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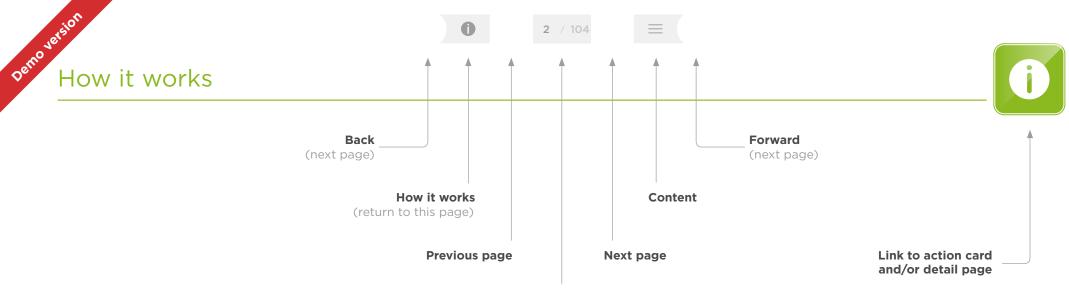
How it works  $\rightarrow$ 



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Wertfreunde kompakt <sup>PRO</sup> Führung | Version 2.10







#### Wertfreunde kompakt<sup>PRO</sup> – how it works

All topics we have come across in our training sessions are described in detail in Wertfreunde kompakt<sup>PRO</sup> and are interactively linked to one another.

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#### Navigation - at the centre

Use the round arrows to navigate through the document, i.e., move to the pages you have last looked at (similar to the web browser history). This is particularly helpful if you want to follow the text links within the document. The pointed arrows will take you forward or backward (similar to the arrows on your keyboard). This navigation is linear and helpful if you want to read the pages one at a time. The central operating element "content overview" is linked to the content overview.

#### The icons - top right

The icons on the top right are linked to the respective action cards and/or detail pages.

And now, we wish you the best of success with Wertfreunde kompakt<sup>PRO</sup>!



3 / 104

## pernoversion Content

How it works	2		Managing change	13		Feedback
The Enterprise Model	4	Q	Projection, fixation, identification	14	<b>H</b>	The critical talk
The hierarchy of needs	5		Ability to maintain dialogue	15		My life model
magination and reality	6		STEERING the conversation	16		Conflict prevention
The filter	7	- <b>@</b> -	Communicating decisions	17		My conflict style
Open questions / substantiated open questions	8		Delegation	18		The conflict analysis
Being concrete	9		Strengths - weaknesses - strengths	19		Conflict resolution strategies
My effect on others	10	+7	The evolution session	20		The conflict resolution session
Active listening	11		Control	21	<b>&gt;</b>	Mediation
Metamessage - verbal and non-verbal	12	8	Praise	22		Meetings, conferences

et <sup>sio</sup> The Enterprise Model		
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Videoanimation

