



David Hales

<http://www.davidhales.com>

[dave@davidhales.ac.uk](mailto:dave@davidhales.ac.uk)

*Centre for Policy Modelling (CPM),  
Manchester Metropolitan University.*



## Neg-o-Net (v.1.0)

Capturing stakeholder negotiation  
within FIRMA



Q.) Why do this?

A.) *I'll give one good reason from many.*

- If we can capture plausible negotiation processes we can explore many (thousands) of environmental scenarios and “test” different negotiation strategies for robustness – something that would be impossible with stakeholder “gaming” (for example).



Q.) Can we be Generic and Qualitative?

A.) *yes, if we modularize and constrain.*

- We want to apply a basic model framework to several FIRMA scenarios. To this end we have modularize by:
- Agent “Viewpoints”
  - Already much data collected
- Negotiation “Strategies”
  - On-going (Thames – gaming, other data Zurich)
- Environmental Simulation
  - Already have several produced by members



## Constraining the term “Negotiation”

- Negotiation is viewed as:
- Grounded in the attempt, by agents, to induce desirable *actions* in others
- *Not* dependent on shared or even compatible goals or beliefs (agents may have different “viewpoints”)



## Unpacking Negotiation - Three types of negotiation “moves”

- In Neg-o-net we have categorized possible negotiation moves into three types:
- 1. Action haggling – e.g. “I’ll do A if you do B”
- 2. Belief communication – e.g. “if citizens protest, government become less popular”
- 3. Goal communication – “It is important to protect the environment”
- (2 and 3 above come in regular and “meta” flavors).



## Representing agent viewpoints with *digraphs*

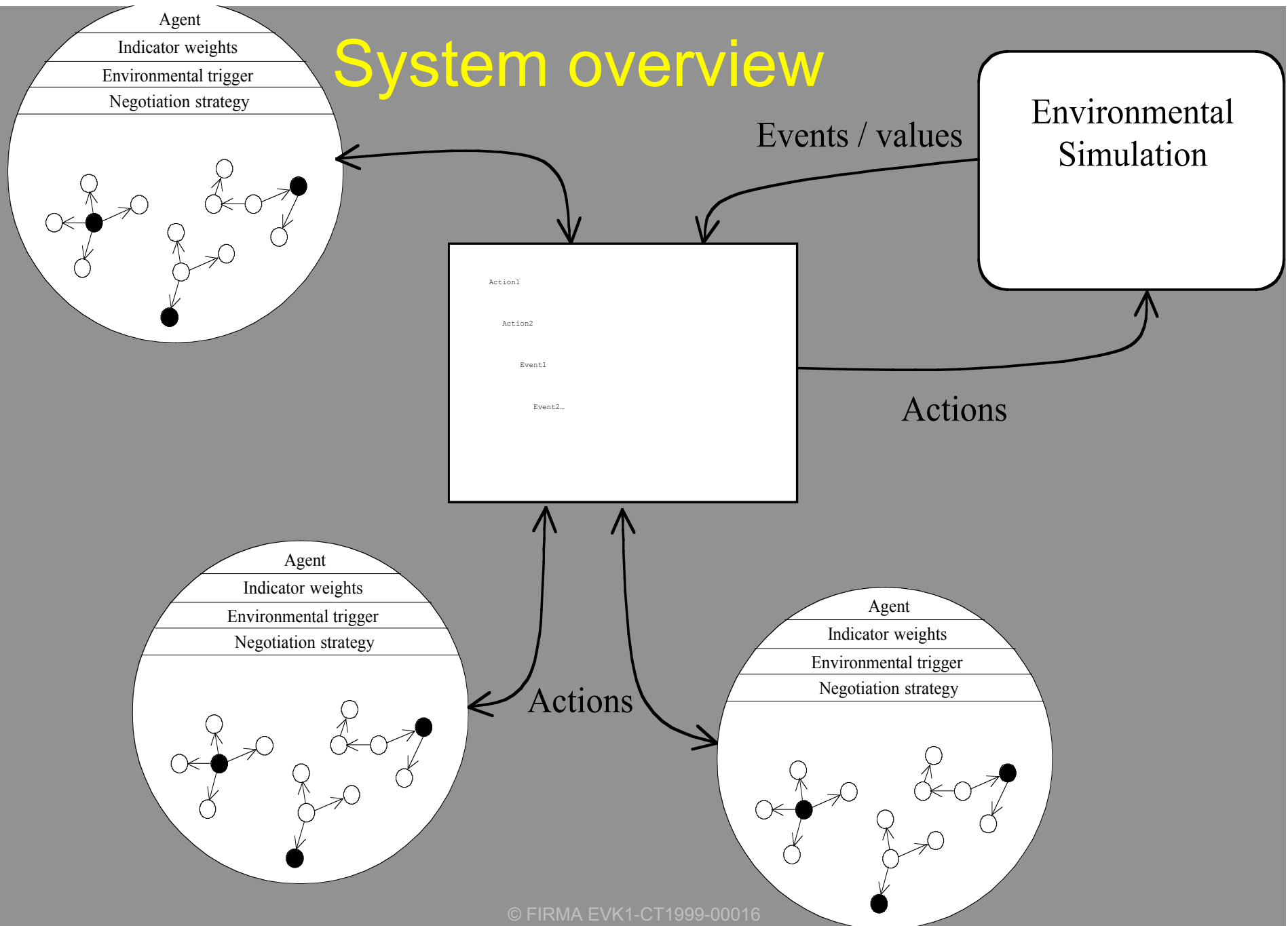
- Each agent has a set of digraphs representing their subjective “viewpoint”
- Nodes represent subjective world states
- Arcs give causal links between nodes
- Nodes may have associated “trigger” conditions which cause them to become active



