## Translate from English to Serbian:

1. Conduct an inclusive, consultative review of the legal and regulatory framework to guide a reform process to fill gaps and ensure consistency: The RIK, APC and Administrative Court should play a central role in electoral legal reform discussions, in consultation with political parties and other stakeholders, to ensure reform discussions align with operational and technical considerations and respond to identified needs. This approach would allow the electoral institutions to identify issues that could be addressed through procedural reforms. In particular, these reform efforts should identify targeted remedies to respond directly to different types of irregularities, provide clear evidentiary and investigation standards and ensure consistency across dispute resolution processes for different elections (local, national assembly, presidential).

2. Establish consistent rules of procedure to resolve electoral complaints and introduce robust, transparent and secure case management systems in the RIK and APC: These rules of procedure should fill gaps identified above, including, for example, providing guidance on requirements for complaints, types of evidence to consider and investigation procedures. Rules of procedure are also important for complaint management, as they create clear process for complaint resolution, including registering complaints, assigning cases, collecting and cataloging evidence, providing notice, scheduling hearings and recording decisions.

3. Update filing and decision-making timelines to protect due process and meet international standards: Review and reform filing and decision-making timelines to allow sufficient time for complaints and appeals to be prepared and filed and for due process protections by giving adjudicators the time they need to conduct proper investigations, hold hearings, make well-informed and just decisions, and provide a timely remedy.

4. Increase the capacity of election management bodies on EDR and investigation: To ensure uniform standards and consistency in the dispute resolution process, election commissions and polling boards should receive training on the EDR process. Trainings and workshops could be implemented with RIK, the Administrative Court, the prosecutor’s office and police and cover international standards for adjudication of electoral complaints and investigation standards and provide comparative examples to guide reform.

## Translate from Serbian to English:

Efikasno rešavanje izbornih sporova je od vitalnog značaja za garantovanje integriteta i legitimiteta izbora. IFES je razvio jasnu i rigoroznu metodologiju za merenje efikasnosti i kredibiliteta procesa rešavanja izbornih sporova, koja polazi od međunarodno prihvaćenih standarda i zasnovana je na široko priznatom osnovnom pravu na učešće u vladavini. Ova procena se oslanjala na ove utvrđene standarde za analizu mehanizama za rešavanje izbornih sporova u Srbiji i davanje efikasnih preporuka grupisanih u četiri potkategorije: 1) institucionalni model; 2) pravila i postupci za istragu i rešavanje žalbi i sporova; 3) pravni lekovi i sankcije i izvršenje odluka; 4) informisanje i edukacija javnosti.

Ovom procenom utvrđeno je da je drugi element – pravila i postupci za istragu i rešavanje prigovora/žalbi – prioritetno područje za reformu. Sagovornici su istakli značajne izazove u obezbeđivanju fer i poštenog postupka zbog kratkih rokova za rešavanje sporova, kao i značajne praznine u istrazi i postupcima za odlučivanje po prigovorima/žalbama. Pored toga, procena ukazuje na potrebu za uvođenjem obuke i javnog informisanja kako bi se povećao kredibilitet procesa rešavanja sporova.

Svrha postojanja postupka za izborne sporove je osiguranje kredibiliteta i poverenja primenom jasnog i doslednog prava na obeštećenje koje je dostupno svim oštećenim stranama. Ovo pravo mora biti jasno utvrđeno u zakonu i poznato javnosti. Tačnije, političke stranke, kandidati i birači moraju znati koji institucija je nadležna za koje vrste sporova, kao i proceduralna i materijalna pravila koja će upravljati procesom odlučivanja o žalbi.

U Srbiji je nadležnost za rešavanje izbornih sporova relativno jednostavna. Administrativne žalbe u vezi sa kršenjem izbornih prava (prigovori) mogu se podneti nadležnoj izbornoj komisiji: RIK-u za nacionalne izbore i relevantnom izbornom organu u okviru jedinice lokalne samouprave za lokalne izbore. U Zakonu o izboru predsednika Republike ne postoje žalbeni postupci, iako su u praksi žalbe na predsedničke izbore podložne istim procedurama kao one navedene u Zakonu o izboru narodnih poslanika.