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Translation of Infinitives and Infinitival Constructions in Legal Discourse

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, due to the rapid exchange of information across cultures the translation of legal texts is highly demanded. Moreover, the issue is topical due to the complexity of legal language and different legal systems. The object of this research is infinitives and infinitival constructions and their translation from English into Lithuanian in legal discourse. The aim of this research is to examine the ways infinitives and infinitival constructions are translated from English into Lithuanian in legal texts and to determine what translation strategies were chosen to render the infinitives from the source to target texts. The empirical data have been obtained from a parallel corpus which consists of English court judgments, namely, Judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union (2016) in English and their translations into Lithuanian. Qualitative and quantitative research methods are used to carry out the analysis. The results showed that the prevailing translation strategies are direct translation and shifts, whereas translation by addition and omissions/deletions are extremely rare. Moreover, the general translation direction to which the translation is closer is domestication. The practical value of the thesis is that the results of this thesis might be useful for legal translators, students and language teachers.

Key words: legal discourse, legal language, translation strategies, infinitive, infinitival constructions, legal translation.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SL – source language

ST – source text

TL – target language

TT – target text

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's fast-moving world, there are various phenomena, such as globalization, which is often associated with international communication across cultures, exchange of goods and services. In fact, it leads to a rapid exchange of information and ideas. A basic means that individuals use to convey information is language. However, when it comes to international communication, in some cases people do not speak the same language. In areas such as politics, business or law, information has to be professionally and accurately transferred from one language to another, since any mistakes or misunderstandings are not allowed. A crucial phenomenon that helps people from different countries communicate and agree on business, economic, or other professional matters is translation. As I. Calvino once said, "Without translation I would be limited to the borders of my own country. The translator is my most important ally. He introduces me to the world." (MacShane, 1983: 23). Therefore, when collaboration or communication goes beyond one country, a need for translation arises.

Translation is a fundamental way of transferring information from one language into another. It goes far beyond rendering words from one language to another. "Often, though not by any means always, it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text" (Newmark, 1988: 5). In fact, conveying meaning from one language into another is a complex process due to morphological, phonological, lexical and other differences between languages. Apart from linguistic skills, the complexity also demands knowledge of the subject matter.

One field in which nowadays translation demand is high is law. As international trade and collaboration grow, numerous international legal documents are drafted these days, leading to a great demand of legal translation. Thus, legal translation is an extremely important phenomenon and a topical issue these days. However, it might be extremely challenging. Translators might face a number of issues when rendering legal texts from one language into another due to specialized language and complex terminology of legal language and, sometimes, different legal systems and absence of equivalents in a target language (TL). Thus, translators working in the legal field must have an extensive knowledge to make sure that the translation conveys the same meaning as the source text (ST). Also, legal translation requires background knowledge.

The phenomenon of translation has been discussed by linguists from different perspectives as its complexity has been catching their interest for decades. Some of the main reasons why translation is such a complex process are cultural differences, as well as different languages and grammatical

systems. Some of the most topical aspects of translation discussed by linguists are different parts of speech.

A verb and its forms are one particular part of speech that is difficult to translate. The infinitive is the basic form of the verb. Translators might find the translation of the infinitive and infinitival constructions extremely challenging and face numerous issues when rendering infinitives from one language into another due to different syntactic functions of infinitives in a sentence.

During the process of translation, a translator might face a number of issues. For instance, they might find it challenging to choose a general direction of translation: domestication or foreignization (Venuti, 2001: 240–244). While domestication refers to bringing a foreign element closer to the reader, foreignization means introducing an authentic foreign element to him/her. Moreover, the choice of a translation strategy when rendering a particular segment is also a challenging task. Therefore, the following question arises: in the event of absence of an equivalent in a target language, which translation strategy should be selected: shifts, omissions, additions or deletions? One more important question is what the function of the infinitive in the sentence is and how to convey the meaning to a target language.

The translation of infinitives has been previously discussed by both Lithuanian and foreign authors (Tekorienė, 1977; Ida, 2022; Bharati *et al.*, 2014) from different perspectives; however, it should be admitted that there have not been many studies carried out on translation of the infinitives and infinitival constructions from English into Lithuanian in legal discourse specifically, so the necessity of further investigation is obvious.

In this paper, the above-mentioned matters will be discussed on the basis of literature review and insights of researchers who have previously analyzed translation of the infinitives and legal language. The **source** of this research is Judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union (2016) in English and their translation into Lithuanian. The **object** of this research is infinitives and infinitival constructions and their translation from English into Lithuanian in legal discourse.

The **aim** of this research is to examine the ways infinitives and infinitival constructions are translated from English into Lithuanian in legal texts and to see what translation strategies were chosen to render the infinitives from source to target texts (TT).

To achieve the aim the following **objectives** have been set out:

- To provide a brief literature review on legal discourse, translation, and the infinitive.
- To provide definitions of the English and Lithuanian infinitive.
- To identify infinitives in legal texts and classify them.
- To carry out quantitative analysis.

- To determine what translation strategies were used to render infinitives in legal discourse from the source text to the target text.
- To determine the prevailing translation direction (domestication or foreignization).

The following **research methods** will be used to carry out the analysis:

1. Qualitative research method which involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data, e.g. content analysis or case study.
2. Quantitative research method which involves analyzing and gathering numerical data and carrying out statistical analysis.

The following **research questions** have been raised:

- What are the general tendencies in translation of the infinitive from English into Lithuanian in legal discourse?
- What exact translation strategies and methods were used to render legal infinitives from English into Lithuanian? How many infinitives were preserved, omitted or shifted, or translated in other ways?
- Which translation direction – domestication or foreignization – was prevalent?

This research **topic is relevant** as there have not been many studies on the translation of infinitives in legal discourse. There have been certain studies carried out on the translation of the infinitive, such as “Translation of TO infinitives in Anusaraka Platform: an English Hindi MT system” (Bharati *et al.*, 2014); “Translation and Analysis of Infinitives of the Little Prince’s Novel: A Descriptive Analytical Study” (Ida, 2022), however, there is a lack of studies on the translation of the infinitive from English into Lithuanian.

The **practical value** of the thesis is of paramount importance: the data collected and the results obtained might be useful for legal translators, students and language teachers. Moreover, it might be beneficial for people interested in grammar and translation of legal texts. It might also be useful for software developers working in the field of machine translation.

The **hypotheses** of the research are as follows:

1. Infinitive forms exist in both English and Lithuanian. However, not in all cases infinitives in one language are rendered as infinitives into another language due to different language structures, functional and formal differences.
2. In legal texts, there is a tendency to preserve the infinitive in the translation and only in a small number of cases infinitives are translated in a different way, so it is expected that the form of the infinitive is kept in the Lithuanian translations.

The thesis is structured in the following way. In the theoretical part of the thesis, scientific literature on the research of legal discourse and legal language, translation of legal texts, translation strategies, the English and Lithuanian infinitive, forms and clauses of the infinitive, syntactic functions of the infinitive, etc. is discussed. First of all, the concept of legal discourse, as well as history and features of legal language are briefly explained. Then, certain peculiarities of the translation of legal texts and translation strategies are mentioned. The definitions of the concept of the English and Lithuanian infinitive are given from both ethymological and contemporary point of view. Then, infinitival clauses, types, forms and syntactic functions of the infinitive in the sentence are explained. Also, certain insights of Lithuanian authors and peculiarities of the Lithuanian infinitive are given and differences between Lithuanian and English infinitives are pointed out.

In the empirical part of the thesis, the research methodology and data collection and classification are briefly discussed. For the analysis of the translation, the parallel corpus is used to compare English court judgments and their translations into Lithuanian. The quantitative research of the translation of infinitives into Lithuanian is carried out and translation methods chosen by a translator are discussed. The focus is on types of infinitives and translation strategies chosen. The results of the research show the ways the infinitives are rendered in legal discourse, the prevailing translation strategy and direction of translation. Section 4 discusses the results of the research and conclusions are provided in Section 5.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Legal Discourse

The notion of discourse subsumes several different aspects. *Cambridge Dictionary*, for instance, gives several definitions of discourse: “the use of language to communicate in speech or writing”; “discussion or debate (formal or political argument)”; “a speech or piece of writing about a particular, usually serious, subject”. Based on numerous definitions, discourse can be interpreted as covering both written and spoken language and used in a formal or domain-specific situation or discussion. Crosley (2021) defines discourse as verbal or written communication between people that goes beyond a single sentence. The author also points out that discourse is much more than just language, as language may include all forms of linguistic and symbolic units and focus on individual meanings of words, while discourse goes beyond this and focuses on the overall meanings conveyed by language in context. In this case, *context* refers to the social, cultural, political and historical background of discourse, which has to be taken into account to understand underlying meanings expressed through language. So, based on the definitions provided, discourse is apparently a much broader concept than language, as it conveys more background information and expresses more meanings conveyed by language.

Since this paper will focus on legal discourse, a detailed definition of this particular discourse has to be provided. These days, people typically associate legal discourse with legal institutions such as courts as well as people working in the legal profession, for example attorneys, as well as with various legal documents (codes, laws, etc.), where this domain-specific professional language is used. Cheng and Danesi (2019: 279) describe legal discourse as an umbrella term used to address a whole spectrum of legal phenomena, both written (such as legislation) and spoken (such as courtroom interaction), as well as non-verbal, like, for example, physical evidence and a physical setup of courtroom.

2.2. History and Features of Legal Language

Legal language is a concept not as broad as legal discourse. As claimed by Berūkštienė (2016: 95), legal texts are part of legal discourse. Legal language is an extremely complex and domain-specific type of discourse, which might include different types of texts, both written and spoken. What is referred to as “legal language” might be various legal texts, such as legal acts, codes, wills, judicial decisions, reports, etc. Language and law are related and language plays an extremely important

role in law. Gozdz-Roszkowski (2011: 1) claims that law does not exist without language, as legal rules and regulations are coded in language, legal concepts and processes are accessible only through language. He also emphasizes that the concept of legal language tends to emphasize a subject matter, i.e. the domain in which the language is used, which in this case is law.

Legal language is domain-specific and is often considered complex and difficult to understand to ordinary people due to its history and tradition. One of the reasons why English legal language is conservative is the fact that the primary source of English law is legal precedent, i.e. previous court rulings, some of which may extend over several centuries, and therefore carry linguistic features that, although not used in today's English, are closely interconnected with the language of the law and therefore continue to be cited and used in new documents and laws (Schneiderova, 2018: 118). Schneiderova (2018: 119) explains that legal English is the result of historical and socio-political process. It reflects the influence of Anglo-Saxon mercenaries, Latin-speaking missionaries, Scandinavian and Norman war tribes, all of which left a trace not only on England and its political order but also on the language of its law. Therefore, English legal language was influenced by several languages and historical events. For instance, not only Old English was used as a language of the law by the Anglo-Saxon population, but also Latin. Although the population did not understand the Latin language, it laid down a general standard of written communication, which had a tremendous impact on strengthening legal language.

The conquest of England by Normans in 1066 was another significant event that had a tremendous influence on legal language. Since all the prominent positions of England were occupied by French-speaking Normans, French became the language of power and court, and English was used only by lower classes of the population. French became the official language of court proceedings and all the words regarding governmental matters are of French origin (*ibid.*, 120). Thus, many words used in legal English these days are of Latin or French origin, which is a natural result of various linguistic, cultural and socio-political influences.

In fact, words of Latin and French origin are not the only features of legal language. There are many more characteristics of legal language that distinguish it from other domain-specific languages. Apart from Latin or French words, such as *inter alia* or *mortgage*, Mussa (2020: 1–2) mentions other features of legal language, such as impersonal constructions, which means that the first and second person expressions (such as *I* and *you*) are avoided, while the third person constructions, as *this court finds* are much more common. The author also describes legal language as wordy, i.e. a lot of redundant words are used where a single word would suffice to understand the meaning. Another key feature distinguished by the author is precision, as uncertainty and ambiguity in legal texts must be avoided. Long sentences that lead to syntactic complexity is one

more characteristic. Technical vocabulary (e.g. *asportation*) and jargon (e.g. *black-letter law*) are also mentioned. Among other features of legal language, the author also distinguished technical vocabulary, common words with uncommon meaning, when the same word has a different meaning in legal language than in general English, for instance the word *action*, formal and unusual terminology (e.g. *commence* and *terminate* rather than *begin* and *end*), nominalizations, since nouns and nominalizations are preferred over verbs (e.g. *consideration* over *consider*) and high levels of negation in legal language.

2.3. Translation of Legal Texts

It is necessary to discuss the main issues that translators typically face when rendering legal writings from one language into another and translation strategies they choose to render the texts. These days, due to the process of globalization and growth in international relations (such as business relations), a great number of legal documents, such as business contracts or litigation materials need to be translated from one language into another. Cao (2010: 193) distinguishes three categories of legal texts based on the most common legal text types: private legal documents, domestic legislation and international legal instruments. Private legal documents, such as contracts and other agreements are drafted and used by lawyers in their daily practices. Such documents follow certain established patterns in a particular jurisdiction. Domestic legislation implies municipal statutes in bilingual and multilingual jurisdictions. The translation of international legal instruments forms a special area of legal translation practice. Legal instruments are usually multilingual documents, bilateral treaties or documents involving several languages translated in international or supranational bodies as the United Nations or the European Union. The essential thing when it comes to the translation of legal documents is clarity, accuracy and precision, as ambiguities must be avoided in legal language so that each party has a clear understanding of a legal text. The high quality is extremely important in legal translation, so the translator must not only know legal terminology, but also have some legal knowledge and be aware of different legal systems and cultures. A legal translator must have the competencies in three areas: competency in the target language's particular writing style, familiarity with the pertinent terminology and general knowledge of the legal systems of the source and target languages (Chirila, 2014: 487). Thus, the translation of legal texts is a very complex procedure, as it strictly depends on linguistic, cultural and legal environments.

Given the complexity of legal language, there is a great number of issues that arise when translating a legal text from one language into another. Discussing sources of difficulty in legal translation,

Cao (2010: 190) mentions systemic differences in law, linguistic and cultural differences. Moreover, the author claims that complications also arise from crossing two languages and legal systems in translation. According to him, “Law and legal language are system bound, that is, they reflect the history, evolution and culture, and above all, the law of a specific legal system” (Cao, 2010: 192). The author’s description may be interpreted in a way that translation of a legal text is much more than translating a regular text, as there is a specific background that has to be taken into consideration. Translating the law of a specific legal system is complex, as certain terms that exist in one legal system (e.g. common law) may not exist in another legal system (such as continental law). At that point, the translator needs to select a suitable translation strategy.

When rendering a complex text from a source language (SL) into a target language, a translator may face difficulties in finding an equivalent, as certain concepts, phenomena or realia may exist in one culture or language, but not in the target language. In that case, a suitable translation strategy has to be found to render the meaning to a reader. As claimed by Venuti (2001: 240), “strategies of translation involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it. Both of the tasks are determined by various factors: cultural, economic, political”. It could be interpreted in a way that a translator has to take into consideration the above-mentioned factors when rendering a text from one language into another. For instance, when translating a foreign text, a translator faces many cultural realia that exist in one culture but do not in another; therefore, the translator has to choose which translation direction to choose: domestication or foreignization, i.e. to bring a foreign element closer to the reader or to introduce an authentic foreign element to him. As pointed out by the American translation theorist Venuti (2001: 240–243), there are two general trends of translation: domestication and foreignization. Domestication is “an ethnocentric reduction of the foreign text to target-language cultural values, bringing the author back home,” while foreignization is “an ethnodeviant pressure on those values to register the linguistic and cultural difference on the legal text, sending the reader abroad” (Venuti, 1995: 20). There are a number of translation strategies that belong to both categories: domestication and foreignization. Pažūsis (2014: 358–361) suggests the following translation strategies: shifts, defined as changes of grammatical units (such as part of speech) and lexical units (such as words, collocations); additions, which are related to explications and provide more specific information; omissions and deletions, which could be described as a unit in a source text which is omitted in a target text. Pym (2010: 89) claims that from the theoretical point of view, additions and omissions/deletions involve non-equivalence and might be associated with pseudotranslation or non-translation. It might be interpreted that the above-mentioned translation strategies should be used only in case the unit that is being translated does not have an equivalent

in a target language. If a unit has an equivalent in a target language, it may be translated directly, or, to be more precise, the word-by-word translation strategy might be used.

Pažūsis (2014: 358–626) explains each of the above-mentioned translation strategies in detail. Defining shifts, the author claims that during the process of translation, both grammatical units (forms of grammatical categories of words, parts of speech, parts of sentences and clauses, their order, syntactic constructions) and lexical units (words, fixed word combinations, their semantic components) are changed. Talking about grammatical changes, the author gives an example of how the plural noun in the ST is translated as a singular noun in the TT when rendering texts from English into Lithuanian, since in the Lithuanian language the singular noun may be used in a generalised sense, e.g. *you can't stop people if they want to get drunk* translated as *neįmanoma sustabdyti žmogaus, kuris nori prisigerti* 'you can't stop a person if he wants to get drunk' (Pažūsis, 2014: 363). A singular noun may be translated as a plural, as well. Another type of shift is a change of word class, when, for instance, a noun in the SL is rendered as a verb in the TL. This transformation is also referred to as recategorization. Perhaps the most common type of part of speech (or class of words) change is the replacement of a noun by a pronoun, known as pronominalization, e.g. *Mahony chased a cat down a lane, but the cat escaped into a wild field* translated as *atsigaivinęs Mejonis skersgatviu nusivijo katę, tačiau ji paspruko į didelį lauką* 'Mahony chased a cat down a lane, but it escaped into a wild field' (*ibid.*, 365). One more example is how the English noun 'people' (denoting a plurality of people) may be replaced by the generalised Lithuanian pronoun *visi* 'everyone', e.g. *people would treat her with respect then* translated as *ją visi gerbs* 'everyone will respect her' (*ibid.*, 368).

Addition (or translation by addition) is a translation strategy where the information that is not present or explicitly expressed in the ST is added to the TT. The strategy is often associated with the term 'explication'. Explication, according to the author, is the substitution of a more general ST unit for a more specific TT unit (also might be referred to as concretization), rendering the meaning of an ST unit in several TT units, splitting a sentence in into two or more sentences a translation text, etc. There are various other ways of explicating, for example, paraphrasing: *it is Selden, the Notting Hill murderer* translated as *Seldenas, tas, kuris nužudė žmogų Noting Hile* 'Selden, the one who murdered a person in Notting Hill' (*ibid.*, 547). Another way is describing the realia occurring in an ST by means of a so-called descriptive translation, e.g. *they proudly flew the Stars and Stripes* translated as *išdidžiai iškėlė JAV valstybės vėliavą* 'they proudly flew the flag of the USA' (*ibid.*, 326). The author describes omission and deletion as the omission of an element or a unit of meaning from the ST in the TT. The explicit information of an element omitted

from the ST often does not completely disappear in the TT, but only recedes into the background, remaining implicit.

Omission is associated with the concept of implicitation, when an SL unit with a more specific meaning is replaced by an TL unit with a more general meaning, or when two or more SL words are replaced by a single TL word that combines their meanings. In a translation, the words that are usually omitted are semantically redundant, i.e. words the meanings of which may be known or implied in the text without them. For example, In English, the plural third-person pronoun *they* is often used as a subject to refer to a generalised, undefined group of people. When the text is translated into Lithuanian, however, this pronoun is omitted, since in Lithuanian the corresponding pronoun is not used in that way, e.g. *what did they call such young people in Goethe's Germany?* translated as *kaip buvo vadinami Ø tokie jauni žmonės Gėtės Vokietijoje?* 'How were such young people called in Goethe's Germany?' (*ibid.*, 602). Another example is the usage of possessive pronouns in English, which are often used to refer to the body parts and belongings of the subject of an action. In Lithuanian, however, they are not marked, as they are easily implicit. Therefore, when translating texts from English into Lithuanian, the possessive pronouns are omitted in the TT, e.g. *I live with my mother and my brother, Theo* translated as *aš gyvenu su Ø motina ir Ø broliu Teo* 'I live with Ø mother and Ø brother, Theo' (*ibid.*, 603).

In case there is an equivalent of a unit in the target language and none of the above-mentioned translation strategies need to be used, the unit might simply be translated word-by word. Pažūsis (*ibid.*, 165) points out that such a translation strategy might be referred to as direct translation (also called calque, loan translation or through-translation). Direct translation strategy, as stated by Pažūsis (2014: 166), may be used to render, for instance, names that are semantically transparent or semantically motivated, e.g. *Flicking the hair from her eyes, Mouse tilted the head to one side* translated as *Nubraukusi nuo akių plaukus Pelytė pakreipė galvą į šoną* 'Flicking the hair from her eyes, Mouse (diminutive) tilted the head to one side' (*ibid.*, 166). Another example is how the direct translation strategy may be applied to render characteronyms, i.e. names that are used to describe a person's character (perform a descriptive function of a person's character). According to Pažūsis (2014: 173), this translation strategy is used quite often to translate characteronyms, for instance: *My name is Failure. Timmy Failure* was rendered as *Mano pavardė Nevykėlis. Timis Nevykėlis* 'My name is Failure (masculine). Timmy Failure (masculine)' (*ibid.*, 174).

Translation strategies are closely linked to the concepts of domestication and foreignization, as certain strategies belong to one translation direction, while others to another. Additions, for instance, are closer to domestication, since a translator adds more information to make the reader understand the foreign element better. Strategies such as shifts are closer to domestication, as the

translator changes the foreign element to the one which is closer to the reader. Certain translation strategies, such as direct translation are neutral, i.e. they are neither closer to domestication, nor foreignization direction of translation, as no changes were made when rendering the unit.

2.4. The Concept of the Infinitive

The history of the derivation of the infinitive, as well as the concept of the infinitive described in modern dictionaries are crucial for this paper, as the understanding of both the derivation of the concept and how it changed throughout the years is essential. From the historical perspective, according to the *Online Etymology Dictionary*, the word *infinitive* derived from the Latin word *infinitivus*, meaning “unlimited, indefinite” or “infinitus” (not limited). It is considered “indefinite” because it is not restricted by person or number. The dictionary provides the following explanation of the concept of the *infinitive*: “simple, uninflected form of a verb, expressing its general sense” (1510), whereas in the mid-XV century it was used as an adjective. Nowadays, in Modern English the *infinitive* is understood as a base form of the verb. It is one of the three basic forms of the verb (the other two basic forms of the verb are Past Indefinite, e.g. *spoke* and Participle II, e.g. *spoken*). Contemporary grammars give slightly different definitions of the concept of the *infinitive*. Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 83) describe the infinitive as the plain form of a verb, which consists simply of the lexical base, the plain base without any suffix or other modification. Quirk *et al.* (1985: 150) define the infinitive as a nonfinite form which consists of the base form, and typically expresses nonfactual meaning. The authors also point out that the infinitive is the least finite verb phrase. “There is, indeed, a tradition of regarding the infinitive as a mood of the verb” (Quirk *et al.*, 1985: 150). The authors explain that the infinitive has in common with subjunctive and imperative moods. It means that the infinitive is put in the same category with verb moods, such as indicative, imperative or subjunctive. Biber *et al.* (1999: 392) claim that the infinitive is the base form without any affix. In the *Cambridge Dictionary*, the *infinitive* is described as “The basic form of a verb, usually following *to* or another verb form”. For example, in the sentences *I had to go* and *I must go*, *go* is an infinitive. The main difference between contemporary and earlier understanding of the infinitive is that nowadays the infinitive is perceived as a basic verb form (serves as a base), while earlier the indefiniteness and non-finiteness of a verb was emphasized. Therefore, throughout the years, the focus changed from the absence of definiteness or limits to serving as a base, to which some aspect or information may be attached. Nowadays, the contemporary concept of the English infinitive is more relevant.

The interpretation of the infinitive in Lithuanian grammars given by Lithuanian authors are no less important and must be provided, too. Ambrasas (2002) describes the concept of the *infinitive* as an uninflected verb form denoting an action but not indicating person and number (in the Lithuanian language also tense, voice and mood). The author provides the following examples of the Lithuanian infinitive: *eiti* ‘to go’, *nešti* ‘to bring’, *gulėti* ‘to lie’. He also mentions certain peculiarities of the infinitive in the Lithuanian language. For example, the infinitive can only show the perfective or the imperfective aspect of a verb, for instance *valgyti* (‘to eat’, imperfective aspect) and *suvalgyti* (‘to eat’, perfective aspect). Ambrasas *et al.* (1997: 220) claimed that the infinitive is a non-finite verb form and it cannot be inflected for person. The authors explained that the infinitive is one of the three main verbal stems from which all the finite forms of the verb are formed (*ibid.*, 284). Ambrasas *et al.* (1997: 383) also pointed out that the affix of the infinitive *-ti* is simply attached to the root of one of the main verb forms, e.g. *ei-ti* ‘to go’, *mes-ti* ‘to throw’. The infinitive is one of the main verb forms and the first form provided in a dictionary. Some other grammatical forms are made on its basis. Labutis (1998: 55) claims that the infinitive is one of the impersonal verb forms. The author also explains that the infinitive is the form that is grammatically the most neutral and it best represents the verb compound paradigm¹. The following example of the verbal compound with the infinitive is given by the author: *bėgti į mokyklą* ‘to run to school’ (*ibid.*, 55). Pažūsis *et al.* (2015: 197) defines the English infinitive as the impersonal form of a verb denoting an action. According to him, it is one of the basic forms of the verb, as certain tenses, moods and other impersonal forms are made on its basis. Moreover, as claimed by Jakaitienė *et al.* (1976: 197–200), the infinitive is a transparent form which has the formant *-ti* (in spoken language, according to grammar books, the short variant *-t* is used more frequently). Valeckienė (1998: 166) states that the infinitive is a form that represents a verb. It expresses an action without any categorical indications, such as voice, time, person, mood, etc. For this reason it has only one form. The infinitive is an impersonal verb form which does not have a category of person (*ibid.*, 162). The authors highlighted different aspects of the infinitive. While Jakaitienė *et al.* (1976) focused on the infinitive as the main and transparent verb form as well as its formant, Ambrasas (2002) emphasized certain aspects that the verb indicates and certain aspects that the infinitive does not denote.

2.5. Forms of the Infinitive

¹ Original text: Veiksmazodinio junginio paradigma (Labutis 1998: 55).

As mentioned before in this paper, there are two main forms of the infinitive: the *to*-infinitive (e.g. *you might need **to call** them*) and bare infinitive (e.g. *you better **call** them*). Quirk *et al.* (1985: 127) describe the bare infinitive as the base form of the verb alone. According to Simon (2013: 315), there is no difference in meaning between the two forms. Some structures require a *to*-infinitive, others – a bare infinitive. Apart from its simple form, the English infinitive has its analytical forms. The infinitive does not have tense, which means that it does not indicate the time of the action. However, it might have aspect. One of the things that the aspect shows is the temporal relationship. There are four types of the infinitive, each of them has an active and passive form:

	Active	Passive
Simple infinitive	<i>(to) write</i>	<i>(to) be written</i>
Continuous infinitive	<i>(to) be writing</i>	<i>(to) be being written</i>
Perfect infinitive	<i>(to) have written</i>	<i>(to) have been written</i>
Perfect continuous infinitive	<i>(to) have been writing</i>	<i>(to) have been being written</i>

Table 1. Types of the infinitive (adapted from (Simon, 2013: 315)).

The simple infinitive refers to the same time as the preceding verb, e.g. *I **was** glad **to see** her; I'll arrange the meeting with the manager* (*ibid.*, 315). The continuous infinitive refers to the same time as that of the preceding verb and expresses an action in progress or happening over a period of time, e.g. *You **must be** joking*. The perfect infinitive refers to a time before that of the preceding verb, e.g. *By next week, they'll have finished painting the rooms*. The perfect continuous infinitive refers to a time before that of the preceding verb and expresses an action in progress or happening over a period of time, e.g. *He **must have been** waiting for ages*. Passive forms of all the infinitive types are possible, too. For instance, an example of the passive simple infinitive could be as follows: *Your composition has **to be typed***. However, it should be noted that simple forms of the infinitive are most commonly used, while passive and perfect forms are not as common (Simon, 2013: 315).

2.6. *To*-, Bare and Split Infinitive

Distinguishing the infinitive in the text is essential for further analysis. Huddleston and Pullum (2005: 205) explain that *to*-infinitives are marked by the word *to*, which derives historically from the preposition *to* but no longer has its prepositional ties. The authors give two examples to show the similarity in meaning: *I went **to** the doctor* and *I went **to see** the doctor*. The second example illustrates the use of this special marker of infinitival clauses in the sentence.

Biber *et al.* (2021: 79) discuss the infinitival marker *to* and emphasize the importance of the distinction between the preposition *to* and the infinitival marker, since prepositions and other word classes often overlap. Several examples were provided to illustrate the difference between the infinitive marker and preposition: *We shall look forward to seeing your report* is an example of the preposition, while *But most shoppers were delighted to see him* illustrates the infinitive marker.

Biber *et al.* (2002: 34) point out that the infinitive marker *to* is a unique word. However, it is important not to confuse it with the common preposition *to*. According to the authors, its chief use is as a complementizer preceding the infinitive form of verbs but it may also occur as part of two complex subordinators expressing purpose: *in order to* and *so as to*. Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 84) point out that the infinitival *to* is not part of the verb itself: “It is not a (morphological) prefix but a quite separate (syntactic) word”. It can stand on its own in elliptical constructions, such as *I haven't read it yet but I hope to shortly*. Also, it does not need to be repeated in coordination, e.g. *I want to [go out and get some exercise]*. Finally, it can be separated from the verb by an adverb (in a split infinitive construction), e.g. *I'm trying to gradually improve my game*.

The notion closely related to the infinitival marker *to* is the split infinitive. Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 581) explain that in infinitival clauses containing the marker *to*, the adjunct may either precede *to*, or follow it. The authors give an example of pre-marker position: *We ask you [not to leave your seats]* and post-marker position: *We ask you [to please remain seated]*. The latter is an example of a split infinitive. The authors state that the split infinitive is the construction with an adjunct in post-marker position.

The topic of split infinitives has been debated for decades. According to Blemberg (2008: 37–38), the controversy is whether a word or words between *to* and the verb may be inserted, splitting the infinitive form. Historically, grammar guides classified split infinitives as a grammatical error. Nowadays, most modern grammar guides give writers permission to split infinitive verbs if doing so enhances clarity, eloquence, or precision in writing. For example, *The lawyer wanted to use language precisely* is precise and clear. Changing the word order does not enhance precision, clarity, or eloquence: *The lawyer wanted to precisely use language*. Kraft (2017: 26) claims that according to certain rules of grammar and vocabulary use, the infinitive should never be split. However, split infinitive rules are largely ignored by modern writers, even in formal contexts. This is a proof of rapid and inevitable changes of the English language, which have an impact not only on spoken language, but also on contemporary legal writings. Therefore, it is extremely important to ensure that infinitives in legal texts are used grammatically correctly. In the event of erroneous usage of infinitives, the potential reasons and their translation into foreign language need to be analyzed.

Yadurajan (2014: 114) claims that in most cases the infinitive form of a verb is found with *to*. However, the bare infinitive can be found in the following constructions, as well:

1. After a modal, e.g. *I shall see you tomorrow; She may come anytime now*. (The sole exception is *You ought to know better*, but the modal might be analyzed as *ought to*. In that case, we have a bare infinitive here too.
2. After a finite form of *do*, e.g. *Do keep quiet; You don't know what is good for you*.
3. In the “accusative with infinitive” construction, e.g. *I saw him cross the street*. (In this case, *him* is not really the object of *saw*. The object is the group *him cross the street*, which is traditionally labelled accusative with infinitive). The construction is usually found with the verbs of perception: *hear, feel, see, watch*, e.g. *I heard the postman knock on the door*. In the passive some of these verbs will be followed by a *to*- infinitive: *He was made to empty his pocket*.
4. With *had better, had rather, had sooner*, e.g. *I would rather walk than take a bus*. Also with the phrases *rather than, can't help but, let, and help*: *The minister resigned rather than face the charges*.
5. In certain stereotyped phrases and idioms, and constructions as in:
 - 5.1. *Try as he would, say what you will, come what may, be that as it may, make believe; Come what may, I'll stay where I am*.
 - 5.2. In questions beginning with *why*: *Why not go on a holiday?*
 - 5.3. In coordinate sentences as in: *I plan to work for a couple of years and then retire*.

(Yadurajan, 2014: 114–117)

Based on the examples provided above, it may be concluded that the usage of bare infinitive is frequent, as it may occur in a variety of formulations.

2.7. Infinitival Clauses

The notion of the infinitive is closely linked to the notion of the infinitival clause, which is essential in order to understand how infinitives function in the sentence. Grammatically, the forms of lexical verbs used in a sentence may be grouped into two classes: *finite* and *non-finite*. As claimed by Yadurajan (2014: 113), finite forms are those which can make a sentence by itself, that is, give “complete meaning”. Other forms, such as, for instance, those that have the inflection *-ing* (e.g. *singing*) or are preceded by *to* are non-finite forms, as they cannot by themselves make a sentence. For instance, *She singing* is not a complete sentence. The author also emphasizes that there are three non-finite forms: the present participle, the past participle and the infinitive, which have

important roles to play in English grammar, but, as mentioned before, none of them can make a complete sentence by themselves.

Biber *et al.* (2002: 259) state that infinitival clauses are a type of non-finite clauses, which are regularly dependent on a main clause. They are more compact and less explicit than finite clauses: they do not have tense or modality, and they usually lack an explicit subject and subordinator. Huddleston and Pullum (2005: 31–32) claim that infinitival clauses have two subtypes, the *to*-infinitive and the bare infinitive (also called the plain infinitive). The examples of a *to*-infinitival and bare infinitival clauses provided are as follows: *It's essential for him to keep us informed; He should keep us informed (ibid., 32).*

2.8. Syntactic Functions of the Infinitive

In fact, the infinitive may have numerous syntactic functions in the sentence and in the phrase. Biber *et al.* (1999: 198) state that out of the three main non-finite clauses, infinitive clauses are the ones of the most versatile grammatically, which means they can play various syntactic roles. Pažūsis *et al.* (2015: 197) claim that the infinitive has the properties of both the verb and the noun. An example of the properties of the verb is the fact that the infinitive is used to form some tenses and moods (e.g. *If I were rich enough, I would buy a fur coat*). The properties of a noun are the fact that the infinitive can function, for instance, as a subject (e.g. *To smoke like that must be dangerous*) (*ibid.*, 197–198). Yadurajan (2014: 117) separates the functions of the *to*-infinitive into the sentence level and phrase level. He points out that at the sentence level the *to*-infinitive can have the following syntactic functions:

1. Subject, e.g. *To err is human; to forgive divine*. However, the author emphasizes that the infinitive is not much favoured as a subject. In most cases, the *to*-infinitive is extraposed to the end of the sentence, while the subject position is filled by *it* (*It is good to walk* instead of *To walk is good*).
2. Object, e.g. *I like to swim*.
3. Subject complement², e.g. *His goal is to achieve distinction as a writer*.

Biber *et al.* (1999: 198–199) produce a more elaborative functional classification of infinitive clauses. They may have the following syntactic roles:

² In the literature, some authors use the term “subject complemet”, others use “subject predicative” due to a different perception of “complement”. In this thesis, both terms will be used interchangeably, depending on how it is referred to by each author.

1. Subject, e.g. *Artificial pearls before real swine were cast by these jet-set preachers. **To have thought this** made him more cheerful.*
2. Extraposed subject, e.g. *It's difficult **to maintain a friendship**.*
3. Subject predicative, e.g. *My goal now is **to look at the future**.*
4. Direct object, e.g. *Do you want **me to send them today**?*
5. Object predicative, e.g. *Some of these issues dropped out of Marx's later works because he considered them **to have been satisfactorily dealt with**.*
6. Adverbial, e.g. ***To succeed again** they will have to improve their fitness and concentration.*
7. Part of noun phrase, e.g. *He is the third man **to be murdered on the corner of the Donegal Road and the Falls Road in the past two years**; They say that failure **to take precautions against injuring others** is negligent.* In the first example, the infinitive clause is a postmodifier comparable with a relative clause, in the second a noun complement.
8. Part of adjective phrase, e.g. *I think the old man's a bit afraid **to go into hospital**.*

In all these roles except 1 and 6 (and the example of 7), *to*-infinitive clauses act as complement clauses.

(Biber *et al.*, 1999: 198–199)

The examples given by both authors show that the infinitive may play various syntactic roles in a sentence and occur in different parts of a sentence. It might be concluded that infinitive clauses are indeed grammatically versatile.

2.9. Peculiarities of the Lithuanian Infinitive

It is important to mention certain peculiarities of the Lithuanian infinitive discussed by Lithuanian authors, too. For example, the Lithuanian infinitive does not have analytical forms and voice. Out of the two forms of the Lithuanian infinitive (*-ti* and *-t*, e.g. *daryti/daryt* ‘to do’) that have already been mentioned in this paper, the latter (*-t*) is considered a shorter version of the form *-ti*, often used in spoken language. Ambrazas (1997: 383) claims that the affix of the infinitive *-ti* is directly attached to the root of one of the three main verb forms, e.g. *matyti* ‘to see’. Moreover, the Lithuanian infinitive has a reflexive form, e.g. *rengtis* ‘to dress’. The reflexive form is made when the short version of reflexive formant *-s* is attached to the suffix of the infinitive or when a longer reflexive formant (*-si-*) of prefixed verbs is inserted between the prefix and the root: *nu-si-prausti* ‘to wash oneself’, *ne-si-kartoti* ‘not to repeat oneself’. The Lithuanian infinitive is an uninflected form of the verb which denotes an action with no reference to tense, aspect, person or number (*ibid.*, 383).

Ambrazas *et al.* (1997: 383–385) discussed the properties, roles and functions of the infinitive resembling those of a verb and a noun. To mention a few, discussing the verbal properties the author claims that since the infinitive does not have tense, mood, or voice, it is usually attached to verbs that may be conjugated and other words that perform a function of a predicate. The infinitive is the most important and essential in expression of an action when it goes together with other verbs denoting necessary information that mark the beginning or the end of an action, e.g. *pradėti* ‘to begin’, *nustoti* ‘to stop’; desire, regret, obligation, such as *norėti* ‘to want’, *bandyti* ‘to try’, e.g. *norėjo išvykti* ‘wanted to leave’; *bandysiu užmigti* ‘I will try to fall asleep’.

