Kaunas University of Technology
Faculty of Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities

Human and Automatic Assessment of Machine Translation Output Quality from English to Lithuanian and Russian

Master's Final Degree Project

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Rankinis ir automatinis mašininio vertimo iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių ir rusų kalbas kokybės įvertinimas

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Santrauka

Šiame baigiamajame magistro projekte, kurio tema „Rankinis ir automatinis mašininio vertimo iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių ir rusų kalbas kokybės įvertinimas“, rankiniu ir automatiniu būdu analizuojama mašininės vertimo sistemos „Google Translate“ administracinio tipo teksto vertimo iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių ir rusų kalbas kokybė.

Globalizacijos ir technologijų eroje tarpkultūrinės komunikacijos ir informacijos perdavimo poreikis daugelyje skirtingų sričių padidėjo. Dėl šios priežasties, vertimas reikšmingai keitėsi ir tobulėjo. Dėl greito vertimo poreikio ir spartaus naujų technologijų vystymosi, mašininio vertimo sritis taip pat plėtėsi, dėl to komunikuoti tarp skirtingų kultūrų tapo paprasčiau. Nors geriausi mašininio vertimo rezultatai gaunami verčiant instrukcijas ir šio tipo tekstų mašininio vertimo kokybė yra pakankamai nebloga, mašininis kito pobūdžio tekstų, ypač administracinio tipo tekstų, vertimas vis dar kelia problemų, todėl ši sritis turėtų būti analizuojama bei vystoma dėl augančių visuomenės poreikių.

Šio tyrimo tikslas – nustatyti ar mašininio vertimo sistema „Google Translate“ pateikia panašios kokybės mašininį administracinio pobūdžio tekstų vertimą iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių ir rusų kalbas. Šio tyrimo objektas – mašininis administracinio tipo teksto vertimas, išverstas mašininio vertimo sistema „Google Translate“, iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių ir rusų kalbas. Vienas iš uždavinių, kurie buvo nustatyti tam, kad būtų pasiektas šio tyrimo tikslas – apžvelgti teorinę medžiagą apie mašininį vertimą, mašininio vertimo sistemų tipus, mašininio vertimo klaidų klasifikaciją, rankinį ir automatinį mašininio vertimo kokybės įvertinimą, mašininio vertimo kokybės įvertinimo metrikos „BLEU“ ir administracinio tipo tekstų ypatybes. Kitas šio darbo uždavinys – atlikti mašininio vertimo klaidų analizę ir palyginti mašininės vertimo sistemos „Google Translate“ vertimus iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių ir rusų kalbas. Dar vienas šio baigiamojo projekto uždavinys – apskaičiuoti mašininio vertimo kokybės rodiklius pagal „BLEU“ metriką. Paskutinis darbo uždavinys, kuris taip pat buvo iškeltas tam, kad būtų pasiektas šio tyrimo tikslas – nustatyti, su kuria vertimo kalbų pora, anglų-lietuvių ar anglų-rusų, mašininio vertimo sistema „Google Translate“ administracinio tipo tekstus verčia kokybiškiau.

Teorinė analizė buvo taikoma apžvelgiant teorinę medžiagą apie mašininį vertimą, klaidų analizės metodas buvo pasitelktas analizuojant klaidas, atsiradusias verčiant administracinį tekstą mašininio vertimo sistema „Google Translate“ iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių ir rusų kalbą, gretinamasis tyrimo metodas buvo naudojamas lyginant administracinio teksto vertimus, išverstus mašininio vertimo sistema „Google Translate“ iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių ir rusų kalbas.

Šio tyrimo rezultatai gali būti naudingi vertėjams, redaktoriams, lingvistams, mokslininkams ar kitiems kalboms specialistams, dėstytojams ir studentams, dėstantiems ar studijuojantiems vertimą, vertimo technologijas, kompiuterinę lingvistiką ir panašiai. Šios analizės rezultatai galėtų būti aktualūs kalbos inžinieriams, informacinių technologijų ir dirbtinio intelekto specialistams, taip pat galėtų padėti vystyti analizuojamų kalbų mašininį vertimą ir gerinti jo kokybę.

Rankiniam ir automatiniam mašininio vertimo kokybės įvertinimui buvo pasirinkta 5000 žodžių apimties administracinio pobūdžio teksto ištrauka iš internetinio puslapio „Europos Sąjungos Teritorinis Bendradarbiavimas“. Administracinio tipo tekstas išverstas mašininio vertimo sistema „Google Translate“ iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių ir rusų kalbas. Automatinei mašininio vertimo kokybės analizei buvo naudojama automatinė mašininio vertimo kokybės įvertinimo metrika „BLEU“. Rankinio ir automatinio mašininio vertimo kokybės įvertinimo rezultatai parodė, kad mašininio vertimo sistema „Google Translate“ administracinio pobūdžio tekstus iš anglų kalbos į rusų kalbą verčia kokybiškiau nei iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių kalbą.

Šį darbą sudaro įvadas, teorinė ir praktinė dalys bei išvados. Įvade nurodomas tyrimo tikslas, uždaviniai, problema, tyrimo metodai, iškeliama hipotezė bei įvardijamas darbo aktualumas. Teorinėje darbo dalyje apžvelgiama teorinė medžiaga apie mašininį vertimą, jo rankinį ir automatinį kokybės įvertinimą, automatinės mašininio vertimo kokybės įvertinimo metrikos „BLEU“ ir administracinio tipo tekstų ypatybes. Praktinėje darbo dalyje pristatoma tyrimo metodologinė ir rezultatų dalis. Taip pat praktinėje dalyje pateikiama surinktų administracinio tipo tekstų mašininio vertimo iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių ir rusų kalbas pavydžių analizė. Darbo pabaigoje pristatomos galutinės tyrimo išvados.

Taigi, nors mašininio vertimo sritis sparčiai vystosi ir tobulėja, atlikto tyrimo rezultatai parodė, kad mašininį vertimą, o ypač į lietuvių kalbą, vystyti būtina tam, kad būtų pasiekta geriausių rezultatų mašininio vertimo srityje.

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Summary

The present master's thesis under the topic Human and Automatic Assessment of Machine Translation Output Quality from English to Lithuanian and Russian is focused on human and automatic assessment of machine translation output of administrative text by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian.

In the era of globalisation and technology, the need of intercultural communication and global information exchange, in many different spheres, has increased. As a result, translation has been changing significantly. Due to the need of immediate translation and rapid development of new technologies, machine translation field has been extensively developed, which has eased the means of communication between different cultures with different languages. Although machine translation systems are best suited for the translation of instruction manuals and the quality of their translations is high enough, machine translation of other texts, in this particular case administrative texts, is still problematic, but needs to be addressed and developed because of the growing needs of the society.

The aim of this study is to establish whether machine translation system Google Translate provides similar quality output of administrative text from English to Lithuanian and Russian. The object of this paper is the machine translation output of administrative text provided by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian. The objectives which were set in order to achieve the aim of this particular research paper are the following: to overview the theoretical material on machine translation, its approaches, error classification, human and automatic assessment of machine translation, features of BLEU and administrative text; conduct error analysis and compare the output done by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian; calculate the BLEU score of machine translation output by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian; determine with which language pair machine translation system Google Translate provides the better quality output of administrative text.

Theoretical analysis was used to overview the theoretical material on machine translation; error analysis was applied to investigate errors in the output by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian; contrastive analysis was used to compare the output of administrative text by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian.

The results of this particular research could be relevant to translators, editors, linguists, researchers or other language specialists, lecturers and students whose major is translation studies, translation technologies, computational linguistics or similar, as well as to language engineers, information technology and artificial intelligence specialists. The following analysis could serve the future

researches in the field of translation studies with the purpose to investigate, develop and improve the quality of machine translation output.

For the human and automatic machine translation output quality assessment the extract of 5000 words of administrative text was taken from the website Europos Sąjungos Teritorinis Bendradarbiavimas. The administrative text was translated by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian. For the automatic analysis of machine translation quality output the translation evaluation metric BLEU was used. The results of the research shown that machine translation system Google Translate provided the better quality output translating the administrative text from English to Russian.

The thesis consists of the following parts: the introduction, theoretical and practical parts, and conclusions. The introduction presents the aim of the study, as well as, objectives, problem, methods, hypothesis and practical value of the present paper. The theoretical part covers the theory on machine translation and its human and automatic evaluation, overviews the features of BLEU and administrative texts. The practical part of this study presents the methodological part and section of results. It also deals with the analysis of collected and machine translated examples of administrative text from English to Lithuanian and Russian. The conclusion of the present paper introduces the concluding statements of this particular thesis.

