necessary for another party to obtain a loss.
 - **Non-zero-sum or integrative situation:** there exists the *possibility* that all parties involved can obtain a profit without a party obtaining a loss.
- The alternatives shape the interdependence where one way to analyze the alternatives is through the concept of:
 - **Best Alternative to a Negotiated Agreement (BATAN)**³

³For more details check out ([Program of Negotiation 2012](#))

- Because the parties are interdependent during a negotiation there is a process called **mutual adjustment** where the parties try to influence one another to reach an acceptable agreement.
 - At the beginning each party proposes an initial level on the tangible aspects of negotiation.
 - Then there are replicas and concessions where the **bargaining range** tends to be reduced.
 - If the **bargaining range** is reduced enough to become a point, an agreement is reached.

- Dilemmas in mutual adjustment
 - **Dilemma of honesty:** How much truth to tell the other parties?
(Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 15)
 - You need to gain the trust of the other parties by telling the truth but not all the truth because you can not disclose all the information
 - **Dilemma of trust:** How much you should trust the other parties?
(Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 15)
 - It depends on the reputation and past interactions with the other parties.

- **Distributive Negotiation Approach:** it is conceived that there is only one winner in a particular situation and a course of action is sought to be the winner.
 - Tactic: **claim value**⁴ by doing whatever is necessary to claim the reward or gain the largest piece possible (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 16)
- **Integrative Negotiation Approach:** attempts are made to find solutions so that both parties feel satisfied and reach their goals.
 - Tactic: **create value**⁵ by finding the way for the parties involved to achieve their objectives by obtaining more resources
- In general in negotiations you apply a combination of claiming and creating value (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 17)
 - For guidance about this aspect check out the implications and ways to create value in (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 17–18).

⁴For more details check out (Spangler 2003)

⁵For more details check out (Spangler 2003)

- For definitions of **conflict** please check out (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 20)
 - 3 different definitions that are related are mentioned
- For the different levels of **conflict** please check out (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 20–21)
 - 4 levels of conflict are mentioned
 - We will not cover the first one in the course:
 - *Intrapersonal or intrapsychic conflict*
- For dysfunctions and functions of **conflict** please check out (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 21–22)
 - Dysfunctions: negative aspects of conflict
 - Functions: productive aspects of conflict

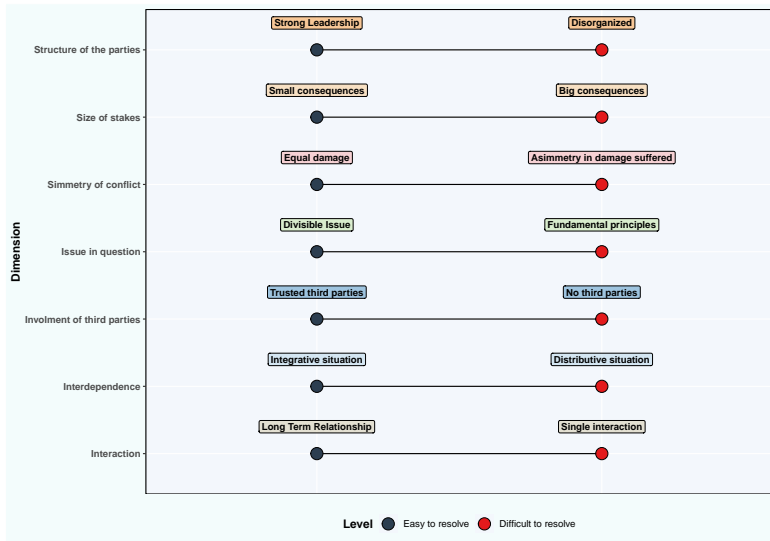


Figure 1: Conflict diagnostic model (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 23) and (Greenhalgh 1986, 47)

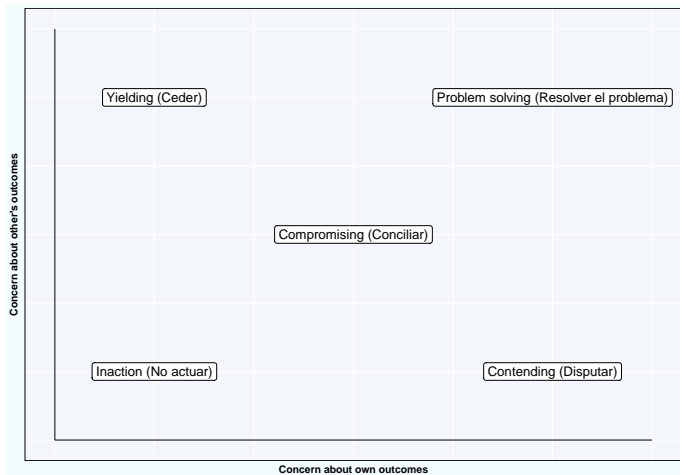


Figure 2: Dual concerns model (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, 24) and (Pruitt, Kim, and Rubin 2004, 41)⁶

⁶ *Compromising* is not considered as a viable strategy by (Pruitt, Kim, and Rubin 2004) but (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024) consider it as a valid strategy

- Cover in the course
 - **Negotiation Fundamentals**
 - (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, chaps. 1–5)
 - **Negotiation Subprocesses**
 - (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, chaps. 6–8)
 - **Concluding Comments**
 - (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, chap. 20)

- Not cover in the course
 - **Negotiation Subprocesses**
 - (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, chap. 9)
 - **Negotiation Contexts**
 - (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, chaps. 10–13)
 - **Individual Differences**
 - (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, chaps. 14–15)
 - **Negotiation across Cultures**
 - (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, chap. 16)
 - **Resolving Differences**
 - (Lewicki, Barry, and Saunders 2024, chaps. 17–19)

- To my family that supports me
- To the taxpayers of Colombia and the **UMNG students** who pay my salary
- To the **Business Science** and **R4DS Online Learning** communities where I learn **R** and **π -thon**
- To the **R Core Team**, the creators of **RStudio IDE**, **Quarto** and the authors and maintainers of the packages **tidyverse**, **tidyquant**, **ggnewscale** and **tinytex** for allowing me to access these tools without paying for a license
- To the **Linux kernel community** for allowing me the possibility to use some **Linux distributions** as my main **OS** without paying for a license

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