Discussing the nominative properties of the infinitive, Ambrazas (1997: 384) claims that when an infinitive goes together with a verb that has an independent meaning, it may signify the aim of an action or the intention to perform that action, e.g. *Atvažiavau dirbti, o ne ilsėtis* ‘I came to work, not to take rest’. In such cases, the meaning of the infinitive is close to the dative case of a noun. The infinitive form of some verbs, e.g. *valgyti* ‘to eat’, *gerti* ‘to drink’, *rūkyti* ‘to smoke’ is used as an object, for instance, in a sentence *Pasiėmė valgyti ir gerti* ‘He/she took something to eat and drink’, *valgyti ir gerti* ‘to eat and drink’ is an object. Such verbs code a latent object (they are always transitive, even though there is no formally expressed object). Vitkauskienė (1982: 106) states that the infinitive can perform functions of almost all parts of a sentence and form various combinations in a language.

3. DATA AND METHODS

Before proceeding to the empirical part of the research, the research methods that will be used to carry out the analysis of the translation of the English infinitive and its constructions into Lithuanian have to be briefly discussed.

The study is corpus-based. The cross-linguistic analysis will be carried out to analyze infinitives in the source and target texts. The Eur-Lex judgments multilingual parallel corpus in English and Lithuanian (the official languages of the European Union) was compiled as a source for the analysis. The texts included in the corpora are Judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union (2016). The size of the English corpus is 272,277 words, while the size of the Lithuanian corpus is 203,537.

Regarding the software used to carry out the research, the Parallel Concordance tool of the Sketch Engine software was used to carry out the research and compare the texts in both languages. Also, the AntConc software was used to manually go through the text.

First, a qualitative research method will be used to provide and briefly discuss the examples of the infinitives in the original text and their translation and to comment on the form of the infinitive (e.g. the bare, *to*-infinitive, split infinitive), their syntactic functions and translation strategy used (e.g. shifts, additions, omissions/deletions).

Next, a quantitative research method will be applied to calculate the instances of law-related infinitives in the text and the translation strategies used to render the infinitives from the source to the target text. The instances of different translation strategies used will be calculated and the results will show which translation strategy prevails when rendering legal texts from English into Lithuanian.

Firstly, ten law-related verbs out of 100 most frequent verbs will be chosen from the legal corpus using the “Frequency list” tool in the Sketch Engine software. Then, the infinitive forms of the verbs will be analyzed. First, it will be determined what form of the infinitive prevails in the text (e.g. *to*-infinitive, bare infinitive, split infinitive). By means of a qualitative study of ten law-related infinitives and their occurrences in the text, it will be calculated how many times a certain verb in its infinitive form occurred as a bare, *to*- or split infinitive. Then, it will be determined what syntactic function the infinitive performed in the text. The next step is the analysis of the translation and determination of translation strategies used in each case (omission, deletion, shift, addition). Then, the cases of usage of different translation strategies will be calculated and converted into

percentage. Charts will illustrate the results. Based on the results of the most frequent translation strategy/-ies used, the conclusions regarding to which general direction of translation (domestication or foreignization) the translation was closer will be drawn.

In total, 39 court judgments in English and their Lithuanian versions were selected for the analysis. Only those court judgments that were originally written in the English language in 2016 and translated into Lithuanian were manually selected. It must be noted that the Lithuanian translation of some judgments was not available, so such cases were not selected for the analysis. Then, the judgments that were translated into Lithuanian were selected and Pdf versions of both files (78 files in total) were uploaded to the SketchEngine software, which aligned the texts automatically. Then, the original version was compared to the translated version. It was extremely important to ensure that the original document was written in English in order to carry out an accurate analysis of its translation into Lithuanian.

First, the English corpus was analyzed using the Sketch Engine software and its various tools. For instance, the Wordlist/Frequency list tool was used to determine the absolute frequency – how many times items were found in the corpus. The goal is to determine the words that occurred in the collection of the texts most frequently and, as it was mentioned before, out of 100 most frequent verbs select ten law-related verbs suitable for the analysis. The Wordlist/Frequency list tool has two types of research: basic and advanced. For determination of the word frequency the basic type of research was selected. The filter was used to narrow down the research to one word class only – verb, as only this word class is analyzed.

After carrying out the Frequency list analysis, out of all the verbs, ten law-related verbs out of 100 most frequent verbs were selected for further analysis. The verbs were selected according to the following criteria: the word has to be chosen from the top 100 most frequent verbs (according to the Wordlist/Frequency list tool); a sufficient number of instances of the infinitive form for the analysis; law-related meaning. The selected verbs, their occurrence, instances suitable for the analysis and the definitions are provided in the table below:

Term	Occurrence/Suitable for the analysis	Definition
Establish	319/57	(1) To settle firmly, to fix unalterably; (2) To make or form; (3) To found, to create, to regulate; (4) To found, recognize, confirm, or admit; (5) To create, to ratify, or confirm.

		(The Law Dictionary)
Apply	297/73	<p>(1) To make a formal request or petition, usually in writing, to a court, officer, board, or company, for the granting of some favor, or of some rule or order, which is within his or their power or discretion;</p> <p>(2) To use or employ for a particular purpose;</p> <p>(3) To put, use, or refer, as suitable or relative; to coordinate language with a particular subject-matter.</p> <p>(The Law Dictionary)</p>
Adopt	290/51	<p>(1) To accept, appropriate, choose, or select; to make that one's own (property or act) which was not so originally;</p> <p>(2) To accept, consent to, and put into effective operation;</p> <p>(3) To take into one's family the child of another and give him or her the rights, privileges, and duties of a child and heir.</p> <p>(The Law Dictionary)</p>
Constitute	183/34	<p>(1) To appoint to an office or function;</p> <p>(2) Establish, found;</p> <p>(3) To put (as an agreement) into required form;</p> <p>(4) To qualify as;</p> <p>(5) To form the substance or whole of.</p> <p>(Merriam-Webster's Law Dictionary)</p>
Dismiss	155/83	<p>(1) To send away; to discharge; to cause to be removed.</p> <p>(The Law Dictionary)</p>

Impose	149/25	(1) To place a tax or a levy or a burden on a person. (The Law Dictionary)
Affect	130/53	(1) To act upon; influence; change; enlarge or abridge. (The Law Dictionary)
Justify	123/17	(1) To prove or show to be just, right, or reasonable; (2) To show to have had a legally sufficient reason or cause. (Merriam-Webster's Law Dictionary)
Prohibit	95/23	(1) To forbid by authority; (2) a. To prevent from doing something b. Preclude (Merriam-Webster's Law Dictionary)
Assess	92/53	(1) To determine the rate or amount of (as a tax) (2) a. To impose (as a tax) according to an established rate; b. To subject to a tax, charge, or levy; (3) To make an official valuation of (property) for the purposes of taxation. (Merriam-Webster's Law Dictionary)
In total:	1833/469	

Table 2. Law-related words selected for the analysis

As can be seen in the table, the total number of occurrences of the selected terms is 1,833. However, after manually going through the text and selecting relevant cases for analysis, it was determined that out of 1,833 verbs only 469 cases were relevant, as they were used in the infinitive form and were non-finite. Therefore, it can be concluded that the infinitive form of a verb occurs less frequently than the other verb forms.

Before proceeding to the results of the quantitative analysis – statistical data illustrating the frequency of each form of the infinitive, it should be emphasized that there are various forms of the infinitive in which it may occur, such as active or passive infinitive. As it has been mentioned before in this paper, active infinitive alone may occur as a bare, *to*-, or split infinitive. Certain forms of the infinitive belong to the category of active infinitive, others to the passive infinitive. The list illustrating such categorization of the infinitives is given below.

Active infinitive forms	Passive infinitive forms
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Active simple infinitive (bare infinitive, <i>to</i>-infinitive, split infinitive)• Active continuous infinitive• Active perfect infinitive• Active perfect continuous infinitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Passive simple infinitive• Passive continuous infinitive• Passive perfect infinitive• Passive perfect continuous infinitive

List 1. Active and passive infinitive (list made by the author of this thesis).

The list above illustrates which exact forms of the infinitive fall into the categories of active and passive infinitive. It must be noted that of all the forms given on the list, only those that occurred in the analyzed text are given in the table below.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, results of the quantitative and qualitative research are presented and discussed. First, charts and tables illustrating statistical data obtained are presented and commented on, then results of the qualitative research are given.

4.1. Results of the Quantitative Research

Chart 1 illustrates the percentage of the analyzed verbs (the number of verbs selected for the analysis that occurred in the infinitive form and were thus relevant for analysis compared to the other verb forms).

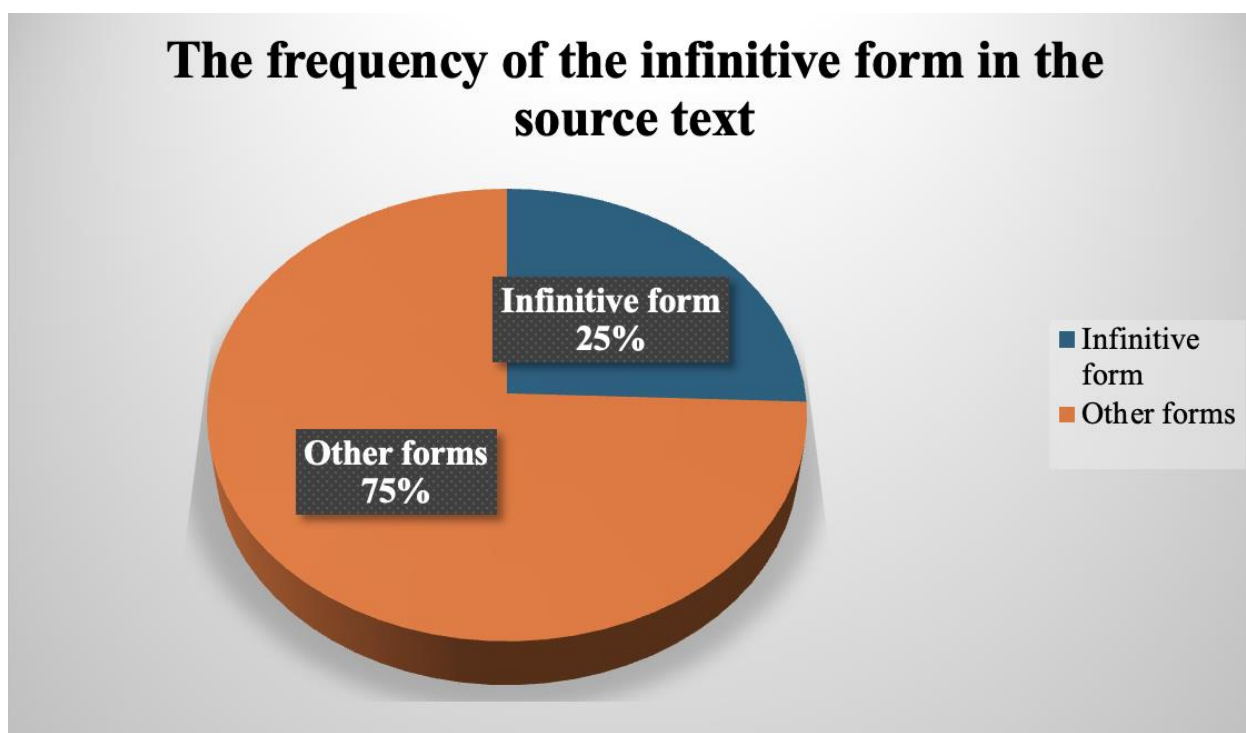


Chart 1. The frequency of the infinitive form of a verb and other verb forms in legal texts in the source text

The chart shows that in 75% (out of 1,833 instances) of cases verb forms other than the infinitive form of a verb were used, whereas verbs occurred in the infinitive form only in 25% of cases (469 instances). However, it must be noted that the occurrence of each analyzed verb in its infinitive form differs. Certain verbs tend to occur in the infinitive form more frequently than others. The

detailed illustration of the occurrence of each verb in infinitive form versus other verb forms is illustrated in the chart below.

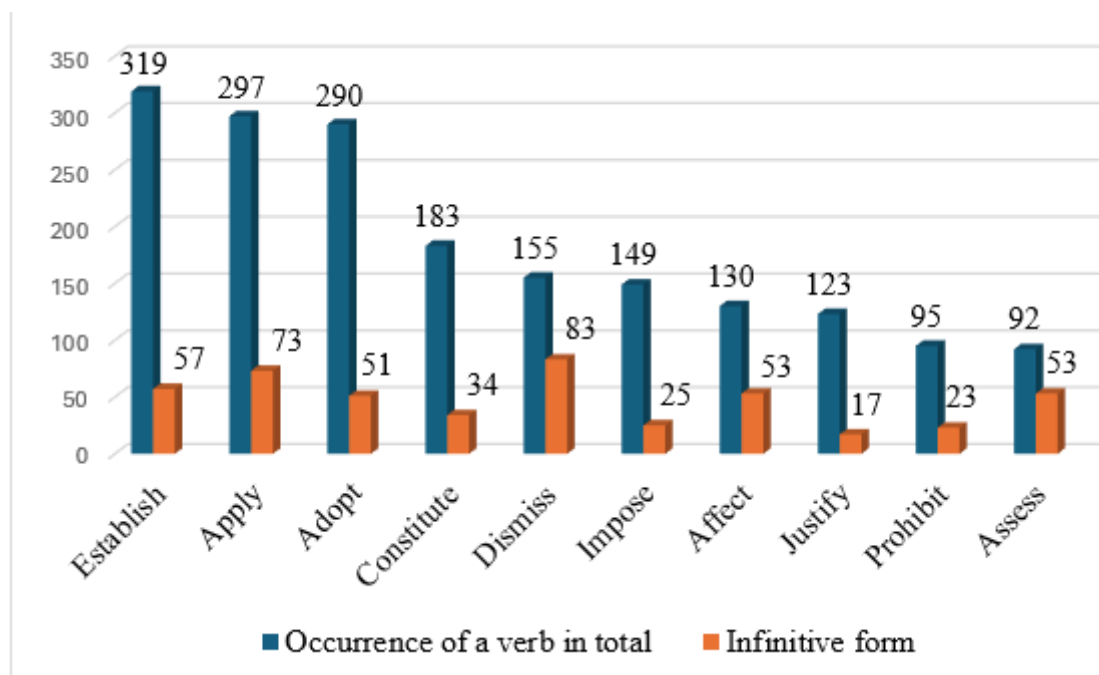


Chart 2. Raw frequencies of the infinitive form of each analyzed verb vs. other verb forms

In Chart 2, the blue column represents the total number of occurrences of a particular verb in the analyzed texts. The verbs are positioned in the chart from the most frequent verb on the left side of the chart to the least frequent verb on the right side of the chart. The most frequent verb is *establish*, which occurred in the text 319 times, while the verb *assess* is the least frequent one, which occurred only 92 times. As can be seen in the chart, certain verbs (e.g. *dismiss*, *affect*, *assess*) occur in the infinitive form more frequently than the others. The verb *dismiss*, for instance, occurred in the text 155 times, more than half of which (83 instances; 53%) occurred in its infinitive form. One of the most frequent verbs *adopt*, on the contrary, occurred in the text 290 times; however, out of all the instances it occurred in infinitive form only 51 time (17.5%). Thus, it should be noted that the total frequency of a particular verb does not affect the number of the infinitive. It might be presumed that certain verbs tend to occur in the infinitive form more frequently than others. The detailed occurrence of various forms of the analyzed infinitives and their tendencies are illustrated in Table 3 and Chart 3.

Form of the infinitive/ Verb	Bare inf.	<i>To</i> -inf.	Split inf.	Active perfect (<i>to</i> -) inf.	Passive simple (bare) inf.	Passive simple (<i>to</i> -) inf.	Passive perfect (<i>bare</i>) inf.	Passive perfect (<i>to</i> -) inf.
Establish	2	42	0	1	10	10	0	0
Apply	26	34	0	0	7	4	2	0
Adopt	14	28	1	0	4	2	1	1
Constitute	25	8	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dismiss	39	4	1	0	38	0	1	0
Impose	4	7	0	0	3	11	0	0
Affect	13	35	0	0	5	0	0	0
Justify	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prohibit	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assess	9	30	0	1	11	2	0	0
In total:	149	211	2	3	78	29	4	1

Table 3. Frequency of different forms of the infinitive in the analyzed texts

The data provided in the table above illustrates the frequency of various forms of the infinitive that occurred in the analyzed legal writings. The following forms did not occur in the legal texts and, thus, were not included in the table given above: active continuous infinitive, active perfect continuous infinitive, passive continuous infinitive, passive perfect continuous infinitive. The conclusion may be drawn that the quantitative analysis showed that active infinitive forms occur in legal writings much more frequently, compared to the passive form. Based on the results provided above, the *to*- infinitive form is the most frequent in legal texts, while the bare infinitive is the second most frequent form. The split infinitive, active perfect and passive perfect forms of the infinitive occurred extremely rarely in legal texts. A visual illustration of the data given in Table 3 is provided in the chart below.

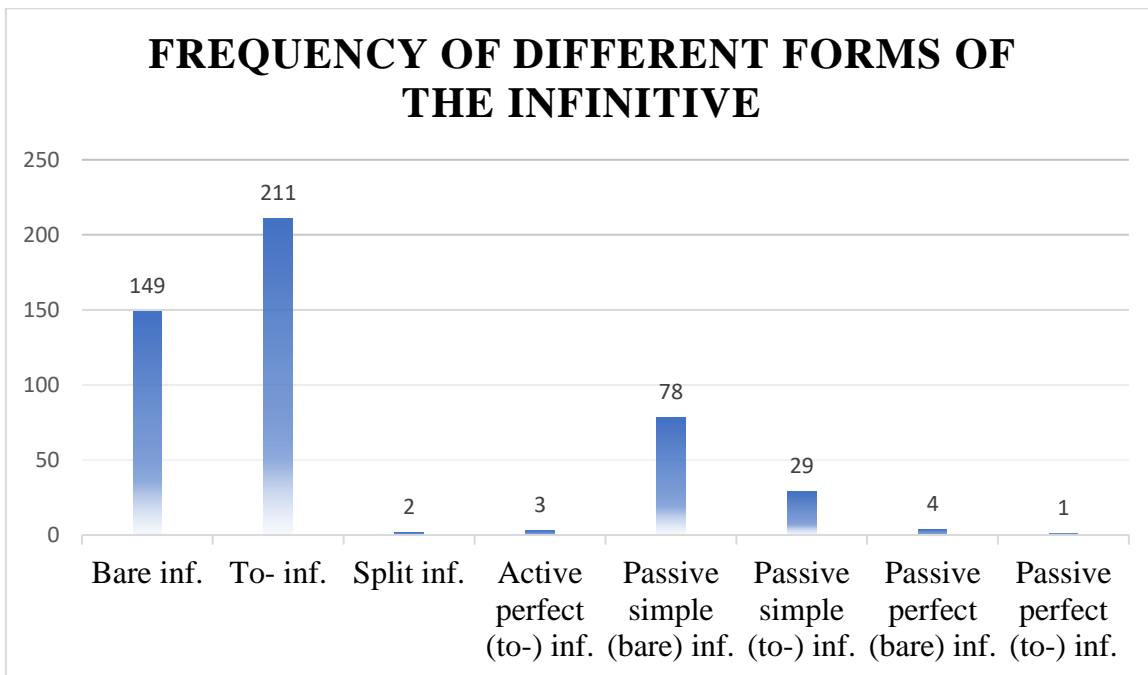


Chart 3. Frequency of different forms of the infinitive in the analyzed texts

As can be seen in Chart 3, the three most frequent forms of the infinitive are bare infinitive, *to*-infinitive and passive simple (bare) infinitive. The other forms are used in very few cases. It should be emphasized that each of the forms of the infinitive illustrated in Chart 3 belongs either to the category of active or passive infinitive. The tendencies of occurrence of both the passive and active infinitive are illustrated in the table below.

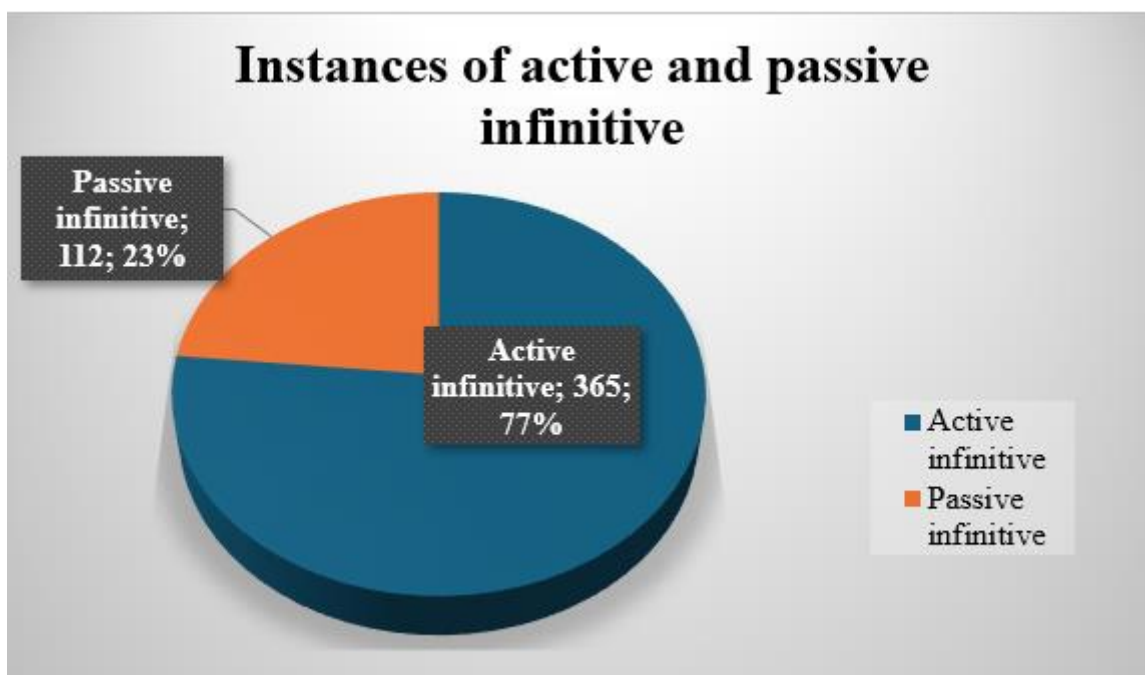


Chart 4. Instances of the active and passive infinitive

Chart 4 illustrates, based on the data given in Table 3 and Chart 3, the prevalence of active and passive infinitives in the text. The analysis showed that the passive infinitive form is much less frequent; it occurred only in 23% of cases, while active infinitive form was dominant and occurred in 77% of cases.

A detailed illustration of ten analyzed law-related terms is illustrated in Appendix 1. Each case was analyzed, the type of infinitive in the ST and translation method chosen to render the unit into the TT were indicated. Numerical data obtained from the results of the quantitative research is illustrated in the table below.

Translation method/ Verb	Direct translation	Direct translation (reflexive form)	Direct translation (split infinitive)	Shifts	Shifts (reflexive form)	Additions	Omissions/deletions
Establish	35	1	1	13	0	6	1
Apply	24	2	0	45	0	2	0
Adopt	31	4	0	14	1	1	0
Constitute	21	0	0	13	0	0	0
Dismiss	50	0	0	31	0	0	2
Impose	12	0	0	10	0	3	2
Affect	29	0	0	23	0	0	1
Justify	9	0	0	6	0	1	2
Prohibit	21	0	0	2	0	0	0
Assess	31	0	0	20	0	1	1
In total:	263	7	1	177	1	14	9

Table 4. Results of qualitative research. Prevailing translation methods

Based on the data given in Table 4, the conclusion may be drawn that two translation strategies are dominant when rendering legal texts from SL to TL. The analysis showed that the most frequent translation method is direct translation, also called word-by-word translation. The second most frequent translation method used by a translator is shifts. The least common translation method, based on the data provided above, are additions, omissions and deletions, also using split infinitive or reflexive forms in the TT, which are typical only in Lithuanian. The visual interpretation of the data obtained is illustrated in the chart below.

RESULTS OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH. PREVAILING TRANSLATION METHODS

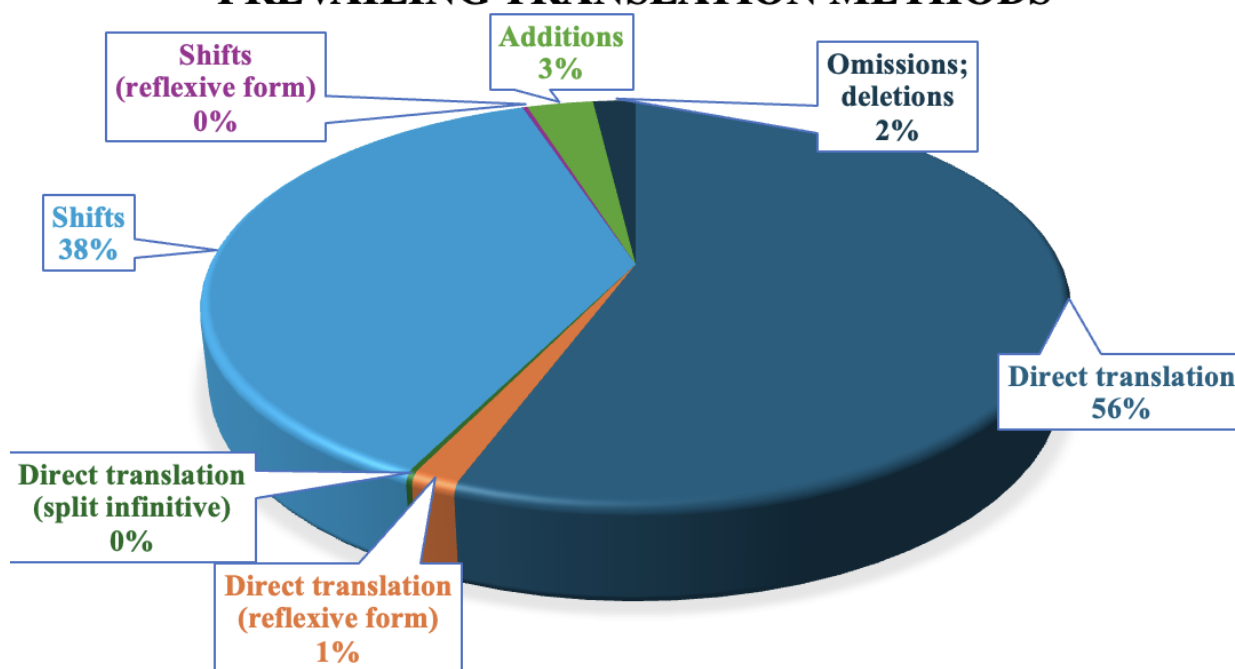


Chart 5. Results of qualitative research. Prevailing translation methods

As illustrated in Chart 5, in more than half (56%) of cases, the direct translation method was used, which means that the units were rendered from ST into TT directly; no changes were made. Direct translation may not be related to any direction of translation – neither domestication nor foreignization. In 1% of cases, the unit was translated directly; however, the reflexive form of the verb was used, which only exists in the Lithuanian language. In less than 1% of cases, the unit was rendered directly, but the split infinitive construction was used in the TT (no such construction was used in the original text). In 38% of instances, the units were shifted. Shifts are related to the translation direction of domestication, as the units are shifted with the intention of adapting the text to the TL. In less than 1% of cases, the unit was shifted and translated with the reflexive form. Finally, texts were translated by addition only in 3% of cases, whereas translation strategies of omissions and deletions were used in 2% of cases. Based on the results of the analysis, it might be concluded that in 56% of cases translation is neutral – neither closer to domestication nor foreignization direction of translation, as the direct translation method was used. It might be interpreted that the translation of 44% of cases is closer to domestication, as additions include adding elements that would adapt the text to the reader, omitting an element, in this case, is also associated with domestication, as in most cases the meaning is implied and only redundant elements are omitted, making it easier for the reader. Reflexive forms might also be associated with domestication, since such forms only exist in Lithuanian. Finally, shifts, in most of the analyzed cases were made in order to shift an original unit to the unit that is more typical of the

TL. Finally, it may be concluded that if neutral cases (cases belonging neither to domestication, nor foreignization) were excluded, the translation would be closer to domestication rather than foreignization.

After the quantitative research has been carried out and statistical data has been obtained, qualitative analysis is carried out to discuss each type of the infinitive. Several examples of each type of the infinitive and its translation were selected from the corpus and briefly discussed. The examples of translation using different translation strategies (e.g. shifts, additions, omissions/deletions) is provided and translation method chosen by a translator is briefly commented on.

4.2. Results of the Qualitative Research

This section discusses the results of the qualitative research. The examples of rendering various types of infinitives using different translation strategies are given and translator's choice is commented on.

4.2.1. The Bare Infinitive and its Translation Strategies

The bare infinitive might be used in various constructions, such as after a modal verb. Several examples were selected from the legal corpus to illustrate the usage of bare infinitive in legal texts and the method chosen by a translator to render it into Lithuanian. The examples are analyzed and a translator's choices are briefly commented on.

1. Direct (word-by word) translation

(1) <...> *the Union may **adopt** measures* <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 8).

<...> *Sajunga gali **patvirtinti** priemones* <...>

In example (1), the translation of the transitive verb *adopt* is given. The form of the verb is active simple infinitive. In this case, the verb goes after the modal auxiliary verb *may*, which expresses the possibility of something happening in the future. The use of this and other modal verbs (e.g. *shall*, *might*) is common in legal language. They are used with a bare infinitive. As can be seen in the example, the bare infinitive (*may*) ***adopt*** was translated word-by-word (direct translation method) as (*gali*) ***patvirtinti***, i.e. no translation strategy, such as shifts, additions, etc. was used. The translator perhaps chose a direct translation method as it is a suitable one to accurately render

the meaning from the ST to TT without changing it. It must be noted that various translation strategies are usually used when direct translation method cannot be used, as it changes the meaning of the unit or certain realia in the SL does not exist in the TL. In this case, there was no need for choosing a translation strategy as word-by-word translation was a suitable way to transfer the meaning from ST to TT.

2. Shifts

(2) <...> *these institutions shall **establish** by common agreement the centre of interests of the person concerned* <...> (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 3).

<...> *šios įstaigos bendru susitarimu **nustato** atitinkamo asmens interesų centrą* <...>

In example (2), the translation of the transitive verb *establish* is provided. In the ST, the bare infinitive *establish* goes after the modal verb *shall*, which, according to Samodra and Bram (2022), is used in legal English to express order or obligation. The verb is translated into Lithuanian as *nustato* ‘(he/she/they) establish’. The translation strategy chosen by a translator in this case is shift, since the bare infinitive with a modal verb is not preserved in the translation, it is rendered in a finite form of a verb (3rd person, plural, present tense) instead. This translation strategy is linked to the translation direction of domestication, as in Lithuanian legal documents the modal verb *privalo* ‘must/shall’ is often omitted and translated as a verb in present tense, 3rd person, which as an implied meaning of obligation. For instance, there are numerous instances of the word *shall* in Charter of the United Nations (1945) and its translation into Lithuanian: *All members shall settle their international disputes* <...> was translated as *Visos narės tarptautinius ginčus sprendžia* <...> ‘All members **settle** (present tense, 3rd person) their international disputes’ (Charter of the United Nations, 1945: 3). Another example: *The Organization shall ensure that* <...> was rendered into Lithuanian as *Organizacija užtikrina, kad* <...> ‘The Organization **ensures** (present tense, 3rd person, singular) that <...>’ (*ibid.*, 3). So, it can be stated that in this case, the translator brought the foreign element (the word *shall*) closer to the reader and adapted it to him in a way it is usually used in legal writings in the Lithuanian language. It is a great example of a translation being closer to the translation direction of domestication.

3. Additions

(3) *The provisions on reduction, suspension or withdrawal laid down by the legislation of a Member State shall **apply** to a benefit calculated in accordance with Article 46(1)(a)(i) only if the benefit concerned is:* <...> (Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 3).

*Valstybės narės teisės aktų nuostatos dėl išmokų sumažinimo, jų mokėjimo sustabdymo ar nutraukimo **galioja [taikomos]** pagal [46] straipsnio 1 dalies a punkto i papunktį apskaičiuotai išmokai tik tuo atveju, jeigu atitinkama išmoka yra: <...>*

Example (3) illustrates translation by addition, which is related to explication, when more specific information is added in the TL (Pažūsis, 2014: 544). In the given example, more information is added by a translator in the TL than originally was in the SL. In this case, the ST unit is rendered in the TL in several units. In the example, the verb **apply** was used in the bare infinitive form, preceded by the modal verb **shall**, which is often used in legal language to express order or obligation (Samodra and Bram, 2022). However, in the translation, this SL unit was rendered to Lithuanian as two separate words: **galioja** ‘is valid’ (present tense) and **taikomos** ‘they are applicable’ (feminine), which was written in brackets. It might be presumed that the first verb was the main verb and the participle was used in brackets as an additional word, explicating the first verb or adding more specific information to it. The participle in brackets was used to explain to the reader that the provisions are not only valid, but they are also applicable in accordance with a certain article. This case is an excellent example of the translation direction of domestication, as more specific information is given to a reader to avoid ambiguity and confusion and explain what exactly is meant.

4. Omissions/deletions

(4) *This shall not affect the possibility for Member States to require insurance or financial guarantees as such, nor shall it **affect** requirements relating to the participation in a collective compensation fund, for instance for members of professional bodies or organisations; <...>* (Eur-Lex, C-316/15: 5).

*Tai neturi įtakos nei valstybių narių galimybei reikalauti draudimo ar finansinių garantijų apskritai, nei **Ø** reikalavimams, susijusiems su dalyvavimu kolektyviniame kompensavimo fonde, pavyzdžiui, profesinių įstaigų ar organizacijų nariams; <...>*

Example (4) illustrates the omission of the bare infinitive form of a verb that occurred in the ST but was lost in the TT. The sign **Ø** marks the place where the bare infinitive occurred in the ST but was not rendered in the TT in any way. In this case, the translator’s choice to omit the element might be associated with the concept of implication, when the words that are usually omitted are semantically redundant (words the meanings of which may be known or implied in the text without them). Moreover, the concept of implicitation is defined by Pažūsis (2014: 598) as replacement of a SL unit with a more specific meaning by a TL unit with a more general meaning, or when two or more SL words are replaced by a single TL word that combines their meanings. In example (4),

the latter example is relevant, as the verb *affect* has already occurred at the beginning of a sentence. The translator probably considered it unnecessary to repeat the same verb twice to avoid redundancy and repetition if the absence of a word does not change the meaning. In this case, two words that were used in ST were replaced by a single word in TT that combined their meanings. The use of the same verb might be considered redundant, as the meaning is easily implicit and using the word one time is sufficient. However, it might be argued that when rendering legal writings from one language into another, such changes in the TT could be considered inappropriate, as one of the key features of legal language distinguished by Mussa (2020: 1–2) is precision, whereas uncertainty and ambiguity in legal texts must be avoided. Redundant words are also considered typical of legal language. Leaving both words in the TT thus might help avoid ambiguities in a legal text and omitting such units, on the contrary, might cause ambiguities.

4.2.2. The *To*-infinitive and its Translation Strategies

The *to*-infinitive is one more form of the infinitive that is often used in different constructions in legal writings and that might be rendered into a target language in different ways. The following extracts from legal texts were selected and the translation using four different translation strategies is illustrated and analyzed below.

1. Direct (word-by word) translation

(5) <...> *it is for the Member States to establish those time limits* <...> (Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 6).

<...> *nustatyti terminus valstybės narės turi atsižvelgdamos* <...>

In the example (5), the translation of *to*-infinitive transitive verb *establish* into Lithuanian is given. The form of the given verb is active simple infinitive. As it can be seen in the example, the *to*-infinitive form is preserved in the translation of *nustatyti* ‘to establish’. The unit was translated word-by-word (direct translation), so this example is neither close to domestication, nor to foreignization direction of translation, as translator managed to transfer the meaning and the form directly from one language to another. No changes were necessary.

(6) <...> *the Member States should retain the power to impose further requirements relating* <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 19).

<...> *valstybėms narėms turi būti palikta galimybė nustatyti reikalavimus dėl* <...>

In the example (6), the transitive infinitive *impose* is analyzed. In this case, the infinitive is preserved in the TT and rendered word-by-word. Since the sentence was simple, there was no need to use a translation strategy such as shifts or additions. Direct translation was a suitable method chosen by a translator to render the meaning accurately.

2. Shifts

(7) <...> *the Commission also concluded that the amounts of the fines **to be imposed** on Repsol and PROAS had to be increased by 30% <...>* (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4).

<...> *Komisija taip pat padarė išvadą, jog Repsol ir PROAS **skirtinos** baudos dydis turėjo būti padidintas 30% <...>*

As can be seen in example (7), the example of the passive simple infinitive *to be imposed* is provided. The *to*-infinitive form, however, is not retained in the TT. The passive infinitive is rendered as *skirtina bauda* ‘imposable fine’. In this case, when rendering the ST to TT, the shift of the part of speech occurred: the verb was shifted to the participle of necessity³ (also referred to as the form of necessity⁴). Such a change is linked to the translation direction of domestication, since the translator changed the part of speech to the one which is more commonly used in Lithuanian legal language. Ambrazas (2011) claims that most forms of necessity in Lithuanian denote an action that needs to be performed. For instance, the following example demonstrates the usage of the form of necessity in the Lithuanian language: *Text **to be used** where the committee is already established under existing legislation <...>* was translated as *Tekstas, **vartotinas**, kai komitetas jau įsteigtas pagal esamus teisės aktus <...>* ‘The text is **usable** where the committee is already established under existing legislation <...> (Interinstitutional Style Guide for Translators in the Lithuanian Language Community, 2014: 84). In example (7), analogous situation is demonstrated, where the construction *to be imposed*, meaning that something needs to be imposed was rendered into Lithuanian as the participle of necessity. The example demonstrates that in legal writings in the Lithuanian language the participle of necessity is commonly used in similar constructions.

3. Additions

³ Reikiamybės dalyvis (Ambrazas, 2011).

⁴ Reikiamybės forma (Ambrazas, 2011).

(8) <...> *and that those statements are not sufficiently precise and consistent to establish that the appellants participated in the price-coordination activities from 1995 to 2002* (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 6).

<...> *ir kad šie pareiškimai nėra pakankamai tikslūs ir nuoseklūs, kad jais remiantis būtų galima įrodyti, jog apeliančės dalyvavo koordinuojant kainas nuo 1995 m. iki 2002 m.*

Example (8) illustrates the translation by addition, since, as it can be seen in the example given above, more specific information is added in the TT than it originally was in the ST. The single unit *to establish* in the ST was rendered in several units in the TT: *kad jais remiantis būtų galima įrodyti* ‘so that it could be established based on them’. The fact that the translator used more units might be related to explication, as by adding more words, the translator transferred the information more precisely to the reader in order to avoid ambiguities. The emphasis in the Lithuanian text is on the statements, which are emphasized as the basis on which certain facts might be established, while less information is given in the original text, which might cause ambiguities. Such a translation method is definitely closer to the translation direction of domestication, since the translator, when translating the segment by addition, by adding more words explains and adapts the text to the Lithuanian reader.