Although the field of machine translation is constantly progressing and there are many substantial improvements, the results of this particular analysis show that machine translation, especially into Lithuanian, needs to be improved in order to achieve impeccable and flawless results.

Table of contents

List of figures

List of tables

List of abbreviations

Abbreviations:

AI – Artificial Intelligence;

ALPAC – Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee;

BLEU – Bilingual Evaluation Understudy;

GTM – General Text Matcher;

IT – Information Technology;

METEOR – Metric for Evaluation of Translation with Explicit Ordering;

MT – Machine Translation;

SMT – Statistical Machine Translation;

TER – Translation Error Rate;

VDU – Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas.

Introduction

In the era of globalisation and technology, the need of intercultural communication and global information exchange, in many different spheres, has increased. As a result, translation has been changing significantly. Due to the need of immediate translation and rapid development of new technologies, machine translation field has been extensively developed, which has eased the means of communication between different cultures with different languages.

Machine translation is a translation provided by progressive technology, without human intervention. The translation done by machines has been an interesting subject for researchers for many years. Although it is still a challenging task, it is also known as a promptly growing research field. On the other hand, the growth has not come without its own challenges. Increasing accuracy and speed are the biggest requirements in the translation industry. In order to fulfil these requirements, translators are looking for user-friendly and affordable technological solutions that could help them to overcome these particular obstacles. Despite the rapid advancement of machine translation technologies, there still are some problems that need to be solved in order to receive the best quality of machine translation output. For example, machine translation is a very difficult and complex process, as the meaning of words, phrases and clauses in different cases may depend on the context in which they are used. Also, accurate and high quality translation requires an understanding of the context, structure and rules of a language, what is still may be done only by the human translators.

Despite the fact that the quality of machine translation output in the majority of the cases does not satisfy the quality needs, the progress achieved through the last years is astonishing. As a result of development of digital technology and remarkable innovations in the field of artificial intelligence, statistical machine translation systems, based particularly on linguistic rules and corpora of translated texts, could be called as out-of-date. The appearance of different machine translation tools and systems, which are based on artificial intelligence and neural networks, has made a significant move in the evolution of machine translation. For instance, it seems that voice machine translation and adaptive machine translation will take up an outstanding place in the translation field in the future.

Furthermore, between the variety of factors which affect the quality of machine translation output, there are more reasons why machine translation systems, in certain cases, provide lower or higher quality output. First, machine translation output quality depends on the language pairs. For instance, different machine translation systems provide more accurate translation when the source and target languages are linguistically related. It means that the better quality output could be achieved when the source and target languages have similar orthography, are characterised by other important linguistic features of structure and syntax. What is more, the quality of machine translation output also depends on the level of how a particular machine translation system is trained in translation with the required language pair. Thus, when there is a machine translation system which is established for the translation from English to Lithuanian and there is a need to produce machine translation from English to Russian, the creation of a new machine translation system with new features, such as new dictionaries, an automatic language analysis tool system and similar tools are required.

Despite the state-of-the-art inventions in the field of machine translation, it is very important to look critically and evaluate the quality of its output in order to provide the best results and ensure the fluent translations done by machines. While many researchers, engineers, linguists and other specialists are

working on these problems, it still may take some time before machine translation systems could provide a quick, faultless and high quality translation.

The aim of this study is to establish whether machine translation system Google Translate provides similar quality output of administrative text from English to Lithuanian and Russian.

The objectives which were set in order to achieve the aim of this particular research paper are the following:

1. To overview the theoretical material on machine translation, its approaches, error classification, human and automatic assessment of machine translation, features of BLEU and administrative text.
2. To conduct error analysis and compare the output done by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian.
3. To calculate the BLEU score of machine translation output by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian.
4. To determine the language pair with which machine translation system Google Translate provides the better quality output of administrative text.

The object of this paper is the machine translation output of an administrative text provided by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian.

The problem of this research is related to the insufficient quality of machine translation output in certain types of texts. Although machine translation systems are best suited for the translation of instruction manuals and the quality of their translations is high enough, machine translation of other texts, in this particular case administrative texts, is still problematic, but needs to be addressed and developed because of the growing needs of the society.

This particular research is based on the **hypothesis** that machine translation system Google Translate will provide better quality translations of administrative text from English to Russian than from English to Lithuanian.

Regarding **the practical value of this research**, this topic could be relevant to translators, editors, linguists, researchers or other language specialists, lecturers and students whose major is translation studies, translation technologies, computational linguistics or similar, as well as to language engineers, IT and AI specialists. The following analysis could serve the future researches in the field of translation studies with the purpose to investigate, develop and improve the quality of machine translation output.

Methods used in this particular study:

1. The theoretical analysis is used to overview the theoretical material on machine translation.
2. Error analysis is applied to investigate errors in the output provided by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian.
3. Contrastive analysis is used to compare the output of administrative text translated by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian.

The thesis consists of the following parts: the introduction, theoretical and practical parts, and conclusions. The introduction presents the aim of the study, as well as, objectives, problem, methods,

hypothesis and practical value of the present paper. The theoretical part covers the theory on machine translation, its history and development, machine translation approaches and classification of machine translation errors. The theoretical part also discusses the human and automatic evaluation of machine translation output, overviews the features of BLEU and administrative texts. The practical part of this study presents the methodological part where description of methods used in this research is provided and section of results where findings of the particular study are presented, also the limitations of the particular work and future recommendations are provided. It also deals with the analysis of collected and machine translated examples of administrative text from English to Lithuanian and Russian. The practical part also contains a section on human and automatic evaluation of the output by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian. The conclusion of the present paper introduces the concluding statements of this particular thesis.

1. Machine translation overview

Since this particular study is focused on the assessment of machine translation quality, it could be worth to overview the theoretical material about machine translation, its history and development, different approaches and classification of errors. This section of the particular study will also outline the publications of different authors about human and automatic evaluation of machine translation output and the features of BLEU and administrative texts.

1.1. Machine translation development

It is widely believed that the first trials of machine translation arose with the appearance of the first computers. Actually, according to Hutchins (2014), the first considerations and needs to use machines for translation with the aim to overcome the barrier of language appeared already in 17th century. The author in his article about machine translation history and development called "The history of machine translation in a nutshell" confirms that the first intentions about automating translation were fixed in the 17th century, however, realistic opportunities appeared in the 20th century. What is more, in the middle of the 20th century, scientists started to investigate the field of machine translation and develop the possibility of easing expensive and time-consuming human translations.

At that time, the original intention was to produce a fully automatic high quality machine translation system, but also it was obvious that machine translation could not operate without the human intervention. Hutchins (2014) in his later analysis also explains the first trials of machine translation systems in details. The author mentions two initiators who suggested the first prototypes of machines for translation system in the mid 1930s George Artsrouni, a French-Armenian, and Russian, Petr Smirnov-Troyanskii were the first two, who initiated the automatisation of translation. According to the author, one of them did more significant job related to the automatic bilingual dictionary and scheme for coding interlingual grammatical roles. Hutchins (2014) highlights one of the pioneers and states that namely Troyanskii introduced the automatic system of bilingual dictionary and grammatical roles. After that, more and more linguists and language specialists started to research and develop the new field which appeared in translation studies.

Meanwhile, many researchers started to express the intentions to contribute to the development of the new invention, and machine translation began to receive more and more attention and different types of funding. As a result, in 1954, people could see the presentation of the new machine translation system. Hutchins (2014) agrees that "[w]ithin a few years research on machine translation (MT) had begun at many US universities, and in 1954 the first public demonstration of the feasibility of machine translation was given (a collaboration by IBM and Georgetown University)" (Hutchins, 2014). The computer "IBM 701" automatically translated 60 sentences from Russian into English. It was the first fully automated machine translation output in the history. In 1954 IBM and Georgetown University demonstrated the translation of more than 60 sentences from Russian into English. Stix (2006) reminds that the press release of IBM, in that period announced that Russian sentences were translated into English automatically. The reactions of the society to the new prototype were really positive and the expectations were very high. In that time, it was believed that machine translation would not be a problem already after 3 or 5 years. Unfortunately, the later researches and investigations in machine translation field showed different results and it became clear that there was still much to do in order to improve the quality of its output.