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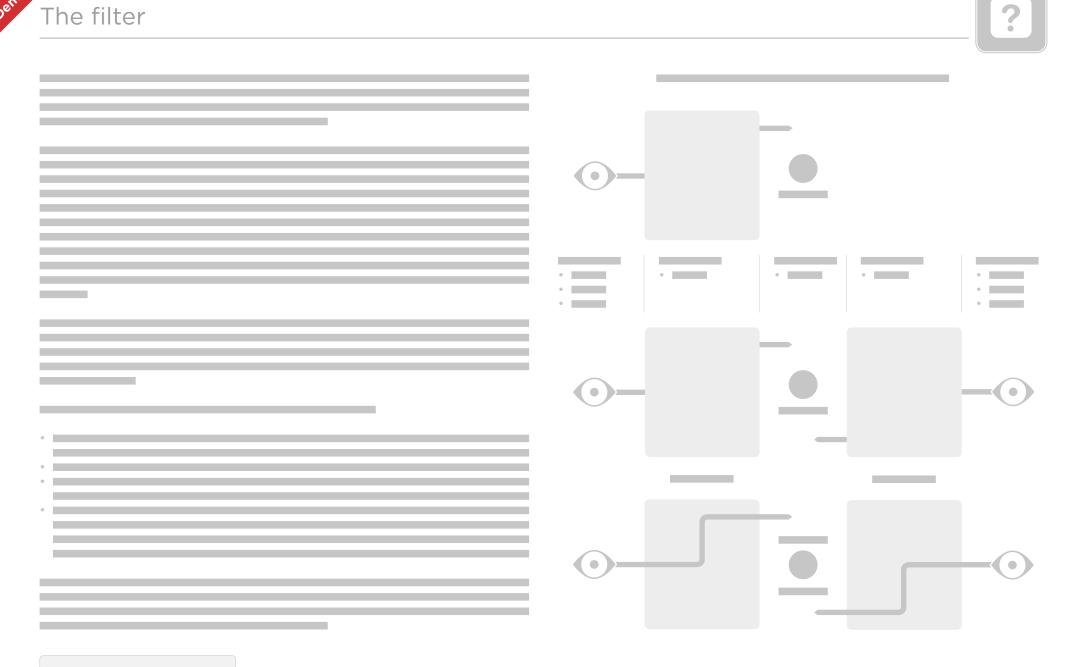






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Denoversion The filter



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10 / 104

## penoversion My effect on others



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•
•
•
•
•





13
10

3 / 104

### oenoversion Managing change

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14

/ 104

9

oe<sup>noversion</sup> Projection, fixation, identification

44	
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### D<sup>eno</sup>version Communicating decisions

Often, it is easier to take decisions than to communicate them. This is true especially when dealing with **unwelcome decisions**. In order to help the recipients through their emotions, we should take a look at the various stages of the **change curve**. It is important to prepare what we are going to say, so that the conversation takes the constructive turn we intend.

#### How should we prepare the conversation?

- We prepare the decision itself in writing, and think carefully how we word things. The way we formulate the decision is a metamessage in itself, which can contribute to the employee feeling at ease or not – it's up to us.
- We prepare a clear and plausible rationale for the decision, which the employee will be able to understand easily. By doing so, we create a link between the decision and the corporate objectives, contributing to UNDERSTANDING. We make ourselves aware of what is happening with the employees once they are being confronted with unwelcome change. Their reaction depends on their filter and their delegation level.

#### What should we pay attention to as we communicate unwelcome decisions?

**1. We start out on a positive note.** This will help the employee to not take the decision personally and perceive a "yes" to themselves on a personal level. This reduces the risk of criticism being denied on its merits and **projected** onto personal reservations instead.

**2. We communicate the decision directly** – as prepared in writing. "I have decided that..." or "We have decided that..." By telling the employee about the decision directly, we aim to propel the employee directly into the **change curve**, which cannot be avoided anyway. Also, the **effect** is that we communicate directly, without "beating about the bush". If we started out by explaining the reasons behind the decision, we would run the risk of the employee projecting in a wrong way, and drawing incorrect conclusions, which could make the decision appear more radical than it actually is. The advance explanation cannot have an explanatory effect. It fulfils the function of an apology for the following decision.

**3.** After communicating the decision, we provide the reasons we prepared. Depending on the employee's reaction, we use our ability to maintain a dialogue, adding value to the employee's reaction.

**4. By asking a closed question, we verify UNDERSTANDING:** "Do you understand why we have taken this decision?" or "Can you understand the decision?" Maybe our employee entered their change curve when the decision was communicated and they did not understand the following explanation. Therefore, we now check for their **UNDERSTANDING** by asking a **closed question**. If the employee answers "no", we ask what they did not understand, and repeat the reasons for our decision. Then, we check for UNDERSTANDING, again. **UNDERSTANDING** is important for processing the decision. Understanding or accepting a decision is helpful, but not essential. If we didn't make the decision ourselves, we will emphasise towards our employee that we endorse it – regardless of our personal attitude. We speak from our function, not from a personal level.