4. Omissions/deletions

(9) <...> *that the value of sales to be used in determining the basic amount of the fine to be imposed is the value of the undertaking's sales of goods or services to which the infringement relates* (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 12).

<...> *kad pardavimų vertė, naudotina nustatant bazinį baudos dydį Ø, yra prekių ar paslaugų, įmonės realizuotų darant pažeidimą, vertė.*

The example given above illustrates the case where the passive simple infinitive *to be imposed* is omitted in the translation and the infinitive form is not rendered in any way. The preceding words (before the infinitive) are translated word-by-word: *nustatant bazinį baudos dydį* ‘in determining the basic amount of the fine’; however, the translation of the infinitive *to be imposed* is absent. It might be presumed that the translator intentionally omitted this unit, since the meaning is implied in the sentence, i.e. it is clear that the fine will be imposed on someone, so it is not necessary to mention that.

- (10) <...> *when no reasons were given to justify entries on a list of persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures, and that, in that situation, the terms 'reasons' and 'evidence' were interchangeable* (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 12).

<...> *kai nebūdavo nurodyta jokių įtraukimo į asmenų, subjektų ir organizacijų, kuriems taikytinos ribojamosios priemonės, sąrašą, motyvų Ø ir kad tomis aplinkybėmis žodžiai „motyvai“ ir „informacija“ vartoti sinonimiškai.*

In this case, the transitive infinitive *to justify* is analyzed. The unit is not rendered in the translation. It might be presumed that the translator considered the meaning of the verb *justify* implied in the noun *motyvai* ‘motives’ (motives act as a justification). One of the definitions of the verb *justify* that Merriam-Webster’s Law Dictionary gives is as follows: “To show to have had a legally sufficient reason or cause”, while the meaning of *motive* given in Cambridge dictionary is “a reason for doing something”. The translator might have considered the infinitive to be redundant, since the meaning is implied. Another reason for omission of the infinitive might be the loss of the infinitive due to the minor change of the word sequence. The infinitive could have been redundant in the translation.

- (11) *An objective of Directive <...> as stated in recital 6 thereof, is to establish mutual recognition by the Member States of the measures taken by each of them to restore to viability the credit institutions which it has authorised* (Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 4).

<...> *kaip matyti iš jos 6 konstatuojamosios dalies, siekiama, Ø kad valstybės narės abipusiškai pripažintų priemones, kurias kiekviena jų taiko kredito įstaigų, turinčių jų išduotus leidimus, gyvybingumui atkurti.*

As can be seen in example (11), the infinitive *to establish* is not rendered in any way in the TT. The unit is simply omitted and no translation strategy (such as shifts) was used to render the unit from the ST to the TT. It must also be noted that a translator, when rendering the text to Lithuanian, transformed the segment from nominalization into a verb: *mutual recognition by the Member States* was translated as *kad valstybės narės abipusiškai pripažintų priemones* ‘so that the Member States mutually recognize the measures’. It might be presumed that the change was made since the natural word order in the Lithuanian language, as claimed by Ambrasas (2018), is SVO (Subject, Verb, Object). The author states that even though the word order in Lithuanian may vary, the tendency to place the subject before the verb and the object after the verb prevails. The focus is on the Member States, as in the TT they act as a subject. It might be assumed that when the segment was changed from passive to active, the infinitive was considered redundant, as the meaning was implied in the sentence and was simply left out to avoid confusing the reader. It might be concluded

that omission, in this case, is closer to the translation direction of domestication, since the word order was changed to the word order typical of Lithuanian and perhaps the unit was omitted as it would be redundant and therefore confuse the Lithuanian reader.

4.2.3. The Split Infinitive and its Translation Strategies

The analysis of the corpus data showed that the use of split infinitives in legal texts is extremely rare. Generally, in most cases where the *to*-infinitive form occurred, the adjunct preceded the marker *to* (occurred in the pre-marker position). Only two instances of the split infinitive form were found in the ST; one of them was in the passive infinitive, another one was the active infinitive form. In one more case, the regular form of the infinitive occurred in the original text but it was translated using the split infinitive form (passive infinitive).

1. Shifts

(12) *By way of derogation from paragraph 3, an emergency voting procedure shall be used where the Commission and the [European Central Bank (ECB)] both conclude that a failure to **urgently adopt** a decision to grant or implement financial assistance <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-8/15 P to C-10/15 P: 3).*

*Nukrypstant nuo 3 dalies nuostatos turėtų būti taikoma balsavimo nepaprastosios padėties atveju tvarka, kai Komisija ir [Europos Centrinis Bankas (toliau – ECB)] nusprendžia, kad skubiai **nepriėmus** sprendimo suteikti arba įgyvendinti finansinę paramą <...>*

In example (12), the adverb *urgently* is in post-marker position (following the infinitival marker *to*), meaning that the marker is separated from the verb by the adverb. It might be presumed that the reason why the author decided to insert an adverb between the infinitival marker and the verb is to enhance precision and clarity, which is typical of legal language. Most likely, the author's intention was to emphasize the importance of adopting the decision urgently and to make an impact on a reader so that they would pay more attention to the verb. The author could have positioned the words as follows: *to adopt a decision urgently*, however, the emphasis on urgency would be lost and the effect on a reader would be weaker. The translator chose shifts as a translation strategy to render the segment into Lithuanian. The infinitive form was not retained in the translation. The adverb precedes the verb. Instead of preserving the infinitive, the author shifted the *to*-infinitive

form into a finite form – past participle⁵, which denotes past tense of a verb and indicates an action that happened in the past. As claimed by Ambrazas (2010), past participles denote a preceding subordinate action. It can be concluded that there was a shift from *to*-infinitive to a past participle, denoting past tense. The split infinitive, obviously, was not retained in the TT either.

2. Direct (word-by word) translation

(13) *According to the Court's well-established case-law, in an appeal, complaints directed against a ground included in a judgment of the General Court purely for the sake of completeness must **be immediately dismissed** as ineffective, since they cannot lead to the judgment under appeal being set aside <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 14).*

*Žinoma, pagal nusistovėjusią Teisingumo Teismo praktiką nagrinėjant apeliacinį skundą dėl Bendrojo Teismo sprendimo perteklinių motyvų pateikti kaltinimai turi **būti iš karto atmetami** kaip neveiksmingi, nes dėl jų tas sprendimas negali būti panaikintas <...>*

Example (13) illustrates a passive simple (bare) infinitive and how its split infinitive form is retained in the TT, i.e., translated from English into Lithuanian word-by-word. As can be seen in the example, the adverb *immediately* is inserted between the marker illustrating the passive form *be* and the verb *dismissed*, splitting them and thus making a split infinitive form. The translator rendered both the passive form of a verb, which is typical of legal language and the split infinitive form. It might be presumed that in the ST the author inserted an adverb before the verb in order to make an effect on a reader and emphasize the relation of the adverb with the following verb, thus emphasizing the importance of urgency. In this case, if no direct translation strategy was used and the meaning would have been rendered in some other way, the potential effect on a reader would have been lost.

(14) *<...> harmonised standards should **be established** as far as, and as quickly as, possible <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 3).*

*<...> turėtų **būti** kaip galima greičiau **nustatyti** kiek įmanoma labiau suderinti standartai <...>*

Example (14) is the last example of split infinitive, which illustrates how the passive simple (bare) infinitive form of a verb (*be established*) occurred as a split infinitive in the TT. The example illustrated how a translator, when rendering the text from the SL into the TL inserted the segment

⁵ Padalyvis (Ambrazas, 2010).

kaip galima greičiau ‘as quickly as possible’ between the marker *būti* ‘be’ and the verb *nustatyti* ‘to establish’, although in the ST the segment followed the passive simple infinitive. It might be presumed that such changes were made by a translator in order to, as in previously given examples, emphasize the urge and make an effect on a reader. Moreover, even though the natural word order in Lithuanian is S-V-O, the word order is not that strict and the word order may be easily switched. It might thus be concluded that the author did not rely on the English version and switched the words the way they sound natural in Lithuanian, taking advantage of the absence of strict rules related to word order in Lithuanian language and was able to put the words in such an order that emphasizes a particular segment in the text.

4.2.4. Two Translation Strategies Used Simultaneously

In most cases, only one translation strategy is used at the time to render a unit from ST to TT. However, sometimes, though not often, two translation strategies are used simultaneously. The examples of such cases are provided below.

(15) <...> *that the Council had produced no evidence or information to establish that such services were provided* <...> (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 16).

<...> *kad Taryba nepateikė jokio įrodymo ar informacijos, kurie patvirtintų, kad tokios paslaugos teiktos* <...>

The example given above demonstrates how the *to*-infinitive form of a transitive verb *establish* is not preserved in the TT. Throughout the process of translation, the form of a verb was shifted from non-finite to finite. In the unit *kurie patvirtintų* ‘which would establish’ the 3rd person plural, subjunctive mood are prominent, which means that the verb is finite. Moreover, the translator added the word *kurie* ‘which (plural, masculine)’ that is absent in the ST. It might be presumed that it was added in order to point out that it refers to the both preceding words – *evidence* and *information*, and not only one of them. Such a translation method is additions, as the word that was absent in the ST was added in the TT to clarify the meaning of the unit and adapt it to Lithuanian readers. As it has already been mentioned before in this paper, accuracy and precision are crucial and no ambiguities are allowed in legal language. Therefore, it can be concluded that in this example two translation strategies are used – shifts and additions. Both methods of translation are linked to domestication, as the foreign element is brought closer to the reader, in this case, the structure is adapted towards a Lithuanian reader to render the meaning accurately and avoid ambiguities.

(16) *For the purposes of fixing the fine to be imposed on the appellants <...>* (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 13).

Siekdamas nustatyti baudos, kurią reikia skirti apeliančiams, dydį <...>

Example (16) illustrates the simultaneous usage of two translation strategies to render a passive simple (*to-*) infinitive from ST to TT. Firstly, the shift occurs when the passive form of the infinitive *to be imposed* in the ST is rendered as *reikia skirti* ‘has to be imposed’ (the infinitive is rendered in active form in the TT). So, the shift is from the passive to the active form of the infinitive. The second translation strategy that was used in this case is additions, as the words that were used by a translator in the TT did not occur in the ST. The unit *to be imposed* was rendered as *kurią reikia skirti* ‘which has to be imposed’, emphasizing the necessity of imposing a fine. The translator’s intention could have been to adapt the text to the Lithuanian reader and make the segment more natural, as such constructions are more typical of Lithuanian language. This example is clearly linked to the translation direction of domestication.

5. CONCLUSIONS

After carrying out the qualitative and quantitative analyses of the translation of infinitives and their constructions in legal discourse, the following conclusions were drawn. First, quantitative analysis showed that in the original text the infinitive form of a verb occurred in only in 25% of cases (469 instances), whereas in 75% of cases (1,833 instances) other verb forms occurred. Moreover, the results of the analysis showed was that active infinitive form dominated, as it was used in 77% cases, whereas passive infinitive form occurred in only 23% of cases. The *to*-infinitive and bare infinitive forms of the infinitive were predominant, while passive simple (bare) infinitive was the third most frequent form. The least frequent forms of the infinitive that occurred in the source texts were split infinitives, active perfect (*to-*) infinitives, passive simple (*to-*) infinitives, passive perfect (bare) infinitives and passive perfect (*to-*) infinitives.

The first hypothesis of this thesis was that infinitive forms exist in both English and Lithuanian. However, not in all cases infinitives in one language are rendered as infinitives into another language due to different language structures, functional and formal differences. The hypothesis is confirmed, as the results of the qualitative and quantitative research indeed showed that infinitive forms exist in both languages. However, due to different language structures, functional and formal differences, sometimes there is no other way to render the unit other than by replacing it by a unit other than infinitive. The second hypothesis was that in legal texts, there is a tendency to preserve the infinitive in the translation and only in a small number of cases infinitives are translated in a different way, so it is expected that the form of the infinitive is kept in the Lithuanian translations. The qualitative and quantitative research proved this hypothesis, as the results of the research showed that as much as 56% of the infinitives were rendered by infinitives, i.e. direct translation method was used, shifts were used in only 38% of cases, while additions and omissions/deletions were used in as little as 3% and 2% of instances.

The results obtained by the qualitative analysis show that translation strategies of shifts, additions and deletions, in the discussed cases, are linked to the general translation direction of domestication, while direct translation strategy is neutral – neither closer to domestication, nor to the foreignization direction of translation. Therefore, the conclusion may be drawn that since direct translation method was used in more than half of the cases, it complicates the process of determining the general direction of translation. However, if such cases were excluded and only other translation strategies were taken into consideration, it might be presumed that the translation of the court judgments is closer to the general translation direction of domestication.

Further research could be carried out on the syntactic functions of the infinitive and infinitival clauses and their translation.

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SUMMARY

Viktorija Žalainaitė. Translation of Infinitives and Infinitival Constructions in Legal Discourse. Master Thesis. Thesis advisor Prof. Audronė Šolienė. Vilnius University, Faculty of Philology. Language for Specific (Legal) Purposes. 2024.

Key words: legal discourse, legal language, translation strategies, infinitive, infinitival constructions, legal translation.

In this thesis, judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union (2016) in English and their translation into Lithuanian are analyzed. This topic of the thesis is relevant as the translation of infinitives in legal discourse has not been extensively researched. The object of this research is infinitives and infinitival constructions and their translation from English into Lithuanian in legal discourse. During the process of translation, it might be challenging to choose a translation strategy and general direction of translation: domestication or foreignization. The aim of this thesis is to examine the ways infinitives and infinitival constructions are translated from English into Lithuanian in legal texts and to determine what translation strategies were chosen to render infinitives from the source to target texts; determine the general direction of translation: domestication or foreignization. The hypotheses of the research are as follows: 1. Infinitive forms exist in both English and Lithuanian. However, not in all cases infinitives in one language are rendered as infinitives into another language due to different language structures, functional and formal differences; 2. In legal texts, there is a tendency to preserve the infinitive in the translation and only in a small number of cases infinitives are translated in a different way, so it is expected that the form of the infinitive is kept in the Lithuanian translations.

In the theoretical part of the thesis, scientific literature on the research of legal discourse and legal language, translation of legal texts, translation strategies, the English and Lithuanian infinitive, forms and clauses of the infinitive, syntactic functions of the infinitive is discussed. First of all, the concept of legal discourse, as well as the history and features of legal language are briefly explained. Then, certain peculiarities of the translation of legal texts and translation strategies are discussed. The definitions of the concept of the English and Lithuanian infinitive are given from both etymological and contemporary point of view. Then, infinitival clauses, types, forms and syntactic functions of the infinitive in the sentence are explained. Also, certain insights of Lithuanian authors and peculiarities of the Lithuanian infinitive are given and differences between Lithuanian and English infinitives are pointed out.

In the empirical part of the thesis, the research methodology and data collection and classification are presented. Qualitative and quantitative research methods are used to carry out the analysis. The empirical data have been obtained from a parallel corpus that consists of English court judgments, namely, Judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union (2016) in English and their translations into Lithuanian. The quantitative research of the translation of infinitives into Lithuanian is carried out and translation methods chosen by a translator are discussed. The focus is on different types of infinitives and translation strategies chosen.

The results showed that the prevailing translation strategies are direct translation and shifts, whereas translation by addition and omissions or deletions are extremely rare. Moreover, the general translation direction to which the translation is closer is domestication. The practical value of the thesis is that the results of this thesis might be useful for legal translators, students and language teachers.

SANTRAUKA

Viktorija Žalainaitė. Bendratis ir bendratis konstrukcijų vertimas teisės diskurse. Magistro darbas. Darbo vadovas doc. dr. Audronė Šolienė. Vilniaus universitetas, Filologijos fakultetas. Dalykinės (teisės) kalbos programa. 2024.

Raktiniai žodžiai: teisės diskursas, teisės kalba, vertimo strategijos, bendratis, bendratis konstrukcijos, teisinis vertimas.

Šiame darbe nagrinėjami 2016 m. Europos Sąjungos Teisingumo Teismo sprendimai anglų kalba ir jų vertimas į lietuvių kalbą. Darbo tema aktuali, kadangi bendratis vertimas teisės diskurse nebuvo plačiai nagrinėtas. Šio darbo tyrimo objektas – bendratis ir bendratis konstrukcijos ir jų vertimas iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių teisės diskurse. Verčiant tekstus iš vienos kalbos į kitą gali kilti iššūkių renkantis vertimo strategiją ir bendrą vertimo kryptį – savinimą (angl. *domestication*) ar svetiminimą (angl. *foreignization*). Darbo tikslas – nustatyti, kokie vertimo būdai taikomi verčiant bendratį ir bendratis konstrukcijas teisiniuose tekstuose iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių, kokios vertimo strategijos buvo pasirinktos siekiant originale esančią bendratį perteikti vertime ir kuriai vertimo kryptčiai artimesnis vertimas – savinimo ar svetiminimo. Iškelta tyrimo hipotezė, kad: 1. Bendratis forma yra ir anglų, ir lietuvių kalboje, tačiau ne visais atvejais bendratis vienoje kalboje perteikiama bendratis forma kitoje kalboje dėl šių kalbų skirtingų struktūrų, funkcinių ir formaliųjų skirtumų; 2. Teisiniuose tekstuose vyrauja tendencija išsaugoti bendratis formą vertime ir pasitaiko labai mažai atvejų, kai bendratis verčiama kitu būdu, todėl manoma, jog bendratis forma išlaikoma vertime į lietuvių kalbą.

Teorinėje darbo dalyje aptariama mokslinė literatūra, kurioje nagrinėjamas teisės diskursas ir teisės kalba, teisinių tekstų vertimas, vertimo strategijos, bendratis anglų ir lietuvių kalbose, bendratis formos ir dėmenys bei sintaksinės funkcijos. Darbe, visų pirma, trumpai aiškinama teisės diskurso sąvoka bei teisės kalbos istorija ir jos bruožai. Toliau aptariami tam tikri teisinių tekstų vertimo ypatumai ir aptariamos vertimo strategijos. Kitas žingsnis – pateikiamos angliškos ir lietuviškos bendratis apibrėžtys tiek iš etimologinės pusės, tiek pateikiama šiuolaikinė bendratis samprata. Galiausiai, aiškinami bendratis dėmenys, tipai, formos ir sintaksinės funkcijos sakinyje. Be to, pateikiamos tam tikros lietuvių autorių įžvalgos ir lietuviškos bendratis ypatumai bet pabrėžiami skirtumai tarp lietuviškos ir angliškos bendratis.

Praktinėje darbo dalyje aptariama tyrimo metodologija bei medžiagos rinkimas ir klasifikavimas. Analizei atlikti naudojamas kokybinis ir kiekybinis tyrimo metodas. Empiriniai duomenys gauti iš

lygiagrečiojo tekstyno, sudaryto iš teismo sprendimų anglų kalba, t. y. 2016 m. Europos Sąjungos Teisingumo Teismo sprendimų anglų kalba ir jų vertimo į lietuvių kalbą. Atliekama kokybinė bendraties vertimo į lietuvių kalbą analizė ir aptariami vertėjo pasirinkimai. Daugiausia dėmesio skiriama įvairiems bendraties tipams ir vertimo strategijoms.

Tyrimo rezultatai parodė, kad vyraujančios vertimo strategijos yra tiesioginis vertimas (angl. *direct translation*) ir pakeitimai (angl. *shifts*), o pridėjimai (angl. *additions*) ir praleidimai (angl. *omissions/deletions*) pasitaiko itin retai. Nustatyta, kad bendroji vertimo kryptis, kuriai vertimas artimesnis, yra savinimas (angl. *domestication*). Praktinė darbo vertė – šio darbo rezultatai gali būti naudingi vertėjams, studentams ir kalbų mokytojams.

APPENDICES

The infinitive/ No.	Source Text	Target Text	Type of infinitive/ Translation method
Establish	Instances in total: 57 Bare infinitive: 2 <i>To</i> -infinitive: 42 Passive simple (bare) infinitive: 10 Passive simple (<i>to</i> -) infinitive: 2 Active perfect (<i>to</i> -) infinitive: 1	Translation methods Direct translation: 35 Direct translation (reflexive form): 1 Direct translation (split infinitive): 1 Shifts: 12 Additions: 6 Omissions/deletions: 2	
1.	The argument is based on the premiss that Article 114 TFEU requires the EU legislature to establish the existence of actual or likely divergences between the rules of the Member States <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 23)	Remiantis prielaida, kuria grindžiamas tas argumentas, pagal SESV 114 straipsnį Sąjungos teisės aktų leidėjas įpareigojamas nustatyti , ar yra realių ar galimų valstybių narių teisės aktų skirtumų <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 23)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
2.	<...> it is sufficient to establish that divergences exist between the national rules <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 24)	<...> pakanka įrodyti , jog yra nacionalinės teisės aktų skirtumų <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 24)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation

3.	<p>The interdependence of the two objectives pursued by the directive means that the EU legislature could legitimately take the view that it had to establish a set of rules for the placing on the EU market of tobacco products with characterising flavours <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 35)</p>	<p>Darytina išvada, kad minėtoje direktyvoje numatytų dviejų tikslų tarpusavio priklausomybė reiškia, jog Sąjungos teisės aktų leidėjas galėjo teisėtai manyti, kad jo veiksmai turi apimti būdingo kvapo ar skonio tabako gaminių pateikimo Sąjungos rinkai tvarkos nustatymą <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 34)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts</p>
4.	<p>Consequently, the Court must reject the arguments seeking to establish that the objective of human health protection could have been better achieved at national level as regards specifically the prohibition on the placing on the market of tobacco products with characterising flavours. <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 35)</p>	<p>Todėl argumentai, kuriais siekiama įrodyti, kad žmonių sveikatos apsaugos tikslas galėjo būti geriau pasiektas nacionaliniu lygmeniu, kiek tai konkrečiai susiję su būdingo kvapo ar skonio tabako gaminių pateikimu rinkai, turi būti atmesti. <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 34)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
5.	<p><...> whereas tobacco products have benefited for years from advertising enabling them to establish themselves on a long-term basis on the market.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 19)</p>	<p><...> nors tabako gaminiai buvo reklamuojami daugelį metų ir tai jiems leido ilgam įsitvirtinti rinkoje.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 19)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation (reflexive form)</p>

6.	The conditions for the transfer to a [third] State participating in the operation of persons arrested and detained, with a view to the exercise of jurisdiction of that State, shall be established <...> (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 4)	Sąlygos, kuriomis areštuoti ar sulaikyti asmenys perduodami [trečiajai] valstybei, dalyvaujančiai operacijoje, kad ta valstybė vykdytų savo jurisdikciją, nustatomos <...> (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 4)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
7.	The EU-Tanzania Agreement is thus designed to establish a mechanism <...> (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 12)	<...> ES ir Tanzanijos susitarimu siekiama sukurti mechanizmą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 11)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
8.	<...> these institutions shall establish by common agreement the centre of interests of the person concerned <...> (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 3)	<...> šios įstaigos bendru susitarimu nustato atitinkamo asmens interesų centrą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 3)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
9.	<...> and that those statements are not sufficiently precise and consistent to establish that the appellants participated in the price-coordination activities from 1995 to 2002. (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 6)	<...> ir kad šie pareiškimai nėra pakankamai tikslūs ir nuoseklūs, kad jais remiantis būtų galima įrodyti , jog apeliančės dalyvavo koordinuojant kainas nuo 1995 m. iki 2002 m. (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 6)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Additions
10.	<...> Commission had failed to establish that the appellants had participated in the compensation mechanism and in the monitoring system <...>	<...> Komisija neįrodė , jog apeliančės dalyvavo taikant kompensavimo ir priežiūros mechanizmus <...>	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts

	(Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 12)	(Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 11)	
11.	<...> those words may accordingly be interpreted as requiring evidence to be established that the person responsible for that testing, during the period when it was carried out, was motivated by the intention of meeting the requirements of that regulation. (Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 8)	Visiškai pažodžiui šią formuluotę galima aiškinti taip, kad pagal ją reikalaujama pateikti įrodymą, jog už šiuos bandymus atsakingas asmuo jų atlikimo laikotarpiu turėjo ketinimą laikytis šio reglamento reikalavimų. (Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 8)	Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Shifts
12.	Regulation No 1223/2009 also contains rules which intend to establish a level of animal protection in the cosmetics sector <...> (Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 8)	Reglamente Nr. 1223/2009 taip pat įtvirtintos taisyklės, kuriomis siekiama kosmetikos sektoriuje nustatyti gyvūnų apsaugos lygį <...> (Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 8)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
13.	However, paragraph 8 of Annex I to that regulation provides that the toxicological profile, integral to the cosmetic product safety report, must be established without prejudice to Article 18 of that regulation. (Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 9)	Tačiau šio reglamento I priedo 8 punkte numatyta, kad toksikologiniai duomenys, pateikiami kosmetikos gaminio saugos ataskaitoje, turi būti įrodomi nedarant poveikio šio reglamento 18 straipsniui. (Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 8)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
14.	<...> the fact of having relied, in the cosmetic product safety	<...> jog kosmetikos gaminio saugos vertinimo ataskaitoje	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts

	<p>report, upon the results of animal testing concerning a cosmetic ingredient in order to demonstrate the safety of that ingredient to human health must be regarded as sufficient to establish that that testing had been carried out to meet the requirements of Regulation No 1223/2009 <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 9)</p>	<p>nurodomi tam tikro kosmetikoje naudojamo ingrediento bandymų su gyvūnais siekiant įrodyti šio ingrediento saugumą žmonių sveikatai rezultatai, pakanka įrodinėjant, jog šie bandymai buvo atlikti siekiant laikytis Reglamento Nr. 1223/2009 reikalavimų <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 9)</p>	
15.	<p>That legislation therefore seems to establish a systematic and automatic link <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 8)</p>	<p>Taigi atrodo, kad pagal šį teisės aktą nustatomas sisteminis ir automatiškas ryšys <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 8)</p>	<i>To-infinitive/ Shifts</i>
16.	<p><...> the Court has held that, in respect of national rules which come within the scope of EU law, it is for the Member States to establish those time limits in the light of, inter alia, the significance for the parties concerned of the decisions to be taken <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 6)</p>	<p><...> Teisingumo Teismas yra nusprendęs, kad, kiek tai susiję su nacionalinės teisės aktais, patenkančiais į Sąjungos teisės aktų taikymo sritį, nustatyti terminus valstybės narės turi atsižvelgdamos, be kita ko, į tai, kokią svarbą suinteresuotiesiems asmenims turės priimsimi sprendimai <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 6)</p>	<i>To-infinitive/ Direct translation</i>

17.	Method used to establish (non-) compliance of a product with a national standard transposing a harmonised standard. (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 1)	Produkto atitikties (neatitikties) nacionaliniam standartui, perkeliančiam suderintą standartą, konstatavimo metodas. (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 1)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts
18.	<...> harmonised standards should be established as far as, and as quickly as, possible <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 3)	<...> turėtų būti kaip galima greičiau nustatyti kiek įmanoma labiau suderinti standartai <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 3)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation (Split infinitive)
19.	<...> the standards shall be established by the European standards organisations on the basis of mandates given by the Commission (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 4)	<...> tuos standartus turi nustatyti Europos standartų organizacijos pagal Komisijos suteiktus mandatus. (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 4)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
20.	<...> does EN 13242:2002 require that compliance, or breach of the said standard, be established only by evidence of testing <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 11)	<...> ar pagal standartą EN 13242:2002 reikalaujama, kad jo laikymasis arba pažeidimas būtų įrodytas tik bandymais <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 11)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
21.	<...> may breach of the standard (and accordingly breach of contract) be established by evidence of tests conducted later <...>	<...> ar standarto pažeidimas (ir todėl sutarties pažeidimas) gali būti įrodytas vėliau atliktais bandymais <...>	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation

	(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 11)	(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 11)	
22.	To that end, the Commission set out precisely, in Annexes 1 and 2 to that mandate, its scope and a technical reference framework by family and sub-family of products in respect of which it requires that performance and durability characteristics be established .	Šiuo aspektu Komisija minėto mandato 1 ir 2 prieduose tiksliai nustatė jo taikymo sritį ir nuorodos techninį pagrindą produktų, dėl kurių ji įpareigoja nustatyti eksploataavimo ir patvarumo savybes, šeimoms ir pošeimiams.	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
	(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 13)	(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 13)	
23.	<...> non-compliance with the technical specifications of that harmonised standard to be established by test methods other than those expressly provided for therein <...>	<...> nustatyti šio suderinto standarto techninių specifikacijų nesilaikymą kitais tyrimų metodais, nei aiškiai numatytaisiais <...>	Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Shifts
	(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 14)	(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 14)	
24.	<...> time at which the conformity of such a construction product must be established .	<...> kada tokio statybos produkto atitiktis turi būti nustatyta .	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
	(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 14)	(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 14)	
25.	<...> the time at which its conformity must be established .	<...> kada tokio statybos produkto atitiktis turi būti nustatyta .	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
	(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 14)	(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 14)	

26.	<p>As a prior step, it is however necessary to establish that the legislation at issue in the main proceedings is in fact a ‘technical regulation’ within the meaning of Article 1(11) of that directive.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 16)</p>	<p>Iš pradžių vis dėlto reikia patikrinti, ar pagrindinėje byloje nagrinėjami teisės aktai iš tiesų yra „techninis reglamentas“, kaip tai suprantama pagal šios direktyvos 1 straipsnio 11 punktą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 15)</p>	<p><i>To</i>-infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
27.	<p>To that end, the General Court ought to have established, in the present case, that the Japanese producers had real and specific possibilities of entering the EEA market <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 4)</p>	<p>Šiuo tikslu Bendrasis Teismas turėjo patikrinti, ar Japonijos gamintojai turėjo realių galimybių patekti į EEE rinką <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 4)</p>	<p>Active perfect (<i>to</i>-) infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
28.	<p>The analysis which the General Court thus carried out is in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraphs 24 to 29 of this judgment in order to establish an infringement of Article 101(1) TFEU as a restriction by object <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 6)</p>	<p>Bendrojo Teismo pateikta analizė atitinka šio sprendimo 25–30 punktuose skelbiamus kriterijus siekiant nustatyti, kad ribojimas dėl tikslo yra SESV 101 straipsnio 1 dalies pažeidimas <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 6)</p>	<p><i>To</i>-infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

29.	<p><...> it is for that undertaking to put forward evidence to establish that its participation in those meetings was without any anticompetitive intention <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 9)</p>	<p><...> ši įmonė turi pateikti duomenų, galinčių įrodyti, kad dalyvavo neturėdama antikonkurencinių ketinimų <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 9)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Additions</p>
30.	<p><...> the General Court found that the appellant's complaints seeking to establish its non-participation in the cartel <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 11)</p>	<p><...> Bendrasis Teismas konstatavo, kad apeliančės argumentai Ø dėl jos nedalyvavimo kartelyje <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 10)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Omissions/ Deletions</p>
31.	<p>In these cases, adjustment for all costs, including duties and taxes, incurred between importation and resale, and for profits accruing, shall be made so as to establish a reliable export price, at the Community frontier level.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 2)</p>	<p>Tokiais atvejais norint nustatyti patikimą eksporto kainą ties Bendrijos muitų sienomis, ji koreguojama pagal visas išlaidas, įskaitant muitus ir mokesčius, patirtus tarp importavimo ir perpardavimo, taip pat priaugantį [gautą] pelną.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 2)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
32.	<p><...> the Court of Justice has no jurisdiction to establish the facts <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 10)</p>	<p><...> Teisingumo Teismas neturi kompetencijos konstatuoti faktinių aplinkybių <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 10)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>

33.	<...> the Court of Justice has no jurisdiction to establish the facts <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 12)	<...> Teisingumo Teismas neturi kompetencijos konstatuoti faktinių aplinkybių <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 11)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
34.	<...> the Court of Justice has no jurisdiction to establish the facts <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 6)	<...> Teisingumo Teismas neturi kompetencijos konstatuoti faktinių aplinkybių <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 6)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
35.	<...> it is for that operator to indicate and to establish that the conditions for granting such an adjustment are satisfied. (Eur-Lex C-468/15 P: 13)	<...> šis subjektas ir turi nurodyti ir įrodyti , kad tenkinamos tokiam koregavimui atlikti būtinos sąlygos. (Eur-Lex C-468/15 P: 12)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
36.	PTMM was required to establish that ICOF S carried out functions similar to those of an agent working on a commission basis on the domestic market of the exporting country. (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 15)	PTMM turėjo įrodyti , jog ICOF S vykdė panašias į komisinių pagrindu dirbančio agento funkcijas eksportuojančios šalies vidaus rinkoje. (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 14)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
37.	An objective of Directive 2001/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 April 2001 on the reorganisation and winding up of credit institutions (OJ 2001 L 125, p. 15), as stated in recital 6	2001 m. balandžio 4 d. Europos Parlamento ir Tarybos direktyva 2001/24/EB dėl kredito įstaigų reorganizavimo ir likvidavimo (OL L 125, 2001, p. 15; 2004 m. specialusis	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Omissions/ Deletions

	<p>thereof, is to establish mutual recognition by the Member States of the measures <i>taken by each of them to restore to viability the credit institutions which it has authorised.</i></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 4)</p>	<p>leidimas lietuvių k., 6 sk., 4 t., p. 15), kaip matyti iš jos 6 konstatuojamosios dalies, siekiama, Ø kad valstybės narės abipusiškai pripažintų priemones, kurias kiekviena jų taiko kredito įstaigų, turinčių jų išduotus leidimus, gyvybingumui atkurti.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 4)</p>	
38.	<p><...> it is necessary to establish principles of administrative simplification <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-316/15: 3)</p>	<p><...> būtina sukurti administracinių procedūrų supaprastinimo principus <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-316/15: 3)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
39.	<p>The restriction, in those directives, of the concept of ‘emissions’ to those emanating from certain industrial installations is justified by the very objective of those directives, which, as Article 1 of Directive 2010/75 indicates, is precisely to establish rules concerning the integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 13)</p>	<p>Tose direktyvose sąvokos „teršalų išmetimas“ apribojimą iki teršalų išmetimo iš pramoninių įrenginių pateisina pačių direktyvų tikslas, nurodytas Direktyvos 2010/75 1 straipsnyje, būtent nustatyti taisykles, reglamentuojančias integruotą taršos, kurią sukelia pramoninė veikla, prevenciją ir kontrolę.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 12)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>

40.	Last, it is necessary to establish whether the General Court was entitled, in paragraph 53 of the judgment under appeal, to conclude that <...> (Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 15)	Galiausiai reikia nustatyti , ar Bendrasis Teismas skundžiamo sprendimo 53 punkte galėjo laikytis nuomonės, jog <...> (Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 14)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
41.	<...> the Commission took the view, in the decision at issue, that in order to establish whether ATT was selective, it had to identify a ‘reference’ system and to determine whether that measure constituted a derogation from that system. (Eur-Lex, C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 8)	<...> Komisija, siekdama įrodyti atrankinį OTM pobūdį, nusprendė, kad ji turi nustatyti „atskaitos sistemą“ ir išsiaiškinti, ar minėta priemone nukrypta nuo tos sistemos. (Eur-Lex, C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 8)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
42.	As it was under a duty to establish the existence of State aid <...> (Eur-Lex, C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 18)	Kadangi Komisija privalėjo konstatuoti valstybės pagalbos buvimą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 18)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
43.	Consequently, the arguments put forward by the appellants before the General Court had to be intended, not to challenge the merits of the decision at issue, but precisely to establish the existence of such doubts and, thus, of the Commission’s serious difficulties in the classification of the VLT	Taigi apeliantės savo argumentais Bendrajame Teisme turėjo siekti ne ginčyti ginčijamo sprendimo pagrįstumą, bet būtent įrodyti tokių abejonių ir, vadinasi, didelių sunkumų, kurių Komisija patyrė kvalifikuodama VLT susitarimą ir priedą kaip	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation

	Agreement and the Addendum as State aid. (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 11)	valstybės pagalbą, buvimo faktą. (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 10)	
44.	<...> reading those reasons in conjunction with each other would not enable Bank Mellat to establish specifically which banking services it provided to which ‘UN and EU listed’ entities or entities’ acting on their behalf or at their direction, or...owned or controlled by them’. (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 14)	<...> šiuos motyvus skaitydamas kartu Bank Mellat negalėtų suprasti , kokias konkrečiai bankines paslaugas jis suteikė kokiems subjektams, įtrauktiems į „Jungtinių Tautų ir [Sąjungos] sąrašą“ arba „veikiantiems jų vardu arba jiems vadovaujant, arba jiems nuosavybės teise priklausantiems arba valdomiems“. (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 13)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
45.	<...> the Council had not produced any evidence or information to establish that such services were supplied. (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 20)	<...> Taryba nepateikė jokio įrodymo ar informacijos, galinčių patvirtinti , kad tokios paslaugos teiktos. (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 19)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Additions
46.	<...> the Council had not submitted any specific evidence or information that might establish that the services which Bank Mellat supplied to Novin constituted such support <...> (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 21)	<...> Taryba nepateikė jokio įrodymo ar konkrečios informacijos, leidžiančių nustatyti , kad Bank Mellat teiktos Novin paslaugos pripažintinos tokia parama <...> (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 20)	<i>Bare infinitive/</i> Direct translation

47.	Even if there is no general obligation, for the Member States, to establish whether the legislation of the other Member States falls within the scope <i>ratione materiae</i> of Regulations Nos 1408/71 and 883/2004 <...> (Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 9)	Iš tiesų, net nesant bendros valstybėms narėms tenkančios pareigos patikrinti , ar kitos valstybės nares teisės aktai patenka į reglamentų Nr. 1408/71 ir Nr. 883/2004 materialinę taikymo sritį <...> (Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 9)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
48.	<...> reading those reasons in conjunction with each other would not enable Bank Saderat Iran to establish specifically which banking services it provided to which entities <...> (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 13)	<...> iš visų šių motyvų kartu Bank Saderat Iran nebūtų galėjęs suprasti , kokias konkrečias bankininkystės paslaugas jis teikė ir kuriems subjektams <...> (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 13)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
49.	<...> the Council had produced no evidence or information to establish that such services were provided <...> (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 16)	<...> Taryba nepateikė jokio įrodymo ar informacijos, kurie patvirtintų , kad tokios paslaugos teiktos <...> (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 15)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts
50.	<...> if it presents to the Courts of the European Union a set of indicia sufficiently specific, precise and consistent to establish that there is a sufficient link between the person subject to a measure freezing his funds and the Syrian regime <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 10)	<...> jeigu Sąjungos teismui pateikia pakankamai konkrečių, aiškių ir nuoseklių įrodymų, leidžiančių nustatyti , kad yra pakankamas asmens, kurio lėšos įšaldomos, ir režimo, su kuriuo kovojama, ryšys <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 10)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Additions