Subsequently, machine translation was at its peak and the expectations and optimism was at the highest level. Different authors, who in their articles discuss about the history and development of machine translation, point out one more very important period of machine translation. Chéragui (2012), Daudaravičius (2006), Hutchins (2014) and Somers (2003) in their articles highlight the period of Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee (ALPAC). Chéragui (2012) in his article reminds that the ALPAC was created in 1964. The authors also highlight that after the significant ALPAC report, the high expectations and big interest in machine translation was totally destroyed. Dudaravičius (2006) claims, that in 1964 in the famous ALPAC report, it was stated that machine translation was hopeless and even useless. Nirenburg, Somers and Wilks (2003) in their book "Readings in Machine translation" says that machine translation was kept as the setback and that the influence of the previously mentioned report was undoubted. The same famous ALPAC report was described by Hutchins (2014). According to the author, "ALPAC, which concluded in a famous 1966 report that MT was slower, less accurate and twice as expensive as human translation and that there is no immediate or predictable prospect of useful machine translation" (Hutchins, 2014). The author concludes that the report of this particular committee affected machine translation undeniably.

Although, the famous ALPAC report was about translation in general, the same report introduced the machine translation output quality analysis. At that time, in the already mentioned report, machine translation was named as failure, called useless and even shameless, because of the certain linguistic barriers for which simple solutions could not be found and linguistic problems and complexities of machine translation seemed too big and difficult. What is more, machine translation was considered as slow, inconsistent and low quality. Many researchers retired from the process of machine translation development, because then it was thought that machine translation required too much effort, was useless and advancements were too slow.

Decade after decade, as machine translation developed, there were many different improvements done. In 1970, the situation became much better. Finally, it was understood that it was impossible to automatically translate the text without errors. As Hutchins (2014) states in that later, in 1990, the first workstations for translators became accessible. In that period of time, the focus of the research in the field of machine translation changed. The main change was observed during the shift from purely theoretical research to the practical applications, and this situation lasted throughout the 1990s. The use of machine translation in large extents was growing instantly, the sales of machine translation software for personal use were increasing essentially and machine translation offered a big amount of online services, thus becoming easily available for any users who have an access to the Internet.

Taking into consideration the period when the scientists carefully tried to propose the first prototypes of machine translation systems, different approaches and sub-approaches of machine translation systems, such as rule-based, corpus-based, hybrid and the newest ones like voice, neural and similar machine translation systems appeared. During the years, there were much different upgrades and developments done in the machine translation field, till the interests in this particular field reached the culmination. Even though there was a time when machine translation was criticized and called hopeless and useless, after some time, the opinion of the critics changed.

1.2. Machine translation approaches

The assessment of machine translation tools is based on the intended use of translation, accuracy, speed and process. Distinct approaches have been proposed and each of the approaches has its advantages and disadvantages. This particular paragraph presents an overview of the available machine translation approaches, which appeared as a result of machine translation improvements, in order to amend the quality of machine translation output.

According to España-Bonet and Costa-Jussà, (2016) machine translation systems can be classified according to their paradigm. The authors say that these machine translation paradigms are rule-based and empirical systems. As España-Bonet and Costa-Jussà (2016) indicate the main aspect according to which these two main paradigms can be distinguished by the resources which machine translation system uses. The authors explain that rule-based machine translation paradigm uses the grammatical rules and dictionaries for translation. Meanwhile, according to the authors, empirical machine translation paradigms can be distinguished into two approaches example-based and statistical machine translation systems. España-Bonet and Costa-Jussà (2016) also explain that the already mentioned machine translation approaches use parallel data for machine translation.

The group of authors Oladosu, Esan, Adeyanju and Adegoke (2016) in their article "Approaches to Machine Translation: A Review" state that there are different machine translation approaches which are classified according to two main groups. As the authors point out, these two groups are called as single and hybrid machine translation approaches. The single machine translation approach is the approach when there is only one method used for the translation from source to target language. Oladosu et al. (2016) clarify that single machine translation group includes rule-based, direct-based, corpus-based and knowledge-based approaches to machine translation. The second group of approaches described by Oladosu et al. (2016) is the hybrid machine translation approach. The authors explain that a machine translation system could be considered as hybrid when it uses more than one method to translate the target text to source text. They also claim that the group of hybrid approaches includes such systems as word-based, phrase-based, syntax-based and forest-based models and that the hybrid machine translation approach usually contains the pair of statistics-based and rule-based models.

Another author who wrote about approaches of machine translation, Cheragui (2012), in his scientific article about machine translation also discusses and describes machine translation systems, their architectures and approaches. The author says that machine translation systems can be classified into two groups, according to the machine translation architecture, the group of linguistic architecture and the group of computational architecture. The researcher clarifies that linguistic architecture consists of direct, transfer-based and Interlingua approaches and the other group of computational architecture consists of rule-based, corpus-based and hybrid-based approaches. Okpor (2014) in his article about machine translation methods called "Machine Translation Approaches: Issues and Challenges" emphasizes that machine translation approaches can be classified according to the methodology of its core. The author says that two paradigms can be named as basic. According to Cheragui (2012), those two main paradigms are rule-based and corpus-based machine translation systems. Modh and Saini (2018) in their article agree and claim that this particular machine translation system collects the advances of rule-based and empirical machine translation approaches. The authors also explain that rule-based machine translation systems are further classified into sub-approaches such as direct-based, transfer-based, Interlingua models and empirical approach, also known as corpus-based

approach, which is classified into statistical and example-based machine translation systems. All the mentioned basic machine translation systems and their classifications are depicted in Figure 1 bellow.

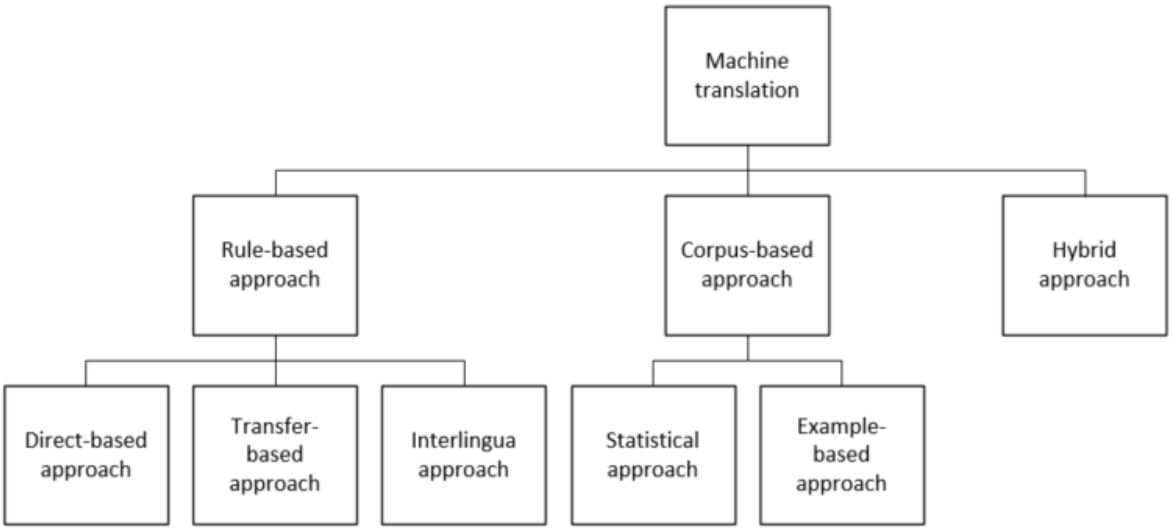

Fig. 1. Machine translation approaches proposed by Alsohybe, Dahan and Ba-Alwi (2017)

As it can be seen, machine translation approaches could be classified according different principles. It also is clear that there are three main machine translation approaches such as rule-based, corpus-based and hybrid machine translation approaches. Moreover, there are some machine translation approaches which are further distinguished in to machine translation sub-approaches. Since the quality of machine translation output also depends on the machine translation system, it could be relevant to overview each mentioned machine translation approaches and sub-approaches in greater details.

1.2.1. Rule-based machine translation approach

The first machine approach of machine translation was the rule-based approach. According to Modh and Saini (2018), the rule-based approach is also known as knowledge-based and the main principle of its operation is the collection of grammar rules. The researchers also add that the rule-based machine translation model also uses a programme and a dictionary to create the rules, which are very significant in the analysis of morphological, syntactic and semantic aspects of each source and target language. The author, describing each machine translation approach, also mentions the main issues faced during the process of translating with different machine translation approaches. Talking about rule-based machine translation model Okpor (2014) explains that the main challenge of rule-base system is a difficult adaptation to the new domains. He explains that despite the fact that the mechanisms of the rule-based machine translation model usually help to create the new rules and lexicon, unfortunately, the changes are relatively expensive and time consuming.

