



GESTÃO CORRENTE

GC 11 – Conducting Meetings

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES



• Implement guidelines for planning and conducting effective meetings

 Enhance the value of meetings attended

WHY ARE MEETINGS IMPORTANT?



- Time spent in meetings
- Cost for 'just being there'
- It's where decisions are made
- Skills can be applied outside of work

THE FIVE P'S OF EFFECTIVE MEETINGS



Purpose

Reason

Participants

Individuals

Plans

Preparation

<u>P</u>articipation

Process and Methods

Perspective

Evaluation



1- PURPOSE



Meetings serve three functions,

- To make announcements (do we really need a meeting for this?)
- 2. To make decisions
- 3. To brainstorm



CALLING A MEETING



Meetings should be called for:

- Information sharing
- Commitment building
- Information dissemination and feedback
- Problem solving

2- PARTICIPANTS



Consider three factors:

Size of group

- Too many or too few people can hurt the group
- Odd numbers work best

2. Composition

- Homogeneity vs. Heterogeneity
- Competition vs. Cooperation
- Task (business) vs. Process (participation)

3. Skills of the participants

- Problem-knowers
- Solution providers (creative)
- Resource allocators (sign off money)
- Decision makers looking for work (affirm decisions)

3- Rules for Planning Meetings



- The rule of halves
 - Items available no later than one-half the interval between the last meeting and the upcoming meeting.
- The rule of sixths
 - 2/3 of the agenda focused on current agenda items.
 - 1/6 on past agenda and follow up
 - 1/6 on brainstorming for the future
- The report rule
 - No reports. Insert the information on specific items of the agenda
- The rule of three-fourths
 - Information should be sent to participants ¾ point between meetings
- The rule of thirds
 - · Divide the agenda in thirds, Start-up, heavy-work and decompression
- Executive summary rule
 - Reports circulated to meeting participants should always contain executive summaries
- The agenda bell rule
 - Items should be considered in order of ascending controversy and then the decompression items
- The agenda integrity rule
 - Only discuss items on the agenda
- The temporal integrity rule
 - Start on time and end on time. Follow a tine schedule
- The minutes rule
 - Minutes should show information recorded (agenda relevance), follow the agenda (content relevance) and reflect decisions (decision focus)

4- PARTICIPATION



The process used to involve members, including the following:

- Provide introductions
- Establish ground rules (participation, time, structure)
- Establish decision rules
 - The extensive rule (majority rule)
 - The intensive rule (who cares most wins)
 - The involvement rule (who acts decides)
 - The expert rule (who has law/science on his side wins)
 - The power rule (the boss wins)
- Use a variety of media (handouts, transparencies, slides, flipcharts, videos)
- Encourage and establish participation
 - Ask open questions, familiar language, own experience, facilitate discussion
- Summarize
 - Summarize decisions, tasks assigned, progress accomplished, key points discussed, what was learnt, anticipate next meeting.

5- PERSPECTIVE



Directs us to view the meeting from a distance KSS Method: finding what to:

- o'Keep,'
- o'Stop,' and
- o'Start' to improve meetings



SUGGESTIONS FOR GROUP MEMBERS



- Determine if you need to attend
- 2. Prepare
- 3. Be on time
- Ask for clarification
- 5. Be precise when giving information
- 6. Listen
- 7. Be supportive of others
- 8. Assure equitable participation
- Make disagreements principle based
- 10. Act and react in a way to enhance group performance

LINKS



Conducting Meetings <u>-</u> Checklist 1

 http://spot.pcc.edu/~rjacobs/career/conducting meetin gs.htm

Conducting Meetings <u>-</u> Checklist 2

http://www.nwlink.com/~donclark/leader/leadmet.html

6 Secrets Of Effective Meetings

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZSft2OeMmzQ&feature=related

Top Five Tips for Running Productive and Effective Meetings

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uOLuPfq11YY