51.	<p>It follows from those judgments that the Council ought, on the contrary, to have put before the Courts of the European Union a set of indicia sufficiently specific, precise and consistent to establish that there was a sufficient link between the person subject to a freezing of his funds and the Syrian regime.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 7)</p>	<p>Iš šių sprendimų matyti, kad, priešingai, Taryba Sąjungos teismui privalėjo pateikti pakankamai konkrečių, aiškių ir nuoseklių įrodymų, leidžiančių nustatyti, kad yra pakankamas asmens, kurio lėšos įšaldomos, ir Sirijos režimo ryšys, visumą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 7)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/ Additions</i></p>
52.	<p><...> the General Court was correct to hold that the position of Mr Akhras in Syrian economic life and the important offices held by him, currently or in the past, within the Homs Chamber of Commerce and the Board of the Federation of Syrian Chambers, constituted a set of indicia sufficiently specific, precise and consistent to establish that Mr Akhras was providing economic support to the Syrian regime or benefiting from it <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 10)</p>	<p><...> Bendrasis Teismas pagrįstai nusprendė, kad T. Akhras vaidmuo Sirijos ekonominiame gyvenime ir jo svarbios anksčiau eitos ar dabartinės pareigos Homso prekybos ir pramonės rūmuose ir Sirijos prekybos rūmų federacijos taryboje yra pakankamai konkrečių, aiškių ir nuoseklių įrodymų visuma, leidžianti nustatyti, kad T. Akhras teikė ekonominę paramą Sirijos režimui arba gavo iš jo naudos <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 10)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/ Additions</i></p>
53.	<p><...> General Court disregarded the rules relating to the burden of proof and distorted the sense of some of the evidence in its examination of various claims made by Mr</p>	<p><...> Bendrasis Teismas pažeidė įrodinėjimo naštos paskirstymo taisykles ir iškreipė tam tikrus įrodymus, nagrinėdamas įvairius T. Akhras teiginius, kuriais šis</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/ Direct translation</i></p>

	Akhras whereby he sought to establish that his business had, in fact, been hindered by the Syrian regime and that he had opposed that regime <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 11)	siekė pagrįsti , kad iš tikrųjų jo veiklai Sirijos režimas kenkė ir kad jis priešinosi šiam režimui <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 10)	
54.	The Council, supported by the Italian Republic, submits that, although Article 3 of the basic regulation does not mention the concept of ‘vulnerability’, that concept may none the less, as in the present case, be used in order to establish the existence of a threat of injury. (Eur-Lex, C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 7)	Taryba, palaikoma Italijos Respublikos, mano, kad nors sąvoka „pažeidžiamumas“ nėra pateikta pagrindinio reglamento 3 straipsnyje, ją galima vartoti siekiant, kaip nagrinėjamu atveju, nustatyti , ar yra žalos grėsmė. (Eur-Lex, C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 7)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
55.	<...> the General Court could consider, without committing an error of law, that it had not only to establish whether the evidence relied on was factually accurate <...> (Eur-Lex, C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 8)	<...> Bendrasis Teismas nedarydamas teisės klaidos galėjo konstatuoti, kad jis turi patikrinti ne tik pateiktų įrodymų teisingumą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 8)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
56.	The Council, supported by the Italian Republic, submits that, although Article 3 of the basic regulation does not mention the concept of ‘vulnerability’, that concept may none the less, as in the present case, be used in	Taryba, palaikoma Italijos Respublikos, mano, kad nors sąvoka „pažeidžiamumas“ nėra pateikta pagrindinio reglamento 3 straipsnyje, ją galima vartoti siekiant, kaip	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation

	order to establish the existence of a threat of injury. (Eur-Lex, C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 7)	nagrinėjamu atveju, nustatyti , ar yra žalos grėsmė. (Eur-Lex, C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 7)	
57.	The existence of a threat of injury, like that of an injury, must be established <...> (Eur-Lex, C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 12)	Žalos grėsmės buvimas, kaip ir žalos buvimas, turi būti nustatytas <...> (Eur-Lex, C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 12)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
Apply	Instances in total: 73 Bare infinitive: 26 <i>To</i> -infinitive: 34 Passive simple (bare) infinitive: 7 Passive simple (<i>to</i> -) infinitive: 4 Passive perfect (bare) infinitive: 2	Translation methods Direct translation: 24 Direct translation (reflexive form): 2 Shifts: 45 Additions: 2	
1.	<...> the provisions of this Article shall apply from 20 May 2020. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 9)	<...> šio straipsnio nuostatos pradedamos taikyti nuo 2020 m. gegužės 20 d. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 9)	Bare infinitive/ Additions
2.	<...> Article 7(14) of Directive 2014/40 provides that, in the case of tobacco products with a characterising flavour whose EU-wide sales volumes represent 3% or more in a particular product category, the	<...> Direktyvos 2014/40 7 straipsnio 14 dalyje numatyta, kad draudimas pateikti Sąjungos rinkai būdingo kvapo ar skonio tabako gaminius, kurių pardavimo apimtys Sąjungos mastu	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts

	prohibition on the placing of those products on the EU market is to apply only from 20 May 2020. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 31)	sudaro 3 % arba daugiau konkrečios kategorijos gaminių pardavimo apimčių, taikomas tik nuo 2020 m. gegužės 20 d. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 31)	
3.	Article 18 of this Directive shall apply to cross-border distance sales of electronic cigarettes and refill containers. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 7)	Šios direktyvos 18 straipsnis taikomas tarpvalstybinei nuotolinei prekybai elektroninėmis cigaretėmis ir pildomosiomis talpyklomis. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 7)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
4.	<...> the definition of the methodology which it is necessary to apply in order to collect any such data <...> (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 23)	<...> kaip antai metodo, kurį reikia taikyti renkant vienus ar kitus duomenis, apibrėžimas <...> (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 22)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
5.	With regard to the exemption from VAT in Article 135(l)(d) of [the VAT Directive] as interpreted by the Court of Justice in the judgment of 5 June 1997 in SDC (C-2/95, EU:C:1997:278), what are the relevant principles to be applied in determining whether or not a “debit and credit card handling service” (such as the service that is supplied in this case) has “the effect of transferring funds and entail[s]	Atsižvelgiant į [PVM direktyvos] 135 straipsnio 1 dalies d punkte numatytą neapmokestinimą PVM, kaip jį aiškina Teisingumo Teismas 1997 m. birželio 5 d. Sprendime SDC (C-2/95, EU:C:1997:278), kokie svarbūs principai turi būti taikomi nustatant, ar teikiant „mokėjimo [kortele] apdorojimo paslaugą“ (kaip nagrinėjamu atveju teikiama paslauga) „pervedamos lėšos	Passive simple (<i>to</i> -) infinitive/ Direct translation

	changes in the legal and financial situation” within the meaning of paragraph 66 of that judgment? (Eur-Lex, C-607/14: 5)	ir pakeičiama teisinė ir finansinė padėtis“, kaip tai suprantama pagal to sprendimo 66 punktą? (Eur-Lex, C-607/14: 5)	
6.	According to that case-law, where a legal basis has expired, its substantive rules may still be applied in conjunction with the procedural rules in force at the date of the act concerned. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 6)	<...> pagal kurią, kai teisinis pagrindas nustoja galioti, jame įtvirtintos materialinės normos gali būti ir toliau taikomos kartu su procesinėmis normomis, galiojusiomis priimant atitinkamą aktą. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 6)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
7.	The General Court failed to mention that, according to that case-law, it is possible to apply a legal basis, as regards the substance, even though it is no longer in force. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 7)	Jis nenurodė, kad pagal tą teismų praktiką iš esmės galima taikyti teisinį pagrindą, net jei jis nebegalioja. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 6)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
8.	<...> – to apply the substantive rules <...> (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 7)	<...> – turi būti taikomos materialinės normos <...> (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 7)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts

9.	<p><...> that case-law makes it possible to apply the substantive rules <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 9)</p>	<p><...> minėta teismų praktika leidžia taikyti materialines normas <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 8)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
10.	<p><...> for the Commission to use an expired legal base, so as to enable it to apply a substantive rule (in this case Article 4(2) of Decision 97/413), as the basis for a decision on the original request, following the annulment by the EU judicature of the initial decision.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 9)</p>	<p><...> Komisijai naudoti teisinį pagrindą, kuris nebegalioja, suteikiančią jai teisę taikyti materialinę normą, šiuo atveju – Sprendimo 97/413 4 straipsnio 2 dalį, kad galėtų pagrįsti sprendimą dėl pirminio prašymo, Sąjungos teismui panaikinus pirminį sprendimą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 8)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
11.	<p>The Commission submits that it made it clear in this connection that, on the one hand, it could not use the procedures prescribed by Decision 97/413 and thus had to use an <i>ad hoc</i> procedure while, on the other, it retained a power to apply the substance of that decision, in accordance with the case-law <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 10)</p>	<p>Šiuo klausimu ji aiškiai nurodė, pirma, negalėjusi taikyti Sprendime 97/413 numatytų procedūrų, todėl ji turėjo taikyti <i>ad hoc</i> procedūrą, antra, remiantis teismų praktika <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 9)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>

12.	This Directive shall apply to all Union citizens <...> (Eur-Lex, C-115/15: 3)	Ši direktyva taikoma visiems Sąjungos piliečiams <...> (Eur-Lex, C-115/15: 3)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
13.	<...> the provisions of such an agreement shall apply in the context of this operation. (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 4)	<...> tokio susitarimo nuostatos taikomos vykdant šią operaciją. (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
14.	Article 47(3) of that regulation cannot be applied <...> (Eur-Lex, C-207/15 P: 6)	47 straipsnio 3 dalies trečias sakinys negali būti taikomas <...> (Eur-Lex, C-207/15 P: 6)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
15.	Provisions of EU law must be interpreted and applied uniformly <...> (Eur-Lex, C-207/15 P: 7)	Sąjungos nuostatos turi būti aiškinamos ir taikomos vienodai <...> (Eur-Lex, C-207/15 P: 7)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
16.	This Regulation shall apply to all legislation <...> (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 2)	Šis reglamentas taikomas visiems teisės aktams <...> (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 2)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
17.	‘The procedures provided for by Articles 30 and 31 shall apply by analogy to all decisions restricting free movement of Union citizens and their family members on grounds other than public	„30 ir 31 straipsniuose nustatytos procedūros taikom[os] analogiškai visiems sprendimams, apribojantiems Sąjungos piliečių ir jų šeimos narių laisvą judėjimą dėl kitų	Bare infinitive/ Shifts

	policy, public security or public health.’ (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 5)	priežasčių nei valstybinė politika, visuomenės saugumas ar sveikatos apsauga.“ (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 5)	
18.	— the agreement on the variation of bitumen prices and the time at which the new prices would apply ; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 3)	— susitarimas dėl bitumo kainų pakeitimo ir naujų kainų taikymo pradžios datos; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 3)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
19.	In order to fix the amount of the fines at a level that would ensure a sufficient deterrent effect, the Commission considered it appropriate to apply a multiplier of 1.8 and 1.2 respectively to the fines to be imposed on BP and Repsol <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4)	Siekdama nustatyti baudų dydį taip, kad būtų garantuotas pakankamas atgrasomasis poveikis, Komisija nusprendė, jog BP ir Repsol skirtinos baudos dydžiui tinkama taikyti atitinkamai 1,8 ir 1,2 dauginimo koeficientus <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
20.	The Commission considered it appropriate to apply a multiplier of 1.8 and 1.2 respectively to the fines to be imposed on BP and Repsol, by reference to their total turnover for 2006, the last year preceding the adoption of the contested decision, but not to apply a multiplier to the fines to be	Komisija nusprendė, jog BP ir Repsol skirtinos baudos dydžiui tinkama taikyti atitinkamai 1,8 ir 1,2 dauginimo koeficientus, atsižvelgiant į 2006 m. – paskutiniuosius mokestinius metus prieš priimančią ginčijamą sprendimą, – buvusią pasaulinę apyvartą,	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation

	imposed on PROAS, Nynäs and the appellants. (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4)	bet netaikyti dauginimo koeficiento PROAS, Nynäs ir apeliantėms skirtinos baudos dydžiui. (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4)	
21.	An additional reduction of 10% of the basic amount must, however, be applied , that reduction being thus added to the 10% reduction already granted in the contested decision by reason of the lack of evidence by the Commission of the appellants' participation in the compensation mechanism and the monitoring system. (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 13)	Tačiau reikia pritaikyti papildomą bazinės baudos sumažinimą 10 %, ir šis sumažinimas pridedamas prie jau pagal ginčijamą sprendimą pritaikyti sumažinimo 10 %, nes Komisija nepateikė įrodymų, kad apeliantės dalyvavo taikant kompensavimo ir priežiūros mechanizmus. (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 13)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
22.	The prohibition of marketing laid down in Article 18(1)(b) of Regulation No 1223/2009 may thus apply <...> (Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 9)	Todėl Reglamento Nr. 1223/2009 18 straipsnio 1 dalies b punkte numatytas prekybos draudimas gali būti taikomas <...> (Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 9)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
23.	This Directive shall apply to all Union citizens <...> (Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 2)	Ši direktyva taikoma visiems Sąjungos piliečiams <...> (Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 2)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts

24.	<p>In so doing, the General Court failed to apply Article 13(4) of the ESM Treaty by disregarding the fact that the Commission signed the Memorandum of Understanding of 26 April 2013 although it contains an unlawful condition.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-8/15 P–C-10/15 P: 9)</p>	<p>Tai padaręs Bendrasis Teismas pažeidė ESM sutarties 13 straipsnio 4 dalį, neatsižvelgdamas į tai, kad Komisija pasirašė 2013 m. balandžio 26 d. Susitarimo memorandumą, nors jame yra neteisėta sąlyga.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-8/15 P–C-10/15 P: 9)</p>	<p><i>To</i>-infinitive/ Shifts</p>
25.	<p>Note (3) however provides that ‘until 1 January 2018 in the case of plants that in the 12 month period ending on 1 January 2001 operated on, and continue to operate on, solid fuels whose volatile content is less than 10%, 1 200 mg/Nm³ shall apply’.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 6)</p>	<p>Vis dėlto 3 išnašoje numatyta: „iki 2018 m. sausio 1 d., jeigu įrenginiai yra eksploatuojami 12 mėnesių, o 2001 m. sausio 1 d. pasibaigus eksploatavimo laikotarpiui ir toliau yra eksploatuojami, kietojo kuro rūšims, kurių lakiosios dalys sudaro mažiau negu 10 %, taikoma 1 200 mg/Nm³“.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 6)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Shifts</p>
26.	<p>The United Kingdom therefore argues that Note (3) is intended to apply to plants which operate on coal a substantial proportion of which has a VMC of less than 10%.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 6)</p>	<p>Jungtinė Karalystė teigia, kad 3 išnaša skirta taikyti įrenginiams, kuriuose naudojama didelė anglių su mažesniu nei 10 % LMK dalis.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 5)</p>	<p><i>To</i>-infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

27.	<p>‘Until 1 January 2018 in the case of plants that in the 12-month period ending on 1 January 2001 operated on, and continue to operate on, solid fuels whose volatile content is less than 10%, 1 200 mg/Nm³ shall apply.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 3)</p>	<p>„Iki 2018 m. sausio 1 d., jeigu įrenginiai yra eksploatuojami 12 mėnesių, o 2001 m. sausio 1 d. pasibaigus eksploatavimo laikotarpiui ir toliau yra eksploatuojami, kietojo kuro rūšims, kurių lakiosios dalys sudaro mažiau negu 10 %, taikoma 1 200 mg/Nm³.“</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 3)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
28.	<p>In the first place, as regards the context of that provision, it should be recalled that that provision makes it possible to apply, to plants that satisfy the prescribed conditions, an emission limit value for nitrogen oxides that is higher than the general emission limit value of 500mg/Nm³ referred to in Part A of Annex VI to Directive 2001/80.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 7)</p>	<p>Pirma, dėl šios nuostatos konteksto primintina, kad pagal ją leidžiama toje nuostatoje numatytas sąlygas atitinkantiems įrenginiams taikyti didesnę išmetamų azoto oksidų ribinę vertę nei bendra 500 mg/Nm³ išmetamo kiekio ribinė vertė, nurodyta Direktyvos 2001/80 VI priedo A dalyje.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 7)</p>	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
29.	<p>Second, it is necessary to reject the United Kingdom's argument that it is not possible, for safety reasons, to apply the 10% threshold at issue.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 8)</p>	<p>Antra, reikia atmesti šios valstybės narės argumentą, kad nagrinėjamos 10 % ribinės vertės neįmanoma taikyti dėl saugumo priežasčių.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 8)</p>	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation

30.	<p>In those circumstances, it must be held that by failing correctly to apply Directive 2001/80 to Aberthaw PS, the United Kingdom has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 4(3) of that directive, read in conjunction with Part A of Annex VI thereto.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 8)</p>	<p>Šiomis aplinkybėmis reikia konstatuoti, kad, tinkamai netaikiusi Direktyvos 2001/80 Aberto elektrinei, Jungtinė Karalystė neįvykdė įsipareigojimų pagal šios direktyvos 4 straipsnio 3 dalį, siejamą su šios direktyvos VI priedo A dalimi.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 8)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts</p>
31.	<p>On those grounds, the Court (Seventh Chamber) hereby:</p> <p>1. Declares that, by failing correctly to apply to Aberthaw Power Station (United Kingdom) Directive 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 4(3) of that directive, read in conjunction with Part A of Annex VI thereto;</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 8)</p>	<p>Remdamasis šiais motyvais, Teisingumo Teismas (septintoji kolegija) nusprendžia: 1. Tinkamai netaikiusi 2001 m. spalio 23 d. Europos Parlamento ir Tarybos direktyvos 2001/80/EB dėl tam tikrų teršalų, išmetamų į orą iš didelių kurą deginančių įrenginių, kiekio apribojimo Aberto elektrinei (Jungtinė Karalystė), Jungtinė Didžiosios Britanijos ir Šiaurės Airijos Karalystė neįvykdė įsipareigojimų pagal šios direktyvos 4 straipsnio 3 dalį, siejamą su šios direktyvos VI priedo A dalimi.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 8)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts</p>

32.	Under Article 3(1) of Directive 2005/85, that directive is to apply to all applications for asylum made in the territory of the Member States. (Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 2)	Pagal šios direktyvos 3 straipsnio 1 dalį ji taikoma visiems prieglobsčio prašymams, pateiktiems valstybių narių teritorijoje. (Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 2)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts
33.	‘Where Member States employ or introduce a procedure in which asylum applications are examined both as applications on the basis of the [Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed in Geneva on 28 July 1951 (United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 189, p. 150, No 2545 (1954))] and as applications for other kinds of international protection given under the circumstances defined by Article 15 of Directive [2004/83], they shall apply this Directive throughout their procedure.’ (Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 3)	„Kai valstybės narės taiko arba įveda procedūrą, pagal kurią prieglobsčio prašymai nagrinėjami kaip [Konvencija dėl pabėgėlių statuso, pasirašyta 1951 m. liepos 28 d. Ženevoje (Jungtinių Tautų sutarčių rinkinys, 189 t., p. 150, Nr. 2545, (1954))] grindžiami prašymai ir kaip kitokios tarptautinės apsaugos, suteikiamos [Direktyvos 2004/83] 15 straipsnyje apibrėžtais atvejais, prašymai, procedūros metu jos taiko šią direktyvą.“ (Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 3)	<i>Bare infinitive/</i> Shifts
34.	Article 3(1) and (3) of that directive states that it is to apply to applications for asylum which are examined both as applications on the basis of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed in Geneva on 28 July 1951, and as applications for other kinds	Šio direktyvos 3 straipsnio 1 ir 3 dalyse konkrečiai numatyta, kad ji taikoma prieglobsčio prašymams, nagrinėjamiems kaip Ženevos konvencija grindžiami prašymai ir kaip kitokios tarptautinės apsaugos, suteikiamos Direktyvos 2004/83 15	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts

	of international protection given under the circumstances defined by Article 15 of Directive 2004/83. (Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 5)	straipsnyje apibrėžtais atvejais, prašymai. (Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 4)	
35.	As regards the principle of equivalence, it should be recalled that observance of that principle requires that a national rule be applied without distinction to procedures based on EU law and those based on national law <...> (Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 5)	Dėl lygiavertiškumo principo reikia priminti, jog pagal šį principą reikalaujama, kad nacionalinė norma būtų vienodai taikoma tiek Sąjungos, tiek panašioms nacionaline teise grindžiamoms procedūroms <...> (Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 5)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
36.	<...> the Court has held that, in respect of national rules which come within the scope of EU law, it is for the Member States to establish those time limits in the light of, inter alia, the significance for the parties concerned of the decisions to be taken, the complexities of the procedures and of the legislation to be applied , the number of persons who may be affected and any other public or private interests which must be taken into consideration <...> (Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 6)	<...> Teisingumo Teismas yra nusprendęs, kad, kiek tai susiję su nacionalinės teisės aktais, patenkančiais į Sąjungos teisės aktų taikymo sritį, nustatyti terminus valstybės narės turi atsižvelgdamos, be kita ko, į tai, kokią svarbą suinteresuotiesiems asmenims turės priimsimi sprendimai, į procedūrų ir taikytinų teisės aktų sudėtingumą, asmenų, kuriems jie gali būti skirti, skaičių ir kitus viešus ar privačius interesus, į kuriuos turi būti atsižvelgta <...>	Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Shifts

		(Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 6)	
37.	One, some or all of these requirements may apply ; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 3)	Gali būti taikomas vienas, keli arba visi šie reikalavimai; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 3)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
38.	For the purposes of this Directive, the following meanings shall apply : <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 5)	Šioje direktyvoje vartojamos sąvokos turi šią reikšmę: <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 5)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
39.	<...> the answer to the third question is that Article 4(2) of Directive 89/106, read in the light of the twelfth recital of that directive, must be interpreted as meaning that the national court is not obliged to apply the presumption of fitness for use of a construction product manufactured in accordance with a harmonised standard <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 14)	<...> į trečiąjį klausimą reikia atsakyti, kad Direktyvos 89/106 4 straipsnio 2 dalis, siejama su jos dvylikta konstatuojamąja dalimi, turi būti aiškinama taip, kad statybos produkto, pagaminto laikantis suderinto standarto, naudojimo tinkamumo prezumpcija netaikoma nacionaliniam teismui siekiant nustatyti tokio produkto prekinę kokybę ar tinkamumą naudoti <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 14)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts

40.	<p>As is apparent from Article 2(1) of Directive 89/106, the objective of that directive is to ensure that construction products which are intended for use in works may be placed on the market only if they are fit for the intended use, that is to say they have such characteristics that the works in which they are to be incorporated, assembled, applied or installed, can, if properly designed and built, satisfy the essential requirements referred to in Article 3 of that directive when and where such works are subject to regulations containing such requirements.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 15)</p>	<p>Pagal Direktyvos 89/106 2 straipsnio 1 dalį jos tikslas yra užtikrinti, kad statybos produktai, skirti naudoti statiniuose, galėtų būti teikiami rinkai tik su sąlyga, jeigu jie tinka numatytam tikslui, tai yra, jų charakteristikos yra tokios, kad statiniai, į kuriuos jie bus įmontuojami, surenkami, pritvirtinami arba instaliuojami, gali, jeigu jie tinkamai suprojektuoti ir pastatyti, tenkinti esminius reikalavimus, išdėstytus šios direktyvos 3 straipsnyje, kai tokie tų statinių reikalavimai numatyti norminiuose aktuose.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 14)</p>	<p>Passive simple (<i>to-</i>) infinitive/ Shifts</p>
41.	<p>In the light of the above, the answer to the third question is that Article 4(2) of Directive 89/106, read in the light of the twelfth recital of that directive, must be interpreted as meaning that the national court is not obliged to apply the presumption of fitness for use of a construction product manufactured in accordance with a harmonised standard <...></p>	<p>Atsižvelgiant į tai, kas išdėstyta, į trečiąjį klausimą reikia atsakyti, kad Direktyvos 89/106 4 straipsnio 2 dalis, siejama su jos dvylikta konstatuojamąja dalimi, turi būti aiškinama taip, kad statybos produkto, pagaminto laikantis suderinto standarto, naudojimo tinkamumo prezumpcija netaikoma nacionaliniam teismui siekiant nustatyti tokio produkto</p>	<p><i>To-</i>infinitive/ Shifts</p>

	(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 15)	prekinę kokybę ar tinkamumą naudoti <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 15)	
42.	Article 4(2) of Directive 89/106, as amended by Directive 93/68, read in the light of the twelfth recital of that directive, must be interpreted as meaning that the national court is not obliged to apply the presumption of fitness for use of a construction product manufactured pursuant to a harmonised standard <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 17)	Direktyvos 89/106, iš dalies pakeistos Direktyva 93/68, 4 straipsnio 2 dalis, siejama su jos dvylikta konstatuojamąja dalimi, turi būti aiškinama taip, kad statybos produkto, pagaminto laikantis suderinto standarto, naudojimo tinkamumo prezumpcija netaikoma nacionaliniam teismui siekiant nustatyti tokio produkto prekinę kokybę ar tinkamumą naudoti <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 17)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts
43.	<...> the Commission may assess the total value of the sales of goods or services to which the infringement relates in the relevant geographic area (wider than the EEA), may determine the share of the sales of each undertaking party to the infringement on that market and may apply this share to the aggregate sales within the EEA of the undertakings concerned. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 2)	<...> Komisija gali nustatyti visą su pažeidimu susijusių prekių ar paslaugų pardavimo vertę tam tikroje geografinėje teritorijoje (platesnėje nei EEE), apibrėžti kiekvienos pažeidime [darant pažeidimą] dalyvavusios įmonės pardavimo dalį toje rinkoje ir taikyti šią dalį bendram tų pačių įmonių pardavimui EEE teritorijoje apskaičiuoti. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 2)	<i>Bare infinitive/</i> Direct translation

44.	<p><...> the General Court made reference to the judgment of 16 February 2012, Council and Commission v Interpipe Niko Tube and Interpipe NTRP (C-191/09 P and C-200/09 P, EU:C:2012:78), according to which, where the EU institutions consider that it is appropriate to apply a downward adjustment to the export price under Article 2(10)(i) of the basic regulation <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 5)</p>	<p><...> Bendrasis Teismas nurodė 2012 m. vasario 16 d. Sprendimą Taryba ir Komisija / Interpipe Niko Tube ir Interpipe NTRP (C-191/09 P ir C-200/09 P, EU:C:2012:78), pagal kurią, kai institucijos mano, kad reikia taikyti koregavimą mažinant eksporto kainą pagal Pagrindinio reglamento 2 straipsnio 10 dalies i punktą <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 5)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i></p> <p>Direct translation</p>
45.	<p>Conversely, where the EU institutions take the view that it is appropriate to apply a downward adjustment of the export price, on the ground that a sales company affiliated to a producer carries out functions comparable to those of an agent working on a commission basis <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 13)</p>	<p>Kita vertus, kai Sąjungos institucijos mano, kad reikia taikyti koregavimą mažinant eksporto kainą motyvuojant tuo, kad su gamintoju susijusi pardavimo bendrovė vykdo panašias funkcijas kaip ir komisinių pagrindu dirbantis agentas <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 12)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i></p> <p>Direct translation</p>
46.	<p>This Article shall apply to the issue of all securities which are convertible into shares or which carry the right to subscribe for shares, but not to the conversion of such securities, nor to the</p>	<p>Šis straipsnis taikomas visų vertybinių popierių, kurie gali būti konvertuojami į akcijas ar suteikia teisę pasirašyti akcijas, išleidimui, bet ne tokių vertybinių popierių konvertavimui ar</p>	<p><i>Bare infinitive/</i></p> <p>Shifts</p>

	exercise of the right to subscribe. (Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 3)	pasinaudojimui teise pasirašyti. (Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 3)	
47.	Paragraphs 1 to 5 shall apply to the issue of all securities which are convertible into shares or which carry the right to subscribe for shares, but not to the conversion of such securities, nor to the exercise of the right to subscribe. (Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 4)	1–5 dalys taikomos visų vertybinių popierių, kurie gali būti konvertuojami į akcijas ar suteikia teisę pasirašyti akcijas, išleidimui, bet ne tokių vertybinių popierių konvertavimui ar teisės pasirašyti akcijas panaudojimui. (Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
48.	As soon as may be after completion in relation to a proposed direction order of the procedures required by section 7, the Minister shall apply ex parte to the Court for an order <...> (Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 8)	Užbaigus 7 straipsnyje nurodytas procedūras, susijusias su nutarties pasiūlymu, ministras kuo greičiau <i>ex parte</i> kreipiasi į High Court [(Aukštasis Teismas)] dėl tokios nutarties <...> (Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 8)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
49.	Section 11 of the 2010 Act provides that the relevant institution in question, or any of its members, may apply to the High Court of Ireland to have a direction order set aside. (Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 8)	2010 m. įstatymo 11 straipsnyje nurodyta, kad atitinkama susijusi įstaiga arba kuris nors jos dalyvis gali kreiptis į High Court (Aukštasis Teismas) dėl nutarties dėl nurodymo panaikinimo.	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation (reflexive form)

		(Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 8)	
50.	<...> this Directive shall apply to all persons <...> (Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 3)	<...> ši direktyva taikoma visiems asmenims <...> (Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 3)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
51.	The authority found in particular that Mr Parris had retired before the recognition of his civil partnership by Ireland, and furthermore that the rules to be applied by Trinity College Dublin excluded the payment of a survivor's benefit where the member married or entered into a civil partnership after the age of 60. (Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 6)	Ši tarnyba visų pirma konstatavo, kad D. L. Parris išėjo į pensiją prieš pripažįstant jo įregistruotą partnerystę Airijoje ir kad pagal Trinity College Dublin taikomas taisyklės našlio išmoka nemokama, jeigu sistemos dalyvis susituokė arba įregistravo partnerystę po to, kai jam sukako 60 metų. (Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 6)	Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Shifts
52.	Does it constitute discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, contrary to Article 2 of Directive 2000/78, to apply a rule in an occupational benefit scheme limiting the payment of a survivor's benefit to the surviving civil partner of a member of the scheme on their death, by a requirement that the member and his surviving civil partner entered their civil partnership prior to the member's 60th birthday in	Ar profesinių pensijų sistemos taisyklės, pagal kurią, pensijų sistemos dalyviui mirus, jo registruotam partneriui našlių ir našlaičių pensija mokama tik tuo atveju, jeigu pensijų sistemos dalyvis ir pergyvenęs registruotas partneris savo partnerystę įregistravo anksčiau, negu pensijų sistemos dalyviui sukako 60 metų, taikymas tokiomis aplinkybėmis, kai iki to amžiaus partnerystės įregistruoti jie negalėjo pagal nacionalinius įstatymus, o iki	To-infinitive/ Shifts

	<p>circumstances where they were not permitted by national law to enter a civil partnership until after the member's 60th birthday and where the member and his civil partner had formed a committed life partnership before that date?</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 6)</p>	<p>to laiko faktiškai gyveno ilgalaikėje partnerystėje, yra diskriminacija dėl seksualinės orientacijos, prieštaraujanti Direktyvos 2000/78 2 straipsniui?</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 6)</p>	
53.	<p>Where Regulation [No 1049/2001] provides for exceptions, these should apply subject to any more specific provisions in this regulation concerning requests for environmental information.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 4)</p>	<p>Tais atvejais, kai Reglamentas [Nr. 1049/2001] numato išimtis, šios turėtų būti taikomos laikantis bet kurių konkretesnių nuostatų dėl prašymų gauti informaciją apie aplinką pagal šį reglamentą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 4)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
54.	<p>The objective of this regulation is to contribute to the implementation of the obligations arising under [the Aarhus Convention], by laying down rules to apply the provisions of the convention to Community institutions and bodies <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 4)</p>	<p>Šio reglamento tikslas – prisidėti prie išsipareigojimų, kylančių iš [Orhuso konvencijos], įgyvendinimo, nustatant taisykles dėl Konvencijos nuostatų taikymo Bendrijos institucijoms ir organams <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 4)</p>	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts

55.	<p><...> Regulation No [1049/2001] shall apply to any request by an applicant for access to environmental information held by Community institutions and bodies ... <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 5)</p>	<p><...> Reglamentas [Nr. 1049/2001] taikomas bet kokiam pareiškėjo prašymui susipažinti su Bendrijos institucijų ir organų turima informacija apie aplinką <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 5)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
56.	<p>Therefore, it is only in so far as they derogate from the principle of the widest possible public access to those documents by restricting such access that exceptions to that principle, in particular those provided for in Article 4 of Regulation No 1049/2001, must, according to the Court's settled case-law, be interpreted and applied strictly <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 11)</p>	<p>Taigi šio principo išimtyms, visų pirma numatytos Reglamento Nr. 1049/2001 4 straipsnyje, remiantis nusistovėjusia Teisingumo Teismo praktika, turi būti aiškinamos ir taikomos siaurai tik tuomet, kai nukrypstama nuo principo, kad turi būti suteikta kuo platesnė galimybė leisti susipažinti su šiais dokumentais, šią galimybę apribojant <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 11)</p>	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
57.	<p><...> the objective of that regulation is to contribute to the implementation of the obligations arising under that convention, by laying down rules to apply the provisions of that convention to EU institutions and bodies.</p>	<p><...> šio reglamento tikslas – prisidėti prie įsipareigojimų, kylančių iš šios konvencijos, įgyvendinimo nustatant taisykles dėl minėtos konvencijos nuostatų taikymo Sąjungos institucijoms ir organams.</p>	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts

	(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 12)	(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 12)	
58.	<p>On the other hand, while, as set out in paragraph 55 of the present judgment, it is not necessary to apply a restrictive interpretation of the concept of ‘information [which] relates to emissions into the environment’, that concept may not, in any event, include information containing any kind of link, even direct, to emissions into the environment.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 15)</p>	<p>Vis dėlto, jeigu, kaip nurodyta šio sprendimo 55 punkte, sąvokos „informacija, <...> susijusi su dujų ar teršalų išmetimu į aplinką“ nereikia aiškinti siaurai, ji taip pat negalėtų apimti visos informacijos, turinčios koki nors ryšį, net ir tiesioginį, su teršalų išmetimu į aplinką.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 15)</p>	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
59.	<p>Accordingly, and so as to preserve the overarching objective of Directive 2003/87/EC, which forms part of the legal framework for the Union to achieve its independent commitment to reduce its emissions to 20% below 1990 levels by 2020, that Directive should continue to apply to flights from, or arriving in, aerodromes in the territory of a Member State <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 3–4)</p>	<p>Dėl šios priežasties ir dėl to, kad būtų išlaikytas Direktyvoje 2003/87/EB, kuri yra Sąjungos teisės aktų sistemos dalis, numatytas svarbiausias tikslas – ne vėliau kaip 2020 m. įgyvendinti savarankišką Sąjungos įsipareigojimą sumažinti taršą tiek, kad ji būtų 20 % mažesnė nei 1990 m., ta direktyva turėtų ir toliau būti taikoma skrydžiams iš valstybės narės teritorijoje esančių aerodromų <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 3–4)</p>	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts

60.	<p>Article 6 of Decision No 377/2013 provides that it is to enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union, namely 25 April 2013, and is to apply from 24 April 2013.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 4)</p>	<p>Pagal šio sprendimo 6 straipsnį šis sprendimas įsigalioja jo paskelbimo Europos Sąjungos oficialiajame leidinyje dieną, t. y. 2013 m. balandžio 25 d., ir taikomas nuo 2013 m. balandžio 24 d.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 4)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts</p>
61.	<p>The Union must, therefore, be in a position to choose its policies and to apply, according to the objectives that it pursues, a distinction between third countries, without being obliged to grant equal treatment to all third countries.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 6)</p>	<p>Todėl Sąjunga turi turėti galimybę priimti politinius sprendimus ir, priklausomai nuo jos siekiamų tikslų, skirtingai vertinti trečiąsias šalis, nes ji neprivalo visų šių šalių vertinti vienodai.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 6)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
62.	<p>On the contrary, the effect of the case-law cited in paragraph 25 of this judgment is that the institutions and agencies of the Union are relieved of any obligation to apply the principle of equal treatment to third countries, in order to maintain their internal freedom of action in terms of policy.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 7)</p>	<p>Priešingai, šio sprendimo 25 punkte cituojama teismo praktika siekiama Sąjungos institucijas ir įstaigas atleisti nuo vienodo požiūrio principo taikymo trečiosioms šalims tam, kad jos išsaugotų savo gebėjimą priimti politinius sprendimus tarptautiniu lygiu.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 7)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts</p>

63.	In this respect, the General Court stated in paragraph 74 of that judgment that, in that version, the Commission: — set out the criterion which it intended to apply in order to determine whether or not an advantage existed; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 10)	Šiuo klausimu Bendrasis Teismas minėto sprendimo 74 punkte pažymėjo, kad šioje versijoje Komisija: — paskelbė kriterijų, kuriuo ji ketino vadovautis nustatydamą, ar buvo suteiktas pranašumas <...> (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 9)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation (reflexive form)
64.	Bank Mellat challenges the argument that the case-law arising from the judgment in Bank Melli Iran v Council (T-390/08, EU:T:2009:401) should have been applied in the present case <...> (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 13)	Bank Mellat ginčija argumentą, kad nagrinėjamu atveju turėjo būti taikoma Sprendime Bank Melli Iran / Taryba (T-390/08, EU:T:2009:401) suformuluota teismo praktika <...> (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 13)	Passive perfect (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
65.	That argument would apply equally to the banking services provided to the AEOI. (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 17)	Šis argumentas taikytinas ir kalbant apie AEOI teiktas bankininkystės paslaugas. (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 17)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
66.	An anti-dumping duty may be applied to any dumped product whose release for free circulation in the Community causes injury. (Eur-Lex, C-232/14: 3)	Antidempingo muitas gali būti taikomas bet kuriam produktui dempingo kaina, kurį išleidus į laisvą apyvartą Bendrijoje būtų padaryta žala. (Eur-Lex, C-232/14: 3)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation

67.	<p>However, it is only if it can be held that a person would undoubtedly have been entitled to apply for the annulment of the act in question under the conditions laid down in that article that that person is prevented from pleading before the national court having jurisdiction that the act is invalid <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-232/14: 6)</p>	<p>Vis dėlto asmuo negali kompetentingame nacionaliniame teisme remtis atitinkamo akto negaliojimu tik tuo atveju, kai galima teigti, kad jis neabejotinai galėjo prašyti panaikinti šį aktą <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-232/14: 6)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
68.	<p>The provisions on reduction, suspension or withdrawal laid down by the legislation of a Member State shall apply to a benefit calculated in accordance with Article 46(1)(a)(i) only if the benefit concerned is: <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 3)</p>	<p>Valstybės narės teisės aktų nuostatos dėl išmokų sumažinimo, jų mokėjimo sustabdymo ar nutraukimo galioja [taikomos] pagal [46] straipsnio 1 dalies a punkto i papunktį apskaičiuotai išmokai tik tuo atveju, jeigu atitinkama išmoka yra: <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 3)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Additions</p>
69.	<p>The rules to prevent overlapping shall apply to an independent benefit only if the benefit concerned is: <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 4)</p>	<p>Sutapimo vengimo taisyklės nepriklausomai [atskirai] išmokai taikomos tik tuomet, jeigu atitinkama išmoka yra: <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 4)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Shifts</p>

