## **SEVEN ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE NEGOTIATIONS**

Adapted from Getting To Yes - Negotiating Agreements Without Giving In, R. Fisher and W. Ury

#### 1. RELATIONSHIP: AM I PREPARED TO DEAL WITH THE RELATIONSHIP?

- a) A good negotiating relationship is needed to address differences and conflicts.
- b) Separate people issues (relationship) from substantive issues.
- c) Plan and prepare to build and maintain a good working relationship.
- d) Be respectful, trustworthy and constructive.

# 2. COMMUNICATION: AM I READY TO LISTEN AND TALK EFFECTIVELY? CREATING A LEARNING CONVERSATION

- a) Core Skills Basic Communication Skills in Negotiation
  - i. <u>Active listening</u> To do active listening, we must overcome some of our tendencies and habits that interfere with good listening.
  - ii. Acknowledging what has been said AND not said (felt) Have you effectively demonstrated to the other negotiators that you have heard and UNDERSTOOD what they have said? Use paraphrasing and summarizing.
  - iii. <u>Listen to understand; speak to be understood</u> Have you thought about ways to communicate with the other party by using words, tone and body language in a way that they will understand (and stay open to hearing)?
  - iv. Speak for yourself, not them Have you let them know what are the crucial needs for you and how you feel about the problem at hand? Use "I" statements.
  - v. <u>Speak for a purpose</u> Have you thought through the timing and impact of what you wish to say? Be clear and concise.
- b) Core Skills Communications to Gather Knowledge and Learn About Their Interests
  - i. Clarifying and Probing Skills
    - Have you thought about basic questions for clarification (including empathetic questions) you might ask to draw out the interests from the other negotiator? E.g. can you explain...help me understand?
    - Could you use consequential questions to draw out the other side? E.g. what would you need to...?

## ii. Integrative Framing Skills

- Paraphrasing Have you given feedback in your own words or what you understand the key interests on the other side to be?
- Summarizing Can you accurately draw together the main points of the discussion up to that point in time?

## 3. INTERESTS: WHAT DO PEOPLE REALLY NEED (interests)?

- a) Collectively identify and articulate the interests (concerns and needs) of both parties (yours and theirs). Remember: most parties do not even know their interests.
- b) Identify and prioritize compatible (shared) interests. Get on the same page.
- c) Probe for your and their unarticulated or underlying interests.
- d) Share and clarify the respective interests of each party. Move beyond speculation to <u>stated acknowledgement</u> of interests.
- e) Use interests as a basis to develop viable options.

#### 4. OPTIONS: WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE AGREEMENTS OR BITS OF AN AGREEMENT?

- a) Brainstorm options to meet interests of both parties
- b) Find ways to maximize joint gains for both.

#### 5. ALTERNATIVES: WHAT WILL I DO IF WE DO NOT AGREE?

- a) What if we can't negotiate a resolution?
- b) Identify and articulate our best/doable alternatives to a negotiated agreement.
- c) Have a BATNA ready
- d) Identify the best and worst alternatives for them (predict their BATNA).
- e) Fully understand the implication, consequences, risks of your and their BATNA.

### 6. LEGITIMACY: WHAT CRITERIA WILL I USE TO PERSUADE EACH OF US THAT WE ARE

#### **NOT BEING RIPPED OFF?**

- a) Fairness is a governing consideration.
- b) Use external criteria and objective standards as a basis to legitimize your preferred options and as a shield against unreasonable proposals from the other side.

c) Use demonstrable "fairness" of the process and outcome to persuade them of the merits of a proposal.

## 7. COMMITMENT: WHAT COMMITMENTS SHOULD I SEEK OR MAKE?

- a) Get commitments at the end; not at the beginning.
- b) No post-negotiation surprises (or regrets)

## 8. CONCLUSION: WHAT IS A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME?

- a) Meets interests of both parties--to the greatest extent possible.
- b) Demonstrate fairness.
- c) Better than BATNA.
- d) Substantive issue is settled AND relationship is not damaged.

adapted from Jerome Slaviks:\jns-r\files\jerome\2008 neg. workshop\seven elements of effective negotiations nov. 19-08.doc