



## **Tender Reference 258-16/95**

### **Annex D**

#### **Example 2 – Terms of Reference for costing an assignment (please refer to Annex A – Price Matrix)**

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##### **1. Background**

##### **2. Objectives of the Assignment / Scope of Work**

Design two tables and one box for the International IDEA publication “xxx”. International IDEA will share the template for tables used in previous reports.

The following files are to be submitted to the International IDEA Publications Office at the completion of the assignment:

- Final graphics in InDesign format.

## Box

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• May insulate EMBs from some politically sensitive decisions (e.g. political party registration, electoral boundary delimitation)</li><li>• Allows EMBs to concentrate on core functions</li><li>• May locate electoral activities in institutions with more relevant technical skills than the EMB possesses</li><li>• May result in successful bids for funding for functions that EMBs may find difficult to fund</li><li>• May provide a check and balance on functions implemented by EMBs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Other institutions may not have as much credibility as an EMB to undertake electoral functions in an impartial manner</li><li>• There may be lack of coordination and shared goals between institutions with different agendas</li><li>• May locate electoral functions in institutions for which these are not a high priority, and with little or infrequent electoral experience</li><li>• May not be cost-effective. It may also be difficult to identify funding expended on electoral functions, to prevent funds allocated for electoral functions from being diverted to other activities</li><li>• May be used as a tool to thwart the independent actions of an EMB that refuses to take instructions from a government</li></ul>

**Table 10: Qualifications Stated in the Electoral Law for Appointment to Three Recently Reformed Expert-based EMBs: Indonesia, South Sudan and Bhutan**

	<b>South Sudan</b>	<b>Bhutan</b>
Impartiality	Yes	None
Personal integrity and fairness	Yes	None
Citizenship essential	Yes	Yes-by birth (and not married to a person who is not a citizen of Bhutan)
Minimum age	35	None
Professional qualifications	At least a secondary school leaving certificate or equivalent	None
Knowledge of electoral issues	None	None
Physically and mentally healthy	None	None
Not politically active	A person who has not been a candidate in general elections or an agent of a candidate for three years prior to becoming a commissioner	None
Registered as a voter	None	None
Requirement to hold another office	None	None
Bans on holding other office	None	None
Character requirement	Not convicted over the past seven years of a crime involving dishonesty or moral turpitude or contravention of the election conduct, even if he or she enjoys a pardon	Not convicted of any criminal offence or in arrears of taxes or other dues to the government
Residence in country	None	None

**Figure 6.5. Parties and movements according to the number of candidates, votes and elected representatives in the regional elections of 2002, 2006 and 2010**

Political grouping	Candidates (%)			Valid votes (%)			Number of elected representatives		
	2002	2006	2010	2002	2006	2010	2002	2006	2010
Acción Popular	8	4	5	6	2	3	0	0	0
Fujimorists	0	5	3	0	2	4	0	0	0
Aprista Party	10	11	7	24	18	11	12	2	1
Nationalist Party	0	11	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Peru Posible	10	3	4	13	2	2	0	0	0