## Digraph representation of viewpoints in Neg-o-Net

- Each node contains set of “indicator values” characterizing desirability (e.g. pollution, employment etc.).
- Each node lists the actions available to the agent (action repertoire) with an optional cost values.
- Each arc has associated conditions which need to be satisfied to traverse the arc

# System overview







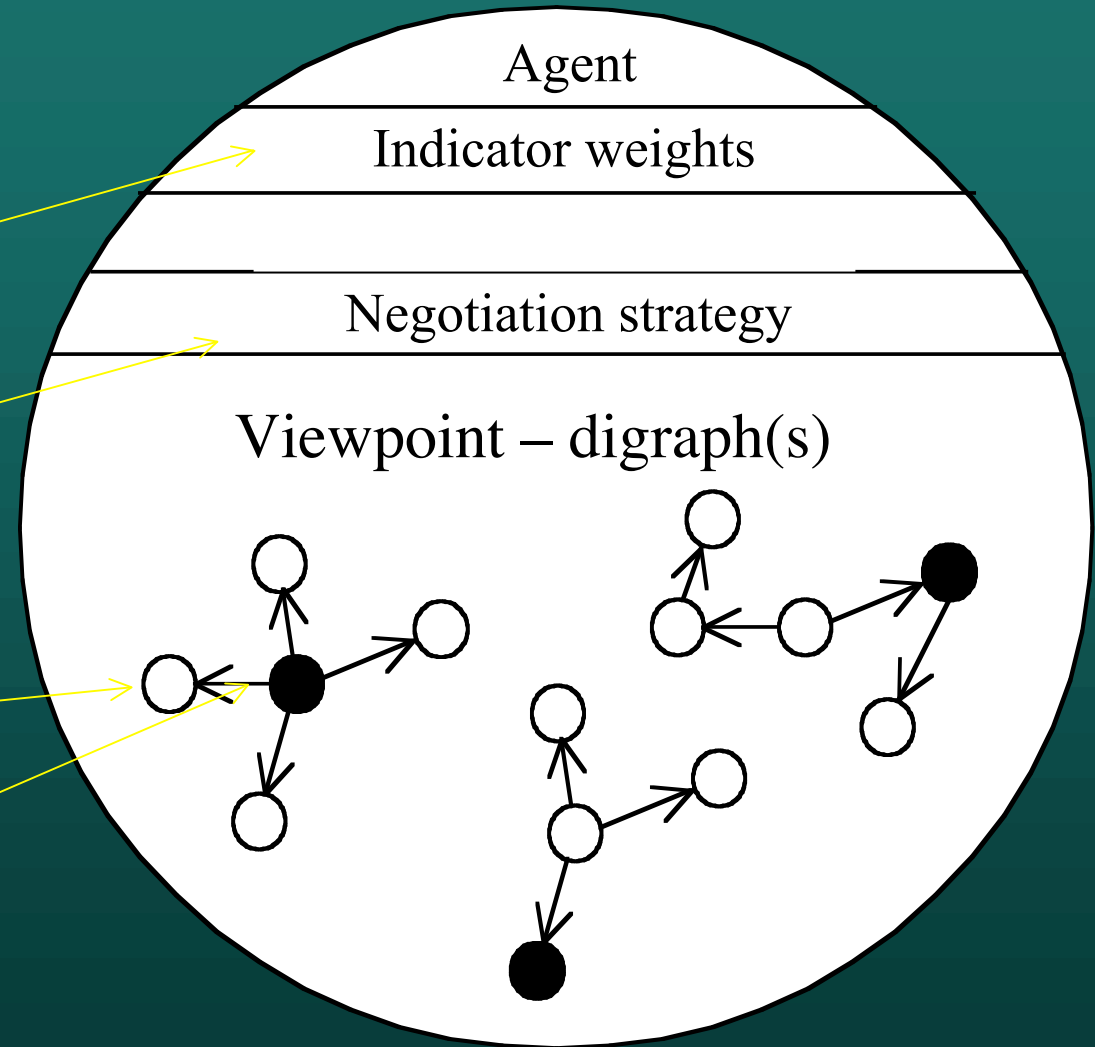
# An agent

Objectives  
(overall goal)