70.	<p>Bank Saderat Iran challenges the argument that the case-law arising from the judgment in Bank Melli Iran v Council (T-390/08, EU:T:2009:401) should have been applied in the present case <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 13)</p>	<p>Bank Saderat Iran ginčija argumentą, kad nagrinėjamu atveju turėjo būti taikoma Sprendime Bank Melli Iran /Taryba (T-390/08, EU:T:2009:401)</p> <p>suformuluota teismo praktika <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 12)</p>	<p>Passive perfect (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
71.	<p>It argues that if that principle applies to criminal charges, there is even more reason for it to apply to the restrictive measures concerned, which are precautionary measures.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 17)</p>	<p>Jeigu šis principas taikytinas baudžiamojoje byloje pateikiamų kaltinimų atveju, jis <i>a fortiori</i> taikytinas atitinkamų ribojamųjų priemonių, kurios yra prevencinės priemonės, atveju.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 16)</p>	<p>To-infinitive/ Shifts</p>
72.	<p>By his first ground of appeal, Mr Akhras claims that the General Court erred in law by accepting that the Council could apply a presumption the use of which was ruled out by the Court in Anbouba v Council (C-630/13 P, EU:C:2015:247) and Anbouba v Council (C-605/13 P, EU:C:2015:248).</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 7)</p>	<p>Pirmajame pagrinde T. Akhras teigia, kad Bendrasis Teismas padarė teisės klaidą, kai pripažino Tarybos taikytą prezumpciją, kurios Teisingumo Teismas neleido taikyti sprendimuose Anbouba / Taryba (C-630/13 P, EU:C:2015:247) ir Anbouba / Taryba (C-605/13 P, EU:C:2015:248).</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 7)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Shifts</p>

73.	<p>The General Court concluded that, in so acting, the Council had sought to apply a presumption that the heads of Syria’s leading businesses were supporting the Syrian regime.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 9)</p>	<p>Tuo remdamasis Bendrasis Teismas padarė išvadą, jog taip elgdamasi Taryba siekė, kad minėto režimo rėmimo prezumpcija būtų taikoma pagrindinių Sirijos įmonių vadovams.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 9)</p>	<p><i>To</i>-infinitive/ Shifts</p>
Adopt	<p>Instances in total: 51</p> <p>Bare infinitive: 14</p> <p><i>To</i>-infinitive: 28</p> <p>Split infinitive: 1</p> <p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive: 4</p> <p>Passive simple (<i>to</i>-) infinitive: 2</p> <p>Passive perfect (<i>to</i>-) infinitive: 1</p> <p>Passive perfect (<i>bare</i>) infinitive: 1</p>	<p>Translation methods</p> <p>Direct translation: 31</p> <p>Direct translation (reflexive form): 4</p> <p>Shifts: 14</p> <p>Shifts (reflexive form): 1</p> <p>Additions: 1</p>	
1.	<p>‘... Each Party shall adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative or other measures necessary to implement its obligations pursuant to Articles 8 to 13 and shall cooperate, as appropriate, with each other directly or through competent international bodies with a view to their implementation. The Conference of the Parties shall propose appropriate guidelines</p>	<p>„<...> Kiekviena Šalis patvirtina ir įgyvendina atitinkamas įstatymines, vykdomąsias, administracines ir kitokias priemones, būtinas savo įsipareigojimams pagal 8–13 straipsnius įgyvendinti, ir šiuo tikslu tiesiogiai arba per kompetentingas tarptautines institucijas bendradarbiauja. Šalių konferencija siūlo atitinkamas rekomendacijas dėl šių</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Shifts</p>

	for the implementation of the provisions of these Articles.’ (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 3)	straipsnių nuostatų įgyvendinimo.“ (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 3)	
2.	Each Party shall, where approved by competent national authorities, adopt and implement effective legislative, executive and administrative or other measures for such testing and measuring, and for such regulation. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 4)	Kiekviena Šalis, pritariant kompetentingoms nacionalinėms institucijoms, patvirtina ir įgyvendina su šiuo tyrimu bei nustatymu ir reguliavimu susijusias įstatymines, vykdomąsias, administracines ir kitas priemones. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
3.	Each Party shall, within a period of three years after entry into force of this Convention for that Party, adopt and implement, in accordance with its national law, effective measures to ensure that: <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 4)	Kiekviena Šalis per trejus metus nuo [TKPK] įsigaliojimo tai Šaliai pagal savo nacionalinę teisę patvirtina ir įgyvendina priemones, užtikrinančias, kad: <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
4.	<...> the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the EU [Treaty]. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 8)	<...> remdamasi ES sutarties 5 straipsnyje nustatytu subsidiarumo principu Sąjunga gali patvirtinti priemones. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 8)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

5.	<p>In relation to Article 24(2) of [Directive 2014/40]:</p> <p>(i) on its proper interpretation, to what extent does it permit Member States to adopt more stringent rules in relation to matters relating to the “standardisation” of the packaging of tobacco products;</p> <p><...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 12)</p>	<p>dėl Direktyvos 2014/40 24 straipsnio 2 dalies:</p> <p>i) kiek tai susiję su jos tinkamu aiškinimu, kiek pagal šią nuostatą valstybės narės gali patvirtinti griežtesnes taisykles, susijusias su tabako gaminių pakuotės „standartizavimu“; <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 12)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i></p> <p>Direct translation</p>
6.	<p>Those provisions empower the Commission to adopt various delegated and implementing acts.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 15)</p>	<p>Šiomis nuostatomis Komisijai suteikiami įgaliojimai priimti įvairius deleguotuosius ir įgyvendinimo aktus.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 15)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i></p> <p>Direct translation</p>
7.	<p>Article 114(1) TFEU establishes that the Parliament and the Council are to adopt the measures for the approximation of the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States which have as their object the establishment and functioning of the internal market.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 17)</p>	<p>SESV 114 straipsnio 1 dalyje numatyta, kad Parlamentas ir Taryba nustato priemones valstybių narių įstatymų ir kitų teisės aktų nuostatoms, skirtoms vidaus rinkai sukurti ir jai veikti, suderinti.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 17)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i></p> <p>Shifts</p>

8.	<p>By Question 1(a) the referring court asks, in essence, whether Article 24(2) of Directive 2014/40 must be interpreted as permitting Member States to adopt rules in relation to the standardisation of the packaging of tobacco products <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 18)</p>	<p>Pirmojo klausimo a punkte prašymą priimti prejudicinį sprendimą pateikęs teismas iš esmės siekia išsiaiškinti, ar Direktyvos 2014/40 24 straipsnio 2 dalis turi būti aiškinama taip, kad pagal ją valstybėms narėms leidžiama priimti griežtesnes taisykles, susijusias su tabako gaminių pakuotės standartizavimu <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 18)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
9.	<p>It must, however, be noted in this regard that the EU legislature decided to adopt uniform rules for all tobacco products containing a characterising flavour.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 23)</p>	<p>Tačiau šiuo atžvilgiu reikia pažymėti, kad Sąjungos teisės aktų leidėjas nusprendė priimti vienodas taisykles dėl visų būdingo kvapo ar skonio tabako gaminių.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 23)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
10.	<p>It should also be recalled that, according to the case-law cited in paragraph 64 of this judgment, the measures that may be adopted on the basis of Article 114 TFEU can consist, inter alia, in prohibiting, provisionally or definitively, the marketing of a product or products.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 24)</p>	<p>Taip pat reikia priminti, kad, remiantis šio sprendimo 64 punkte nurodyta teismo praktika, priemonės, kurios gali būti patvirtintos remiantis SESV 114 straipsniu, be kita ko, gali apimti laikiną arba visišką draudimą prekiauti tam tikru (-ais) gaminiu (-iais).</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 24)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

11.	For this reason, it is appropriate to adopt a restrictive approach to advertising electronic cigarettes and refill containers. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 3)	Dėl šios priežasties tikslinga priimti ribojamąjį požiūrį į elektroninių cigarečių ir pildomųjų talpyklų reklamą; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 3)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
12.	Consequently, the EU legislature remains free to adopt measures other than those which were the subject of that impact assessment. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 15)	Todėl Sąjungos teisės aktų leidėjas gali laisvai imtis nustatyti kitas priemones negu tas, dėl kurių buvo atliktas poveikio vertinimas. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 14)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
13.	In the present case, it is precisely the Commission which must adopt , pursuant to Article 20(13) of Directive 2014/40, implementing acts laying down, inter alia, a common format for the notification provided for in paragraph 2 of that article. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 16)	Nagrinėjamu atveju būtent Komisija pagal Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio 13 dalį turi priimti įgyvendinimo aktus, kuriuose, be kita ko, nustatomas bendras šio straipsnio 2 dalyje numatyto pranešimo formatas. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 16)	<i>Bare infinitive/</i> Direct translation
14.	<...> – Competence and legal basis to adopt new decisions – <...> (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 1)	<...> — Kompetencija priimti naujus sprendimus ir jų teisinis pagrindas — <...> (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 1)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation

15.	By letter of 14 June 2006, the owners of the vessels concerned requested the Commission to adopt a new decision complying with the criteria set out in that judgment. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 4)	2006 m. birželio 14 d. raštu atitinkamų laivų savininkai paprašė Komisijos priimti naują sprendimą, atitinkantį šiame sprendime nurodytus kriterijus. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 4)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
16.	Consequently, the Commission stated that it was compelled to adopt an <i>ad hoc</i> decision applying the substantive rules which were in force at the time of the original request. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 5)	Todėl ji pažymėjo, kad buvo priversta priimti sprendimą <i>ad hoc</i> , taikydama materialines normas, galiojusias pateikiant pirminį prašymą. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 4)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
17.	By the judgment under appeal, the General Court held that the Commission was not competent to adopt the decisions at issue and accepted the first plea in law in so far as it raised the question of lack of competence of the Commission. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 5)	Skundžiamu sprendimu Bendrasis Teismas nusprendė, kad Komisija nebuvo kompetentinga priimti ginčijamus sprendimus, ir pirmąjį ieškinių pagrindą, kiek jis susijęs su šios institucijos kompetencijos neturėjimu, pripažino pagrįstu. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 5)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
18.	Second, the judgment under appeal also creates legal uncertainty as regards a decision adopted in 2010, which was favourable to a vessel owner, given that the judgment implies that there was	Kita vertus, skundžiamas sprendimas taip pat sukuria teisinį netikrumą dėl 2010 m. priimto sprendimo, kuris buvo palankus laivų savininkams, nes buvo pažymėta, kad 2010 m. nebuvo teisinio pagrindo priimti šį sprendimą.	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation

	no legal basis in 2010 to adopt that decision. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 7)	(Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 7)	
19.	Since Decision 97/413 and Article 6 of Regulation No 2792/1999, which empowered the Commission to examine and decide on requests for safety tonnage increases, had been repealed and since no provision — not even a transitional one — empowered the Commission to adopt new decisions <...> (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 8)	Kadangi Sprendimas 97/413 ir Reglamento Nr. 2792/1999 6 straipsnis, kuriais remiantis Komisija įgaliota nagrinėti prašymus padidinti talpą, skirtą saugai pagerinti, ir priimti dėl jų sprendimus, buvo panaikinti ir jokia nuostata, net pereinamojo laikotarpio, neįgalino Komisijos priimti naujų sprendimų <...> (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 7)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
20.	Since Decision 97/413 and Article 6 of Regulation No 2792/1999, which empowered the Commission to examine and decide on requests for safety tonnage increases, had been repealed and since no provision — not even a transitional one — empowered the Commission to adopt new decisions, there no longer existed, within the EU legal order, an appropriate legal basis enabling the Commission to adopt the decisions at issue.	Kadangi Sprendimas 97/413 ir Reglamento Nr. 2792/1999 6 straipsnis, kuriais remiantis Komisija įgaliota nagrinėti prašymus padidinti talpą, skirtą saugai pagerinti, ir priimti dėl jų sprendimus, buvo panaikinti ir jokia nuostata, net pereinamojo laikotarpio, neįgalino Komisijos priimti naujų sprendimų, Sąjungos teisinėje sistemoje nebeliko tinkamo teisinio pagrindo, leidžiančio	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation

	(Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 8)	Komisijai priimti ginčijamus sprendimus. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 7)	
21.	<...> the Commission was under an obligation not only to adopt a new regulation remedying the illegality found but also to eliminate that illegality for the future. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 8)	<...> Komisija turėjo ne tik priimti naują reglamentą, ištaisanti nustatytą neteisėtumą, bet ir panaikinti šį neteisėtumą, kad jo neliktų ateityje <...> (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 7)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
22.	<...> to apply the substantive rules in force at the date of the facts in issue even if those rules are no longer in force when an EU institution adopts an act, the provision which forms the legal basis of an act and empowers the EU institution to adopt the act in question must, by contrast, be in force when the act is adopted. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 8)	<...> turi būti taikomos materialinės normos, galiojusios tuo metu, kai klostėsi nagrinėjamos faktinės aplinkybės, net jei šios normos nebegalioja Sąjungos institucijai priimant aktą, nuostata, kuri yra akto, įgaliojančio Sąjungos instituciją priimti nagrinėjamą aktą, teisinis pagrindas, turi galioti priimant šį aktą. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 7–8)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
23.	By the first plea in law, the Parliament claims that the contested decision is based, wrongly, on Article 37 TEU alone and that, accordingly, the decision ought not to have been adopted in accordance with the	Pirmajame pagrinde jis tvirtina, kad ginčijamas sprendimas klaidingai grindžiamas tik ESS 37 straipsniu ir kad dėl šios priežasties jis negalėjo būti priimtas pagal specialią	Passive perfect (<i>to</i> -) infinitive/ Direct translation

	specific procedure for agreements that relate exclusively to the common foreign and security policy <...> (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 7)	procedūrą, taikomą išimtinai su bendra užsienio ir saugumo politika <...> (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 7)	
24.	Such a decision, for which the appropriate legal basis is, the Parliament alleges, Article 37 TEU and also Articles 82 and 87 TFEU, can be adopted only in accordance with the procedure laid down in point (a)(v) of the second subparagraph of Article 218(6) TFEU, which requires the consent of the Parliament. (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 7)	Sprendimas, kurio tinkamas teisinis pagrindas turėjo būti ESS 37 straipsnis ir SESV 82 ir 87 straipsniai, galėjo būti priimtas tik pagal SESV 218 straipsnio 6 dalies antros pastraipos a punkto v papunktyje numatytą procedūrą, kai reikia Parlamento pritarimo. (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 7)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
25.	Consequently, the Parliament considers that the contested decision ought to have had as its legal bases Article 37 TEU and also Articles 82 and 87 TFEU, and, accordingly, should have been adopted under the procedure set out in point (a)(v) of the second subparagraph of Article 218(6) TFEU. (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 7)	Taigi Parlamentas teigia, kad ginčijamo sprendimo teisinis pagrindas turėjo būti ESS 37 straipsnis bei SESV 82 ir 87 straipsniai ir kad todėl jis turėjo būti priimtas pagal SESV 218 straipsnio 6 dalies antros pastraipos a punkto v papunktyje nurodytą procedūrą. (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 7)	Passive perfect (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation

26.	<p>The Council states that the measures concerning the area of freedom, security and justice, whether of an internal nature within the European Union or having an external dimension, must be adopted with the objective of promoting freedom, security and justice inside the European Union or at its borders.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 10)</p>	<p>Taryba pažymi, kad su laisvės, saugumo ir teisingumo erdve susijusių priemonių, neatsižvelgiant į tai, ar jos taikomos tik Sąjungos viduje ar ir už jos ribų, reikia imtis siekiant laisvę, saugumą ir teisingumą plėtoti Sąjungoje arba prie jos sienų.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 9)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts (reflexive form)</p>
27.	<p>However, as also observed by the Advocate General, the fact that certain provisions of such an agreement, taken individually, have an affinity with rules that might be adopted within a European Union policy area is not, in itself, sufficient to determine the appropriate legal basis of the contested decision.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 11)</p>	<p>Vis dėlto, kaip pažymėjo generalinė advokatė, vien to, kad kai kurios šio susitarimo nuostatos, vertinamos atskirai, yra panašios į nuostatas, priimtas Sąjungos veiksmų srityje, nepakanka norint nustatyti tinkamą ginčijamo sprendimo teisinį pagrindą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 10)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts</p>
28.	<p>Since Article 218(2) TFEU provides that it is for the Council to authorize the opening of negotiations, to adopt negotiating directives, and to authorize the signing and conclusion of the agreements, it follows that it is also incumbent</p>	<p>Iš tiesų, kadangi SESV 218 straipsnio 2 dalyje numatyta, kad Taryba leidžia pradėti derybas, priima derybinius nurodymus ir leidžia pasirašyti ir sudaryti susitarimus, darytina išvada, kad ši institucija, visų pirma</p>	<p><i>To</i>-infinitive/ Shifts</p>

	<p>on the Council, not least in the context of agreements exclusively concerning the CFSP, to ensure that the obligation laid down by Article 218(10) TFEU is fulfilled.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 16)</p>	<p>susitarimų, išimtinai susijusių su BUSP, atveju, taip pat privalo užtikrinti, kad būtų laikomasi SESV 218 straipsnio 10 dalyje numatytos pareigos.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 14)</p>	
29.	<p>Indeed, according to the Commission, the EU institutions may be obliged to adopt acts or be the source of actions or omissions which, although occurring in the context of the CFSP, do not relate, as acts of sovereign policy, to the exercise of the CFSP.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 7)</p>	<p>Iš tikrųjų, Komisijos nuomone, Sąjungos institucijoms gali tekti priimti aktus arba imtis ar nesiimti veiksmų, kurie, nors ir atliekami BUSP kontekste, kaip antai aktai, kuriais formuojama užsienio politika, nesusiję su BUSP vykdymu.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 7)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
30.	<p>For the purposes of fixing the fine to be imposed on the appellants, the Court intends to adopt the assessments made by the Commission and by the General Court <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 13)</p>	<p>Siekdamas nustatyti baudos, kurią reikia skirti apeliančioms, dydį, Teisingumo Teismas ketina pasiremti Komisijos ir Bendrojo Teismo atliktais vertinimais <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 13)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation (reflexive form)</p>
31.	<p><...> the Council submits that the fact that a measure is not binding is not sufficient to confer on the Commission the power to adopt it.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-660/13: 5)</p>	<p><...> Taryba tvirtina, kad to, jog aktas neturi privalomosios galios, nepakanka, kad Komisijai būtų suteikta kompetencija jį priimti.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-660/13: 5)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>

32.	<p><...> the Council, supported by all the intervening Member States, submits, in essence, that the Commission did not have competence, in the absence of the Council's prior approval, to adopt the contested decision authorising the signature of the 2013 Addendum on behalf of the Union <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-660/13: 6)</p>	<p><...> Taryba, palaikoma visų į bylą įstojusių valstybių, iš esmės tvirtina, kad Komisija, negavusi išankstinio Tarybos leidimo, neturėjo kompetencijos priimti ginčijamo sprendimo, kuriuo leista pasirašyti 2013 m. priedą Sąjungos vardu <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-660/13: 6)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
33.	<p>However, in exceptional circumstances a Member State may adopt an expulsion measure provided that it is founded on the personal conduct of that third-country national <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 9)</p>	<p>Tačiau išskirtinėmis aplinkybėmis valstybė narė gali imtis išsiuntimo priemonių su sąlyga, kad jos yra pagrįstos šio trečiosios valstybės piliečio elgesiu <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 9)</p>	<p><i>Bare infinitive/</i> Direct translation (reflexive form)</p>
34.	<p>However, in exceptional circumstances a Member State may adopt an expulsion measure provided that it is founded on the personal conduct of that third-country national <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 9)</p>	<p>Tačiau išskirtinėmis aplinkybėmis valstybė narė gali imtis išsiuntimo priemonių su sąlyga, kad jos yra pagrįstos šio trečiosios valstybės piliečio elgesiu <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 9)</p>	<p><i>Bare infinitive/</i> Direct translation (reflexive form)</p>
35.	<p>By way of derogation from paragraph 3, an emergency voting procedure shall be used where the Commission and the [European Central Bank</p>	<p>Nukrypstant nuo 3 dalies nuostatos turėtų būti taikoma balsavimo nepaprastosios padėties atveju tvarka, kai Komisija ir [Europos</p>	<p><i>Split infinitive/</i> Shifts</p>

	(ECB)] both conclude that a failure to urgently adopt a decision to grant or implement financial assistance <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-8/15 P to C-10/15 P: 3)	Centrinis Bankas (toliau – ECB)] nusprendžia, kad skubiai nepriėmus sprendimo suteikti arba įgyvendinti finansinę paramą <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-8/15 P to C-10/15 P: 3)	
36.	In parallel, the Managing Director of the ESM shall prepare a proposal for a financial assistance facility agreement, including the financial terms and conditions and the choice of instruments, to be adopted by the Board of Governors. (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-8/15 P to C-10/15 P: 4)	Kartu ESM vykdomasis direktorius rengia pasiūlymą dėl susitarimo dėl finansinės pagalbos programos, kuriame nustatomi finansiniai terminai ir sąlygos bei išdėstomos siūlomos priemonės ir kuris bus perduodamas tvirtinti Valdytojų tarybai. (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-8/15 P to C-10/15 P: 4)	Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Additions
37.	<...> – consider the actions as a matter of urgency and, pending such consideration, adopt the ‘interim measures ... necessary under Article [279 TFEU] to preserve [their] position without in any way affecting the stabilisation assistance provided to [the Republic of Cyprus]’. (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-8/15 P to C-10/15 P: 7)	<...> – skubiai išnagrinėti ieškinį ir, kol jis bus išnagrinėtas, „pagal [SESV 279] straipsnį taikyti būtinas laikinas apsaugos priemones siekiant apsaugoti [jų] poziciją <...> nedarant poveikio [Kipro Respublikai] suteiktai paramai stabilumui“. (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-8/15 P to C-10/15 P: 7)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

38.	The Republic of Cyprus was compelled by the Commission and the ECB to adopt Decrees No 103 and No 104, under the aegis of officials from those institutions who intervened as a matter of urgency for that purpose. (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-8/15 P to C-10/15 P: 10)	Iš tiesų ši valstybė narė buvo priversta Komisijos ir ECB priimti dekretus Nr. 103 ir Nr. 104, vadovaujant šių institucijų pareigūnams, skubiai įsikišusiems šiuo tikslu. (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-8/15 P to C-10/15 P: 9)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
39.	Ireland shall adopt the measures specified in paragraphs 7 to 9 before the end of the indicated year, with exact deadlines for the years 2011-2013 being specified in the Memorandum of Understanding ... (Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 6)	7–9 dalyse nurodytas priemonės Airija priima iki nurodytų metų pabaigos, o susitarimo memorandume nurodomi tikslūs 2011–2013 m. terminai. <...> (Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 6)	<i>Bare infinitive/</i> Shifts
40.	Ireland shall adopt the following measures during 2011, in line with specifications in the Memorandum of Understanding: <...> (Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 7)	Per 2011 m. Airija pagal susitarimo memorandumo sąlygas priima šias priemones: <...> (Eur-Lex, C-41/15: 6)	<i>Bare infinitive/</i> Shifts
41.	Under the first paragraph of Article 18 of the directive, Member States were in principle to adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the directive by 2	Pagal Direktyvos 2000/78 18 straipsnio pirmą pastraipą valstybės narės iš principo turėjo būti priėmusios įstatymus ir kitus teisės aktus, būtinus, kad šios direktyvos būtų pradėta laikytis ne vėliau	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts

	December 2003 at the latest <...> (Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 3)	kaip nuo 2003 m. gruodžio 2 d. <...> (Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 3)	
42.	<...> the [EBA] may, where the relevant requirements of the acts referred to in Article 1(2) are directly applicable to financial institutions, adopt an individual decision addressed to a financial institution requiring the necessary action to comply with its obligations under Union law including the cessation of any practice. (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 5)	<...> [EBI], jeigu atitinkami 1 straipsnio 2 dalyje nurodytų aktų reikalavimai tiesiogiai taikomi finansų įstaigoms, gali priimti atskirą finansų įstaigai skirtą sprendimą, kuriuo įpareigojama imtis veiksmų, įskaitant bet kokios praktikos nutraukimą, būtinų, kad įstaiga vykdytų savo pareigas pagal Sąjungos teisę. (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 5)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
43.	Before taking the decisions provided for in this Regulation, the [EBA] shall inform any named addressee of its intention to adopt the decision <...> (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 5)	Prieš priimdama šiame reglamente numatytus sprendimus, [EBI] praneša visiems nurodytiems adresatams apie ketinimą priimti sprendimą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 5)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
44.	That body shall be bound by the Board of Appeal decision and that body shall adopt an amended decision regarding the case concerned. (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 6)	Tam organui Apeliacinės tarybos sprendimas yra privalomas, ir jis priima iš dalies pakeistą sprendimą dėl tos bylos. (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 6)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts

45.	The Board of Appeal shall adopt and make public its rules of procedure. (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 6)	Apeliacinė taryba priima savo darbo tvarkos taisykles ir jas paskelbia viešai. (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 6)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
46.	The Commission shall as far as possible endeavour to adopt a decision within a period of 18 months from the opening of the procedure. (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 3)	Komisija pagal galimybes stengiasi priimti sprendimą per 18 mėnesių po formalaus tyrimo proceso [procedūros] pradžios. (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 3)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
47.	Accordingly, the Commission may lawfully adopt , on the basis of Article 4(2) of Regulation No 659/1999, a decision whereby, while finding that there is no State aid, it takes note of commitments entered into by the Member State <...> (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 8)	Taigi, Komisija, remdamasi Reglamento Nr. 659/1999 4 straipsnio 2 dalimi, gali teisėtai priimti sprendimą, kuriame konstatuodama, kad nėra valstybės pagalbos, ji atsižvelgia į valstybės nares įsipareigojimus <...> (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 7)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
48.	In those circumstances, it must be held that, by finding that the Commission was able lawfully to adopt the decision at issue on the basis of Article 4(2) of Regulation No 659/1999 <...> (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 8)	Šiomis aplinkybėmis konstatuotina, kad Bendrasis Teismas, nusprenddamas, kad Komisija remdamasi Reglamento Nr. 659/1999 4 straipsnio 2 dalimi galėjo teisėtai priimti ginčijamą sprendimą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 8)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation

49.	<p>The General Court held that, where the Council intends to rely on information submitted by a Member State in order to adopt restrictive measures affecting an entity, it is obliged to ensure, before the adoption of those measures, that the entity concerned can be notified of the information in question in good time so that it is able effectively to make known its point of view.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 11)</p>	<p>Bendrasis Teismas nusprendė, kad kai Taryba ketina remtis valstybės narės pateikta informacija, prieš nustatydama subjektui taikytinas ribojamąsias priemones ji privalo įsitikinti, kad aptariama informacija gali būti perduota atitinkamam subjektui laiku, kad jis galėtų veiksmingai pareikšti savo nuomonę.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 11)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts</p>
50.	<p>In this instance, in carrying out an assessment of the importance of what was at stake, which forms part of the review of the proportionality of the restrictive measures at issue, account may be taken of the context of those measures, of the fact that there was an urgent need to adopt such measures in order to put pressure on the Syrian regime <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 10)</p>	<p>Šioje byloje, atliekant situacijos svarbos vertinimą, kuris yra nagrinėjamų ribojamųjų priemonių proporcingumo kontrolės dalis, gali būti atsižvelgta į šių priemonių taikymo aplinkybes, į tai, kad reikėjo skubiai imtis tokių priemonių, kuriomis siekiama daryti spaudimą Sirijos režimui <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 9)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation (reflexive form)</p>

51.	It also argues that the services which it provides are unconnected with the Government of Iran's ability to pursue a nuclear programme and that the General Court's approach would allow restrictive measures to be adopted against thousands of individual taxpayers or service providers. (Eur-Lex, C-266/15 P: 9)	Be to, jis teigia, kad jo teikiamos paslaugos neturi jokio ryšio su Irano vyriausybės gebėjimu tęsti branduolinę programą ir kad dėl Bendrojo Teismo pozicijos būtų sudarytos sąlygos nustatyti ribojamąsias priemones tūkstančiams mokesčių mokėtojų ar paslaugų teikėjų. (Eur-Lex, C-266/15 P: 8)	Passive simple (<i>to-</i>) infinitive/ Shifts
Constitute	Instances in total: 34 Bare infinitive: 25 <i>To</i> -infinitive: 8 Active perfect (<i>to-</i>) infinitive: 1	Translation methods Direct translation: 21 Shifts: 13	
1.	Such disparities are liable to constitute a barrier to trade and to impede the smooth functioning of the internal market in tobacco products, and should, therefore, be eliminated. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 6)	<...> tokie skirtumai gali sudaryti kliūčių prekybai bei trukdyti sklandžiam tabako gaminių vidaus rinkos veikimui, todėl juos reikėtų pašalinti. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 6)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
2.	Such measures shall be proportionate and may not constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between Member States.	Tokios priemonės turi būti proporcingos ir negali būti savavališkos diskriminacijos priemonė ar užslėptas valstybių narių tarpusavio prekybos apribojimas.	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

	(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 11)	(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 11–12)	
3.	<p>Given that the market for tobacco products is one in which trade between Member States represents a relatively large part, national rules laying down the requirements to be met by those products, in particular requirements relating to their designation, composition or labelling, are in themselves liable, in the absence of harmonisation at EU level, to constitute obstacles to the free movement of goods <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 22)</p>	<p>Kadangi tabako gaminių rinka yra rinka, kurioje valstybių narių tarpusavio prekyba sudaro palyginti didelę dalį, nacionalinės taisyklės dėl sąlygų, kurias turi atitikti šie gaminiai, visų pirma taisyklės, susijusios su jų pavadinimu, sudėtimi ir ženklinimu, savaime, nesant suderinimo Sąjungos lygiu, gali sudaryti laisvo prekių judėjimo kliūčių <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 22)</p>	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
4.	<p>Furthermore, as has already been stated in paragraph 100 of this judgment, the market for tobacco products is one in which trade between Member States represents a relatively large part and, therefore, national rules laying down the requirements to be met by those products, in particular requirements relating to their composition, are in themselves liable, in the absence of harmonisation at EU level, to</p>	<p>Be to, kaip jau nurodyta šio sprendimo 100 punkte, tabako gaminių rinka yra rinka, kur valstybių narių tarpusavio prekyba sudaro palyginti didelę dalį, todėl nacionalinės taisyklės dėl sąlygų, kurias turi atitikti šie gaminiai, visų pirma taisyklės, susijusios su jų sudėtimi, nesant suderinimo Sąjungos lygiu, savaime gali sudaryti laisvo prekių judėjimo kliūčių.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 24)</p>	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation

	<p>constitute obstacles to the free movement of goods.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 24)</p>		
5.	<p>However, taking into account the growing market for electronic cigarettes and refill containers, noted in both recital 43 of Directive 2014/40 and in the ENDS report, the national rules relating to the conditions which those products must satisfy are in themselves liable, in the absence of harmonisation at Union level, to constitute obstacles to the free movement of goods <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 14)</p>	<p>Atsižvelgiant į Direktyvos 2014/40 43 konstatuojamoje dalyje ir ENI ataskaitoje konstatuotą elektroninių cigarečių ir pildomųjų talpyklų rinkos augimą, nacionalinės taisyklės, susijusios su sąlygomis, kurias turi atitikti šie gaminiai, savaime, nesant suderinimo Sąjungos lygiu, gali sudaryti laisvo prekių judėjimo kliūčių <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 14)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
6.	<p>The fact that tobacco products have been able to benefit for many years from advertising campaigns cannot under any circumstances constitute a reason requiring the EU legislature to allow such campaigns also for electronic cigarettes.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 20)</p>	<p>Aplinkybė, kad daugelį metų galėjo būti vykdomos tabako gaminių reklamos kampanijos, jokių būdu negali būti motyvas, dėl kurio Sąjungos teisės aktų leidėjas turėtų leisti tokias kampanijas ir dėl elektroninių cigarečių.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 19)</p>	<p><i>Bare infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>

7.	The intended use of a product may constitute an objective criterion for classification if it is inherent to the product, and that inherent character must be capable of being assessed on the basis of the product's objective characteristics and properties <...> (Eur-Lex, C-198/15: 6)	Produkto paskirtis gali būti objektyvus klasifikavimo kriterijus, jei ji būdinga šiam produktui, o šis būdingumas turi būti įvertintas atsižvelgiant į objektyvias produkto charakteristikas ir savybes <...> (Eur-Lex, C-198/15: 7)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
8.	Whilst it is true that failure to refer to a specific provision of the Treaty need not necessarily constitute an infringement of essential procedural requirements if the legal basis for an act may be determined from other parts of the act, such explicit reference is, however, indispensable where, in its absence, the parties concerned and the Court are left uncertain as to the specific legal basis <...> (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 9)	Nors tikslios Sutarties nuostatos nenurodymas negali būti esminis trūkumas, jei akto teisinis pagrindas gali paaiškėti iš kitų jo dalių, tokia aiški nuoroda būtina, jei be jos suinteresuotiesiems asmenims ir Teisingumo Teismui nėra aiškus tikslus teisinis pagrindas <...> (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 8)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
9.	Further, the Security Council stated, in the preamble of Resolution 1846 (2008), that acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in the territorial waters of the Federal Republic of Somalia or on the	Rezoliucijos 1846 (2008) preambulėje ji taip pat pažymėjo, kad piratavimo veiksmai ir ginkluoti apiplėšimai, kuriuos patiria laivai teritoriniuose Somalio Federacinės Respublikos	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts

	<p>high seas, off the Somali coast, exacerbate the situation in that country, that situation continuing to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 5–6)</p>	<p>vandenyse arba atviroje jūroje prie jos krantų, blogina padėtį šalyje ir ši padėtis toliau kelia grėsmę tarptautinei taikai ir saugumui regione.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 5)</p>	
10.	<p>While the Parliament claims that the EU-Tanzania Agreement has two objectives which relate, first, to the CFSP and, second, to the fields of judicial cooperation in criminal matters and police cooperation and, consequently, that Articles 82 TFEU and 87 TFEU ought, together with Article 37 TEU, to have constituted the legal bases of the contested decision, the Parliament does not however specify whether that second objective is or is not incidental.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 9)</p>	<p>Parlamentas teigia, kad ES ir Tanzanijos susitarimu siekiama dviejų tikslų, iš kurių pirmasis susijęs su BUSP, o antrasis – su teismo bendradarbiavimo baudžiamosiose byloje ir policijos bendradarbiavimo sritimis, ir kad dėl to ginčijamo sprendimo teisinis pagrindas turėjo būti ne tik ESS 37 straipsnis, bet ir SESV 82 ir 87 straipsniai, tačiau nenurodo, ar antrasis tikslas yra papildomas.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 8)</p>	<p>Active perfect (to-) infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
11.	<p>At the hearing before the Court, the Parliament stated, in response to a question put by the Court, that, if the legal bases relating to the CFSP and the area of freedom, security and justice could not be combined because of the incompatibility</p>	<p>Per posėdį Teisingumo Teisme Parlamentas, atsakydamas į Teisingumo Teismo pateiktą klausimą, teigė, kad tuo atveju, jei su BUSP ir laisvės, saugumo ir teisingumo erdve susiję teisiniai pagrindai negali būti taikomi kartu dėl atitinkamų</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

	of the relevant procedures, Articles 82 TFEU and 87 TFEU should constitute , alone, the legal basis of the contested decision. (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 10)	procedūrų nesuderinamumo, ginčijamo sprendimo teisinis pagrindas turėtų būti tik SESV 82 ir 87 straipsniai. (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 9)	
12.	Consequently, a party's disagreement with the Opinion of the Advocate General, irrespective of the questions which he examines in his Opinion, cannot in itself constitute a ground justifying the reopening of the oral procedure <...> (Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 7)	Todėl suinteresuotojo asmens nesutikimas su generalinio advokato išvada, nepaisant to, kokie klausimai joje nagrinėjami, savaime negali būti motyvas, pateisinantis žodinės dalies atnaujinimą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 7)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
13.	However, in exceptional circumstances a Member State may adopt an expulsion measure provided that it is founded on the personal conduct of that third-country national, which must constitute a genuine, present and sufficiently serious threat adversely affecting one of the fundamental interests of the society of that Member State, and that it is based on consideration of the various interests involved, matters which are for the national court to determine.	Tačiau išskirtinėmis aplinkybėmis valstybė narė gali imtis išsiuntimo priemonių su sąlyga, kad jos yra pagrįstos šio trečiosios valstybės piliečio elgesiu, kuris turi kelti tikrą, esamą ir pakankamai rimtą grėsmę vienam iš pagrindinių šios valstybės nares visuomenės interesų, ir jų imamasi atsižvelgus į įvairius esamus interesus, o tai turi patikrinti nacionalinis teismas. (Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 9)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

	(Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 9)		
14.	<p>However, in exceptional circumstances a Member State may adopt an expulsion measure provided that it is founded on the personal conduct of that third-country national, which must constitute a genuine, present and sufficiently serious threat adversely affecting one of the fundamental interests of the society of that Member State, and that it is based on consideration of the various interests involved, matters which are for the national court to determine.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 9)</p>	<p>Tačiau išskirtinėmis aplinkybėmis valstybė narė gali imtis išsiuntimo priemonių su sąlyga, kad jos yra pagrįstos šio trečiosios valstybės piliečio elgesiu, kuris turi kelti tikrą, esamą ir pakankamai rimtą grėsmę vienam iš pagrindinių šios valstybės narės visuomenės interesų, ir jų imamasi atsižvelgus į įvairius esamus interesus, o tai turi patikrinti nacionalinis teismas.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 9)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
15.	<p>The Court of Appeal, whilst raising the question of the relevance of the principle of equivalence in the present case, considers that an application for asylum may constitute an appropriate comparator for the purposes of ensuring observance of the principle of equivalence.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 4)</p>	<p>Court of Appeal (Apeliacinis teismas), keldamas klausimą, ar išvis lygiavertiškumo principas taikytinas šioje byloje, laikosi nuomonės, kad prieglobsčio prašymas gali būti tinkamas lyginamasis kriterijus, siekiant užtikrinti lygiavertiškumo principo laikymąsi.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 4)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

