

# Indirect Parties in Consensus Building - Roles and Rewards\* -

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\* A part of this work was supported by KAKENHI (19310097).

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# What is IPCOB?

IPCOB (International Program on Consensus Building) aims to create a new field of study on **CONSENSUS BUILDING** through interdisciplinary approaches from science, engineering, humanities and social sciences.

Four groups in IPCOB for research:

1. Consensus Building Techniques
2. Methodologies and Applications of Consensus Building
3. Consensus Building and Coalition Formation

4. **Approach to Consensus Building from Law and Mathematics:**

**aims to contribute the study on CONSENSUS BUILDING through the analysis of Law in practice and mathematical models.**

# What is CONSENSUS BUILDING?

## Consensus

(<http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/peace/glossary.htm>)

Consensus decision making requires that **everyone agrees with a decision**; not just a majority as occurs in majority-rule processes.

## Consensus building

(<http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/peace/treatment/consens.htm>)

Consensus building is essentially **mediation of a conflict which involves many parties**.

Examples of consensus building efforts:

- The international negotiations over limiting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) to protect the ozone layer,
- Negotiations about limiting the emission of greenhouse gasses.

# What are INDIRECT PARTIES?

## Direct parties: disputants

- The parties who are directly and necessarily involved in the disputes.
- Plaintiffs and defendants in litigation practices
- Administrators, developers and residents in local city development projects

## Indirect parties:

- The parties who do not have direct interests in the results of the disputes, but have **influences on the results** and **indirect interests in the results**.
- Lawyers, Prosecutors, and Judges in litigation practices
- Mediators in disputes for local city development projects  
(specialists, experts, moderators, facilitators, and so on)