Haggling, Belief  
and Goal

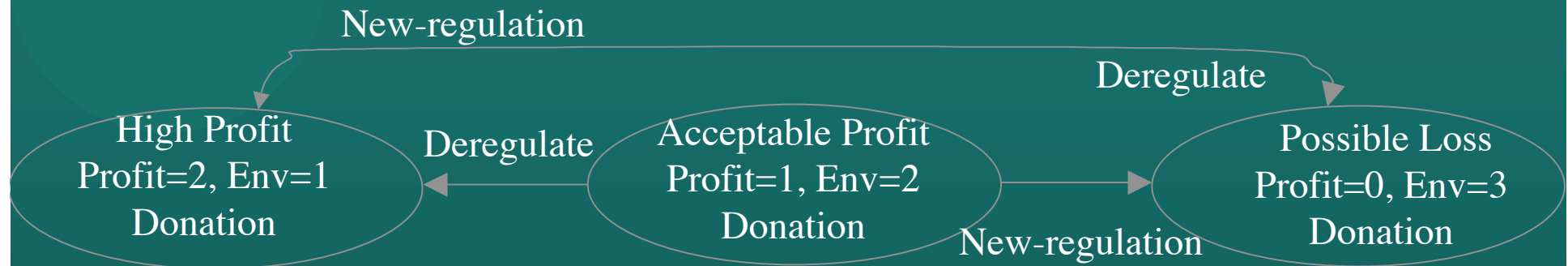
Viewpoint node

Current  
active node

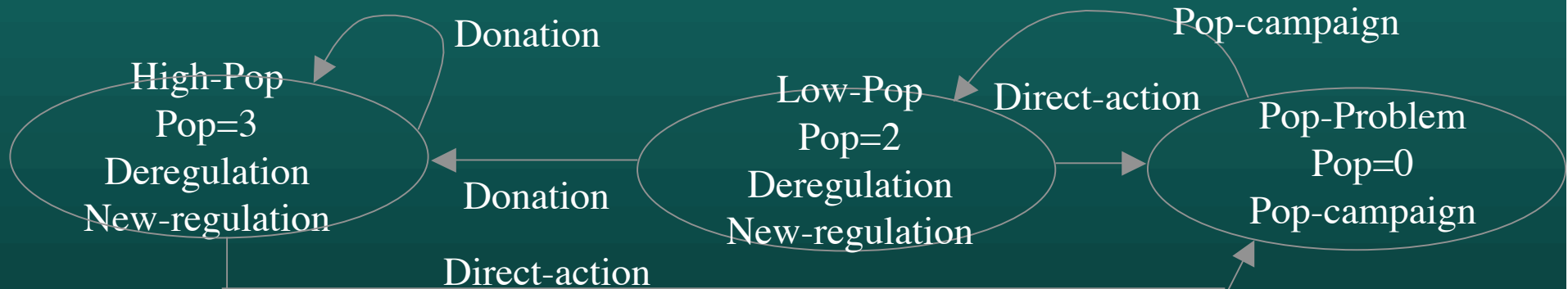


# Illustrative Viewpoints (Simplified Fragments)

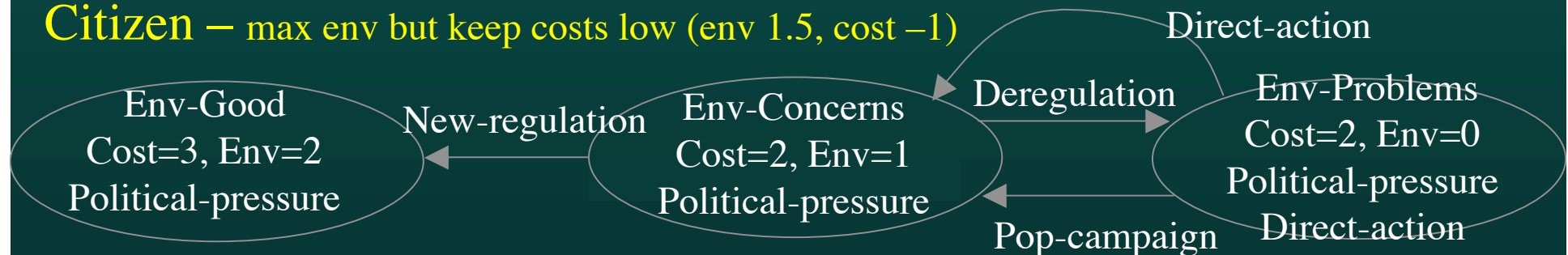
**Company** — max profit first, some env concern — (profit 1, env 0.5)