16.	<p>In that regard, the Court has explained that, in order to be classified as ‘other requirements’ within the meaning of that provision, the national measures at issue must constitute conditions which can significantly influence the composition or nature of the product concerned or its marketing <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 16)</p>	<p>Šiuo aspektu Teisingumo Teismas patikslino: tam, kad atitinkamas nacionalines priemonės būtų galima laikyti „kitais reikalavimais“, kaip jie suprantami pagal šią nuostatą, jos turi sudaryti sąlygas, galinčias daryti didelę įtaką atitinkamo gaminio sudėčiai, pobūdžiui ar prekybai juo <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 16)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
17.	<p>In addition, Westermann argues that the General Court erred in law when it considered, first, that the element ‘bambino’ constituted the dominant element in the marks at issue and that the element ‘lūk’ was negligible because of its secondary position in the earlier composite mark and, secondly, that the figurative element representing a stylised child was less distinctive than the term ‘bambino’ and was therefore negligible in the composite mark, and when it concluded that an element with a weak distinctive character can constitute a dominant element in a composite mark, can lead to neglecting other elements of the mark and thus lead to a</p>	<p>Be to, Westermann mano, jog Bendrasis Teismas padarė teisės klaidą, kai nusprendė, kad elementas „bambino“ yra dominuojantis prekių ženklų, dėl kurių kilo ginčas, elementas ir kad elementas „lūk“ yra ne toks pastebimas dėl savo antrinės pozicijos sudėtiniame prekių ženkle, ir kad stilizuotas vaiko vaizdas yra mažiau skiriamasis nei žodis „bambino“, todėl ne toks pastebimas sudėtiniame prekių ženkle, ir kai padarė išvadą, kad silpną skiriamąjį požymį turintis elementas gali sudaryti sudėtinio prekių ženklo dominuojantį elementą, padaryti nesvarbius kitus prekių ženklo elementus</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

	similarity of the signs and a likelihood of confusion. (Eur-Lex, C-482/15 P: 5)	ir lemti žymenų panašumą ir galimybę supainioti. (Eur-Lex, C-482/15 P: 5)	
18.	Moreover, it is clear from the minutes of the Vienna meeting that the issue of Toshiba's participation in the future meetings was to be decided 'relatively soon' and that that issue was to constitute the main topic at the following meeting. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 9)	Kita vertus, iš Vienos susitikimo ataskaitos aiškiai matyti, kad dėl tolesnio Toshiba dalyvavimo kituose susitikimuose „bus nuspręsta santykinai greitai“ ir kad šis klausimas bus pagrindinis kito susitikimo klausimas. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 8)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts
19.	It shall not constitute a breach of the principle of equal pension treatment on the age ground for a scheme to <...> (Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 4)	Pensijų klausimais nelaikoma diskriminacija dėl amžiaus, jeigu <...> (Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
20.	It shall not constitute a breach of the principle of equal pension treatment on the marital or family status ground <...> (Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 4)	Nelaikoma diskriminacija dėl santuokinės ar šeiminių padėties pensijų klausimais numatytos didesnės profesinės pensijos išmokos <...> (Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
21.	It shall not constitute a breach of the principle of equal pension treatment on the marital status or sexual orientation ground <...> (Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 4)	Nelaikoma diskriminacija dėl santuokinės padėties ar seksualinės orientacijos pensijų klausimais <...> (Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts

	(Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 4)		
22.	<p>If the answer to Question 2 is in the negative: Would it constitute discrimination contrary to Article 2 in conjunction with Article 6(2) of Directive 2000/78 if the limitations on entitlements under an occupational benefit scheme described in either Question 1 or Question 2 arose from the combined effect of the age and sexual orientation of a member of the scheme?’</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 7)</p>	<p>Jeigu atsakymas į antrąjį klausimą būtų neigiamas, ar pirmajame arba antrajame klausimuose apibūdinti teisių pagal profesinių pensijų sistemą apribojimai ir dėl sistemos dalyvio amžiaus, ir dėl jo seksualinės orientacijos reikštų diskriminaciją, kuri prieštarauja Direktyvos 2000/78 2 straipsniui kartu su jos 6 straipsnio 2 dalimi?“</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 6)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
23.	<p>It would also constitute a disproportionate interference with the protection of business secrecy ensured by Article 339 TFEU.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 16)</p>	<p>Be to, taip būtų neproporcingai pakenkta SESV 339 straipsnyje garantuotai tarnybinės paslapties apsaugai.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 15)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
24.	<p>Moreover, as is apparent from Article 4 of Regulation No 40/94, a sign representing the shape of a product is one of the signs that may constitute a mark provided that, first, it is capable of being represented graphically and, secondly, it is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one</p>	<p>Be to, kaip matyti iš Reglamento Nr. 40/94 4 straipsnio, prekės formos žymuo priskiriamas prie žymenų, galinčių sudaryti prekių ženklą su sąlyga, kad jį galima pavaizduoti grafiškai ir jis leistų vienos įmonės prekes ar paslaugas atskirti nuo kitos įmonės prekių ar paslaugų</p> <p><...></p>	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

	undertaking from those of other undertakings <...> (Eur-Lex, C-30/15 P: 6–7)	(Eur-Lex, C-30/15 P: 6)	
25.	The General Court, in paragraph 60 of the judgment under appeal, therefore took the view, as did the Board of Appeal, that the grid structure on each surface of the cube at issue did not perform any technical function since the fact that that structure had the effect of dividing visually each surface of that cube into nine equal square elements could not constitute a technical function for the purposes of the relevant case-law. (Eur-Lex, C-30/15 P: 7)	Taigi Bendrasis Teismas, kaip ir Apeliacinė taryba, skundžiamo sprendimo 60 punkte nusprendė, kad languotas kiekvienos nagrinėjamo kubo sienos paviršius neatlieka jokios techninės funkcijos, nes tai, jog dėl šios struktūros kiekviena šio kubo siena vizualiai suskirstoma į tokio paties dydžio devynis kvadratus, nėra tokia funkcija, kaip tai suprantama pagal reikšmingą teismo praktiką. (Eur-Lex, C-30/15 P: 7)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
26.	<...> Assessment where the fiscal measure is likely to constitute a restriction on the freedom to provide services <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 1)	<...> Vertinimas, kai mokesčių priemonė gali būti laisvės teikti paslaugas apribojimas <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 1)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation

27.	As a consequence, the fact that a party disagrees with the Advocate General’s Opinion, irrespective of the questions examined in the Opinion, cannot in itself constitute grounds justifying the reopening of the oral procedure <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 7)	Todėl šalies nesutikimas su generalinio advokato išvada, nepaisant to, kokie klausimai joje nagrinėjami, savaime negali būti motyvas, pateisiantis žodinės proceso dalties atnaujinimą <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 7)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
28.	By the second part of its single ground of appeal, Ryanair argues that the ATT rate of EUR 10 per passenger cannot constitute the ‘reference’ rate for the purpose of determining whether the lower rate of ATT may be characterised as State aid <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 11)	Savo apeliacinio skundo vienintelio pagrindo antroje dalyje Ryanair teigia, kad 10 EUR už keleivį dydžio OTM tarifas negalėjo būti „atskaitos tarifas“ vertinant sumažinto OTM tarifo valstybės pagalbos pobūdį <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 11)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
29.	The appellants maintain, in the second place, that it follows from Article 108(2) and (3) TFEU and from Articles 4, 7 and 13 of Regulation No 659/1999 that the preliminary investigation is a <i>prima facie</i> assessment of those notified measures which, at the conclusion of that investigation,	Antra, apeliančės teigia, kad iš SESV 108 straipsnio 2 ir 3 dalių ir Reglamento Nr. 659/1999 4, 7 ir 13 straipsnių matyti, kad pirminis patikrinimas yra priemonių, apie kurias pranešta, <i>prima facie</i> vertinimas, kuris, kaip paašškėjo baigus šį patikrinimą, aiškiai nėra nei	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts

	<p>prove manifestly to constitute neither aid nor compatible aid.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 5)</p>	<p>pagalba, nei suderinama pagalba.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 5)</p>	
30.	<p>However, the General Court does not show how that factor can constitute one of the grounds for annulment referred to in Article 263 TFEU.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 16)</p>	<p>Tačiau Bendrasis Teismas nepaaiškina, kaip ši aplinkybė galėtų būti pripažinta vienu iš SESV 263 straipsnyje numatytų panaikinimo pagrindų.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 15)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
31.	<p>As the Advocate General noted at point 95 of her Opinion, it does not appear that checking the relevance and validity of the material concerning Bank Mellat that was submitted to the Council prior to the adoption of Decision 2010/413 and Implementing Regulation No 668/2010 can constitute an essential procedural requirement for the adoption of those acts the non-compliance with which could result in those acts being unlawful.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 16)</p>	<p>Kaip savo išvados 95 punkte nurodė generalinė advokatė, nepanašu, kad aplinkybė, jog Taryba prieš priimdama Sprendimą 2010/413 ir Įgyvendinimo reglamentą Nr. 668/2010 turi patikrinti dėl ieškovo pateiktos informacijos svarbą ir pagrįstumą, galėtų būti pripažinta esminiu procedūriniu šių aktų priėmimo reikalavimu, kurio nesilaikius jie būtų neteisėti.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 15)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Shifts

32.	<p>Lastly, contrary to what is maintained by the Council, the only reference to Bank Mellat in that resolution, according to which it ‘has facilitated hundreds of millions of dollars in transactions for Iranian nuclear, missile, and defence entities’, cannot, in accordance with the case-law cited in paragraphs 109 and 112 of the present judgment, constitute sufficient justification for its designation by the European Union.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 19)</p>	<p>Galiausiai, priešingai, nei teigia Taryba, vien Bank Mellat paminėjimas minėtoje rezoliucijoje, anot kurio pastarasis „Irano subjektams, susijusiems su branduolinių ginklų, raketų ir gynybos programa, leido atlikti sandorių už kelis šimtus milijonų dolerių“, remiantis šio sprendimo 109 ir 112 punktuose nurodyta teismo praktika, negali būti pakankamas pateisinimas tam, kad Sąjunga įtrauktų jį minėtus sąrašus.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 18)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
33.	<p>However, the General Court does not show how that factor can constitute one of the grounds for annulment referred to in Article 263 TFEU.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 15)</p>	<p>Tačiau Bendrasis Teismas nepaaiškina, kaip ši aplinkybė galėtų būti pripažinta vienu iš SESV 263 straipsnyje numatytų panaikinimo pagrindų.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 14)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
34.	<p>As the Advocate General noted at point 95 of her Opinion, it does not appear that checking the relevance and validity of the material concerning Bank Saderat Iran that was submitted to the Council prior to the adoption of Decision 2010/413 and Implementing Regulation</p>	<p>Kaip savo išvados 95 punkte nurodė generalinė advokatė, nepanašu, kad tai, jog Taryba turi patikrinti su apeliantu susijusios informacijos, pateiktos prieš priimant Sprendimą 2010/413 ir Įgyvendinimo reglamentą Nr. 668/2010, svarbą ir</p>	Bare infinitive/ Shifts

	No 668/2010 can constitute an essential procedural requirement for the adoption of those acts the non-compliance with which could result in those acts being unlawful. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 15)	pagrįstumą, galėtų būti pripažinta esminiu procesiniu šių aktų priėmimo reikalavimu, kurio nesilaikius jie būtų neteisėti. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 15)	
Dismiss	Instances in total: 83 Bare infinitive: 39 <i>To</i> -infinitive: 4 Passive simple (bare; split) infinitive: 1 Passive simple (bare) infinitive: 38 Passive perfect (<i>bare</i>) infinitive: 1	Translation methods Direct translation: 50 Shifts: 31 Omissions/deletions: 2	
1.	As regards, in the second place, the question whether such constraints go beyond what is necessary to attain the objective pursued by Directive 2014/40, it is necessary, on the one hand, to dismiss , for the reasons already set out in paragraphs 36 to 43 of the present judgment, the argument that the requirement laid down in Article 20(3)(a) of that directive is stricter than the rules applicable to tobacco products. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 17)	Antra, kalbant apie klausimą, ar tokie suvaržymai neviršija to, kas būtina Direktyva 2014/40 siekiamam tikslui įgyvendinti, reikia, viena vertus, dėl šio sprendimo 36–43 jau nurodytų priežasčių atmesti argumentą, kad šios direktyvos 20 straipsnio 3 dalies a punkte numatytas reikalavimas yra griežtesnis už tabako gaminiams taikomas taisykles. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 17)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation

2.	By its appeal, the Commission claims that the Court should: set aside the judgment under appeal; dismiss the action for annulment, and in any case the first plea; (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 5)	Apeliaciniu skundu Komisija Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — panaikinti skundžiamą sprendimą, — atmesti ieškinį dėl panaikinimo ar bet kuriuo atveju pirmąjį pagrindą, (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 5)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
3.	McBride and Others contend that the Court should: dismiss the appeal; (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 5)	McBride ir kt. Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — atmesti apeliacinį skundą, (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 5)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
4.	McBride and Others contend that the first ground of appeal should be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 7)	McBride ir kt. prašo atmesti pirmąjį apeliacinio skundo pagrindą. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 7)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
5.	It follows from the foregoing considerations that the first ground of appeal must be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 10)	Iš prieš tai išdėstytų argumentų darytina išvada, kad reikia atmesti pirmąjį apeliacinio skundo pagrindą. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 9)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
6.	McBride and Others contend that the second ground of appeal should be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 11)	McBride ir kt. prašo atmesti antrąjį apeliacinio skundo pagrindą. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 10)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts

7.	It follows that the second argument must be rejected and, accordingly, the second ground of appeal must be dismissed in its entirety. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 12)	Darytina išvada, kad turi būti atmestas antras argumentas, taigi ir visas antrasis apeliacinio skundo pagrindas. (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 10)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
8.	Consequently, the appeal must be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 12)	Todėl apeliacinį skundą reikia atmesti . (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 11)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
9.	The Council contends that the Court should dismiss the action as being unfounded and order the Parliament to pay the costs. (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 7)	Taryba pirmiausia prašo Teisingumo Teismo atmesti ieškinį kaip nepagrįstą ir priteisti iš Parlamento bylinėjimosi išlaidas. (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 6)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
10.	EUIPO contends that the Court should dismiss the appeal and order Nissan to pay the costs. (Eur-Lex, C-207/15 P: 5)	EUIPO prašo Teisingumo Teismo atmesti apeliacinį skundą ir priteisti iš Nissan bylinėjimosi išlaidas. (Eur-Lex, C-207/15 P: 5)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
11.	<...> the main complaint put forward by the Commission must be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 14)	<...> šios institucijos pareikštas pagrindinis kaltinimas atmestinas . (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 14)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts

12.	Consequently, the action must be dismissed in its entirety. (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 16)	Todėl reikia atmesti visą ieškinį. (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 16)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
13.	The appellant claimed that both of the objections put forward should be dismissed <...> (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 5)	Ieškovė prašė atmesti abu nepriimtinumų grindžiamus prieštaravimus <...> (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 5)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
14.	The Council contends that the Court should: dismiss the appeal; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 6)	Taryba Teisingumo Teismo prašo: atmesti apeliacinį skundą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 5)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
15.	The Commission contends that the Court should: set aside the order under appeal; dismiss the action as inadmissible; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 6)	Komisija Teisingumo Teismo prašo: panaikinti skundžiamą nutartį, atmesti ieškinį kaip nepriimtina <...> (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 6)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
16.	The Commission contends that the Court should: set aside the order under appeal; dismiss the action as inadmissible; in the alternative, dismiss the action as inadmissible in so far as it is brought against the Commission and refer the case back to the General Court for judgment; <...>	Komisija Teisingumo Teismo prašo: panaikinti skundžiamą nutartį, atmesti ieškinį kaip nepriimtina, tuo atveju, jei nebūtų patenkinti ankstesni reikalavimai, atmesti apeliacinį skundą kaip nepriimtina tiek, kiek jis susijęs su Komisija, ir grąžinti	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

	(Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 6)	bylą Bendrajam Teismui, kad šis priimtų sprendimą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 6)	
17.	If the Court were to follow that interpretation, it would have to dismiss the action as inadmissible, in part, for lack of jurisdiction and, for the remainder, either refer the case back to the General Court or decide on the admissibility and substance of the action. (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 6)	Jeigu Teisingumo Teismas pritartų šiam aiškinimo būdui, jis turėtų iš dalies atmesti ieškinį kaip nepriimtina, motyvuodamas tuo, kad neturi jurisdikcijos nagrinėti šios ieškinio dalies, o dėl likusios dalies gražinti bylą Bendrajam Teismui, kad šis priimtų sprendimą, arba priimti sprendimą dėl jos priimtimumo ir dėl jos esmės. (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 6)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
18.	For the reasons set out in paragraphs 39 to 60 of the present judgment, inasmuch as the objections of inadmissibility raised by the Council and the Commission before the General Court allege that the latter lacks jurisdiction to rule on the action, they must be dismissed as unfounded. (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 11)	Dėl šio sprendimo 39–60 punktuose išdėstytų motyvų Tarybos ir Komisijos Bendrajame Teisme nurodyti nepriimtimumu pagrįsti prieštaravimai, kiek jie susiję su Bendrojo Teismo jurisdikcijos nagrinėti ieškinį nebuvimu, atmestini kaip nepagrįsti. (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 11)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts

19.	Consequently, the action must be dismissed as inadmissible in so far as it is directed against the Commission. (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 11)	Taigi ieškinį, kiek jis nukreiptas prieš Komisiją, reikia atmesti kaip nepriimtina. (Eur-Lex, C-455/14 P: 11)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
20.	The Commission contends that the Court of Justice should: — dismiss the appeal; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 6)	Komisija Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — atmesti apeliacinį skundą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 6)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
21.	The Commission contends that the Court should: — dismiss the action; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-660/13: 4)	Komisija Teisingumo Teismo prašo: atmesti ieškinį <...> (Eur-Lex, C-660/13: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
22.	Since none of the three grounds of appeal raised by the appellants in support of their appeal can be upheld, the appeal must be dismissed in its entirety. (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 13)	Kadangi nė vieno iš trijų pagrindų, apeliančių nurodytų grindžiant apeliacinį skundą, negalima pripažinti pagrįstu, turi būti atmestas visas šis skundas. (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 12)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
23.	The Commission and the ECB contend that the Court should: – dismiss the appeals; (Eur-Lex, Joined cases C-8/15 P–C-10/15 P: 8)	Komisija ir ECB Teisingumo Teismo prašo: – atmesti apeliacinius skundus (Eur-Lex, Joined cases C-8/15 P–C-10/15 P: 7)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

24.	<p>The Commission and the ECB contend that the appeals are inadmissible and that, in any event, the plea relied upon in support of the appeals must be dismissed as unfounded.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined cases C-8/15 P–C-10/15 P: 8)</p>	<p>Komisija ir ECB teigia, kad apeliaciniai skundai yra nepriimtini, ir pažymi, kad bet kuriuo atveju grindžiant apeliacinius skundus nurodytą pagrindą reikia atmesti kaip nepagrįstą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined cases C-8/15 P–C-10/15 P: 8)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts</p>
25.	<p>It follows that the first condition for establishing non-contractual liability of the European Union is not satisfied in this instance, so that the appellants' claims for compensation must be dismissed as lacking any foundation in law.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined cases C-8/15 P–C-10/15 P: 13)</p>	<p>Darytina išvada, kad šiuo atveju netenkinama pirmoji Sąjungos deliktinės atsakomybės atsiradimo sąlyga, todėl apeliantų prašymus atlyginti žalą reikia atmesti kaip teisiškai nepagrįstus.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined cases C-8/15 P–C-10/15 P: 13)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts</p>
26.	<p>The United Kingdom takes the view that the interpretation of Note (3) put forward by the Commission is both contrary to the wording of that note and to the intention of the EU legislature, and consequently the present action should be dismissed.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 5)</p>	<p>Jungtinė Karalystė mano, kad Komisijos siūlomas 3 išnašos aiškinimas prieštarauja ir šios išnašos formuluotei, ir Sąjungos teisės aktų leidėjo ketinimui, todėl šis ieškinys atmestinas.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/15: 5)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts</p>

27.	EUIPO claims that the Court should dismiss the appeal and order Westermann to pay the costs. (Eur-Lex, C-482/15 P: 5)	EUIPO prašo Teisingumo Teismo atmesti apeliacinį skundą ir priteisti iš Westermann bylinėjimosi išlaidas. (Eur-Lex, C-482/15 P: 5)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
28.	The Commission contends that the Court should: — dismiss the appeal; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 4)	Komisija Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — atmesti apeliacinį skundą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
29.	Toshiba's first ground of appeal must therefore be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 6)	Todėl reikia atmesti pirmąjį Toshiba apeliacinio skundo pagrindą. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 6)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
30.	In the light of the foregoing, the second ground of appeal must be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 7)	Tokiomis aplinkybėmis reikia atmesti apeliacinio skundo antrąjį pagrindą. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 7)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
31.	The Commission submits that this ground of appeal must be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 8)	Komisija mano, kad reikia atmesti šį pagrindą. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 8)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts

32.	Consequently, the first part of the third ground of appeal must be dismissed in so far as it alleges a contradiction in the grounds. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 9)	Todėl reikia atmesti apeliacinio skundo trečiojo pagrindo pirmąją dalį tiek, kiek ji susijusi su prieštariniais motyvais. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 8)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
33.	<...> the second part of the third ground of appeal must be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 10)	<...> reikia atmesti apeliacinio skundo trečiojo pagrindo antrąją dalį. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 10)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
34.	Consequently, the third part of the third ground of appeal must be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 11)	Todėl reikia atmesti apeliacinio skundo trečiojo pagrindo trečiąją dalį. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 10)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
35.	Therefore, the third ground of appeal must be dismissed in its entirety. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 11)	Taigi reikia atmesti visą trečiąjį apeliacinio skundo pagrindą. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 10)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
36.	The Commission contends that this ground of appeal should be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 12)	Komisija prašo atmesti šį pagrindą. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 11)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts

37.	Having regard to the foregoing, the fourth ground of appeal must be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 13)	Atsižvelgiant į tai, kas išdėstyta, reikia atmesti apeliacinio skundo ketvirtąjį pagrindą. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 12)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
38.	It follows from all the foregoing considerations that the appeal must be dismissed in its entirety. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 13)	Atsižvelgiant į visas prieš tai išdėstytas aplinkybes reikia atmesti visą apeliacinį skundą. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 12)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
39.	The Council claims that the Court should: — dismiss the appeal; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 4)	Taryba Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — atmesti apeliacinį skundą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
40.	The Council claims that the Court should: — dismiss the appeal; — in the alternative, dismiss the action <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 4)	Taryba Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — atmesti apeliacinį skundą, — nepatenkinus pirmojo reikalavimo, atmesti ieškinį <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
41.	The Commission claims that the Court should: — dismiss the appeal as inadmissible <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 4)	Komisija Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — atmesti apeliacinį skundą kaip nepriimtina <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

42.	It follows from all of the foregoing that none of the grounds relied on by the appellant in support of its appeal can be upheld and, accordingly, the appeal must be dismissed in its entirety. (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 16)	Iš viso to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad, atmetus visus grindžiant apeliacinį skundą PTMM nurodytus pagrindus, reikia atmesti ir visą apeliacinį skundą. (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 15)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
43.	Greenpeace Nederland and PAN Europe contend that the Court should dismiss the Commission's appeal and order it to pay the costs. (Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 8)	Greenpeace Nederland ir PAN Europe Teisingumo Teismo prašo atmesti Komisijos apeliacinį skundą ir priteisti iš jos bylinėjimosi išlaidas. (Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 8)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
44.	The Kingdom of Sweden asks the Court to dismiss the Commission's appeal. (Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 8)	Švedijos Karalystė Teisingumo Teismo prašo atmesti Komisijos apeliacinį skundą. (Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 8)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
45.	Seven Towns and EUIPO contend that the Court should: — dismiss the appeal; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-30/15 P: 4)	Seven Towns ir EUIPO Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — atmesti apeliacinį skundą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-30/15 P: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
46.	The Commission claims that the Court should: — set aside paragraph 1 of the operative part of the judgments under appeal;	Komisija Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — panaikinti skundžiamų sprendimų rezoliucinės dalies 1 punktą,	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

	<p>— dismiss the actions before the General Court in their entirety or, in the alternative, refer the cases back to the General Court;</p> <p>— dismiss the cross-appeals; <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 6)</p>	<p>— visiškai atmesti Bendrajame Teisme pareikštus ieškinius arba, nepatenkinus šio reikalavimo, gražinti bylą Bendrajam Teismui,</p> <p>— atmesti priešpriešinius apeliacinius skundus <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 6)</p>	
47.	<p>The Commission claims that the Court should:</p> <p>— set aside paragraph 1 of the operative part of the judgments under appeal;</p> <p>— dismiss the actions before the General Court in their entirety or, in the alternative, refer the cases back to the General Court;</p> <p>— dismiss the cross-appeals; <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 6)</p>	<p>Komisija Teisingumo Teismo prašo:</p> <p>— panaikinti skundžiamų sprendimų rezoliucinės dalies 1 punktą,</p> <p>— visiškai atmesti Bendrajame Teisme pareikštus ieškinius arba, nepatenkinus šio reikalavimo, gražinti bylą Bendrajam Teismui,</p> <p>— atmesti priešpriešinius apeliacinius skundus <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 6)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
48.	<p>Aer Lingus and Ryanair contend that the Court should:</p> <p>— set aside paragraph 2 of the operative part of the judgments under appeal;</p> <p>— annul the contested decision;</p> <p>— dismiss the appeals; <...></p>	<p>Aer Lingus ir Ryanair Teisingumo Teismo prašo:</p> <p>— panaikinti skundžiamų sprendimų rezoliucinės dalies 2 punktą,</p> <p>— panaikinti ginčijamą sprendimą,</p>	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

	(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 6)	— atmesti apeliacinius skundus <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 6)	
49.	Ireland claims that the Court should: — grant the Commission’s appeals and dismiss the actions before the General Court; and — dismiss the cross-appeals. (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 6)	Airiija Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — patenkinti Komisijos apeliacinius skundus ir atmesti Bendrajame Teisme pareikštus ieškinius ir — atmesti priešpriešinius apeliacinius skundus. (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 6)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
50.	Ireland claims that the Court should: — grant the Commission’s appeals and dismiss the actions before the General Court; and — dismiss the cross-appeals. (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 6)	Airiija Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — patenkinti Komisijos apeliacinius skundus ir atmesti Bendrajame Teisme pareikštus ieškinius ir — atmesti priešpriešinius apeliacinius skundus. (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 6)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
51.	In the light of all the foregoing considerations, the second, third and fourth parts of Aer Lingus’s single ground of appeal and the second and third parts of Ryanair’s single ground	Atsižvelgiant į visa tai, kas išdėstyta, reikia atmesti Aer Lingus apeliacinio skundo vienintelio pagrindo antrą, trečią ir ketvirtą dalis ir Ryanair apeliacinio skundo	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Omissions/ Deletions

	<p>of appeal must be rejected and, accordingly, the cross-appeals dismissed in their entirety as unfounded.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 13)</p>	<p>vienintelio pagrindo antrą ir trečią dalis kaip nepagrįstas, taigi ir \emptyset visos apimties priešpriešinius apeliacinius skundus.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 13)</p>	
52.	<p>According to the Court's well-established case-law, in an appeal, complaints directed against a ground included in a judgment of the General Court purely for the sake of completeness must be immediately dismissed as ineffective, since they cannot lead to the judgment under appeal being set aside <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 14)</p>	<p>Žinoma, pagal nusistovėjusią Teisingumo Teismo praktiką nagrinėjant apeliacinį skundą dėl Bendrojo Teismo sprendimo perteklinių motyvų pateikti kaltinimai turi būti iš karto atmetami kaip neveiksmingi, nes dėl jų tas sprendimas negali būti panaikintas <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 14)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare; split) infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
53.	<p><...> as it is apparent from all the foregoing considerations that the other pleas put forward by Aer Lingus and Ryanair before the General Court seeking the annulment of the decision at issue must also be rejected, their respective actions for annulment must be dismissed in their entirety.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 19)</p>	<p><...> kadangi iš viso to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, jog kiti Aer Lingus ir Ryanair Bendrajame Teisme pateikti ieškinių pagrindai, kuriais siekta, kad būtų panaikintas ginčijamas sprendimas, taip pat turi būti atmesti, jų atitinkami ieškiniai dėl panaikinimo turi būti atmesti visi.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 19)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

54.	<p>The EBA contends that the Court should:</p> <p>— primarily:</p> <p>set aside paragraph 1 of the operative part of the judgment under appeal and dismiss the application against the Board of Appeal decision of 14 July 2014 as inadmissible, and</p> <p>— dismiss the appeal in so far as it relates to paragraph 2 of the operative part of the judgment under appeal;</p> <p>in the alternative, dismiss the appeal in its entirety; <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 9)</p>	<p>EBI Teisingumo Teismo prašo:</p> <p>— pagrindiniai reikalavimai:</p> <p>— panaikinti skundžiamo sprendimo rezoliucinės dalies 1 punktą ir atmesti ieškinį, pateiktą dėl 2014 m. liepos 14 d. Apeliacinės tarybos sprendimo, kaip nepriimtina ir</p> <p>— atmesti apeliacinį skundą tiek, kiek jis pateiktas dėl skundžiamo sprendimo rezoliucinės dalies 2 punkto, <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 9)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
55.	<p>The EBA contends that the Court should:</p> <p>— primarily:</p> <p>set aside paragraph 1 of the operative part of the judgment under appeal and dismiss the application against the Board of Appeal decision of 14 July 2014 as inadmissible, and</p> <p>— dismiss the appeal in so far as it relates to paragraph 2 of the operative part of the judgment under appeal;</p> <p>in the alternative, dismiss the appeal in its entirety; <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 9)</p>	<p>EBI Teisingumo Teismo prašo:</p> <p>— pagrindiniai reikalavimai:</p> <p>— panaikinti skundžiamo sprendimo rezoliucinės dalies 1 punktą ir atmesti ieškinį, pateiktą dėl 2014 m. liepos 14 d. Apeliacinės tarybos sprendimo, kaip nepriimtina ir</p> <p>— atmesti apeliacinį skundą tiek, kiek jis pateiktas dėl skundžiamo sprendimo rezoliucinės dalies 2 punkto, šių reikalavimų nepatenkinus – atmesti visą apeliacinį skundą <...></p>	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

		(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 9)	
56.	<p>The EBA contends that the Court should:</p> <p>— primarily:</p> <p>set aside paragraph 1 of the operative part of the judgment under appeal and dismiss the application against the Board of Appeal decision of 14 July 2014 as inadmissible, and</p> <p>— dismiss the appeal in so far as it relates to paragraph 2 of the operative part of the judgment under appeal; in the alternative, dismiss the appeal in its entirety; <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 9)</p>	<p>EBI Teisingumo Teismo prašo:</p> <p>— pagrindiniai reikalavimai:</p> <p>— panaikinti skundžiamo sprendimo rezoliucinės dalies 1 punktą ir atmesti ieškinį, pateiktą dėl 2014 m. liepos 14 d. Apeliacinės tarybos sprendimo, kaip nepriimtina ir</p> <p>— atmesti apeliacinį skundą tiek, kiek jis pateiktas dėl skundžiamo sprendimo rezoliucinės dalies 2 punkto, šių reikalavimų nepatenkinus – atmesti visą apeliacinį skundą <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 9)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
57.	<p>The Commission claims that the Court should:</p> <p>— set aside the judgment under appeal in respect of point 1 of its operative part;</p> <p>— dismiss SV Capital’ s application against the Board of Appeal decision of 14 July 2014 as inadmissible;</p> <p>— dismiss the appeal in respect of point 2 of the operative part of the judgment under appeal as unfounded; <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 9)</p>	<p>Komisija Teisingumo Teismo prašo:</p> <p>— panaikinti skundžiamą sprendimą tiek, kiek tai susiję su jo rezoliucinės dalies 1 punktu,</p> <p>— atmesti ieškinį, kurį SV Capital pateikė dėl 2014 m. liepos 14 d. Apeliacinės tarybos sprendimo, kaip nepriimtina,</p> <p>— atmesti apeliacinį skundą tiek, kiek jis pateiktas dėl skundžiamo sprendimo rezoliucinės dalies 2 punkto, kaip nepagrįstą <...></p>	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

		(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 9)	
58.	<p>The Commission claims that the Court should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — set aside the judgment under appeal in respect of point 1 of its operative part; — dismiss SV Capital’s application against the Board of Appeal decision of 14 July 2014 as inadmissible; — dismiss the appeal in respect of point 2 of the operative part of the judgment under appeal as unfounded; <...> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 9)</p>	<p>Komisija Teisingumo Teismo prašo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — panaikinti skundžiamą sprendimą tiek, kiek tai susiję su jo rezoliucinės dalies 1 punktu, — atmesti ieškinį, kurį SV Capital pateikė dėl 2014 m. liepos 14 d. Apeliacinės tarybos sprendimo, kaip nepriimtina, — atmesti apeliacinį skundą tiek, kiek jis pateiktas dėl skundžiamo sprendimo rezoliucinės dalies 2 punkto, kaip nepagrįstą <...> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 9)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
59.	<p>The EBA and the Commission contend that those grounds of appeal should be dismissed.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 10)</p>	<p>EBI ir Komisija prašo atmesti minėtus apeliacinio skundo pagrindus.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 10)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts</p>
60.	<p>The fourth ground of appeal must therefore be dismissed.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 13)</p>	<p>Taigi ketvirtasis apeliacinio skundo pagrindas turi būti atmestas.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 13)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

61.	In that respect, it is sufficient to note that, as is apparent from paragraph 45 of the judgment under appeal, it was purely for the sake of completeness that the General Court stated that the action would have been dismissed as inadmissible on the ground that there was no challengeable act. (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 14)	Šiuo klausimu pakanka konstatuoti, kad, kaip matyti iš skundžiamo sprendimo 45 punkto, Bendrasis Teismas tik dėl išsamumo pareiškė nuomonę dėl ieškinio Ø nepriimtumo, nes tai nėra aktas, dėl kurio galima pareikšti ieškinį. (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 13)	Passive perfect (bare) infinitive/ Omissions/ Deletions
62.	It follows from all of the foregoing considerations that the appeal must be dismissed in its entirety. (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 15)	Iš viso to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad visas apeliacinis skundas turi būti atmestas . (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 14)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
63.	The Commission and OPAP contend that the Court should: — dismiss the appeal; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 5)	Komisija ir OPAP Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — atmesti apeliacinį skundą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 5)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
64.	Having regard to all of the foregoing considerations, the appeal must be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 13)	Atsižvelgiant į tai, kas išdėstyta, reikia atmesti apeliacinį skundą. (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 12)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts

65.	<p>The Council claims that the Court of Justice should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — set aside the judgment under appeal; — give a definitive ruling on the case and dismiss the action brought by Bank Mellat against the acts at issue; <...> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 7)</p>	<p>Taryba Teisingumo Teismo prašo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — panaikinti skundžiamą sprendimą, — priimti galutinį sprendimą byloje ir atmesti Bank Mellat ieškinį dėl ginčijamų aktų <...> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 7)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
66.	<p>Bank Mellat contends that the Court should dismiss the appeal and order the Council to pay the costs.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 7)</p>	<p>Bank Mellat prašo Teisingumo Teismo atmesti apeliacinį skundą ir priteisti iš Tarybos bylinėjimosi išlaidas.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 7)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
67.	<p>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland claims that the Court should grant the appeal, set aside the judgment under appeal and dismiss the action brought by Bank Mellat against the acts at issue.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 7)</p>	<p>Jungtinė Didžiosios Britanijos ir Šiaurės Airijos Karalystė prašo Teisingumo Teismo patenkinti apeliacinį skundą, panaikinti skundžiamą sprendimą ir atmesti Bank Mellat ieškinį dėl ginčijamų aktų panaikinimo.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 7)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
68.	<p>It follows from all these considerations that the appeal must be dismissed.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 21)</p>	<p>Iš to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad apeliacinis skundas turi būti atmestas.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 20)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

69.	Consequently, the action must be dismissed in its entirety. (Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 9)	Todėl reikia atmesti visą ieškinį. (Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 9)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
70.	The Council claims that the Court of Justice should: — set aside the judgment under appeal; — give a definitive ruling on the case and dismiss the action brought by Bank Saderat Iran against the acts at issue; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 7)	Taryba Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — panaikinti skundžiamą sprendimą, — priimti galutinį sprendimą byloje ir atmesti Bank Saderat Iran ieškinį dėl ginčijamų aktų <...> (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 7)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
71.	Bank Saderat Iran contends that the Court should dismiss the appeal and order the Council to pay the costs. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 8)	Bank Saderat Iran prašo Teisingumo Teismo atmesti apeliacinį skundą ir priteisti iš Tarybos bylinėjimosi išlaidas. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 7)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
72.	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland claims that the Court should grant the appeal, set aside the judgment under appeal and dismiss the action brought by Bank Saderat Iran against the acts at issue. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 8)	Jungtinė Didžiosios Britanijos ir Šiaurės Airijos Karalystė prašo Teisingumo Teismo patenkinti apeliacinį skundą, panaikinti skundžiamą sprendimą ir atmesti Bank Saderat Iran ieškinį dėl ginčijamų aktų panaikinimo. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 8)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

73.	The Council contends that the Court should dismiss the cross-appeal and order Bank Saderat Iran to pay the costs of that cross-appeal. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 8)	Taryba prašo Teisingumo Teismo atmesti priešpriešinį apeliacinį skundą ir priteisti iš Bank Saderat Iran su šio apeliacinio skundo nagrinėjimu susijusias bylinėjimosi išlaidas. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 8)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
74.	It follows from all these considerations that the main appeal must be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 19)	Remiantis visu tuo, kas išdėstyta, pagrindinį apeliacinį skundą reikia atmesti . (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 18)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
75.	The cross-appeal must therefore be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 21)	Todėl priešpriešinį apeliacinį skundą reikia atmesti . (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 20)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
76.	The Council contends that the Court should: — dismiss the appeal <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 5)	Taryba Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — atmesti apeliacinį skundą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 5)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
77.	The European Commission submits that the Court should: — dismiss the appeal <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 6)	Europos Komisija Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — atmesti apeliacinį skundą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 5)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