# Seven Issues to be Treated in IPCOB\*

1. Methods to select the parties who are involved in consensus building processes

2. Interrelationships among parties: attitudes among them

3. Interrelationships between parties and consensus building processes

4. Coalition formation by parties

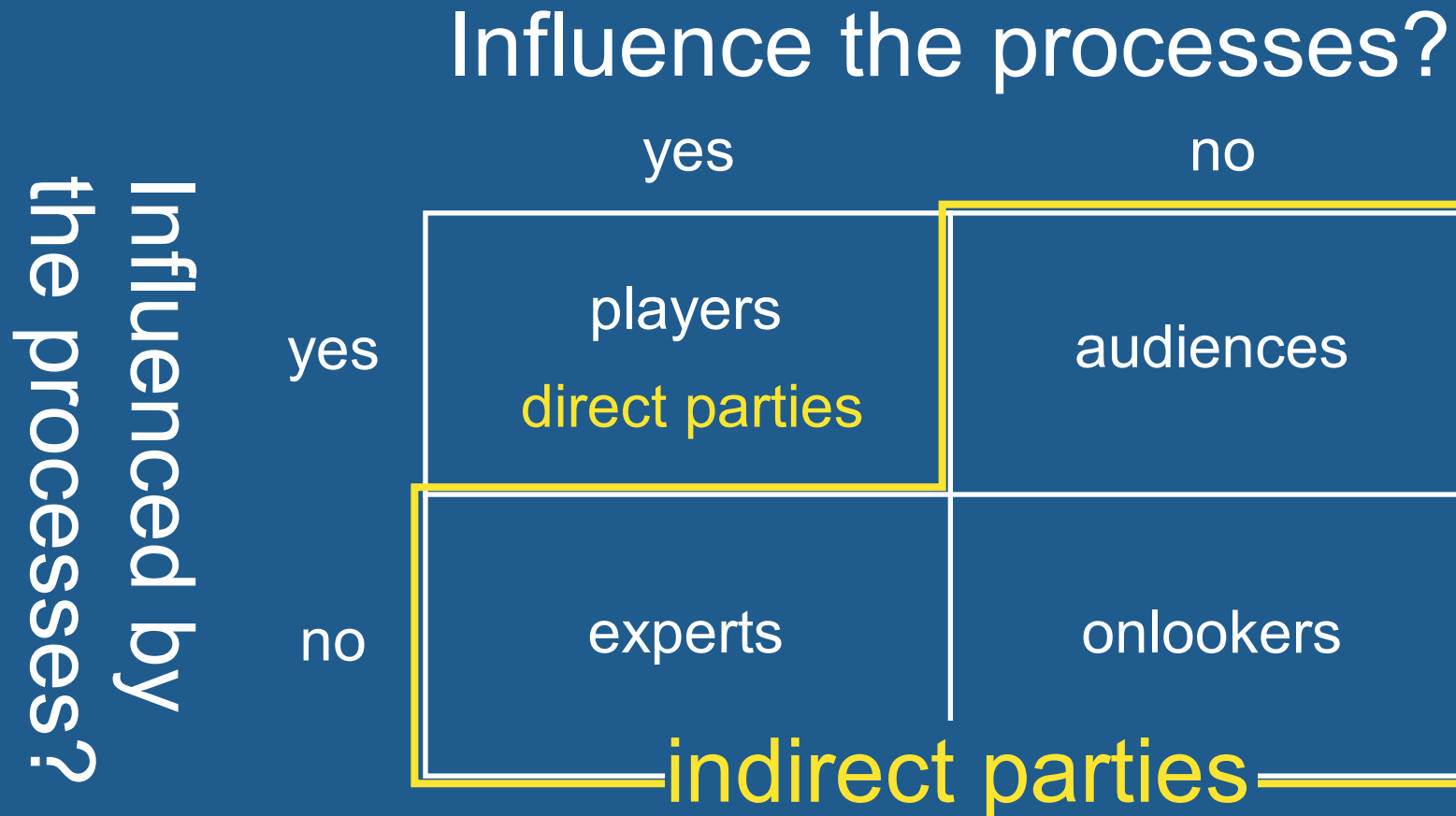
5. Methods to select the decision rule

6. Methods to generate new alternatives

7. Changes of parties' preferences

\* This list is proposed in the First Symposium of IPCOB, Dec. 1, 2007 (<http://www.ipcob.org/First-Symposium.html>)

# Direct-indirect classification of parties - Issue 3

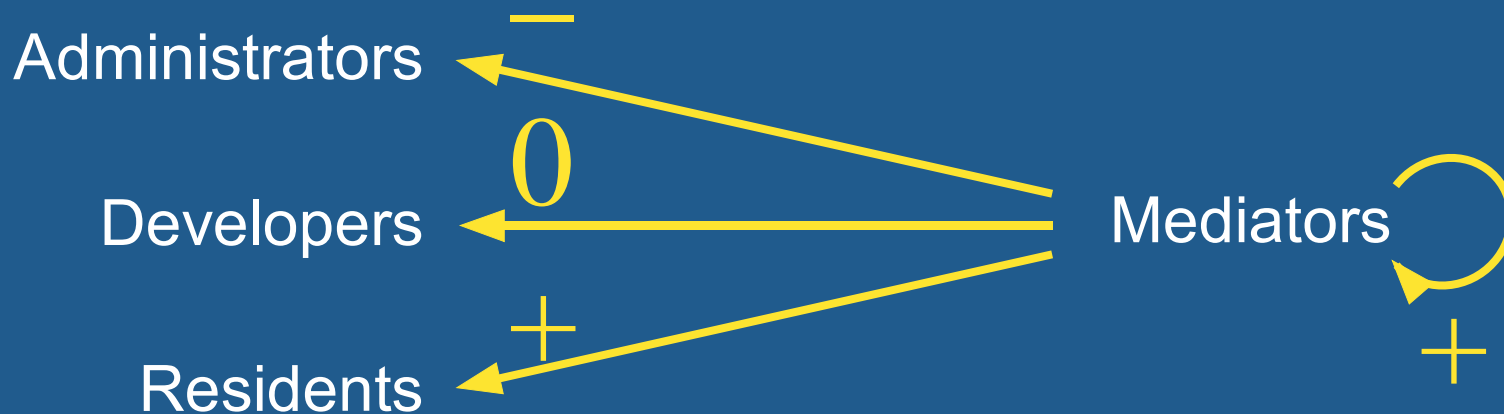


# Roles and rewards of indirect parties - Issue 2

Assumptions on relationships between attitudes and behaviors\*

attitudes	toward others	toward her/him-self
+ positive	altruistic	selfish
- negative	sadistic	masochistic
0 neutral	apathetic	selfless

Example:



\* T. Inohara, Relational dominant strategy equilibrium as a generalization of dominant strategy equilibrium in terms of a social psychological aspect of decision making, European Journal of Operational Research 182 (2007) 856-866.

# Triggering questions for the discussion today:

How are indirect parties rewarded?

- Contingent fee?
- Hourly fee?
- Reputation (or other non-pecuniary rewards)?

How do indirect parties interact to the disputes?

- Neutrality?
- altruistically?
- economically rationally?



# Glossary:

## Consensus (<http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/peace/glossary.htm>)

Consensus decision making requires that everyone agrees with a decision; not just a majority as occurs in majority-rule processes. In consensus-based processes, people must work together to develop an agreement that is good enough (though not necessarily perfect) that all of the people at the table are willing to agree to it.

## Consensus building (<http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/peace/treatment/consens.htm>)

Consensus building (also called collaborative problem solving or collaboration) is essentially mediation of a conflict which involves many parties. Usually, the conflict also involves multiple, complex issues. Examples of consensus building efforts include the international negotiations over limiting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) to protect the ozone layer, or negotiations about limiting the emission of greenhouse gasses. While consensus building is probably most often used in environmental disputes, it is applicable to many other kinds of public policy disputes as well at the community, state, and international levels.

## Stakeholders (<http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/stakeholder/>)

A stakeholder is any person who will be directly affected by the outcome of a decision-making process.

## Attitudes (D.Krech, R.S.Crutchfield, and E.L.Ballachey, Individual in society: A textbook of social psychology (1962), New York, McGraw-Hill)

An enduring system of positive or negative evaluations, emotional feelings and pro and con action tendencies, with respect to a social object