**5. We request their motivation:** If we see that our employee is in the change curve, and if their motivation is at risk because of this, but we cannot give them the time to collect themselves because they have to implement the decision immediately, we have the option of **requesting** their motivation. "I understand that this is difficult for you. Can I, nevertheless, count on your commitment in implementing the decision?" – Demonstrate your **positive attitude**. If your employee refuses, it might make sense to embark on a **conflict**.

**6. Praise:** If the employee has answered questions 4 and 6 with "yes", we should not forget to praise them.

**7. Delegation:** If the meeting has taken a constructive turn and the employee is willing to implement it, we delegate the next steps in line with the **delegation level**.

Points 4 to 6 are optional. If our employee makes clear as early as point 3 that they understand or even are pleased, points 4 to 6 should be omitted.

#### Examples of complete communication:

- 1. I am glad to see you. Please take a seat.
- 2.I decided that...
- 3. The background is...
- 4. Do you understand why I made this decision?
- 5.1 understand that you are disappointed. Can I, however, rely on you to...
- 6. This is great, and I'm glad we're on the same page.
- 7. By when will you be able to ...?





Delegation	 		
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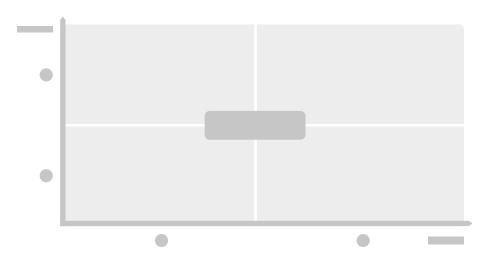
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### oenoversion Conflict resolution strategies



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Annex

33 / 104

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# Wertfreunde action cards

Demoversion

0

+7	The evolution session	35
	Delegation	36
Ø	Active listening	37
	Being concrete	38
	Metamessage - verbal and non-verbal	39
	My effect on others	40
<b>NAMES OF CONTRACTOR</b>	Control	41
	STEERING the conversation	42
	Managing change	43
	My conflict style	44

Demoversion

	The conflict analysis	45
	Overcoming conflict / strategy	46
	Image versus reality	47
?	The filter	48
-**	Ability to maintain dialogue	49
	Feedback	50
¥	The critical talk	51
é	Praise	52
Y	The enterprise model	53
	Communicating decisions	54

Ø	Projection, fixation, identification	55
	Strengths - weaknesses - strengths	56
	My life model	57
	Prevention of conflict	58
	The triangle of truth	59
2	My responsibilities as an employee	60
2	My responsibilities as a leader	61

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Annex

62 / 104 =

0

# **Working materials**

Demoversion

0

Y	<b>Examples of values and principles - The enterprise model</b> Worksheet (3 pages)	64	!*	<b>Dealing with situative stress</b> Action card	
<b>+</b> 7	<b>The development meeting – Matrix</b> Worksheet	67		Being concrete Worksheet	78
	<b>The critical talk</b> Worksheet (2 pages)	63		<b>My conflict style</b> Worksheet (2 pages)	79
<i>Ö</i>	<b>The working session - Agenda</b> Worksheet	62		<b>My life plan</b> Worksheet	81
	<b>The working session - minutes of the session</b> Worksheet	71		<b>Strengths - weaknesses - strengths</b> Worksheet	82
	<b>Delegation</b> Worksheet	72		<b>Examples of core qualities</b> Worksheet	83
	<b>Objections - Keeping up the ability to maintain dialogue</b> Worksheet	73			84
	<b>Communicating decisions</b> Worksheet	63			
	<b>Feedback</b> Worksheet	75			
	Irrational beliefs Worksheet	76			

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Denoversion Videoanimation "The Wertfreunde Enterprise Model"



100 / 104

A five-minute explanation of the Wertfreunde Enterprise Model



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