78.	In this case, it is apparent from points 1 and 2 of the operative part of the judgment under appeal that the General Court decided, first, to annul Decisions 2011/522, 2011/628 and 2011/782 and Regulations No 878/2011, No 1011/2011 and No 36/2012, in so far as those acts concern the appellant, and, second, to dismiss , for the remainder, the action brought by Mr Akhras. (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 6)	Nagrinėjamu atveju iš skundžiamo sprendimo rezoliucinės dalies 1 ir 2 punktų matyti, kad Bendrasis Teismas nusprendė, pirma, panaikinti sprendimus 2011/522, 2011/628 ir 2011/782 ir reglamentus Nr. 878/2011, 1011/2011 ir 36/2012 tiek, kiek šie aktai susiję su apeliančiu, ir, antra, atmesti likusią T. Akhras ieškinio dalį. (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 6)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
79.	It follows that the appeal must be dismissed in its entirety. (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 13)	Todėl reikia atmesti visą apeliacinį skundą. (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 12)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
80.	Hubei contends that the Court should: — dismiss the appeals <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 6)	Hubei Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — atmesti apeliacinius skundus <...> (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 6)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
81.	In the light of all the foregoing considerations, the appeals brought by the appellants in Cases C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P must be dismissed in their entirety.	Atsižvelgiant į visa tai, kas išdėstyta, reikia visiškai atmesti byloje C-186/14 P ir C-193/14 P apeliančių pateiktus apeliacinius skundus.	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts

	(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 13)	(Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 13)	
82.	The Council contends that the Court should: — dismiss the appeal; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-266/15 P: 3)	Taryba Teisingumo Teismo prašo: — atmesti apeliacinį skundą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-266/15 P: 3)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
83.	As the four grounds of appeal have been found to be unfounded, the appeal must be dismissed . (Eur-Lex, C-266/15 P: 10)	Kadangi visi keturi apeliacinio skundo pagrindai pripažinti nepagrįstais, reikia atmesti apeliacinį skundą. (Eur-Lex, C-266/15 P: 9)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
Impose	Instances in total: 25 Bare infinitive: 4 <i>To</i> -infinitive: 7 Passive simple (bare) infinitive: 3 Passive simple (<i>to</i> -) infinitive: 11	Translation methods Direct translation: 12 Shifts*: 10 Additions*: 3 Omissions/ deletions: 2 *In two cases, shifts and additions were used simultaneously.	
1.	<...> the Member States should, under certain conditions, retain the power to impose further requirements <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 7)	<...> valstybėms narėms tam tikromis sąlygomis turėtų būti palikta teisė tam tikrais atžvilgiais taikyti griežtesnius reikalavimus <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 7)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation

2.	<...> Member States should retain the power to impose further requirements <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 19)	<...> valstybėms narėms turi būti palikta galimybė nustatyti Reikalavimus <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 19)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
3.	It was thus lawful for the EU legislature – taking account of those recommendations and in the exercise of its broad discretion to impose a prohibition on all characterising flavours. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 30)	Taigi Sąjungos teisės aktų leidėjas, atsižvelgdamas į šias rekomendacijas ir pasinaudodamas plačia diskrecija, galėjo teisėtai nustatyti visų būdingo kvapo ar skonio medžiagų draudimą. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 30)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
4.	First, the need to impose a maximum nicotine value <...> (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 18)	Iš tiesų, pirma, būtinumas nustatyti maksimalų nikotino kiekį <...> (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 18)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
5.	The courts of the State which carried out the seizure may decide upon the penalties to be imposed <...> (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 3)	Valstybės, kuri konfiskavo piratų laivą ar orlaivį, teismai sprendžia, kokios baudmės turi būti paskirtos <...> (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 2)	Passive simple (<i>to</i> -) infinitive/ Additions
6.	<...> Member States may legitimately impose restrictions <...> (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 11)	<...> valstybės narės gali teisėtai nustatyti ribojimus <...> (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 11)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

7.	<...> also have the potential to impose an unreasonable burden on the public finances of the host Member State <...> (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 11)	<...> taip pat gali būti Ø neprotinga našta priimančiosios valstybės narės viešiesiems finansams <...> (Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 11)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Omissions/ Deletions
8.	<...> the starting amounts of the fines to be imposed were adjusted as follows <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4)	Remiantis tuo, pradiniai skirtinų baudų dydžiai buvo nustatyti taip <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4)	Passive simple (<i>to</i> -) infinitive/ Shifts
9.	Commission considered it appropriate to apply a multiplier of 1.8 and 1.2 respectively to the fines to be imposed on BP and Repsol <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4)	<...> Komisija nusprendė, jog BP ir Repsol skirtinos baudos dydžiui tinkama taikyti atitinkamai 1,8 ir 1,2 dauginimo koeficientus <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4)	Passive simple (<i>to</i> -) infinitive/ Shifts
10.	<...> but not to apply a multiplier to the fines to be imposed on PROAS, Nynäs and the appellants. (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4)	<...> bet netaikyti dauginimo koeficiento PROAS, Nynäs ir apeliantėms skirtinos baudos dydžiui. (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
11.	<...> the Commission also concluded that the the amounts of the fines to be imposed on Repsol and PROAS had to be increased by 30% <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4)	<...> Komisija taip pat padarė išvadą, jog Repsol ir PROAS skirtinos baudos dydis turėjo būti padidintas 30 % <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 4)	Passive simple (<i>to</i> -) infinitive/ Shifts

12.	In the light of the foregoing, the Court must rule, in accordance with the unlimited jurisdiction conferred on it by Article 261 TFEU and Article 31 of Regulation No 1/2003, on the amount of the fine to be imposed on the appellants <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 13)	Atsižvelgiant į tai, kas pasakyta, reikia nuspręsti dėl baudos dydžio, kurių apeliančiams turi nustatyti Teisingumo Teismas įgyvendindamas neribotą jurisdikciją pagal SESV 261 straipsnį ir Reglamento Nr. 1/2003 31 straipsnį <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 12)	Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Shifts; Additions
13.	For the purposes of fixing the fine to be imposed on the appellants <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 13)	Siekdamas nustatyti baudos, kurią reikia skirti apeliančiams, dydį <...> (Eur-Lex, C-603/13 P: 13)	Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Shifts; Additions
14.	The Commission may by decision impose fines on <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 2)	Komisija savo sprendimu gali skirti baudas <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 2)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
15.	In determining the basic amount of the fine to be imposed <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 3)	Siekdama nustatyti bazinį skirtinos baudos dydį <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 3)	Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Shifts
16.	In determining the basic amount of the fine to be imposed <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 5)	<...> siekdama nustatyti bazinį skirtinos baudos dydį <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 5)	Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Shifts

17.	<...> the maximum amount that the Commission was entitled to impose on them was <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 6)	Maksimalus baudos dydis, kurį Komisija turėjo teisę skirti apeliantėms, yra <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 6)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
18.	<...> the amount of the fine that may be imposed on <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 8)	<...> skirtinos baudos dydis <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 7)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
19.	<...> maximum amount of the fine that can be imposed on <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 8)	<...> maksimalų baudos dydį, kuris gali būti skirtas <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 7)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
20.	<...> restrictions may be imposed on the exercise of the right to property <...> (Eur-Lex, C-8/15 P–C-10/15 P: 13)	<...> Apribojimai gali būti nustatyti naudojimosi nuosavybės teise <...> (Eur-Lex, C-8/15 P–C-10/15 P: 12)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
21.	<...> Member States may not impose additional requirements on <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 13)	<...> valstybės narės negali, be kita ko, nustatyti šiems produktams papildomų reikalavimų <...> (Eur-Lex, C-613/14: 13)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

22.	The Commission may by decision impose fines on undertakings <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 2)	Komisija savo sprendimu gali skirti baudas įmonėms <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 2)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
23.	In determining the basic amount of the fine to be imposed , the Commission will <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 2)	Siekdama nustatyti bazinį skirtinos baudos dydį, Komisija <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 2)	Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Shifts
24.	<...> that the value of sales to be used in determining the basic amount of the fine to be imposed is the value of the undertaking's sales of goods or services to which the infringement relates. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 12)	<...> kad pardavimų vertė, naudotina nustatant bazinį baudos dydį Ø , yra prekių ar paslaugų, įmonės realizuotų darant pažeidimą, vertė. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 11)	Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Omissions/ Deletions
25.	That point pursues the objective of adopting as the starting point for the calculation of the fine to be imposed on <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 12)	Šio punkto tikslas yra įmonei skirtos baudos apskaičiavimo pagrindu laikyti dydį <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 11)	Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Shifts
Affect	Instances in total: 53 Bare infinitive: 13 <i>To</i> -infinitive: 35 Passive simple (bare) infinitive: 5	Translation methods Direct translation: 29 Shifts: 23 Omissions/deletions: 1	

1.	It thus took the view, as can be seen from recital 16 of Directive 2014/40, that those products could facilitate initiation of tobacco consumption or affect consumption patterns. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 23)	Kaip matyti iš Direktyvos 2014/40 16 konstatuojamosios dalies, jis manė, kad šie gaminiai gali paskatinti pradėti vartoti tabaką arba padaryti įtakos vartojimo įpročiams. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 23)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
2.	This Directive shall not affect the right of a Member State to maintain or introduce further requirements <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 11)	Šia direktyva nedaromas poveikis valstybės narės teisei toliau taikyti ar nustatyti papildomus Reikalavimus <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 11)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
3.	According to Article 24(2), Directive 2014/40 is not to affect the right of a Member State to maintain or introduce, under certain conditions, ‘further requirements, applicable to all products placed on its market, in relation to the standardisation of the packaging of tobacco products’. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 18)	Pagal minėto 24 straipsnio 2 dalį Direktyva 2014/40 nedaromas poveikis valstybės narės teisei tam tikromis sąlygomis toliau taikyti ar nustatyti „papildomus reikalavimus, taikytinus visiems jos rinkai pateikiamiems gaminiams ir susijusius su tabako gaminių pakuočių standartizavimu“. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 18)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts
4.	<...> — consideration of that question has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of that provision. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 20)	<...> — išnaginėjus šį klausimą, nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti šios nuostatos galiojimą. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 20)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation

5.	Having regard to the foregoing, consideration of Question 1(b) has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 24(3) of Directive 2014/40. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 21)	Atsižvelgiant į tai, kas išdėstyta, konstatuotina, kad išnagrinėjus pirmojo klausimo b punktą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 24 straipsnio 3 dalies galiojimą. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 21)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
6.	It follows from the foregoing that consideration of Question 1(c)(i) has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of the provisions of Chapter II of Title II of Directive 2014/40. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 23)	Atsižvelgiant į tai, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad išnagrinėjus pirmojo klausimo c punkto i papunktį nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 II antraštinės dalies II skyriaus nuostatų galiojimą. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 23)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
7.	It thus took the view, as can be seen from recital 16 of Directive 2014/40, that those products could facilitate initiation of tobacco consumption or affect consumption patterns. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 23)	Kaip matyti iš Direktyvos 2014/40 16 konstatuojamosios dalies, jis manė, kad šie gaminiai gali paskatinti pradėti vartoti tabaką arba padaryti įtakos vartojimo įpročiams. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 23)	<i>Bare infinitive/</i> Shifts
8.	Having regard to the foregoing, consideration of Question 1(c)(ii) has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 7 of Directive 2014/40.	Atsižvelgiant į tai, kas išdėstyta, konstatuotina, kad išnagrinėjus pirmojo klausimo c punkto ii papunktį nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 7 straipsnio galiojimą.	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation

	(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 25)	(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 24)	
9.	<p>It follows from the foregoing that consideration of Question 1(c)(iii) has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 18 of Directive 2014/40.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 26)</p>	<p>Atsižvelgiant į tai, kas išdėstyta, išnagrinėjus pirmojo klausimo c punkto iii papunktį nepaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 18 straipsnio galiojimą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 25)</p>	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
10.	<p>Having regard to the foregoing, consideration of Question 2 has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 13(1) of Directive 2014/40.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 29)</p>	<p>Atsižvelgiant į tai, kas išdėstyta, reikia konstatuoti, kad išnagrinėjus antrąjį klausimą nepaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 13 straipsnio 1 dalies galiojimą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 28)</p>	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
11.	<p>Consequently, the legality of a measure adopted in that area can be affected only if the measure is manifestly inappropriate having regard to the objective which the competent institutions are seeking to pursue <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 29)</p>	<p>Todėl tik akivaizdžiai netinkamas šioje srityje nustatytos priemonės pobūdis, atsižvelgiant į kompetentingų institucijų siekiamą tikslą, gali turėti įtakos tokios priemonės teisėtumui <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 29)</p>	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts

12.	Having regard to the foregoing, consideration of Question 3(a) has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 7(1) and (7) of Directive 2014/40. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 32)	Atsižvelgiant į tai, kas išdėstyta, reikia konstatuoti, kad išnagrinėjus trečiojo klausimo a punktą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 7 straipsnio 1 ir 7 dalių galiojimą. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 31)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
13.	Accordingly, the Court finds that consideration of Question 3(b) has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of those provisions. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 33)	Taigi reikia konstatuoti, kad išnagrinėjus trečiojo klausimo b punktą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti šių nuostatų galiojimą. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 32)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
14.	Accordingly, the Court finds that consideration of Question 3(c) has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 10(1)(a) and (c) of Directive 2014/40. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 34)	Taigi reikia konstatuoti, kad išnagrinėjus trečiojo klausimo c punktą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 10 straipsnio 1 dalies a ir c punktų galiojimą. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 33)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
15.	Having regard to the foregoing, consideration of Question 7 has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 7 of Directive 2014/40. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 36)	Atsižvelgiant į tai, kas išdėstyta, reikia konstatuoti, kad išnagrinėjus septintąjį klausimą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 7 straipsnio galiojimą. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 35)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation

16.	<p>It follows from the foregoing that consideration of the question referred for a preliminary ruling has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 20 of Directive 2014/40 in the light of the principles of equal treatment and free competition.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 12)</p>	<p>Iš to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad išnagrinėjus prejudicinį klausimą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio galiojimą atsižvelgiant į vienodo požiūrio ir laisvos konkurencijos principus.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 12)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
17.	<p>Consequently, the legality of a measure adopted in that area can be affected only if the measure is manifestly inappropriate having regard to the objective which the competent institutions are seeking to pursue <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 13)</p>	<p>Todėl tik akivaizdžiai netinkamas šioje srityje nustatytos priemonės pobūdis atsižvelgiant į kompetentingų institucijų siekiamą tikslą gali turėti įtakos tokios priemonės teisėtumui <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 12)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts</p>
18.	<p>It follows from the foregoing that consideration of the question referred in the light of the principles of proportionality and legal certainty has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 20 of Directive 2014/40, in so far as it establishes a specific regime applicable to electronic cigarettes.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 15)</p>	<p>Iš to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad išnagrinėjus pateiktą klausimą atsižvelgiant į proporcingumo ir teisinio saugumo principus nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio, kiek jis skirtas elektroninėms cigaretėms taikomam specialiam reguliavimui, galiojimą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 15)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>

19.	<p>It follows from the foregoing considerations that the examination of the question referred has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 20(2) of Directive 2014/40 in the light of the principles of proportionality and legal certainty.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 17)</p>	<p>Iš to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad išnagrinėjus pateiktą klausimą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio 2 dalies galiojimą atsižvelgiant į proporcingumo ir teisinio saugumo principus.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 16)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
20.	<p>It follows from the foregoing that consideration of the question referred has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 20(3) of Directive 2014/40 in the light of the principles of proportionality and legal certainty.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 19)</p>	<p>Iš to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad išnagrinėjus pateiktą klausimą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio 3 dalies galiojimą atsižvelgiant į proporcingumo ir teisinio saugumo principus.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 18)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
21.	<p>It must therefore be held that consideration of the question referred has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 20(4)(a) of Directive 2014/40 in the light of the principles of proportionality and legal certainty.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 19)</p>	<p>Taigi reikia konstatuoti, kad išnagrinėjus pateiktą klausimą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio 4 dalies a punkto galiojimą atsižvelgiant į proporcingumo ir teisinio saugumo principus.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 19)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>

22.	It must therefore be concluded that consideration of the question referred has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 20(5) of Directive 2014/40 in the light of the principles of proportionality and legal certainty. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 20)	Taigi reikia daryti išvadą, kad išnagrinėjus pateiktą klausimą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio 5 dalies galiojimą atsižvelgiant į proporcingumo ir teisinio saugumo principus. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 20)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
23.	It must therefore be held that consideration of the question referred has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 20(6) of Directive 2014/40 in the light of the principles of proportionality and legal certainty. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 22)	Todėl reikia konstatuoti, kad išnagrinėjus pateiktą klausimą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio 6 dalies galiojimą atsižvelgiant į proporcingumo ir teisinio saugumo principus. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 21)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
24.	It follows from the foregoing that consideration of the question referred has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 20(7) of Directive 2014/40 in the light of the principles of proportionality and legal certainty. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 23)	Iš to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad išnagrinėjus pateiktą klausimą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio 7 dalies galiojimą atsižvelgiant į proporcingumo ir teisinio saugumo principus. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 22)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
25.	In the light of all the considerations set out in paragraphs 47 to 140 of the	Atsižvelgiant į visa tai, kas išdėstyta šio sprendimo 47–140 punktuose, reikia	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation

	<p>present judgment, it must be held that consideration of the question referred has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity, in whole or in part, of Article 20 of Directive 2014/40 in the light of those principles.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 23)</p>	<p>konstatuoti, kad išnagrinėjus pateiktą klausimą nenustatyta nieko, kas galėtų paveikti viso Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio ar jo dalies galiojimą šių principų požiūriu.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 22)</p>	
26.	<p>It follows from the foregoing that consideration of the question referred for a preliminary ruling has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity, in whole or in part, of Article 20 of Directive 2014/40 in the light of the principle of subsidiarity.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 24)</p>	<p>Iš to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad išnagrinėjus prejudicinį klausimą nepaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti viso Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio ar jo dalies galiojimą atsižvelgiant į subsidiarumo principą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 23)</p>	<i>To-infinitive/ Direct translation</i>
27.	<p>It follows from the foregoing that consideration of the question referred has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity, in whole or in part, of Article 20 of Directive 2014/40 in the light of Articles 16 and 17 of the Charter.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 25)</p>	<p>Iš to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad išnagrinėjus pateiktą klausimą nepaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti viso Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio ar jo dalies galiojimą atsižvelgiant į Chartijos 16 ir 17 straipsnius.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 24)</p>	<i>To-infinitive/ Direct translation</i>

28.	<p>It follows from all of the foregoing considerations that the answer to the question referred for a preliminary ruling is that consideration of the question referred has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity, in whole or in part, of Article 20 of Directive 2014/40.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 25)</p>	<p>Atsižvelgiant į visa tai, kas išdėstyta, į prejudicinį klausimą reikia atsakyti taip, kad jį išnagrinėjus nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti viso Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio ar jo dalies galiojimą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 25)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>
29.	<p>Consideration of the question referred has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Article 20 of Directive 2014/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products and repealing Directive 2001/37/EC.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 26)</p>	<p>Išnagrinėjus pateiktą klausimą nepaaiškėjo nieko, kas galėtų paveikti 2014 m. balandžio 3 d. Europos Parlamento ir Tarybos direktyvos 2014/40/EB dėl valstybių narių įstatymų ir kitų teisės Aktų nuostatų, reglamentuojančių tabako ir susijusių gaminių gamybą, pateikimą ir pardavimą, suderinimo ir kuria panaikinama Direktyva 2001/37/EB, 20 straipsnio galiojimą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 25)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>

30.	<p>Without prejudice to the second subparagraph, the Union citizen's death or departure from the host Member State shall not affect the right of residence of his/her family members who are nationals of a Member State.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-115/15: 3)</p>	<p>Nepažeidžiant antros pastraipos, Sąjungos piliečio mirtis ar išvykimas iš priimančiosios valstybės narės neturi įtakos jo šeimos narių, kurie yra valstybės narės piliečiai, gyvenimo šalyje teisei.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-115/15: 3)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
31.	<p>Further, the effectiveness of Article 218(10) TFEU would be affected if the Parliament was informed of the negotiation and conclusion of international agreements solely through the publication of those agreements in the Official Journal of the European Union.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 13)</p>	<p>Be to, SESV 218 straipsnio 10 dalies veiksmingumui būtų pakenkta, jei Parlamentas būtų informuojamas apie derybas dėl tarptautinių susitarimų ir apie jų sudarymą tik paskelbiant šiuos susitarimus Europos Sąjungos oficialiajame leidinyje.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 12)</p>	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation
32.	<p>Indeed, it is clear from settled case-law of the Court that a provision of national law must be regarded as indirectly discriminatory if it is intrinsically liable to affect nationals of other Member States more than nationals of the host State and there is a consequent risk that it will place the former at a particular disadvantage <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 15)</p>	<p>Iš tiesų iš nusistovėjusios teismo praktikos matyti, kad nacionalinės teisės nuostata turi būti laikoma netiesiogiai diskriminuojančia, jeigu pačiu savo pobūdžiu gali kitų valstybių narių piliečius paveikti labiau nei savo piliečius ir dėl to pirmieji gali atsidurti nepalankesnėje padėtyje <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 14)</p>	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation

33.	<p><...> a threat to the functioning of institutions and essential public services and the survival of the population, as well as the risk of a serious disturbance to foreign relations or to peaceful coexistence of nations, or a risk to military interests, may affect public security <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 8)</p>	<p><...> todėl grėsmė institucijų ir pagrindinių viešųjų tarnybų veikimui ir gyventojų išlikimui, taip pat rimto išorinių santykių arba taikaus tautų sugyvenimo sutrikdymo pavojus ir grėsmė kariuomenės interesams gali paveikti visuomenės saugumą <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 8)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
34.	<p>As regards time limits, the Court has held that, in respect of national rules which come within the scope of EU law, it is for the Member States to establish those time limits in the light of, inter alia, the significance for the parties concerned of the decisions to be taken, the complexities of the procedures and of the legislation to be applied, the number of persons who may be affected and any other public or private interests which must be taken into consideration <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 6)</p>	<p>Dėl naikinamųjų terminų Teisingumo Teismas yra nusprendęs, kad, kiek tai susiję su nacionalinės teisės aktais, patenkančiais į Sąjungos teisės aktų taikymo sritį, nustatyti terminus valstybės narės turi atsižvelgdamos, be kita ko, į tai, kokią svarbą suinteresuotiesiems asmenims turės priimsimi sprendimai, į procedūrų ir taikytinų teisės aktų sudėtingumą, asmenų, kuriems jie gali būti skirti, skaičių ir kitus viešus ar privačius interesus, į kuriuos turi būti atsižvelgta <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-429/15: 6)</p>	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation

35.	<p>Where the normal value and the export price as established are not on such a comparable basis, due allowance, in the form of adjustments, shall be made in each case, on its merits, for differences in factors which are claimed, and demonstrated, to affect prices and price comparability.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 2)</p>	<p>Jeigu nustatytos normalioji vertė ir [nustatyta] eksporto kaina nėra vienodo palyginamojo pagrindo, jos turi būti koreguojamos kiekvienu atveju individualiai, atsižvelgiant į besiskiriančius veiksnius, kurie, kaip tvirtinama arba [ir] įrodyta, turi įtakos kainoms ir kainų palyginamumui.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 2)</p>	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts
36.	<p>First, the business that a distributor conducts with respect to other enterprises cannot affect the relationship of that same distributor with a parent company.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 7)</p>	<p>Iš tikrųjų, pirma, komerciniai santykiai tarp platintojo ir kitų įmonių negali turėti įtakos santykiams tarp šio platintojo ir patronuojančiosios bendrovės.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 6)</p>	<i>Bare infinitive/</i> Shifts
37.	<p>That provision provides that, where the normal value and the export price are not on such a comparable basis, due allowance, in the form of adjustments, is to be made, on the merits, for differences in factors which are claimed, and demonstrated, to affect prices and price comparability.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 7)</p>	<p>Jeigu normalioji vertė ir eksporto kaina negali būti taip palygintos, šioje nuostatoje numatyta, kad koreguojant turi būti atsižvelgiama į besiskiriančius veiksnius, kurie, kaip tvirtinama arba įrodyta, turi įtakos kainoms ir kainų palyginamumui.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 7)</p>	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts

38.	<p>The Court has stated that the fact that such a pension, by definition, is paid not to the worker but to his survivor cannot affect that interpretation <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 7)</p>	<p>Šiuo klausimu jis nurodė, kad tai, jog minėta pensija iš esmės mokama ne darbuotojui, bet jo gyvam likusiam sutuoktiniui, nepaneigia šio aiškinimo <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-443/15: 7)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
39.	<p>This shall not affect the possibility for Member States to require insurance or financial guarantees as such, nor shall it affect requirements relating to the participation in a collective compensation fund, for instance for members of professional bodies or organisations; <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-316/15: 5)</p>	<p>Tai neturi įtakos nei valstybių narių galimybei reikalauti draudimo ar finansinių garantijų apskritai, nei reikalavimams, susijusiems su dalyvavimu kolektyviniame kompensavimo fonde, pavyzdžiui, profesinių įstaigų ar organizacijų nariams; <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-316/15: 5)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
40.	<p>This shall not affect the possibility for Member States to require insurance or financial guarantees as such, nor shall it affect requirements relating to the participation in a collective compensation fund, for instance for members of professional bodies or organisations; <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-316/15: 5)</p>	<p>Tai neturi įtakos nei valstybių narių galimybei reikalauti draudimo ar finansinių garantijų apskritai, nei Ø reikalavimams, susijusiems su dalyvavimu kolektyviniame kompensavimo fonde, pavyzdžiui, profesinių įstaigų ar organizacijų nariams; <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-316/15: 5)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Omissions/ Deletions

41.	A request for environmental information may be refused if the disclosure would adversely affect : <...> (Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 3)	Prašymas suteikti informacijos apie aplinką gali būti atmestas, jeigu tokios informacijos paskelbimas darytų neigiamą įtaką : <...> (Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 3)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
42.	<...> (ii) factors, such as substances, energy, noise, radiation or waste, including radioactive waste, emissions, discharges and other releases into the environment, affecting or likely to affect the elements of the environment referred to in point (i); <...> (Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 4)	<...> veiksnius, tokius kaip medžiagos, energija, triukšmas, radiacija arba atliekos, įskaitant radioaktyviąsias atliekas, dujas ar teršalus, išleidimus ir kitus išmetimus į aplinką, darančius arba galinčius daryti įtaką i punkte nurodytiems aplinkos elementams; <...> (Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 4)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts
43.	It follows, in essence, from Article 1(1)(b) of that regulation, read in conjunction with Article 2(1)(d) thereof, that the objective of that regulation is to ensure access to information concerning factors, such as emissions affecting or likely to affect elements of the environment, in particular air, water and soil. (Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 14)	Iš šio reglamento 1 straipsnio 1 dalies b punkto, siejamo su jo 2 straipsnio 1 dalies d punktu, iš esmės matyti, kad minėto reglamento tikslas – užtikrinti teisę gauti informaciją apie veiksnius, pavyzdžiui, teršalų išmetimą, kurie turi arba gali turėti įtakos aplinkos elementams, visų pirma orui, vandeniui ir dirvai. (Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 13)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Shifts

44.	<p>In order to be able to ensure that the decisions taken by the competent authorities in environmental matters are justified and to participate effectively in decision-making in environmental matters, the public must have access to information enabling it to ascertain whether the emissions were correctly assessed and must be given the opportunity reasonably to understand how the environment could be affected by those emissions.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 15)</p>	<p>Kad visuomenė galėtų būti tikra, jog kompetentingų institucijų aplinkos srityje priimti sprendimai yra pagrįsti, ir galėtų veiksmingai dalyvauti sprendimų priėmimo aplinkos srityje procese, ji turi turėti teisę gauti informaciją, leidžiančią patikrinti, ar teršalų išmetimas buvo teisingai įvertintas, ir jai turi būti sudarytos galimybės logiškai suprasti, kaip minėtas teršalų išmetimas pakenks aplinkai.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-673/13 P: 15)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts</p>
45.	<p>The derogation provided for by this Decision should not affect the environmental integrity and the overarching objective of the Union’s climate change legislation <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 3)</p>	<p>šiam sprendime numatyta nukrypti leidžianti nuostata neturėtų daryti poveikio aplinkosauginiam naudingumui ir svarbiausiam Sąjungos klimato kaitos teisės aktuose nustatytam tikslui <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 3)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Shifts</p>
46.	<p>In the light of all the foregoing, the answer to the first question is that examination of Decision No 377/2013 in the light of the principle of equal treatment has disclosed nothing to affect the validity of that decision <...></p>	<p>Atsižvelgiant į visa tai, kas išdėstyta, į pirmąjį klausimą reikia atsakyti taip, kad išnagrinėjus Sprendimą Nr. 377/2013 atsižvelgiant į vienodo požiūrio principą nenustatyta nieko, kas galėtų</p>	<p><i>To</i>-infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

	(Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 8)	paveikti šio sprendimo galiojimą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 8)	
47.	Examination in the light of the principle of equal treatment of Decision No 377/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2013 derogating temporarily from Directive 2003/87/EC establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community has disclosed nothing to affect the validity of that decision <...> (Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 9)	Išnagrinėjus 2013 m. balandžio 24 d. Europos Parlamento ir Tarybos sprendimą Nr. 377/2013/ES, kuriuo laikinai nukrypstama nuo Direktyvos 2003/87/EB, nustatančios šiltnamio efektą sukeliančių dujų emisijos leidimų sistemą Bendrijoje, atsižvelgiant į vienodo požiūrio principą nenustatyta nieko, kas galėtų paveikti šio sprendimo galiojimą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-272/15: 8)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
48.	According to the appellant, the Board of Appeal's lack of competence may result in its decision being annulled, but cannot affect the period prescribed in Article 263 TFEU. (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 12)	Dėl Apeliacinės tarybos kompetencijos nebuvimo galėjo būti panaikintas jos priimtas sprendimas, tačiau tai negali turėti įtakos SESV 263 straipsnyje numatytam terminui. (Eur-Lex, C-577/15 P: 12)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
49.	Since none of the grounds for annulment referred to in Article 263 TFEU has been shown by the General Court to affect the validity of Decision 2010/413	Bendrasis Teismas neįrodė buvus nė vieno iš SESV 263 straipsnyje numatytų panaikinimo pagrindų, galinčių turėti įtakos Sprendimo 2010/413 arba	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts

	and Implementing Regulation No 668/2010 <...> (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 16)	Įgyvendinimo reglamento Nr. 668/2010 galiojimui <...> (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 15)	
50.	It follows from all of the foregoing that consideration of the question referred as a whole has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Implementing Regulation No 412/2013. (Eur-Lex, C-232/14: 10)	Iš to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad išnagrinėjus pateiktą prejudicinį klausimą nebuvo nustatyta jokia aplinkybė, kuri galėtų turėti poveikį Įgyvendinimo reglamento Nr. 412/2013 galiojimui. (Eur-Lex, C-232/14: 9)	<i>To-infinitive/ Shifts</i>
51.	Consideration of the question referred has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect the validity of Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 412/2013 of 13 May 2013 <...> (Eur-Lex, C-232/14: 10)	Išnagrinėjus pateiktą prejudicinį klausimą nebuvo nustatyta jokios aplinkybės, kuri galėtų turėti poveikį 2013 m. gegužės 13 d. Tarybos įgyvendinimo reglamento (ES) Nr. 412/2013 <...> (Eur-Lex, C-232/14: 10)	<i>To-infinitive/ Shifts</i>
52.	Since none of the grounds for annulment referred to in Article 263 TFEU has been shown by the General Court to affect the validity of Decision 2010/413 and Implementing Regulation No 668/2010 <...> (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 15)	Kadangi Bendrasis Teismas neįrodė buvus nė vieno iš SESV 263 straipsnyje numatytų panaikinimo pagrindų, galinčių turėti įtakos Sprendimo 2010/413 ir Įgyvendinimo reglamento Nr. 668/2010 galiojimui <...> (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 15)	<i>To-infinitive/ Shifts</i>

53.	Consequently, the reference, in the judgment under appeal, to a presumption of support for that regime cannot affect the legality of the judgment under appeal <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 13)	Todēl tai, kad skundžiamame sprendime remtasi minėto režimo rėmimo prezumpcija, negali turėti įtakos skundžiamo sprendimo teisėtumui <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 12)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
Justify	Instances in total: 17 Bare infinitive: 6 <i>To</i> -infinitive: 11	Translation methods Direct translation: 9 Shifts*: 6 Additions*: 1 Omissions/deletions: 2 *In one case, shifts and additions were used simultaneously.	
1.	In that regard, while a mere finding of disparities between national rules is not sufficient to justify having recourse to Article 114 TFEU, it is otherwise where there are differences between the laws, regulations or administrative provisions of the Member States which are such as to obstruct the fundamental freedoms and thus have a direct effect on the functioning of the internal market <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 17)	Šiuo atžvilgiu pažymėtina, kad nors siekiant pateisinti rėmimąsi SESV 114 straipsniu nepakanka vien konstatuoti nacionalinės teisės skirtumų, kitaip yra, kai dėl nacionalinių įstatymų ir kitų teisės aktų nuostatų skirtumų gali būti pažeistos pagrindinės laisvės ir padaryta tiesioginė įtaka vidaus rinkos veikimui <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 17)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation

2.	<p><...> the EU legislature has a broad legislative power, it must base its choice on objective criteria and examine whether objectives pursued by the measure chosen are such as to justify even substantial negative economic consequences for certain operators <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 31)</p>	<p><...> plačius teisėkūros įgaliojimus Sąjungos teisės aktų leidėjas turi savo pasirinkimą pagrįsti objektyviais kriterijais ir išnagrinėti, ar pasirinkta priemone siekiamais tikslais gali būti pateisinamos neigiamos, ar net ypač neigiamos, ekonominės pasekmės tam tikriems ūkio subjektams <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 30)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts; Additions</p>
3.	<p>It is claimed that the EU legislature merely asserted, using a standard formula, that the principle of subsidiarity was complied with, without showing that the internal market benefits deriving from that prohibition are sufficient to justify action on the part of the European Union.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 34)</p>	<p>Teigiama, kad Sąjungos teisės aktų leidėjas tik stereotipiškai nurodė, jog laikomasi subsidiarumo principo, tačiau neįrodė, kad iš šio draudimo kylanti nauda yram tokia didelė, kad pateisina Sąjungos veiksmus.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 34)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts</p>
4.	<p>‘In the Multiannual Guidance Programmes for Member States, increases in capacity resulting exclusively from safety improvements shall justify, on a case-by-case basis, an increase by the same amount of the objectives for fleet segments where they do</p>	<p>„Valstybėms narėms skirtose daugiametėse orientavimo programose pajėgumų padidinimas, išskirtinai susijęs su pagerinimu saugos srityje, kiekvienu konkrečiu atveju pagrindžia laivyno segmentų didesnių tikslų nustatymą, jei dėl to</p>	<p><i>Bare infinitive/</i> Shifts</p>

	not increase the fishing effort of the vessels concerned.’ (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 2)	nepadidėja atitinkamų laivų žvejybos pastangos.“ (Eur-Lex, C-361/14 P: 2)	
5.	The host Member State shall undertake an extensive examination of the personal circumstances and shall justify any denial of entry or residence to these people. (Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 2)	Priimančiosios valstybės narės imasi išsamiai nagrinėti asmenines aplinkybes [asmens situaciją] ir turi patvirtinti bet koki draudimą [motyvuoti kiekvieną atsisakymą leisti] šiems žmonėms įvažiuoti ar gyventi šalyje. (Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 2)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
6.	<...> the referring court, first of all, has the task of examining what, in CS’s conduct or the offence that she committed, constitutes a genuine, present and sufficiently serious threat affecting one of the fundamental interests of society or of the host Member State, which may justify , on the ground of protecting the requirements of public policy or public security, an order deporting her from the United Kingdom. (Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 8)	<...> prejudicinį sprendimą pateikęs teismas pirmiausia turėtų nustatyti, kas CS elgesyje ar jos padarytoje nusikalstamoje veikoje kelia tikrą, esamą ir pakankamai rimtą grėsmę vienam iš pagrindinių visuomenės ar priimančiosios valstybės narės interesų, kuria, remiantis viešosios tvarkos ar visuomenės saugumo užtikrinimu, būtų galima pagrįsti sprendimą išsiųsti iš Jungtinės Karalystės. (Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 8)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

7.	It should be noted that, in paragraph 96 of the judgment under appeal, the General Court pointed out that, in order to justify a downward adjustment to the normal value under Article 2(10)(i) of the basic regulation, PTMM was required to establish <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 15)	Reikia pažymėti, kad skundžiamo sprendimo 96 punkte Bendrasis Teismas priminė, jog, norėdama pagrįsti normaliosios vertės sumažinimą pagal Pagrindinio reglamento 2 straipsnio 10 dalies i punktą, PTMM turėjo įrodyti <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 14)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
8.	<...> as Ryanair simply takes issue with paragraph 74 of the Ryanair judgment and does not criticise the reasoning elaborated by the General Court in paragraphs 75 and 76 of that judgment, which are sufficient in themselves to justify the dismissal of Ryanair's argument before the General Court. (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 9)	<...> nes Ryanair ginčija tik Sprendimo Ryanair 74 punktą ir nekritikuoja to paties sprendimo 75 ir 76 punktuose išdėstytų Bendrojo Teismo motyvų, kurių vienu pakanka jos Bendrajame Teisme pateikto argumento atmetimui pateisinti . (Eur-Lex, Joined Cases C-164/15 P and C-165/15 P: 9)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
9.	In particular, they claim, first, that the technical nature of the questions raised by the assessment of the measures notified, as put forward by the General Court in paragraph 50 of the judgment under appeal to justify the finding that the exchanges between the Commission and the Greek	Konkrečiai kalbant, jos teigia, pirma, kad vertinant priemones, apie kurias buvo pranešta, iškilusių klausimų techninis pobūdis, kurį Bendrasis Teismas nurodė skundžiamo sprendimo 50 punkte siekdamas įrodyti , jog Komisijos ir Graikijos	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation

	<p>authorities could not be considered to have been particularly frequent or intense <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 6)</p>	<p>institucijų susirašinėjimas negalėjo būti laikomas labai dažnu ar intensyviu <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 6)</p>	
10.	<p>It claims that the General Court erroneously applied the case-law cited in paragraph 54 of the judgment under appeal, which was established in the context of the first cases concerning terrorism, when no reasons were given to justify entries on a list of persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures <i>and that, in that situation, the terms 'reasons' and 'evidence' were interchangeable.</i></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 12)</p>	<p>Ji nurodo, kad Bendrasis Teismas neteisingai taikė teismo praktiką, kurią jis cituoja skundžiamo sprendimo 54 punkte, įtvirtintą pirmosiose bylose dėl terorizmo, kai nebūdavo nurodyta jokių įtraukimo į asmenų, subjektų ir organizacijų, kuriems taikytinos ribojamosios priemonės, sąrašą, motyvų Ø ir kad tomis aplinkybėmis žodžiai „motyvai“ ir „informacija“ vartoti sinonimiškai.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 12)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/ Omissions; Deletions</i></p>
11.	<p>Regarding the material used to justify Bank Mellat's listing <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 19)</p>	<p>Kalbant apie informaciją, kuria pateisintas Bank Mellat įtraukimas į minėtus sąrašus <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 18)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/ Shifts</i></p>