As it is shown in Figure 1, the rule-based machine translation approach is further classified into three sub-approaches which are direct-based, transfer-based and Interlingua approach. According to the authors, the first sub-approach of the rule-based machine translation model – direct-based – is the most primitive, not popular and used anymore. As Oladosu et al. (2016) in their article explain, this kind of machine translation system replaces and converts the certain word in source language to the certain word in target language without intermediate representation. Okpor (2014) explains that direct

machine translation is considered as literal translation. The author also points out that the main challenge of this type of machine translation model is the poor quality of the output. This issue occurs because the system provides word-for-word translations and there is the small amount of adjustments made during the translation process.

Another sub-approach of the rule-based machine translation model is transfer-based. As stated in the article "Approaches to machine translation", written by Tripathi and Sarkhel (2010), the transfer-based approach is from the second generation of machine translation. The authors in their work also explain that this particular sub-approach converts source language to the abstract and less specific representation of the language and then the equivalent, with the help of bilingual dictionaries and grammar rules, is created in the target language. Tripathi and Sarkhel (2010) and Modh and Saini (2018) add that the transfer-based machine translation approach includes three major stages which are analysis, transfer and synthesis (also called as generation). Also, Okpor (2014) has reported several challenges which are faced by the transfer-based machine translation system. The research conducted by Okpor (2014) reports that the main problem with the previously described machine translation system is a need of rule appliance at each stage of the translation process.

The third sub-approach of the rule-based machine translation system is the Interlingua approach. Previous studies have reported that this type of machine translation approach was created because of the insufficient quality of machine translation output produced by machine translation systems of previous generations. In their recent researches, Adly and Alansary (2009), Modh and Saini (2018), Okpor (2014), Tripathi and Sarkhel (2010) determine that during the machine translation process with the Interlingua system, the source language text to be translated is converted into the auxiliary (that is independent of any language) representation of the language. The authors claim that the auxiliary representation is further composed of the Interlingua. As it has been pointed out by Modh and Saini (2018), the main advantage of this particular machine translation approach is that this system can operate with any pair of languages, because Interlingua uses abstract components such as agent, tense, event, etc. Meanwhile, there are some disadvantages which are pointed out in the research conducted by Okpor (2014). The author says that the adjustments of the new domains is problematic, because even though, the rule-based machine translation systems have a tool for it, the process of these adjustments is long and expensive and the results of these changes are usually not beneficial.

It could be concluded that the main principle of the rule-based machine translation operation is the use of collected grammar rules. It also could be concluded that the rule-based machine translation approach consists of three different sub-approaches such as direct-based machine translation approach, which is the most primitive and unpopular approach, transfer-based approach which is similar to the previously mentioned Interlingua machine translation system and the third rule-based sub-approach is Interlingua which as well as the two previously mentioned approaches is not widely used. Moreover, rule-based machine translation sub-approach direct-based machine translation approach is based on literary translation and produces the word-for-word output there are no specific linguistic aspect and principle for the operation of this particular machine translation model, because it is based on dictionaries, system of text processing and morphological analysis. Transfer-based machine translation system operates on the basis of differentiations of translation stages which involves analysis, transfer and synthesis. The performance of Interlingua is grounded by two stages which consist of translation from source language to Interlingua and translation from the Interlingua to the target language. What is more, historically previously mentioned machine translation approach

and its three sub-approaches could be called as the first and oldest approaches which were used till the new machine translation models were introduced.

1.2.2. Corpus-based machine translation approach

As Figure 1 represents, there is one more machine translation approach called corpus-based (also known as data-driven). Cheragui (2012) in his article claim that a corpus-based machine translation system was created with the aim to deal with the issue of knowledge acquisition of the rule-based machine translation approach. Modh and Saini (2018) and Okpor (2014) agree that this type of a machine translation system uses bilingual corpora for translation. Corpora contain texts and translations which are used for acquiring the knowledge. Tripathi and Sarkhel (2010) highlight that because of the high level of accuracy provided by this particular approach of the corpus-based system is considered as one of the best among other machine translation approaches. The corpus-based machine translation approach is further divided into statistical-based and example-based machine translation sub-approaches.

The first sub-approach of the corpus-based machine translation system is the statistical machine translation approach, which has been widely discussed in the scientific articles by different authors. Oladosu et al. (2016) define how this particular machine translation approach operates and explain that the learning algorithms are employed to the corpora of previously translated texts, and after that it is possible to translate previously unseen units. This kind of a machine translation system applies statistical methods for translation and it is also based on bilingual corpora. A group of authors Kituku, Muchemi and Nganga (2016) in their work called "A review on machine translation approaches" agree that the statistical machine translation approach uses the parallel corpora and explain that the system considers the translation in a mathematical problem way: "SMT is a data driven approaches which uses parallel aligned corpora and treat translation as a mathematical reasoning problem, in that every sentence in target language is a translation with probability from the source language" (Kituku et al., 2016). The authors also add that the architecture of statistic-based machine translation approach includes three models.

The models which form the architecture of the statistical machine translation approach are language model, translation model and decoder model (reference). Kituku et al. (2016) explain each model in details. The authors make clear that the language model calculates probability of the target language, the translation model calculates the conditional probability of source language input and target language output and the decoder model provides the best possible version of translation. Okpor (2014) also draws attention to the challenges of statistic-based machine translation sub-approach. He says that statistical machine translation faces issues with the languages which differ in the rules of word order, also the process of corpora creation can be expensive and time-consuming for non-professionals.

As it can be seen in Figure 1, another sub-approach of machine translation is the example-based approach. As previous studies show, an example-based (also called as memory-based) machine translation system uses examples of previously translated texts to produce new translations. According to Okpor (2014), this particular machine translation system uses bilingual corpus and parallel texts. Tripathi and Sarkhel (2010) in their article add that the main principle of example-based machine translation is that if the sentence previously was translated correctly there are possibility that the same sentence will be translated correctly one more time. The authors also name

the most significant advantages of example-based machine translation system. They claim that one of the benefits is that this particular type of machine translation system can operate even if there are small amount of data. Okpor (2014) also claims that an example-based system is satisfying, because there is no need to manually derive the rules. However, the author points out some problems of an example-based machine translation system. He claims that still there is a need to analyse and generate modules for providing the dependency trees which are needed for the data base and the analysis of the sentences.

As a result, it could be said that the corpus-based machine translation approach could also be categorised into statistical and example-based machine translation approaches. The first, statistical machine translation sub-approach is called as the approach which provides the best quality of machine translation output. Although, it could be worth to note that, such thoughts were submitted before the appearance of great advancements of neural machine translation which is now considered as the-state-of-the-art machine translation approach. Another discussed corpus-based machine translation sub-approach is example-based the biggest challenge of which is different word orders of the language. It could be stated that corpus-based machine translation approach was introduced after the rule-based machine translation approach and its sub-approaches direct-based, transfer-based and Interlingua, thus it could be considered as the better approach, based on which machine translation systems provide the better quality output. The main aspect of successful operation of the corpus-based machine translation approach is that machine translation systems based on this particular approach could learn of the translation of terms and even stylistic expressions from the collected corpora of previous translations. Despite the positive aspects, the output of machine translation system which operates according to the corpus-based machine translation model was insufficient enough and it did not meet the needs, thus, as the result, further improvements and new machine translation approaches were created.

1.2.3. Hybrid and neural machine translation approaches

The third machine translation approach is called hybrid. In some recent works focused on hybrid machine translation approaches, the authors say that the hybrid machine translation system was created by taking into consideration the advantages of previously described rule-based and statistic-based machine translation methodologies, which means that hybrid machine translation technique uses both corpora and rules. As Cheragui (2012) explains, there are many ways how hybrid machine translation can be used. Modh and Saini (2018) add that during the process of machine translation with this particular technique the system uses the high score of accuracy of linguistic analysis which is the feature of the rule-based machine translation approach and which is able to successfully deal with the syntactic structures. Scientists further explain that the hybrid machine translation approach also uses the methods of statistical machine translation by using previously transformed parallel text corpora. The advantages and disadvantages of previously described rule-based and statistic-based machine translation techniques could be applied as the advantages and disadvantages of hybrid machine translation, because this particular machine translation system is the combination of rule-based and statistic-based models.

