



Teaching Negotiation Skills

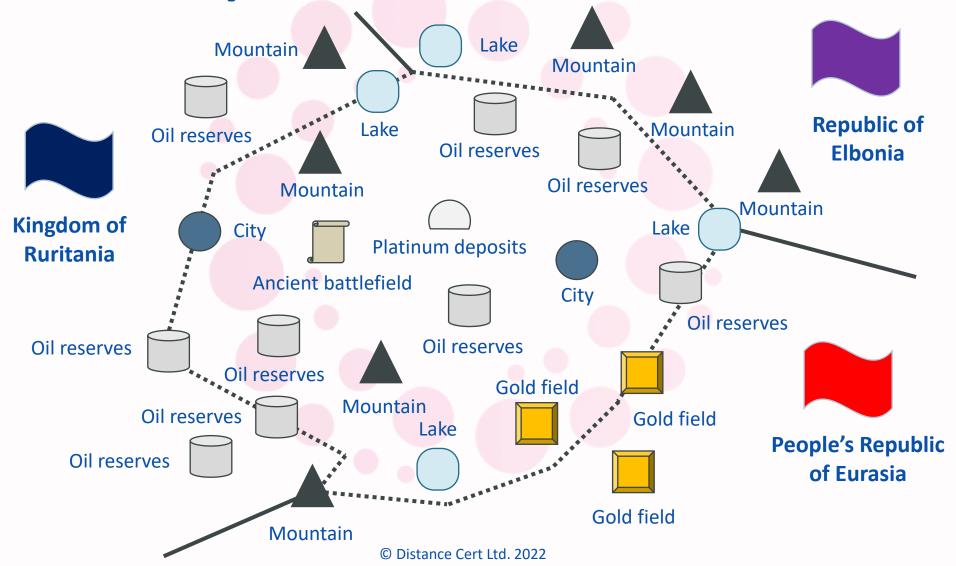
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A Border Dispute



A Border Dispute



- 1. How successful were you? Why or why not?
- 2. What tactics did each side use during the negotiation?
- 3. What were you aiming for and did you get it?
- **4.** Were you taking a cooperative or competitive approach?
- **5.** Did you justify the points you were making? How?.
- **6.** How did you open and close the negotiation?
- 7. What can we learn?



About Negotiations



Negotiations are ...

- ... communicative events in which two or more parties need to be jointly involved
- ... not purely transactional
- ... not only a matter of bargaining and haggling
- ... an opportunity to build long-term relationships
- ... focused on a goal / mutually acceptable result
- ... a common business function
- ... not necessarily only two-party affairs
- ... not only related to business
- ... about more than just numbers like prices, dates, volumes and so on

Training Negotiations



The TTT (test, teach, test) structure tends to work for a lesson on negotiation:

Test

Set a task, conduct the task, reflect and provide feedback, plan for next time



Teach

Deliver input and practice tasks to develop the targeted function or competence



Test

Set a task, conduct the task, reflect and provide feedback on improvements made, plan for next time



Trainer Knowledge

What do we need to know in order to train negotiation?





Trainers need a range of knowledge to effectively develop the functional competences of participants for effective negotiation.

These include:

- Language and lexis for making offers, haggling, bargaining and so on
- Key acronyms for negotiators
- Tactics for negotiation





Some negotiation tactics include:

- Auction: Pitting multiple parties against each other
- Brinksmanship: Creating a situation where the other party must agree or walk away
- Bogey: Pretending a minor issue is of major importance so it can be traded later
- Chicken: Proposing extreme measures to force the other to concede
- Defence in depth: Hiding behind decision making authority in order to buy time
- Deadlines: Forcing the other to make a decision by applying pressure of time
- Divide and conquer: Trying to provoke disagreement between members of the opposite team
- Flinch: Showing an extreme physical reaction as a fake sign of shock
- Good cop / bad cop: One person pretends to be reasonable while another acts unreasonably
- Highball / lowball: Setting a higher or lower figure which you can then move away from
- Loss leader: Offering something at no profit to build loyalty or attract customers
- Nibble: Asking for little concessions and "just one more thing"
- Snowing: Overwhelming the other party with so much information that they must agree





BATNA: Best alternative to a negotiated agreement

WATNA: Worst alternative to a negotiated agreement

HIT: Have to have, intend to have, tradable

WAP: Walk-away price

ZOPA: Zone of possible / proximal agreement





You will now negotiate the purchase of a piece of industrial equipment:

	What the Buyers Want	What the Suppliers Want
Price per machine	£550,000	£575,000
Delivery time	4 weeks	12 weeks
Warranty	10 years	2 years
Penalty clause	Late delivery penalty: 10% for each month of delay	Cancellation penalty: 100% of total price
Training	Free training course for the machine operators	Training available at additional cost of £10,000
Payment terms	60 days	Payment in advance

Remember, if using a similar task in training:

- Each group should not see the information the other group has
- Each group should be allowed a short time to prepare strategy, tactics and so on in their teams





- 1. What had improved since your first negotiation?
- 2. What tactics did each side use during the negotiation?
- 3. What were you aiming for and did you get it?
- **4.** Were you taking a cooperative or competitive approach?
- **5.** Did you justify the points you were making? How?.
- **6.** How did you open and close the negotiation?
- 7. What can we learn?

Key Texts



Fisher, Roger, Ury, William and Patton, Bruce (2011) *Getting To Yes: Negotiating Agreement Without Giving In*. London: Random House.

Gates, Steve (2016) The Negotiation Book. Chichester: Capstone.

Voss, Chris with Raz, Tahl (2016) Never Split the Difference. London: Random House.