12.	<p>It claims that the General Court erroneously applied the case-law cited in paragraph 52 of the judgment under appeal, which was established in the context of the first cases concerning terrorism, when no reasons were given to justify entries on a list of persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 12)</p>	<p>Ji nurodo, kad Bendrasis Teismas neteisingai taikė teismo praktiką, kurią jis cituoja skundžiamo sprendimo 52 punkte, įtvirtintą pirmosiose bylose dėl terorizmo, kai nebūdavo nurodyta jokių įtraukimo į asmenų, subjektų ir organizacijų, kuriems taikytinos ribojamosios priemonės, sąrašą, motyvų Ø <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 12)</p>	<p><i>To-infinitive/</i> Omissions; Deletions</p>
13.	<p>In paragraph 107 of that judgment, it held that the first reason, that Bank Saderat Iran is a bank that is 94% owned by the Iranian State, is based on a mistaken factual premiss and cannot therefore justify the restrictive measures imposed on Bank Saderat Iran by Decision 2010/413 and Implementing Regulation No 668/2010.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 16)</p>	<p>Minėto sprendimo 107 punkte jis nusprendė, kad pirmasis motyvas, pagal kurį Bank Saderat Iran yra valstybės bankas, kurio 94 % priklauso Irano valstybei, pagrįstas klaidingu faktiniu teiginiu, ir dėl to negali pateisinti Sprendimu 2010/413 ir Įgyvendinimo reglamentu Nr. 668/2010 apeliančiui nustatytų ribojamųjų priemonių.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 15)</p>	<p><i>Bare infinitive/</i> Direct translation</p>

14.	Regarding the material used to justify Bank Saderat Iran's listing <...> (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 18)	Kalbant apie informaciją, kuria pateisinamas Bank Saderat Iran įtraukimas į minėtus sąrašus <...> (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 17)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts
15.	Having regard to those points, the General Court did not err in law when it concluded, in paragraph 109 of the judgment under appeal, that the fourth reason could not justify the adoption of restrictive measures against Bank Saderat Iran. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 18)	Atsižvelgiant į visus šiuos duomenis, pažymėtina, kad Bendrasis Teismas nepadarė teisės klaidos, kai skundžiamo sprendimo 109 punkte nusprendė, kad ketvirtuoju motyvu negalima pateisinti ribojamųjų priemonių nustatymo Bank Saderat Iran. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 18)	<i>Bare infinitive/</i> Direct translation
16.	Its first plea of the cross-appeal does no more in fact than seek substitution of the grounds, although that substitution would not justify the setting aside, even in part, of the General Court's decision. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 20)	Pirmajame priešpriešinio apeliacinio skundo pagrinde iš tiesų siekiama tik pakeisti motyvus, bet tokiu pakeitimu negalima pagrįsti Bendrojo Teismo sprendimo panaikinimo net iš dalies. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 19)	<i>Bare infinitive/</i> Direct translation
17.	<...> from Decision 2011/782, Regulation No 36/2012 and the contested acts that the fact that a person provides economic support to the Syrian regime or benefits from it is sufficient in itself to justify the inclusion of that person on the lists of	<...> iš Sprendimo 2011/782, Reglamento Nr. 36/2012 ir ginčijamų aktų matyti, jog to, kad asmuo teikia ekonominę paramą Sirijos režimui arba gauna iš šio režimo naudos, savaime pakanka, kad tokio asmens įtraukimas į asmenų ir	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Shifts

	persons and entities subject to restrictive measures. (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 11)	subjektų, kuriems taikomos ribojamosios priemonės, sąrašą būtų pateisinamas . (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 10)	
Prohibit	Instances in total: 23 Bare infinitive: 11 <i>To</i> -infinitive: 12	Translation methods Direct translation: 21 Shifts: 2	
1.	Member States should, therefore, be allowed to prohibit cross-border distance sales. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 7)	Todėl valstybėms narėms turėtų būti leista uždrausti tarpvalstybinę nuotolinę prekybą. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 7)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
2.	<...> Member States should also be allowed to prohibit a certain category of tobacco or related products <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 7)	<...> valstybėms narėms taip pat turėtų būti leidžiama drausti tam tikros kategorijos tabako ar susijusius gaminius <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 7)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
3.	Member States shall prohibit the placing on the market of tobacco products with a characterising flavour. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 8)	Valstybės narės draudžia pateikti rinkai būdingo kvapo ar skonio tabako gaminius. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 8)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts

4.	Member States shall prohibit the placing on the market of tobacco products <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 8)	Valstybės narės draudžia pateikti rinkai tabako gaminius <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 8)	Bare infinitive/ Shifts
5.	Member States may prohibit cross-border distance sales of tobacco products to consumers. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 11)	Valstybės narės gali uždrausti tarpvalstybinį nuotolinį tabako gaminių pardavimą vartotojams. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 11)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
6.	Member States may not, for considerations relating to aspects regulated by this Directive, and subject to paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, prohibit or restrict the placing on the market of tobacco or related products which comply with this Directive. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 11)	Valstybės narės negali dėl priešasčių, susijusių su šioje direktyvoje reglamentuojamais klausimais, ir atsižvelgiant į šio straipsnio 2 ir 3 dalis, drausti ar riboti tabako ar susijusių gaminių, kurie atitinka šios direktyvos reikalavimus, pateikimą rinkai. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 11)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
7.	A Member State may also prohibit a certain category of tobacco or related products <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 12)	Valstybė narė taip pat gali uždrausti tam tikros kategorijos tabako ar susijusius gaminius <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 12)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

8.	Is Article 24(3) [of Directive 2014/40], which allows Member States to prohibit a category of tobacco or related products in specified circumstances, invalid because Article 114 TFEU does not provide an adequate legal basis? (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 12)	Ar dėl to, kad SESV 114 straipsnis nėra tinkamas teisinis pagrindas, negalioja Direktyvos 2014/40 24 straipsnio 3 dalis, pagal kurią tam tikromis aplinkybėmis valstybės narės gali uždrausti tam tikros kategorijos tabako ar susijusius gaminius? (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 12)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
9.	Article 18 [of Directive 2014/40], which allows Member States to prohibit cross-border distance sales of tobacco products <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 13)	Direktyvos 2014/40 18 straipsnis, pagal kurį valstybės narės gali uždrausti tarpvalstybinį nuotolinį tabako gaminių pardavimą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 13)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
10.	Article 24(3) of Directive 2014/40 provides, inter alia, that a Member State may prohibit a ‘certain category’ of tobacco or related products <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 20)	Direktyvos 2014/40 24 straipsnio 3 dalyje, be kita ko, numatyta, kad valstybė narė gali uždrausti „tam tikros kategorijos“ tabako ar susijusius gaminius <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 20)	<i>Bare infinitive/</i> Direct translation
11.	It is true that by permitting the Member States to prohibit a certain category of tobacco or related products even though they comply with the requirements of Directive 2014/40, Article 24(3) of the	Tiesa, kad pagal Direktyvos 2014/40 24 straipsnio 3 dalį leidžiant valstybėms narėms uždrausti tam tikros kategorijos tabako ir susijusius gaminius, net jeigu jie atitinka toje direktyvoje nustatytus reikalavimus,	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation

	directive is capable of impeding the free movement of those products. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 21)	minėta nuostata gali būti apribotas laisvas šių gaminių judėjimas. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 20)	
12.	Article 24(3) of Directive 2014/40 provides, inter alia, that a Member State may prohibit a ‘certain category’ of tobacco or related products <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 20)	Direktyvos 2014/40 24 straipsnio 3 dalyje, be kita ko, numatyta, kad valstybė narė gali uždrausti „tam tikros kategorijos“ tabako ar susijusius gaminius <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 20)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
13.	As to the objection that Article 18 of Directive 2014/40 would result in the emergence of disparities between the relevant national rules because some Member States might decide to prohibit cross-border distance sales, whilst others might continue to allow them <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 25)	Dėl prieštaravimo, jog dėl Direktyvos 2014/40 18 straipsnio atsirastų atitinkamos srities nacionalinės teisės aktų skirtumų dėl to, kad kai kurios valstybės narės gali nuspręsti uždrausti tarpvalstybinę nuotolinę prekybą, o kitos gali toliau ją leisti <...> (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 25)	<i>To</i> -infinitive/ Direct translation
14.	<...> the Partial Guidelines for Implementation of Articles 9 and 10 of the FCTC recommend that the Parties to the FCTC, <i>inter alia</i> , prohibit ingredients that may be used to increase palatability in tobacco products. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 30)	<...> Dalinėse TKPK 9 ir 10 straipsnių įgyvendinimo gairėse TKPK šalims, be kita ko, rekomenduojama uždrausti sudedamųjų dalių, kaip antai mentolio, dėl kurių gali būti pagerintos tabako gaminių maloniosios savybės, naudojimą. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 30)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

		(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 30)	
15.	Member States should, therefore, be allowed to prohibit cross-border distance sales. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 7)	Todėl valstybėms narėms turėtų būti leista uždrausti tarpvalstybinę nuotolinę prekybą. (Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 7)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
16.	Nothing in the wording of that provision suggests that it seeks to prohibit that means of marketing in any way. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 20)	Šios nuostatos tekste nenumatyta nieko, ku remiantis būtų galima daryti išvadą, kad ja siekiama kažkaip uždrausti šį prekybos būdą. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 20)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
17.	<...> it is apparent from Article 20(6) of Directive 2014/40, which refers to Article 18 of that directive, that the directive does not impose such a prohibition, but leaves it to the discretion of the Member States to prohibit or to allow, under certain conditions, cross-border distance sales <...> (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 20)	<...> iš Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio 6 dalies, kurioje daroma nuoroda į jos 18 straipsnį, matyti, kad pagal šią direktyvą ne nustatomas toks draudimas, bet valstybėms narėms paliekama galimybė pasirinkti uždrausti ar tam tikromis sąlygomis leisti tarpvalstybinę nuotolinę prekybą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 20)	<i>To-infinitive/</i> Direct translation
18.	Article 18 of the directive provides that Member States may prohibit cross-border distance sales of tobacco products to consumers and	Šiame 18 straipsnyje, viena vertus, numatyta, kad valstybės narės gali uždrausti tarpvalstybinį nuotolinį tabako gaminių pardavimą	<i>Bare infinitive/</i> Direct translation

	imposes a series of common rules on the Member States which do not prohibit those sales. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 21)	virtotojams ir, kita vertus, nustatytos įvairios bendros taisyklės to neuždraudusioms valstybėms narėms. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 20)	
19.	By allowing the Member States to prohibit the cross-border distance sales of electronic cigarettes and refill containers and by imposing certain common rules on the Member States which do not prohibit those sales, the measures laid down in Article 20(6) of Directive 2014/40 are appropriate for the purpose of achieving the objective identified in paragraph 122 of the present judgment. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 21)	Kadangi pagal Direktyvos 2014/40 20 straipsnio 6 dalyje nustatytas priemonės valstybėms narėms leidžiama uždrausti tarpvalstybinę nuotolinę prekybą elektroninėmis cigaretėmis ir pildomosiomis talpyklomis ir įtvirtintos tam tikros bendros taisyklės jos neuždraudusioms valstybėms narėms, šios priemonės yra tinkamos šio sprendimo 122 punkte nurodytam tikslui pasiekti. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 21)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation
20.	<...> it should be noted that that provision does not impose a prohibition on the cross-border sale of electronic cigarettes and refill containers, but leaves it to the discretion of the Member States to prohibit such sales or to allow them under certain conditions. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 21)	<...> reikia konstatuoti, kad šioje nuostatoje nenustatytas tarpvalstybinės prekybos elektroninėmis cigaretėmis ir pildomosiomis talpyklomis draudimas, bet valstybėms narėms paliekama galimybė pasirinkti uždrausti ar tam tikromis sąlygomis leisti tokią prekybą. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 21)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation

21.	<p>Cruelty Free International and the European Coalition to End Animal Experiments maintained, referring in particular to points 84 to 86 of Advocate General Geelhoed's Opinion in France v Parliament and Council (C-244/03, EU:C:2005:178), that that provision is intended to prohibit the marketing of cosmetic products containing any ingredient that has been the subject of animal testing <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 6)</p>	<p>Cruelty Free International ir European Coalition to End Animal Experiments, remdamosi generalinio advokato L. Geelhoed išvados byloje Prancūzija / Parlamentas ir Taryba (C-244/03, EU:C:2005:178) 84–86 punktais, teigė, kad minėta nuostata siekiama uždrausti pateikti rinkai kosmetikos gaminius, turinčius ingredientų, kurie buvo bandomi su gyvūnais <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 6)</p>	<p><i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
22.	<p>It follows from all the foregoing considerations that the answer to the questions referred is that Article 18(1)(b) of Regulation No 1223/2009 must be interpreted as meaning that it may prohibit the placing on the EU market of cosmetic products containing some ingredients that have been tested on animals outside the EU <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 10)</p>	<p>Iš viso to, kas išdėstyta, matyti, kad į pateiktus klausimus reikia atsakyti taip: Reglamento Nr. 1223/2009 18 straipsnio 1 dalies b punktas turi būti aiškinamas taip, kad pagal jį galima drausti pateikti Sąjungos rinkai kosmetikos gaminius, kurių tam tikri ingredientai buvo bandomi su gyvūnais už Sąjungos teritorijos ribų <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 10)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

23.	<p>Article 18(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products must be interpreted as meaning that it may prohibit the placing on the European Union market of cosmetic products containing some ingredients that have been tested on animals outside the European Union <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 10)</p>	<p>2009 m. lapkričio 30 d. Europos Parlamento ir Tarybos reglamento (EB) Nr. 1223/2009 dėl kosmetikos gaminių 18 straipsnio 1 dalies b punktas turi būti aiškinamas taip, kad pagal jį galima drausti pateikti Europos Sąjungos rinkai kosmetikos gaminius, kurių tam tikri ingredientai buvo bandomi su gyvūnais už Sąjungos teritorijos ribų <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 10)</p>	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
Assess	<p>Instances in total: 53</p> <p>Bare infinitive: 9</p> <p><i>To</i>-infinitive: 30</p> <p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive: 11</p> <p>Passive simple (<i>to</i>-) infinitive: 2</p> <p>Active perfect (<i>to</i>-) infinitive: 1</p>	<p>Translation methods</p> <p>Direct translation: 31</p> <p>Shifts: 20</p> <p>Additions: 1</p> <p>Omissions/deletions: 1</p>	
1.	<p>Furthermore, Directive 2014/40 is aimed at ensuring a high level of health protection for consumers as a whole and consequently its ability to achieve that aim cannot be assessed solely in relation to a single category of consumers.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 30)</p>	<p>Be <i>to</i>, Direktyva 2014/40 siekiama užtikrinti aukštą žmonių sveikatos apsaugos lygį visiems vartotojams, todėl jos tinkamumas šiam tikslui pasiekti negali būti vertinamas atsižvelgiant tik į vieną vartotojų kategoriją.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-547/14: 30)</p>	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts

2.	<...> is not sufficiently substantiated to enable the Court to assess its relevance. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 16)	<...> šis teiginys nėra pakankamai pagrįstas, kad Teisingumo Teismas galėtų įvertinti jo reikšmingumą. (Eur-Lex, C-477/14: 16)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation
3.	<...> it is for the national court to assess whether the material put before it discloses, having regard to the economic and commercial reality of the transactions concerned, the characteristics of a single transaction <...> (Eur-Lex, C-607/14: 6)	<...> būtent nacionalinis teismas turi įvertinti , ar iš jam pateiktų duomenų, atsižvelgiant į nagrinėjamų sandorių ekonominę ir komercinę tikrovę, matyti, kad sudarytas vienas sandoris <...> (Eur-Lex, C-607/14: 6)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation
4.	That being the case, the Court must also assess that agreement in the light of its aim. (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 11)	Tokiomis aplinkybėmis ši susitarimą taip pat reikia vertinti atsižvelgiant į jo tikslą. (Eur-Lex, C-263/14: 11)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
5.	<...> economic operators thus being unable to assess with certainty the existence and scope of registered exclusive rights. (Eur-Lex, C-207/15 P: 6)	<...> nes ūkio subjektai negali Ø būti tikri dėl įregistruotų išimtinių teisių egzistavimo ir jų apimties. (Eur-Lex, C-207/15 P: 6)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Omissions/ Deletions

6.	<p>Finally, the United Kingdom submits that, in contending for the first time in its reply that the right to reside test is ‘an automatic mechanism’ which does not permit the circumstances of the particular case to be assessed as required by the Court in the judgment of 19 September 2013 in Brey <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 12)</p>	<p>Galiausiai ši valstybė narė tvirtina, kad Komisija, pirmą kartą dublike nurodžiusi, jog teisės gyventi šalyje kriterijus yra „automatinis mechanizmas“, kuris neleidžia vertinti konkretaus atvejo aplinkybių, kaip to reikalauja Teisingumo Teismas 2013 m. rugsėjo 19 d. Sprendime Brey <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-308/14: 11)</p>	<p>Passive simple (to-) infinitive/ Shifts</p>
7.	<p>Moreover, the Commission undertakes to assess whether the projects and programmes proposed are compatible with the objectives of the Union and to inform the Swiss Federal Council of its assessments.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-660/13: 3)</p>	<p>Be to, Komisija įsipareigoja patikrinti pasiūlytų projektų ir programų atitiktį Sąjungos tikslams ir apie tai informuos Šveicarijos Federalinę Tarybą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-660/13: 3)</p>	<p>To- infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
8.	<p>As regards the rules ensuring a high level of protection of human health, it is clear from Articles 3, 10 and 11 of that regulation that such a product is to be safe for human health, that its safety must be assessed on the basis of the relevant information and that the safety report must be drafted and included in the cosmetic product information file.</p>	<p>Kalbant apie taisykles, užtikrinančias labai gerą žmonių sveikatos apsaugą, reikia pažymėti, jog iš šio reglamento 3, 10 ir 11 straipsnių matyti, kad toks gaminys turi būti saugus žmonių sveikatai, jo saugumas turi būti įvertintas remiantis atitinkama informacija ir kad turi būti parengta kosmetikos</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

	(Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 8)	gaminio saugos ataskaita, įtraukiama į kosmetikos gaminio informacijos bylą. (Eur-Lex, C-592/14: 8)	
9.	It is incumbent in this respect upon the referring court to assess (i) the extent to which CS's criminal conduct is a danger to society <...> (Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 9)	Tai nagrinėdamas nacionalinis teismas turi įvertinti , pirma, CS nusikalstamo elgesio pavojingumo visuomenei laipsnį <...> (Eur-Lex, C-304/14: 8)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation
10.	<...> the Court has held that the Commission must assess , in each specific case and having regard to both the context and the objectives pursued by the scheme of penalties created by that regulation, the intended impact on the undertaking concerned <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 5)	<...> Teisingumo Teismas nusprendė, kad Komisija kiekvienu konkrečiu atveju atsižvelgdama į kontekstą ir tikslus, kurių siekiama minėtu reglamentu nustatyta sankcijų sistema, turi įvertinti siekiamą poveikį atitinkamai įmonei <...> (Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 4)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
11.	<...> the Court notes that that line of case-law confirms the finding of the General Court, in paragraph 415 of the judgment under appeal, that, in essence, where the economic reality is to be assessed as it appeared at a given time, it is reasonable to refer to the exchange rates applicable during that period.	<...> reikia konstatuoti, kad ši teismo praktika patvirtina tai, ką Bendrasis Teismas iš esmės nusprendė skundžiamo sprendimo 415 punkte, t. y. kad vertinant konkretaus laikotarpio ekonomines sąlygas nuoseklumo tikslu dera remtis keitimo kursu, taikytu tuo laikotarpiu.	Passive simple (<i>to-</i>) infinitive/ Shifts

	(Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 8)	(Eur-Lex, C-101/15 P: 8)	
12.	It submits that according to the case-law of the Court and, in particular, the judgment of 11 November 1997, SABEL (C-251/95, EU:C:1997:528, paragraph 22), the likelihood of confusion between the marks at issue must be assessed globally <...> (Eur-Lex, C-482/15 P: 5)	Iš tikrųjų, iš Teisingumo Teismo praktikos ir, be kita ko, 1997 m. lapkričio 11 d. Sprendimo SABEL (C-251/95, EU:C:1997:528, 22 punktas) matyti, kad galimybė supainioti prekių ženklus, dėl kurių kilo ginčas, turi būti vertinama visapusiškai <...> (Eur-Lex, C-482/15 P: 5)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
13.	The General Court has exclusive jurisdiction to find and appraise the relevant facts and to assess the evidence. (Eur-Lex, C-482/15 P: 6)	Tik Bendrasis Teismas turi kompetenciją konstatuoti ir vertinti reikšmingas faktines aplinkybes ir vertinti įrodymus. (Eur-Lex, C-482/15 P: 6)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation
14.	In such circumstances, in order to reflect both the aggregate size of the relevant sales within the EEA and the relative weight of each undertaking in the infringement, the Commission may assess the total value of the sales of goods or services to which the infringement relates in the relevant geographic area <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 2)	Tokiomis aplinkybėmis, siekdama parodyti bendrą susijusio pardavimo EEE teritorijoje dydį ir kiekvienos įmonės santykinę reikšmę atliekant pažeidimą, Komisija gali nustatyti visą su pažeidimu susijusių prekių ar paslaugų pardavimo vertę tam tikroje geografinėje teritorijoje <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 2)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation

15.	<...> the General Court has exclusive jurisdiction to find and assess the facts <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 7)	<...> tik Bendrasis Teismas yra kompetentingas konstatuoti ir vertinti faktus <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 6)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation
16.	<...> it is for the General Court alone to assess the value which should be attached to the evidence produced before it. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 7)	<...> tik Bendrasis Teismas gali nustatyti jam pateiktų įrodinėjimo priemonių vertę. (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 6)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation
17.	In order to assess whether an undertaking has actually distanced itself, it is indeed the understanding which the other participants in a cartel have of that undertaking's intention which is of critical importance when assessing whether it sought to distance itself from the unlawful agreement <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 10)	Norint įvertinti , ar įmonė iš tiesų atsiribojo, tai, kaip kiti kartelio dalyviai supranta atitinkamos įmonės ketinimus, turi lemiamą reikšmę vertinant, ar ji norėjo atsiriboti nuo neteisėto susitarimo <...> (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 10)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation
18.	Accordingly, the Commission must assess , in each specific case and having regard both to the context and the objectives pursued by the scheme of penalties created by Regulation No 1/2003, the intended consequences for the undertaking in question	Todėl Komisija kiekvienu atveju ir atsižvelgdama į kontekstą bei į Reglamente Nr. 1/2003 nustatytų sankcijų sistemos siekiamus tikslus turi įvertinti baudos poveikį atitinkamai įmonei (Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 11)	<i>Bare</i> infinitive/ Direct translation

	(Eur-Lex, C-373/14 P: 12)		
19.	<...> it is for the General Court alone to assess the value which should be attached to the evidence produced to it. (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 6)	<...> tik Bendrasis Teismas gali nustatyti jam pateiktų įrodymų vertę. (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 6)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation
20.	The General Court therefore did not err in law in finding, in paragraphs 51 and 53 of the judgment under appeal, that, in order to assess whether a single economic entity existed, the activities of the related trader relating to products other than the product concerned had to be taken into account <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 8)	Todėl Bendrasis Teismas nepadarė teisės klaidos skundžiamo sprendimo 51 ir 53 punktuose konstatuodamas, kad, norint įvertinti , ar yra vienas ekonominis vienetas, reikėjo atsižvelgti į susijusio platintojo veiklą, susijusią su kitais produktais, nei nagrinėjamas <...> (Eur-Lex, C-468/15 P: 8)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation
21.	The requirement that reasons be given must be assessed according to the circumstances of the case. (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 9)	Motyvavimo reikalavimas turi būti vertinamas atsižvelgiant į bylos aplinkybes. (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 9)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
22.	It is not necessary for the reasoning to go into all of the relevant facts and points of law, since the question whether the statement of reasons for a measure meets the requirements of Article 296 TFEU must be assessed with regard not only to	Nereikalaujama, kad motyvuojant būtų nurodytos visos faktinės ir teisinės aplinkybės, nes nustatant , ar akto motyvai atitinka SESV 296 straipsnio reikalavimus, turi būti atsižvelgiama ne tik į	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts

	its wording but also to its context <...> (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 9)	jų formuluotę, bet ir kontekstą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 9)	
23.	— indicated the reasons why it considered that it could jointly assess the two measures; (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 10)	— nurodė priežastis, dėl kurių ji manė, kad ji galėjo daryti bendrą abiejų priemonių analizę ; (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 9)	Bare infinitive/ Additions
24.	As a preliminary point, it should be observed that it is for the Court to assess whether, in the circumstances of the present case, the proper administration of justice justifies the rejection of the third ground of appeal on the merits without ruling on the plea of inadmissibility raised by the Commission <...> (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 12)	Teisingumo Teismas turi įvertinti , ar šios bylos aplinkybėmis tinkamas teisingumo vykdymas pateisina trečiojo apeliacinio skundo pagrindo atmetimą iš esmės, prieš tai nepriėmus sprendimo dėl Komisijos pateikto nepriimtinumų grindžiamo prieštaravimo <...> (Eur-Lex, C-131/15 P: 11)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation
25.	<...> the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, according to which the specific factual and legal context must be carefully assessed in order to determine whether an entity is a governmental organisation or entity or a non-governmental one <...>	<...> iš Europos Žmogaus Teisių Teismo praktikos matyti, kad norint nustatyti, ar organizacija arba subjektas yra vyriausybinis, ar nevyriausybinis, reikia atidžiai įvertinti konkrečias faktines ir teisines aplinkybes <...> (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 8)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts

	(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 9)		
26.	In paragraphs 63 and 64 of the judgment under appeal, the General Court held that, in order to assess whether the obligation to state reasons and the obligation to disclose to Bank Mellat the evidence considered to inculcate it have been fulfilled <...> (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 10)	Skundžiamo sprendimo 63–64 punktuose Bendrasis Teismas konstatavo, kad vertinant pareigos motyvuoti ir pareigos pranešti Bank Mellat apie turimus įrodymus paisymą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 9)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Shifts
27.	<...> ‘in order to assess whether the obligation to state reasons and the obligation to disclose to the entity concerned the evidence considered to inculcate it have been fulfilled, there must be taken into consideration not only the reasons stated in the [acts at issue], but the three proposals for the adoption of restrictive measures sent by the Council to the applicant’ (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 12)	<...> „ vertinant pareigos motyvuoti ir pareigos pranešti suinteresuotajam asmeniui apie turimus įrodymus paisymą, be ginčijamuose aktuose nurodytų motyvų, reikia atsižvelgti į tris pasiūlymus nustatyti ribojamąsias priemones, apie kuriuos Taryba pranešė [ieškovui]. (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 12)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Shifts
28.	<...> it is not for the Council to assess what elements of the file might be of value to an applicant. (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 13)	<...> Tarybai nepriklauso vertinti , kurie bylos dokumentai galėtų būti svarbūs ieškovui. (Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 12)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation

29.	<p>It is not necessary for the reasoning to go into all the relevant facts and points of law, since the question whether the statement of reasons is sufficient must be assessed with regard not only to its wording but also to its context and to all the legal rules governing the matter in question <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 13)</p>	<p>Nereikalaujama motyvuose tiksliai nurodyti visų svarbių faktinių ir teisinių aplinkybių, nes tai, ar akto motyvacija yra pakankama, turi būti vertinama atsižvelgiant ne tik į jo tekstą, bet ir į priėmimo aplinkybes bei visas nagrinėjamąją sritį reglamentuojančias teisės normas <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 13)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts</p>
30.	<p><...> when adopting Decision 2010/413 and Implementing Regulation No 668/2010, the Council did not comply with the obligation to assess the relevance and the validity of the information and evidence against Bank Mellat submitted to it <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 16)</p>	<p><...> kai skundžiamo sprendimo 106 punkte konstatavo, kad priimdama Sprendimą 2010/413 ir Įgyvendinimo reglamentą Nr. 668/2010 Taryba nesilaikė pareigos išnagrinėti jai pateiktų su ieškovu susijusios informacijos ir įrodymų svarbą ir pagrįstumą <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 15)</p>	<p><i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
31.	<p>Bank Mellat contends that the legal principle that the Council must assess the relevance and the validity of the information and evidence submitted to it is not contested.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 15)</p>	<p>Bank Mellat nurodo, kad teisės principas, pagal kurį Taryba turėtų įvertinti jai pateiktos informacijos ir įrodymų svarbą ir pagrįstumą, neginčytinas.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 15)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

32.	<p><...> the Council must assess the relevance and the validity of the information and evidence submitted to it by a Member State or by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 16)</p>	<p><...> Taryba privalo išnagrinėti informacijos ir įrodymų, kuriuos jai pateikė valstybė narė ar Sąjungos vyriausiasis įgaliojimas užsienio reikalams ir saugumo politikai, svarbą ir pagrįstumą.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 15)</p>	<p>Bare infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
33.	<p><...> the Council did not comply with the obligation to assess the relevance and the validity of the information and evidence against Bank Mellat submitted to it <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 16)</p>	<p><...> Taryba nesilaikė pareigos išnagrinėti jai pateiktą su ieškovu susijusios informacijos ir įrodymų svarbą ir pagrįstumą <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-176/13 P: 15)</p>	<p>To- infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
34.	<p>According to the settled case-law of the Court it is for the Commission, when it considers that a Member State has failed to fulfil its obligations, to assess whether it is appropriate to act against that State <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 6)</p>	<p>Iš nusistovėjusios Teisingumo Teismo praktikos matyti, kad jei Komisija mano, jog valstybė narė neįvykdė įsipareigojimų, ji turi įvertinti tikslingumą imtis veiksmų prieš šią valstybę <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 6)</p>	<p>To- infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
35.	<p>Member States are not to be required to assess independently the nature of the benefits granted by other Member States <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 7)</p>	<p>Valstybės narės negali būti įpareigosotos savarankiškai vertinti kitų valstybių narių skiriamų išmokų <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 7)</p>	<p>To- infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

36.	<p>According to the Commission, it follows from the settled case-law of the Court that the Republic of Malta ought to have assessed the applicability of Regulations Nos 1408/71 and 883/2004 to the British pension schemes <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 8)</p>	<p>Komisijos manymu, iš nusistovėjusios Teisingumo Teismo praktikos matyti, kad Maltos Respublika turėjo įvertinti reglamentų Nr. 1408/71 ir Nr. 883/2004 taikymą Didžiosios Britanijos pensijų sistemoms <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-12/14: 7)</p>	<p>Active perfect (to-) infinitive/ Shifts</p>
37.	<p><...> the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, according to which the specific factual and legal context must be carefully assessed in order to determine whether an entity is a governmental organisation or entity or a non-governmental one; <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 9)</p>	<p><...> Europos Žmogaus Teisių Teismo praktiką, pagal kurią, norint nustatyti, ar subjektas yra organizacija arba vyriausybinis ar nevyriausybinis subjektas, reikia atidžiai įvertinti visas faktines ir teisines aplinkybes, <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 9)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts</p>
38.	<p>In paragraphs 61 and 62 of the judgment under appeal, the General Court held that, in order to assess whether the obligation to state reasons and the obligation to disclose to Bank Saderat Iran the evidence considered to inculpate it have been fulfilled <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 10)</p>	<p>Skundžiamo sprendimo 61 ir 62 punktuose Bendrasis Teismas konstatavo, kad, vertinant, ar buvo laikomasi pareigos motyvuoti ir pareigos pranešti Bank Saderat Iran apie turimus įrodymus, be ginčijamuose aktuose nurodytų motyvų <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 10)</p>	<p>To- infinitive/ Shifts</p>

39.	<p><...> ‘in order to assess whether the obligation to state reasons and the obligation to disclose to the entity concerned the evidence considered to inculcate it have been fulfilled, there must be taken into consideration not only the reasons stated in the [acts at issue], but the three proposals for the adoption of restrictive measures sent by the Council to the applicant’.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 12)</p>	<p><...> „vertinant, ar buvo laikomasi pareigos motyvuoti ir pareigos pranešti suinteresuotajam asmeniui apie turimus įrodymus, be ginčijamuose aktuose nurodytų motyvų, reikia atsižvelgti į tris pasiūlymus nustatyti ribojamąsias priemones, apie kuriuos Taryba pranešė [apeliantui]“.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 11)</p>	<p><i>To-</i> infinitive/ Shifts</p>
40.	<p><...> Bank Saderat Iran responds that it is not for the Council to assess what elements of the file might be of value to an applicant.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 12)</p>	<p><...> Bank Saderat Iran atsikerta, kad ne Taryba turi vertinti, kurie bylos dokumentai galėtų būti svarbūs ieškovui.</p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 12)</p>	<p><i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation</p>
41.	<p>It is not necessary for the reasoning to go into all the relevant facts and points of law, since the question whether the statement of reasons is sufficient must be assessed with regard not only to its wording but also to its context</p> <p><...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 13)</p>	<p>Nereikalaujama motyvuose tiksliai nurodyti visų svarbių faktinių ir teisinių aplinkybių, nes norint nustatyti, ar motyvavimas yra pakankamas, reikia atsižvelgti ne tik į jo formuluotę, bet ir kontekstą</p> <p><...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 12)</p>	<p>Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts</p>

42.	Bank Saderat Iran contends that the legal principle that the Council must assess the relevance and the validity of the information and evidence submitted to it is not contested. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 15)	Bank Saderat Iran nurodo, kad teisės principas, pagal kurį Taryba turėtų vertinti jai pateiktos informacijos ir įrodymų svarbą ir pagrįstumą, neginčytinas. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 14)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
43.	<...> the Council must assess the relevance and the validity of the information and evidence submitted to it by a Member State or by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 15)	<...> Taryba privalo išnagrinėti informacijos ir įrodymų, kuriuos jai pateikė valstybė narė ar Sąjungos vyriausiasis įgaliojimas užsienio reikalams ir saugumo politikai, svarbą ir pagrįstumą. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 15)	Bare infinitive/ Direct translation
44.	<...> the Council did not comply with the obligation to assess the relevance and the validity of the information and evidence against Bank Saderat Iran submitted to it, with the consequence that those measures were tainted by illegality. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 15)	<...> Taryba nesilaikė pareigos išnagrinėti jai pateiktų su ieškovu susijusios informacijos ir įrodymų svarbą ir pagrįstumą, ir dėl to šie aktai yra neteisėti. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 15)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation

45.	<...> the Council did not comply with the obligation to assess the relevance and the validity of the information and evidence against Bank Saderat Iran that was submitted to it. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 19)	<...> Taryba nesilaikė pareigos išnagrinėti jai pateiktų su Bank Saderat Iran susijusios informacijos ir įrodymų svarbą ir pagrįstumą. (Eur-Lex, C-200/13 P: 18)	<i>To- infinitive/</i> Direct translation
46.	<...> it is for the General Court alone to assess the value which should be attached to the evidence produced to it. (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 11)	<...> tik Bendrasis Teismas gali nustatyti jam pateiktų įrodinėjimo priemonių vertę. (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 11)	<i>To- infinitive/</i> Direct translation
47.	In order to assess the strength of the argument made by Mr Akhras that it was against his will that he was not re-elected Chairman of the Homs Chamber of Commerce, the General Court also referred to <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 12)	Iš tiesų vertindamas T. Akhras argumento, kad jis nebuvo paskirtas Homso prekybos rūmų pirmininku naujai kadencijai prieš savo valią, vertę <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 12)	<i>To- infinitive/</i> Shifts
48.	With respect to, fourth, the method adopted, in general, by the General Court, in order to assess the various claims made by the appellant and the evidence adduced in support of those claims <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 12)	Ketvirta, dėl apskritai Bendrojo Teismo taikyto metodo vertinant įvairius apelianto teiginius ir jiems pagrįsti pateiktus įrodymus <...> (Eur-Lex, C-193/15 P: 12)	<i>To- infinitive/</i> Shifts

49.	<...> but also to ascertain whether that evidence contained all the relevant information which had to be taken into account in order to assess a complex situation <...> (Eur-Lex, C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 8)	<...> bet ir tai, ar šie įrodymai atspindi visus reikšmingus duomenis, į kuriuos reikia atsižvelgti vertinant kompleksinę situaciją <...> (Eur-Lex, C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 8)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Shifts
50.	It is appropriate, in the first place, to assess the claim <...> (Eur-Lex, C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 12)	Pirma, reikia įvertinti kaltinimą <...> (Eur-Lex, C-186/14 P and C-193/14 P: 11)	<i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation
51.	<...> the General Court held ‘that the question whether the statement of reasons for the [acts at issue] is sufficient can be assessed only with regard to the criteria of assistance in circumventing restrictive measures and of support to the Government of Iran, to which the Council implicitly but necessarily refers in those acts’. (Eur-Lex, C-266/15 P: 4)	<...> Bendrasis Teismas padarė išvadą, kad „[ginčijamų] aktų motyvų pakankumą galima vertinti tik atsižvelgiant į pagalbos apeinant ribojamąsias priemones ir paramos Irano vyriausybei kriterijus, kuriais Taryba implicitiškai, bet neišvengiamai remiasi šiuose aktuose“. (Eur-Lex, C-266/15 P: 4)	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts
52.	As the General Court recalled in, inter alia, paragraphs 53 to 58 of the judgment under appeal, the question whether the statement of reasons for a measure is sufficient must be	Kaip visų pirma skundžiamo sprendimo 53–58 punktuose priminė Bendrasis Teismas, akto motyvų pakankumas turi būti vertinamas	Passive simple (bare) infinitive/ Shifts

	<p>assessed with regard to the context of that measure and to all the legal rules governing the matter in question <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-266/15 P: 5)</p>	<p>atsižvelgiant į su juo susijusias aplinkybes, atitinkamą sritį reglamentuojančių teisės normų visumą <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-266/15 P: 5)</p>	
53.	<p>In paragraph 103 of the judgment under appeal, the General Court held that it was necessary to assess the legality of the acts at issue in the light of the statement of reasons for those acts <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-266/15 P: 7)</p>	<p>Skundžiamo sprendimo 103 punkte Bendrasis Teismas nusprendė, jog ginčijamų aktų teisėtumą reikia vertinti atsižvelgiant būtent į jų motyvus <...></p> <p>(Eur-Lex, C-266/15 P: 7)</p>	<p><i>To-</i> infinitive/ Direct translation</p>

Appendix 1. Analysis of the law-related infinitives in court judgments and their translation