

## Overview of the Disputes Process

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This document explains the Trading Disputes process and how it works. You will find this document useful if you are a BSC Party.



If you have any questions please email [disputes@elexon.co.uk](mailto:disputes@elexon.co.uk) or call 020 7380 4100.

### What is the Disputes Process?

The Disputes process is a way for BSC Parties to correct errors in Settlement that have affected Trading Charges. All Trading Disputes are assessed against three criteria, which must be met for the Dispute to be upheld. Disputes are confidential.

### What makes a Dispute valid?

A valid Dispute meets the following three criteria:

#### Dispute Deadline

Disputes should be raised within certain timescales which vary according to the type of error. There are five types of Disputes:

- SVA Half-Hourly
- SVA Non-Half-Hourly
- Profile coefficient
- Market Domain Data
- General

However, the TDC can, at its discretion, waive the requirement for Disputes to be raised before the deadline. This only happens if the TDC believes there to be exceptional circumstances which means the Dispute could not have been identified and raised any earlier by the Raising Party.

Details of the Dispute Deadlines are in Section 2.1.2 of [BSCP11 'Trading Queries and Trading Disputes'](#).

#### Settlement Error

Settlement Errors occur when the rules of Settlement have not been followed and this failure affects Trading Charges.

We need to be able to identify a rule in the BSC or subsidiary documents that has not been followed, that data in Settlement would be different if the rule had been followed, and that as a consequence Trading Charges are not what they should be.

Not all erroneous data count as Settlement Errors – it is only where the value of the data is prescribed by rules in the BSC and subsidiary documents. Any data value that is a Party's own choice is not considered a Settlement Error. A Settlement Error is defined in [BSC Section W1.3.1 and W1.3.2](#).

### Materiality

The impact on Trading Charges must exceed £3,000.

### Different Stages of a Trading Dispute:

The outcome of each stage is published non-confidentially on the ELEXON website.

#### ELEXON Stage

If you raise a Dispute, we investigate and gather information to determine whether the Dispute is valid against the three criteria.

If we believe the Dispute is valid we will take it to the TDC.

If we think the Dispute is not valid we will explain why, and if you accept our findings we will close the Dispute. If you disagree with the findings, we take the Dispute to the TDC for a decision.

#### TDC Stage

The TDC hears the Dispute and decides if it is valid against the three criteria. If the TDC determines the Dispute is invalid it will reject the Dispute.

Our role is to be impartial and present the facts that we have gathered to allow the TDC to make an informed decision on a case by case basis.

If the Dispute is valid the TDC will decide how it is to be rectified (if at all). If a Party disagrees with the TDC decision it has the opportunity to go to the Panel stage.

#### Panel Stage

The Panel hears the Dispute in much the same way as the TDC and will decide whether to overturn the TDC's decision. If a Party disagrees with the Panel's decision it can go to arbitration.

### What can you see on the ELEXON website?

Useful information from the Trading Disputes Committee meetings is publicly available, and we keep a Register of Determinations to summarise Disputes that the TDC have determined.



#### Useful links:

[TDC Meeting Documents: Headlines](#)

[Register of Determinations](#)