Recently, a number of papers written by different authors have discussed neural machine translation. Forcada (2017) in the article about neural machine translation explains what a neural machine translation system is and how it operates. The author claims that neural machine translation is the new type of the corpus-based machine translation approach. As well as the corpus-based machine

translation system, the neural machine translation technique also uses corpora of source and target languages. Forcada (2017) adds that this particular machine translation approach learns from the large translation memories. In another study about neural machine translation called "Google's Neural Machine Translation System: Bridging the Gap between Human and Machine Translation", Forcada (2017) and Wu, Schuster, Chen, Le and Norouzi (2016) explain that the architecture of the neural machine translation system consists of two recurrent neural networks, one of which is intended to use the text which is inputted into the machine translation system and another one which is needed to provide the translated text. The authors say that a huge advantage of neural systems is the "ability to learn directly, in an end-to-end fashion, the mapping from input text to associated output text" (Wu et al., 2016). They also mention that the disadvantage of neural machine translation technique is that this particular system trains slower and it is very insufficient translating rare language units.

As described in the articles conducted by different researchers, there is a number of machine translation systems which help human translators to achieve sufficiently high quality of machine translation output. According to the above-reviewed scientific articles, the machine translation approach which produces the highest quality and the most accurate translations is the statistical machine translation approach and less popular, the most primitive and nowadays almost non-usable machine translation system is the sub-approach of the rule-based system called direct-based machine translation approach. It could be claimed that statistical machine translation approaches provide the best results and is more accurate between other machine translation approaches. However, the publication, in which statistical machine translation is considered as the one which produces the most sufficient output, was published at that time when neural machine translation was not developed yet. After the revision of more recent articles on the topic of neural machine translation approaches, it became clear that the neural machine translation approach provides the best results and is the most accurate. Also, the use of the hybrid machine translation approach, which combines the strengths of two rule-based ant statistical machine translation approaches, presents quite reliable results. Due to the failures of previously invented machine translation systems, there are many new developments such as neural or voice machine translation systems done.

1.3. Machine translation quality assessment

Assessment of machine translation output quality is a complex and difficult task weather it is human or automatic, because it involves different aspects and attracts significant attention of researchers and scientists. As it was mentioned before, quality of machine translation output also depends on the text type. Since it was stated that machine translation systems are best suited for the translation of instruction manuals and the quality of their translations is high enough, machine translation of other texts, in this particular case administrative texts, is still problematic. What is more, one of the main goals of this particular thesis is to manually and automatically evaluate the machine translation, the first is human evaluation, the second is automatic evaluation. As well as human machine translation quality assessment, the process of automatic machine translation output quality evaluation includes reference texts. Joaquim (2015) in his PhD thesis called "Machine Translationness: a Concept for Machine Translation Evaluation and Detection" explains that reference translation in machine translation quality assessment is the correct version of translation according to which the automatic machine translation evaluation metric assesses the quality of machine translation output. The author also adds that for bilingual evaluators the reference translation is the source language and for monolingual evaluators the reference translation is the human translation of the same source

language. Thus, in the following section, the recent theoretical material provided by different authors on the topic of human and automatic machine translation output quality assessment is overviewed and the features of administrative text type are reported.

1.3.1. Human machine translation quality assessment

According to Blatz, Fitzgerald, Foster, Gandrabur, Goutte, Kulesza, Sanchis, and Ueffing (2004) and Cancedda, Cristianini, and Dymetman, Turchi and Specia (2009), assessment of machine translation quality is the automatized predicament of translation quality without the reference texts. Meanwhile, Graham (2015) further explains that especially human assessment of machine translation output quality is the most significant, but also argues that due to inconsistencies, there are some challenges are caused by human evaluators.

According to Popovič (2018) who in her recent work called "Error Classification and Analysis for Machine Translation Quality Assessment" overviews machine translation errors taxonomies provided by Costa, Correia, Coheur, Ling and Luıs (2015), Costa-Jussà, Farrus, Fonollosa and Marino (2010), Vilar et al. (2006), Bentivogli, Federico, Negri and Turchi (2014), Capurro, Kirchhoff and Turner (2012), Ahrenberg and Stymne (2012) names the simplest method which could be used for assessment of machine translation output is to look for machine translation errors in the provided output and assign each of them to certain category of employed classification. Meanwhile, Koehn and Monz (2006) point out the main disadvantage of manual evaluation of machine translation system's output and say that this particular method of machine translation assessment is time-consuming and costly to employ it permanently. Ahrenberg and Stymne (2012) also agree and state that human assessment of machine translation quality requires too many human resources and name this aspect as the disadvantage. Popovič (2018) continues and pays attention that during the process assessment of machine translation output, using the previously mentioned method, it is important to have the correct version of the text, it could be original text written in the source language or it could be reference translation.

Popovič (2018) also distinguishes one more important feature which is important when evaluating the output of machine translation system. The author highlights that it is important whether the evaluator is monolingual or bilingual. The scientist Popovič (2018) also described previously conducted researches done to investigate how the profile of annotator can influence the results of machine translation quality assessment process. Popovič (2018) explains that the research was done in the translation from English to Spanish. She also clarifies that experiment showed that monolingual annotators were slower than those who were bilinguals. However, according to the results of the experiment described by Popovič (2018), the monolingual evaluators were more consistent that bilingual ones. Meanwhile, Koehn (2009) in the section called "Manual evaluation" of his book "Statistical Machine Translation" adds that bilingual evaluators who knows both languages fluently are the best evaluators. However, according to Koehn (2009) there are some cases when such evaluators are unavailable. During the mentioned experiment, described by Popovič (2018), one more clear aspect appeared. It was clarified that during the research with Spanish-English language pair in machine translation outputs revealed that monolingual evaluator is slower, however more consistent than bilingual evaluator. By stating it, Popovič (2018) explains that results showed the situation when the source text also made an influence on the process of machine translation quality assessment. Although human machine translation assessment is time-consuming and expensive, this particular machine translation evaluation method is called as much more reliable, because machines still could

not perform better than human judgements. What is more, there are several important factors on which the quality of evaluation process depends. The profile and features of the evaluator are really significant, also the number of reference texts and its reliability is important in order to achieve the best results.

Popovič (2018) in her recently conducted research on the topic of machine translation quality assessment also provides the explanation and illustration (Figure 4) of the general process of machine translation quality assessment. Firstly, the researcher warns that in any process of machine translation output evaluation it is necessary to clearly define the classification of machine translation errors which will be used during the process of assessment. Popovič (2018) also reminds that assessment of machine translation quality is difficult task, because of different reasons like the machine translation errors should clearly reflect the positive and negative sides of machine translation system, the more machine translation errors are detailed the more informative they are, but it is also more difficult to distinguish them and machine translation errors should be related to both aspects linguistic and translation. One more issue discussed by Popovič (2018) in her article is that although there are more works provided by different authors on this particular topic, there are still no clear and general rules which could define the process of categorization of machine translation. Popovič (2018) also agrees with Drugan (2013) who in her work "Quality in Professional Translation. Assessment and Improvement" also states that professionals, scientists, researchers and theorists consent that there is no accurate and defined objective according to which the quality of machine translation output could be measured.

As it was mentioned before, there are various classifications to human machine translation quality assessment. Way (2018) in his article "Quality Expectations of Machine Translation" highlights the machine translation output quality assessment system proposed by Humphreys, Jäschke, Way, Balkan, Meyer (1991). Way (2018) in his work indicates that there is typological evaluation, declarative evaluation and operational evaluation of machine translation output. Way (2018) explains that firstly mentioned typological evaluation is intended to address which phenomena of translation is managed by certain machine translation system. The second aspect of machine translation quality assessment mentioned by Way (2018) is declarative evaluation which indicates how the particular machine translation system performs in relation with different dimensions of machine translation quality. And the third machine translation quality evaluation step proposed by Humphreys et al. (1991) recited by Way (2018) is operational evaluation which determine the effectiveness of machine translation system as the participant of machine translation process.

Meanwhile, the group of authors Castilho, Doherty, Gaspari and Moorkens (2018) in their common research called "Approaches to Human and Machine Translation Quality Assessment" also examine the topic of machine translation quality assessment performed by human and present different classification of human assessment of machine translation quality. The researchers mention that it is known about the existence of different methods for machine translation quality assessment performed by humans. Castilho et al. (2018) clarify that the most common criteria based on which the machine translation quality assessment is carried out are adequacy and fluency; however, these two mentioned aspects are not the only. According to the group of researchers, readability, comprehensibility, usability and acceptability of translation can be assessed according to the secondary criteria.

