



**AFNC**  
AIR FORCE NEGOTIATION  
CENTER



**U.S. AIR FORCE**

**Conflict Management & Dispute Resolution**

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AIR UNIVERSITY



**Negotiation, Communication &  
The Interest Based Process**

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Overview



- Why Learn to Negotiate?
- Terms & Definitions
- Assessing the Environment
- Problem Solving Approaches
- The Interest Based Process
- Barriers to Effective Negotiation
- Overcoming Barriers

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 **Why Learn to Negotiate?** 



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 **Why Learn to Negotiate?** 

- U.S. employees spend approximately three hours a week dealing with conflict.
  - \$359 Billion paid hours wasted
- Why conflict does not get resolved?
  - Almost every office conflict can be traced back to a problem with communication



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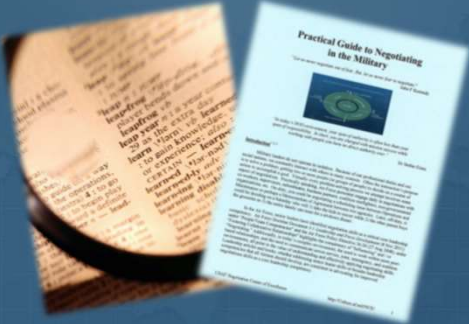
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 **Negotiation Terms** 



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## Negotiation Terms



- Military Negotiation:
  - An on-going, deliberate process leveraging communication, critical & creative thinking, and trust building skills to create cooperative/mutually beneficial options to achieve goals (if possible) transform conflict

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## Negotiation Terms



- Distributive – Divide fixed assets
- Integrative – See the other side as a partner, possibility create unseen value by using a more cooperative process




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## Negotiation Terms



- Aspiration Point - the best one hopes to get
- Reservation Point - the least favorable option or bottom line you will accept
- BATNA - Best Alternative to a Negotiated Agreement\*




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 **The Environment** 



**Assess**

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 **Assess** 

- Task
- Relationship



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 **Assess** 

- Depending on the Task and Relationship assessment, how the conflict could/should be resolved?
  - My way
  - Their way
  - Together
- Is time a factor



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 Assess 

- Trust/Rapport
  - Exists
  - Need to build it
  - You don't care



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 Assess 

- Information
  - Yours
  - Theirs
  - Both



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 Assess 

- Power
  - Over
  - With



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 **Problem Solving Approach** 



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 **Exercise** 



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 **Problem Solving Approach** 

- Insist/Demand:
  - Contest of wills, objective is to win
- When is this appropriate?
  - Task is critical
  - No need to work on/worry about the relationship
- Why use this?
  - Trust
  - Information
  - Power
  - Task/Relationship



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 **Define the Approach** 




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 **Problem Solving Approach** 




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 **Cooperate/Negotiation** 

- An Interest-Based Negotiation approach (IBN)
- An exchange of information and ideas
- Mutually-beneficial solutions based on:
  - Importance of relationship and task!
  - Trust/Rapport? Desire to build it
    - Information sharing
    - Power sharing
  - Acknowledge positions but focusing on interests\*




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 **Negotiation** 

Positions?

- What you want
- Your solutions
- Basis for argument
- End discussion\*

Interests?

- Why you want something
- Underlying reasons\*

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 **Negotiation** 

10%  
Positions



90%  
Interests

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 **Negotiation** 



**1978 Camp David Accord**

Israeli: control of the Sinai?  
Egypt: wants the Sinai back?

Israeli interest: Security  
Egyptian interest: The land / 5000 year territorial history

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 **Negotiation** 

- A good negotiator will:
  - Not ignore positions, but...
  - Help the parties understand each other's interests
  - How? Help them listen more than talk
  - Work on prioritizing interests
  - Manage conflicting interests

**Drilling down to interests is CRITICAL!\***

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 **Negotiation** 

- Use open-ended questions to invite thoughts and explanations
  - What else can you tell me about...
  - How would you...
  - Why... or... help me understand?
  - Use questions to clarify perceptions/assumptions
- Ask one question at a time\*

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 **Barriers to Effective Negotiation** 



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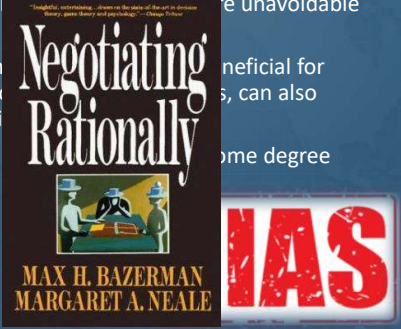
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 **Barriers to Effective Negotiation** 

- Biases, emotions, and unconscious influences on negotiation are unavoidable
- Unconscious influences can be beneficial for getting us through negotiations, but they can also sabotage decisions
- Can be recognized and managed to some degree




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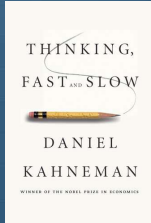
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 **Cognitive Bias** 

- Mental errors caused by oversimplification:
  - Our lens that filters out, amplifies, changes incoming information
  - Built over time/experience
- Uncertainty Bias: strong need to manage risk
- Confirmation Bias: fuel pre-existing views/dismiss information that contradicts




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 **Bias in Leadership** 

The ability to influence the problem-solving and negotiating strategy of another

Why is it so tough?

- Time constrained / under pressure
- Military culture = decisiveness
- Take info from subordinates, but not always advice

What can you do?

- Listen, ask good questions (help leadership understand the greater underlying interests)
- Bias management

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 **Conversational Narcissism** 

- Changing the subject in order to favor oneself
- Overusing the “shift response” and under-using the “support response”
- Planning what to say instead of listening




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 **Overcoming Barriers** 




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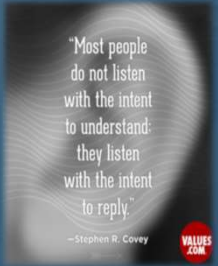
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 **Overcoming Barriers** 

- Active Listening: (Listen first, talk later)
  - Accept responsibility for understanding (Cultural?)
  - Summarize and clarify; “If I heard you correctly...”
- Listen to learn, not answer
- Listen to understand, not judge




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 **A Shift In Approach** 

A Shift in how to approach problem solving:

- Less combative (When appropriate!)
- Mutually beneficial solutions

From	To
What you want (Positions)	Why you want it (Interests)
This is the only way to solve this!	What are some different ways to solve this?
How about we split the difference?	Splitting the difference may leave value on the table?
Making Statements!	Ask questions, try to understand?
Strength from anchoring, being right!	Open to learning and creativity

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 **Recommended Reading** 




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 **Summary** 

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- Terms & Definitions
- Assessing the Environment
- Negotiation Behaviors
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- Barriers to Effective Negotiation
- Overcoming Barriers

Edited 09 July 2020

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