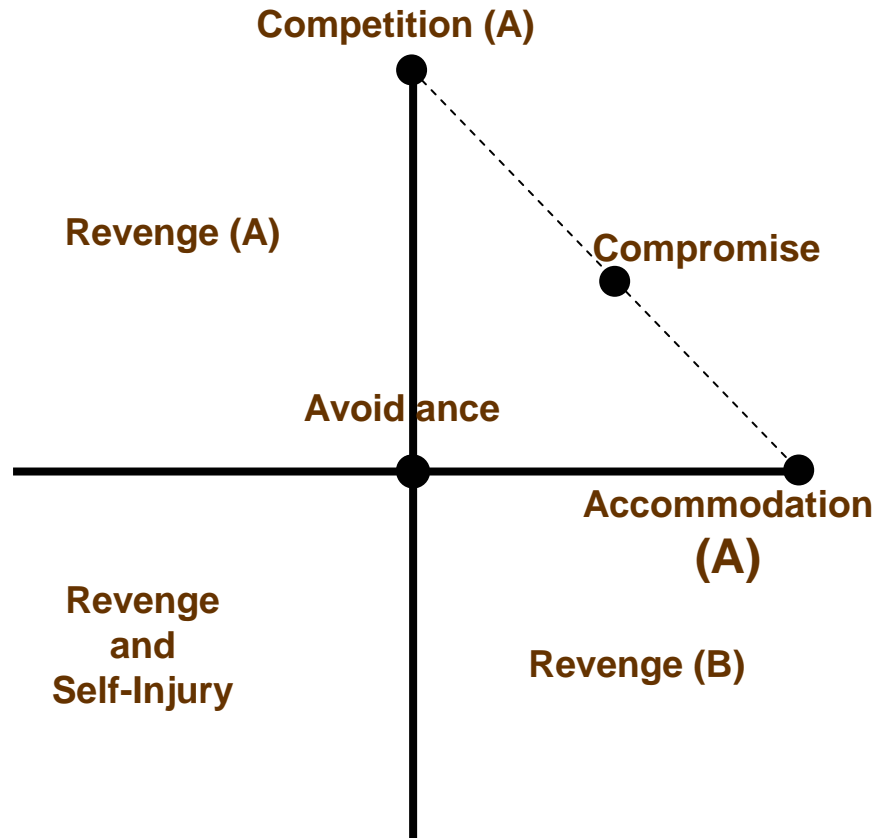


Negotiation Styles/Strategies



Interests vs. Positions

- ◆ Interests
- ◆ Rights
- ◆ Power

Negotiation Strategies: Definitions

- Distributive Strategy:** Claiming all the profit or the maximum share for oneself - winning it all.
- Integrative Strategy:** Creating value (expanding the pie) and finding solutions that best fit the needs of all or most parties -- especially over time.
- Mixed-Motive Strategy:** Expanding the pie and meeting the needs of all or most parties as much as possible while claiming an appropriate share.

Negotiation Styles – Typology #1: Definitions

Competitive Style:

To try to do better than all others.

Cooperative Style:

To try to be sure that the feelings of all are properly dealt with.

Independent Style:

To try to find the best possible outcome regardless of the achievements and feelings of others.



Negotiation Styles - Typology #2: Definitions

- Competitive Style:** To try to gain all there is to gain.
- Accommodative Style:** To be willing to yield all there is to yield.
- Avoiding Style:** To try to stay out of negotiation.
- Compromising Style:** To try to split the difference or find an intermediate point according to some principle.
- Collaborative Style:** To try to find the maximum possible gain for both parties – by careful exploration of the interests of all parties – and often by enlarging the pie.
- Revengeful Style:** To try to injure the other.
- Self-Injurious Style:** To act so as to injure oneself.
- Revengeful and Self-Injurious Style:** To try to injure the other and also act so as to injure oneself.

Team Building

Interests -

- ◆ interests rather than positions
- ◆ collaborative, cooperative learning styles
- ◆ integrative and mixed motive strategies
- ◆ informal problem solving rather than “justice”

Rights & Power -

- ◆ positions rather than interests
- ◆ competitive (or avoiding) style
- ◆ distributive strategy
- ◆ justice orientation rather than problem-solving

- ◆ Tangibles
- ◆ Intangibles