The first criteria proposed by Castilho et al. (2018) according to which the quality of machine translation system could be measured are adequacy and fluency. As the authors state, that adequacy is also known as accuracy and fidelity. The same criteria are discussed in the book written by Koehn (2009). The author states that the criteria of fluency and adequacy could be recognised according to the following questions. For fluency "Is the output good fluent English? This involves both grammatical correctness and idiomatic word choices" (Koehn, 2009). The mentioned author also provides some guidelines for the criteria of adequacy, such as "Does the output convey the same meaning as the input sentence? Is part of the message is lost, added or distorted?" (Koehn, 2009). Castilho et al. (2018) explain that machine translation quality assessments based on the criteria of fluency and adequacy is performed at the extent of the sentence level.

Adequacy	Score 1. None of the meaning is preserved
	Score 2. Little of the meaning is preserved
	Score 3. Much of the meaning is preserved
	Score 4. Most of the meaning is preserved
	Score 5. All the meaning is preserved
Fluency	Score 1. Incomprehensible target language
	Score 2. Disfluent target language
	Score 3. Non-native kind of target language
	Score 4. Good quality target language
	Score 5. Flawless target language

Fig. 2. Example of measuring adequacy and fluency during the human evaluation of translation adopted from Banchs et al. (2015)

The illustration of five-point adequacy and fluency measurement proposed by Banchs, D'Haro and Li (2015) is provided in Figure 2 above. As it is shown in the Figure 2 there are five stages of adequacy measurement. The first stage numbered as 1 means that the machine translation output is completely inaccurate, the second stage called as 2 indicates that the translation done by machine translation system is mostly inaccurate, the third stage signed by number 3 defines that the quality of translation produced by machine is mostly accurate and finally the highest score in the last stage shows that machine translation output is completely accurate and the quality of translation is high enough.

The second criteria described in the article conducted by Castilho et al. (2018) is readability and comprehensibility. The authors explain that readability refers to the ease according to which the reader could understand the written text. The scientists remind that there many different metrics which could help to evaluate the readability of the certain text. Castilho et al. (2018) warn that the estimation of readability includes the linguistic features such as word frequency, sentence length, spacing and formatting. The measurements of readability help to evaluate how complex are source and target texts. Castilho (2018) agrees and states that criteria of readability are typically usually employed to evaluate the complexity of the source or target texts. Another criterion mentioned by Castilho et al. (2018) is comprehensibility. Comprehensibility is the measurement which shows how the reader understands the text. This particular criterion can also be measured in source and target text. The main difference between readability and comprehensibility depends is that readability depends on text and the comprehensibility depends on the reader of the text.

The third criterion described by Castilho et al. (2018) in their article "Approaches to Human and Machine Translation Quality Assessment" is acceptability. As the researchers explain the term acceptability in the context of translation quality assessment shows the level on which the target or output texts compile the target reader's needs and expectations. It means that according to the criterion of acceptability it can be determined if the target text or, in this case, machine translation output is acceptable to the reader. In other words, the degree of acceptability shows the reader's attitude to the text, taking into consideration its correction, cohesion and coherence.

Another author, who described the term of the acceptability in the context of machine translation quality assessment, Roturier (2006) in the article "An investigation into the impact of controlled English rules on the comprehensibility, usefulness, and acceptability of machine-translated technical documentation for French and German users" explains that acceptability shows not only the attitude of the reader, but it also indicates the manner in which the textual features of the text will be accepted or rejected by the readers. Roturier (2006) also pays attention that the output provided by machine translation system will be considered as acceptable, in such case, when it will be tolerated and accepted by the reader despite inaccuracies and disturbances which were caused during the process of machine translation. Roturier (2006) warns that acceptability includes three more aspects such as usability, satisfaction and quality. Meanwhile, Castilho (2016) in his dissertation named "Measuring acceptability of machine translated enterprise content" states that the readers will find the text more acceptable if the translation will be more acceptable for them. The author also explains that, on the contrary the readers will consider the text less acceptable, in such case, if the flaws in the text will not allow to use the text in some other extent.

The fourth criterion described by Castilho et al. (2018) is ranking. The authors explain that this particular criterion of machine translation quality is used during the performance of researches in order to evaluate the output provided by different machine translation systems of the same input texts. Further, Castilho et al. (2018) clarify that in the process of ranking of machine translation output the evaluator performs the ranking of submitted texts taking into consideration the provided criteria or other general aspects, for instance, fluency. As it is further explained by Castilho et al. (2018) the steps of machine translation output ranking process are the following, firstly, there is a source text and two more machine translation outputs provided, secondly, the evaluators, according to their own assessment, choose the best version of translation, provided by machine translation system or rank the machine translation output from the best to the worst version of submitted translation, taking into consideration the specific criteria. Castilho et al. (2018) concludes that the ranking criterion is useful, because the process of ranking is fast and efficient and also the criterion provides the outcomes which are easy to interpret.

Castilho et al. (2018) in their article conducted on the topic of machine translation quality assessment describe two more criteria according to which the output of machine translation systems can be assessed. The fifth criteria are Usability and Performance. Castilho et al. (2018) starts that these particular criteria is rarely used in the context of machine translation quality assessment. The authors point out the reason that the usability is usually measured by real users and this particular criterion is best suited for measurement quality of products and services. Castilho S, O'Brien S, Alves F, O'Brien (2014) in their recent research also explain the term of usability. The group of researchers adopting the International Organisation for Standardisation (2002) definition determine that usability is the extent according to the which the product or service is used by certain users and in order to achieve

the certain goals. Castilho et al. (2018) draws attention that in this explanation, the key point is also a product as general, instead of the emphasizing the specific content. The authors also explain that measuring the usability three more criteria, such as efficiency, effectiveness and satisfaction should be taken into the consideration.

Another criterion explained by Castilho et al. (2018) is performance. The authors say that measures on the basis of performance are also used in the process of machine translation quality assessment in order to evaluate the usability of product or service in the translated content. Castilho et. al. (2018) also indicate that the measures of performance could be either objective, such as measures of time, likes or shares and subjective when users are asked to provide the opinion. The authors concluding the paragraph of usability and performance state that the measurement of performance is more common in localisation industry and it can be indirectly used in translation quality assessment, taking into consideration that the negative of results of performance measure could mark the insufficient quality of machine translation and positive results could indicate the high quality of machine translation output.

The last criterion described by Castilho et al. (2018) which is important in order to achieve the best results of machine translation output assessment is evaluator. In this particular section, the authors claim that the evaluators can be either professionals either non-professionals and assess the quality individually, in groups or crowds. Castilho et al. (2018) also indicate that professional evaluators, such as, translators or linguists are more commonly involved into the evaluation process. Castilho et al. (2018) concludes that there is one more machine translation quality technique as user-centred translation when the users are the most important evaluators. According to the researchers there are thoughts that translation quality evaluation according to this particular approach called user-centred translation will be a framework for translation quality assessment, because of the high level of competition between companies, which will employ such technique in order to be more user-centred.

Further, in the study conducted by Popovič (2018) the author provides the challenges and possibilities for facilitation of performance of machine translation quality evaluation. Firstly, as well as in the article introduced by Castilho et al. (2018), as the important factor for the process of machine translation quality assessment she mentions the profile of evaluator. As it was mentioned before, Popovič (2018) explain that the profile of evaluator influence error classification speed, unfortunately, there is lack of knowledge about the evaluator's influence on consistency and performance.

The second factor, which according to Popovič (2018), could improve the process of machine translation quality assessment is named as consistency. According to the author two aspects are very relevant in order to achieve the positive results. Popovič (2018) assures that these aspects are precise guidelines and intensive training. The author explain that even if there are ideal conditions, the inconsistencies are still possible to happen and it depends on word and phrase order errors, different perceptions of error classes and the problem of multiple variants of possible correct translations of the same sentence one of the problems is distinct understanding of accurate positions of erroneous words, the second problem is different understanding of specific error categories in specific contexts. The author adds that such type of inconsistencies is strongly related on how many categories of error are employed and also how these error categories are defined.

The third aspect which is described by Popovič (2018) in her study is number of error classes. The author submits the statement that the detailed the taxonomy of the machine translation errors provides the more informative analysis of errors. Although, the author argues that if there are more classes of errors the process of machine translation quality assessment requires more effort what can cause the lower consistency. Popovič (2018) adds that it is also important to exactly define the categories of errors. The researcher provides the example of the situation, when the accurate definition of the translation errors is relevant. Popovič (2018) says, that there is a difficulty to distinguish between accuracy and fluency for the reason of the certain grammatical errors. Most commonly the grammatical errors are categorised as fluency errors, because they are not related with the language of the source text and preservation of the meaning.

