

**INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTORAL SYSTEMS**

**(IFES)**

**Request for Quotation (RFQ) for Interpretation and Translation Services  
in Serbia**

**Solicitation # RFQ-21-065**

**TRANSLATION SAMPLE**

## English to Serbian

The highly legal nature of analysis can overwhelm government policymakers who wish to understand the practical ramifications of the findings. Wider society is even less equipped to use the reports (if they can find them). Since one objective of reviews, particularly in developing countries, is to help identify where assistance could be provided, the impenetrability of many peer reviews represents a significant lost opportunity. For reviews in countries that seek external assistance, prospective donors need to be brought on board more easily.<sup>6</sup> Findings are likely to have limited value in practice unless they are presented in more digestible form and demonstrate their relevance for society more clearly.

The focus on formal legal compliance severely limits their practical value. Reviews that assess only the quality of law, but not how well it is applied in practice, tell nothing about a country's actual achievement in combating corruption. Conventions have reached different stages of addressing the problem. GRECO has moved to assess practical application ("effectiveness"), while UNCAC remains at the earliest stage, reviewing only the formal legal landscape. Reviews that confine themselves to these narrow limits do not offer advice on implementation issues that can be as important as the formal legal provision. For example, identifying the need for legislation on freedom of information is, in itself, of limited help. Advice on the supporting administrative procedures and practices needed to make the legal framework operationally effective has significant potential value.

## Serbian to English

Proporcionalni izborni sistem sa preferencijalnim glasanjem podrazumeva ukidanje jedne i uvođenje većeg broja izbornih jedinica kako birači ne bi bili suočeni sa velikim brojem kandidata sa kojima treba da se upoznaju, odnosno sa velikim glasačkim listićem. Broj izbornih jedinica može biti jednak broju poslanika (kako predlaže značajan broj stranaka) što znači da se u svakoj izornoj jedinci kandiduje po jedan kandidat svake liste, ali i može biti značajno manji. Hrvatska je, na primer, uvela personalizovani sistem unutar već postojećeg sistema sa 12 (10+2) izbornih jedinica u kojoj se bira 14 poslanika. Takođe, unutar ove promene se mora doneti odluka o broju preferencijalnih glasova. Smatramo da bi za početak bilo korisno izabrati najjednostavniju varijantu sa jednom preferencijom. Birač bi mogao glasati samo za listu i dati jednu preferenciju nekom od kandidata na toj listi. Ako bi zaokružio jednu listu, a preferenciju dodelio nekom kandidatu sa drugih lista, glas bi pripao stranačkoj listi koju je zaokružio. Mandati koji pripadnu listi dodeljivali bi se kandidatima prema broju dobijenih preferencijalnih glasova.