**Politician** — max pop and hence get votes — (pop 1)



**Citizen** — max env but keep costs low (env 1.5, cost -1)





## Current implementation (v.1.0)

Three example haggling strategies:

- No haggling
- Some (open dyadic coalition) haggling
- Best possible coordinated action
- Single active node in viewpoint diagram
- No belief or goal communication yet
- No environmental model hooked-up
- Conditions on arcs just a conjunction of atomic actions
- All agents follow same negotiation strategy and only “look-a-head” by one link

# Example script (input)

```
#
# Neg-o-Net script - very simple viewpoint fragments
#

#=====

Agent:   Company   : The water company           # agent name and description

IndicatorWeights:profit 1 env 0.5                # weights applied to indicators

# now we have a set of nodes and links which belong to the agent

Node: Acceptable-Profit                          : the company is in profit
Indicators: profit 1 env 2
Action: Donation                                : the company donates to the politician
Link: New-Regulation => Possible-Loss : the company moves to a possible loss
Link: Deregulation => High-Profit   : the company moves to high profit

Node: Possible-Loss                               : the company is in a possible loss
situation
Indicators: profit 0 env 3
Action: Donation                                : the company donates to the politician
Link: Deregulation => High-Profit   : the company moves to high profit

Node: High-Profit                                 : the company is in high profit
Indicators: profit 2 env 1
Action: Donation                                : the company donates to the politician
Link: New-Regulation => Possible-Loss : the company moves to a possible loss
```

# Example run 1 (output)

>>> Iteration 1

Perception phase:

-----

The water company (Company):

the company is in profit (Acceptable-Profit)

The politician (Politician):

the politician has a low popularity (Low-Pop)

The citizens (Citizen):

the citizens have concerns about the environment (Env-Concerns)

Negotiation phase: The agents are attempting some coordination of actions via haggling

-----

agent Company says to all: I require action Deregulation. Can anyone help?

agent Politician says to all: I require action Donation. Can anyone help?

agent Company says to all: I can offer action Donation.

agent Politician says to agent Company: will you agree to do actions { Donation } ?

agent Company replies: only if you can offer actions { Deregulation } in return.

agent Politician says to agent Company: Okay, I can do that

agent Politician says to all: I have agreed to perform action(s) { Deregulation }

agent Company says to all: I have agreed to perform action(s) { Donation }

Action phase:

-----

The water company (Company):

the company donates to the politician (Donation)

The politician (Politician):

the politician secures deregulation (Deregulation)

# Example run 2 (output)

>>> Iteration 2

Perception phase:

-----

The water company (Company):

the company moves to high profit

the company is in high profit (High-Profit)

The politician (Politician):

donations will help popularity

the politician has a high popularity (High-Pop)

The citizens (Citizen):

the citizens think deregulation will lead to problems

the citizens are deeply concerned about environmental problems (Env-Problems)

Negotiation phase: The agents are attempting some coordination of actions via haggling

-----

agent Politician says to all: I require action Donation. Can anyone help?

agent Politician says to all: I'm getting nowhere, I retract my previous offers and requirements!

Action phase:

-----

The citizens (Citizen):

the citizens take direct action (Direct-Action)

# Example run 3 (output)

>>> Iteration 3

Perception phase:

-----

The water company (Company):

the company is in high profit (High-Profit)

The politician (Politician):

direct action by citizens will lead to low popularity

the politician has a very low popularity (Pop-Problem)

The citizens (Citizen):

direct action is sometimes necessary

the citizens have concerns about the environment (Env-Concerns)

Negotiation phase: The agents are attempting some coordination of actions via haggling

-----

Action phase:

-----

The politician (Politician):

the politician tries a popularity campaign (Pop-Campaign)

# Example run 4 (output)

>>> Iteration 4

Perception phase:

-----

The water company (Company):

the company is in high profit (High-Profit)

The politician (Politician):

the popularity campaign has done some good

the politician has a low popularity (Low-Pop)

The citizens (Citizen):

the citizens have concerns about the environment (Env-Concerns)

Negotiation phase: The agents are attempting some coordination of actions via haggling

-----

agent Politician says to all: I require action Donation. Can anyone help?

agent Politician says to all: I'm getting nowhere, I retract my previous offers and requirements!

Action phase:

-----





## The next step with FIRMA partners – the next 6 Months

We are hoping to closely collaborate with at least two regional partners to:

- Develop viewpoints in detail
- Develop plausible negotiation strategies
- Integrate existing environmental models
- We envisage adding and amending features to accommodate real data!
- This task is not trivial!
- We want to start simple – get some detailed viewpoints and ask “what do we need to change / add to make the model more plausible”