The fourth criterion for facilitation described by Popovič (2018) is unification and generalisation of error taxonomies. There is a number of different error taxonomies and there are some problems choosing the appropriate one for the assessment of machine translation output. Thus, Popovič (201) says that it would be relevant to unify and generalise existing error taxonomies in order to reduce the effort and achieve the best results.

The fifth aspect described in the thesis conducted by Popovič (2018) is named as annotating post-editing operations. As Popovič (2018) claims that although the error classification and post-editing are different tasks, they are also very related. For example, "error classification has been carried out on post-edited operations mainly in order to better understand different aspects of post-editing process, but not very often to analyse properties of a translation system" (Popovič, 2018). The author also recommends to unify these previously mentioned tasks in order to better insight of nature of errors or facilitate the process of the annotation.

The last element described by Popovič (2018) as the facilitation for the process of machine translation quality assessment is automatic error classification. In this particular section, she is stating that such automatized process could help to reduce the efforts. Popovič (2018) also names the advantages and disadvantages of automatic error classification. The author claims that automatic error classification would make the process more consistent, also cheaper and faster, though it would be less accurate and depend on the provided reference translation.

After the analysis of different literature on the topic of human machine translation quality assessment, it could be stated that the main principles according to which the machine translation output could be analysed are adequacy and fluency, readability and comprehensibility, acceptability, ranking, usability and performance and evaluator. Most commonly, the machine translation output quality is assessed according to the dimensions of adequacy and fluency, but other human evaluation criteria are also employed. There are also are some ways suggested how difficult machine translation and machine translation errors annotation processes a could be facilitated. What is more, human machine translation evaluation is a very time-consuming and expensive task, because there is a need for a long period to find the evaluators whose professional profile also must compile the requirements, although, the non-professional evaluators are also sometimes employed in the process of machine translation quality assessment. Additionally, the machine translation quality assessment is a challenging task; consequently, a human evaluator must be paid well and, thus, the process is costly. Despite the disadvantages, human machine translation quality assessment is more accurate, while machine translation systems still could not substitute human judgement.

1.3.2. Classification of machine translation errors

As it was mentioned before, evaluation of machine translation is a difficult and complex task, although, it is relevant in order to improve the quality of its output. Since this particular study is focused on the quality of machine translation output, it is also very important to find out the way how machine translation errors are classified. What is more, the quality of machine translation output could be defined by the amount and type of the errors done by machine translation system. Thus, in the presented paragraph, the classification of machine translation errors provided by Vilar et al. (2006) in the article "Error Analysis of Machine Translation output" is overviewed. The particular classification of machine translation errors was employed, because the proposed classification is indicated as the most comprehensive classification of machine translation errors and it has been applied by many researchers to different language pairs. Additionally, with the aim of a brief comparison between different machine translation error classifications, the classification of machine translation errors proposed by Flanagan (1994) is overlooked.

Many researchers in their studies of the field of machine translation mention the group of authors Vilar et al. (2006) who provided the study "Error Analysis of Machine Translation output" and classified machine translation errors. The mentioned authors in their article propose a hierarchical structure and classify machine translation errors into 5 large groups called Missing words, Word order, Incorrect words, Unknown words, and Punctuation. The hierarchical classification is depicted in Figure 3.

In the machine translation error classification proposed by Vilar et al. (2006), the first group is Missing words. Vilar et al. (2006) explain that this particular machine translation error occurs when the words which were in the input text disappear during the translation process and are absent in the output produced by machine translation system. The researchers warn that it is important to distinguish this particular category of machine translation errors according to the importance of the missing words in the sentence. They claim that there are some cases when the words that are missing are very important to understand the meaning and without which the sentence can be meaningless, not understandable or even mistranslated. According to the classification and as shown in Figure 3, this subcategory of Missing words is called Content words. Also, the are some cases possible when the words that are missing are only necessary for the reason that sentence would be grammatically correct, but the meaning of the sentence is correct and understandable. As it is stated by the researchers and shown in Figure 3, such category of machine translation errors is called Filler words. The situation when the meaningful and one of the main words is missing is more important, thus, Vilar et al. (2006) highlight that this particular category of machine translation errors is more relevant. In the article, the authors say that words lost during the machine translation process can be also categorised into more accurate groups such as lost part of speech and similar.

The second group of machine translation errors, which is defined in the study conducted by Vilar et al. (2006), is named as Word order. Such errors occur when the order of words in the sentence produced by machine translation system is incorrect. In the work by Vilar et al. (2006), it is claimed that the category of Word order can be further categorised according to the levels into Phrase level and Word level. The authors outline that if the incorrect sentence produced by the machine translation system can be corrected by moving the words which do not depend on each other into correct order and in such way produce the correct sentence, the error is on the level of word. In another way, if the words in the sentence produced by machine translation system depend on each other and the order of

them is incorrect, the error is on the level of phrase. The categories of Phrase level and Word level are further distinguished into two more categories such as Local range and Long range. The authors also warn that differences between machine translation errors category Local or Long range is that the category Local range represents the word order errors in the same chunk or sentence, meanwhile the Long range errors appear when the error of word order is evident in the different chunks. Thus, it could be stated that these particular categories are distinguished according to place of the chunks between which the words are needed to be moved.

The third category of machine translation errors categories listed by Vilar et al. (2006) is Incorrect words. As the analysts of machine translation errors conclude, this type of machine translation error is the most extensive. The experts define that these errors occur when the machine translation system is unable to find the appropriate equivalent and accidentally provides the random variant. As well as other groups of machine translation errors this particular category further distinguishes into five more subcategories called as Sense, Incorrect form, Extra words, Style, Idioms, Unknown stem, and Unseen forms. Also, following the classification of machine translation errors and as it is presented in Figure 3, the subcategory of Incorrect words called Sense is further divided into two separate subgroups Wrong lexical choice and Incorrect disambiguation. The errors of first subgroup occur when the machine translation system picks the wrong translation and the errors of the second subgroup happens when the machine translation system is unable to identify the right meaning of source language. The next subcategory of machine translation errors called Incorrect words described in the study by Vilar et al. (2006) is Incorrect form. As the authors claim, such a type of machine translation errors arise when machine translation system provides the incorrect form of the word even if the based form of the word was translated correctly. The authors spot that this type of machine translation errors is the most problematic in such cases when the language has inflections. For instance, there is the modifications of the words which in language express different grammatical categories such as gender, number, case, tense, voice, aspect, person, degree of comparison and similar. The group of authors also add that there is a possibility to further categorize the subcategory of machine translation errors named Incorrect form to smaller parts, although, in such case, the classification would depend on the language pair. The example of such situation could be the process of machine translation from English to Russian in Lithuanian, because English is much less inflected language than Lithuanian or Russian. Thus, the authors agree that the further classified groups could be such as incorrect verb tenses, the problems of concordance between adjectives, articles, nouns, etc.

One more subcategory of machine translation errors is called Extra word. Vilar et al. (2006) indicate that such a problem appears due to the issues of machine translation error when machine translation system produces the words which were absent in the machine translation input, however appears in the machine translation output. Thus, it could be concluded that the input text should also be revised carefully, in order to receive best quality output of machine translation system.

Vilar et al. (2006) distinguish one more subcategory of Incorrect words which is called Style. According to the authors, the machine translation errors of previously mentioned subcategory arise during the machine translation process when the meaning of the sentence, phrase or word is preserved, though, not correctly translated by the machine. The scientists in their article provide the common instance when a word in the source language ir repetitive. In such a situation, the machine translation system usually produces the same translation of the repetitive word; meanwhile, a human translator,

in order to keep the style of the text correct, would probably choose the synonym of the repetitive word.

