

# Dispute

[Go up to Terms and Definitions](#)

## Discussion

A Dispute is a disagreement among two or more Parties concerning a claim, fact, interpretation, [Right](#), [Obligation](#), performance, calculation, status, or other matter.

A Dispute may concern:

- The interpretation of an [Agreement](#) or Agreement Term
- The existence or scope of a Right or Obligation
- Whether a Party performed an Obligation
- The amount, timing, or method of a payment
- A valuation, calculation, classification, or determination
- Whether a default, breach, termination, or other event occurred
- The accuracy or completeness of information
- The legal status, validity, or enforceability of an Agreement

A Dispute may be addressed through negotiation, escalation, mediation, arbitration, adjudication, or another dispute-resolution process.

The existence of a Dispute does not by itself determine which Party is correct. It also does not necessarily suspend, terminate, invalidate, or otherwise change the lifecycle state of the Agreement.

## Definition

*disagreement among two or more [parties](#) concerning a claim, fact, interpretation, [right](#), [obligation](#), performance, or other matter*

## Source

Adapted from:

- [Cornell Law School Legal Information Institute: Dispute](#)
- [Cornell Law School Legal Information Institute: Adjudication](#)
- [Financial Industry Business Ontology, Contracts Ontology](#)

## Note

- A Dispute must involve at least two positions concerning a specified matter
- A Dispute should identify the Parties involved
- A Dispute should identify the matter being disputed

- A Dispute may concern all or part of an Agreement
- A Dispute may concern a Transaction governed by an Agreement
- A Dispute may exist without initiating a formal legal proceeding
- A claim or allegation does not establish the correctness of the asserted position
- The existence of a Dispute does not by itself establish a breach or default
- The existence of a Dispute does not by itself change the Agreement Lifecycle State
- A Dispute may be open, stayed, resolved, withdrawn, dismissed, or superseded
- A resolution may result from agreement among the Parties or from a Legal Determination
- Evidence and provenance associated with the Dispute and its resolution should be preserved

## Example

Party A calculates that Party B owes USD 1,000,000 under an Agreement. Party B calculates that the amount owed is USD 900,000.

The Parties have a Dispute concerning the calculation and amount of the Obligation.

The Agreement may remain effective while the Parties resolve the Dispute. A negotiated settlement, arbitral award, or court decision may resolve the Dispute.

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