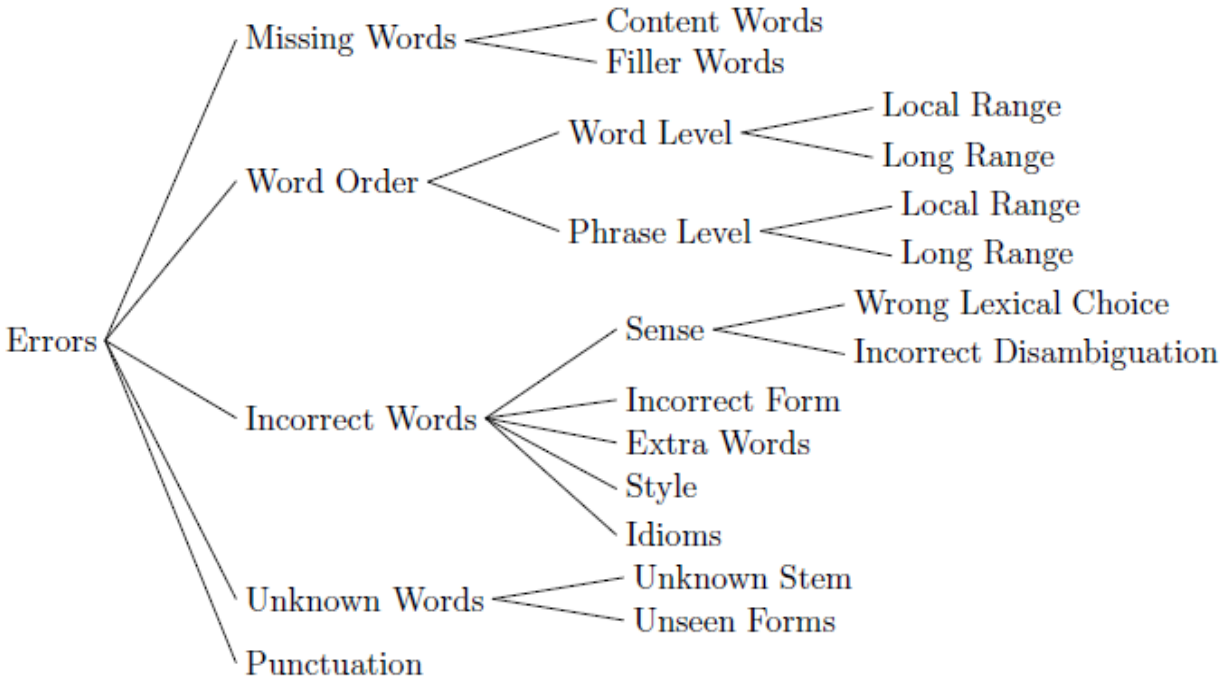

Fig. 3. Classification of machine translation errors proposed by Vilar et al. (2006)

As it can be seen in Figure 3, one more subcategory of Incorrect words is Idioms. The authors point out that the main problem is the disability of the system to recognise the text. It means, that machine translation systems recognise the text as it is written; however, the meaning of the sentence, phrase or word can have several meanings as it depends on the context of the text. Vilar et al. (2006) describing the idiomatic errors provide an examples of phrase, which is really big challenge for the machine translation: *It's raining cats and dogs*. In this particular case, the saying is figurative and there is a possibility that machine translation system could not be able to recognise it.

Another category of machine translation errors is named as Unknown words. This particular class is further distinguished into two more subgroups of machine translation errors such as Unknown stem and Unknown forms. In the article conducted by Vilar et al. (2006) it is explained that such errors are influenced by language pair. In the article, as example, the Chinese-English language pair is presented. As the authors state that this particular issue is easily overcame with European languages or the languages which have the same alphabet, because the symbols can be copied by the machine translation system from the input text and accordingly produced in the output text. Vilar et al. (2006) highlight that in the such language as Chinese, the characters cannot convert into English, thus, the translation sometimes is needed to be guided, for instance, by the pronunciation.

The last category of machine translation errors provided by Vilar et al. (2006) is called Punctuation. The authors pay attention that this particular type of machine translation errors causes not so many problems as previously described. Punctuation problems frequently occur only in the machine translation with the languages in which the rules of the punctuation are very strict, like Lithuanian.

It could be said that the process of machine translation quality assessment consists of looking for appropriate and right machine translation output. Meanwhile, machine translation error analysis could be as the opposite process, because the analysis of machine translation errors means that the particular process consists of looking for erroneous words, phrases and similar in the machine translation output. The process of machine translation errors analysis starts with the identification of the errors found in the machine translation output and ends with the evaluation of what extent of correction work should be done in order to make the output appropriate. What is more, analysis of machine translation errors according to the certain classification is usually kept as the more effective and reliable process than machine translation quality assessment and the results provided after the error analysis are most significant. Additionally, there are many different machine translation errors classification, because the machine translation errors could be classified according to the various aspects, such as the features of machine translation systems, domains, languages and the certain features of grammar and texts. In this particular case, the particular classification of machine translation errors presented in the work of Vilar et al. (2006) in which machine translation errors are classified into five large categories according to the type and nature of the error. Moreover, the identification and classification of machine translation according to the certain machine translation error classification could also cause difficulties, because it is a complex task. Despite the well seen errors in machine translation output, the profile of the output evaluators also should be considered, for the reason that different evaluator could have a different view and opinion. For instance, one evaluator could tolerate the error in machine translation output and state that it is not significant, meanwhile, another machine translation output quality evaluator could claim that the error done by machine translation system is too significant. Furthermore, the difficulties could also appear assigning the error found in the machine translation output to the particular machine translation error category, because the error categories are tightly related, thus, any missing part of speech could be considered as missing word, incorrect verb form or as other similar categories.

Another popular and commonly used classification of errors is by Flanagan (1994) in his work "Error Classification or MT Evaluation" classifies machine translation errors. Firstly, the author warns that even though the certain categories of machine translation errors can be employed to big number of languages, to achieve the best results, the specific classification of machine translation errors should be established.

The first category of machine translation errors established by Flanagan (1994) is Spelling. According to the author this particular problem occurs when the spelling of word in the output provided by machine translation system is incorrect.

The second category is called Not found word. According to the explanation of Flanagan (1994) such errors happen when the correct word is not found in the dictionary for the translation, thus, machine translation system makes an error and omits the not found word. One more machine translation error is Accent. The author explains that such errors occurs when the accent is not recognised by machine translation system. One more category of machine translation errors introduced by Flanagan (1994) is Capitalisation. It could be explained that the errors of capitalisation of letters are presented by machine translation system when the system cannot choose the upper or lower case correctly. Elision is one more category of machine translation errors. Flanagan (1994) comments this particular category in details and says that such errors happen when the words or syllables in machine translation output are illegally removed or elision is not made at all.

Other three categories of the Flanagan's (1994) classification are Verb inflection, Noun inflection and Other inflection. It could be explained that the first group of errors are produced by machine translation system when the form of the verb, noun, adjective or adverb are incorrect or when the tense of the verb is translated incorrectly. A further group of machine translation errors is named as Rearrangement. Flanagan (1994) states that in such case the machine translation system provides the incorrect order of words or phrases in the output sentence. Further explained group of machine translation errors is Category. These errors happen when the incorrect category of noun or verb is presented in the output by machine translation system. Flanagan (1994) in his article also asserts that there also such cases happen when machine translation system producing the output of source language to target incorrectly translates the pronoun, omits it or even adds the unnecessary pronoun. Thus, such category of errors is called Pronoun.

Further two more categories explained in the article "Error Classification or MT Evaluation" are Article and Preposition. In the mentioned article, it is clarified that article and preposition errors occur when in machine translation output there is no necessary article or pronoun, or it is translated incorrectly. It could be important to note that the errors of article could more commonly occur then translation language pair includes the source or target language which has articles. Additionally, the author provides the explanation that errors of preposition happen when in machine translation output there is a lack of necessary negative particles or they are translated incorrectly. Further classified category is negative form of the word called Negative, which occurs in the provided output when there is a wrong usage of the negative particle of the word ir it is absent at all. The next class of machine translation errors is Conjunction. According to the explanation of Flanagan (1994) such type of errors are found when there is a "[f]ailure to reconstruct parallel constituents after conjunction, or failure to identify boundaries of conjoined units". (Flanagan,1994). The following group of errors is Agreement. The mentioned errors occur in such cases when there is a wrong agreement between different parts of speech, for instance, subject and verb, noun and adjective, past participle and preceding direct object and similar cases.

There are the five more categories in this particular machine translation errors classification developed by Flanagan (1994). The errors named as Clause boundary are explained as inaccurate identification of clause boundary or redundant addition of it. The group Word selection expression is detailed as wrong translation of phrases which consist of several words. The error of Relative pronouns appears when the mentioned pronoun is missing or accidentally added. Finally, two more categories introduced by Flanagan (1994) are Case and Punctuation. The author writes that case errors means the wrong choice of the error made by the machine translation system and the punctuation errors indicate the wrong, missing or additional punctuation marks.

Therefore, after the overview of classification of machine translation errors proposed by Vilar et al. (2006), it was clarified in the previously mentioned analysis, there are five large categories of machine translation errors such as Missing words, Word order, Incorrect words, Unknown words, and Punctuation. The categories are further distinguished into smaller groups which are once more categorised into subgroups. The group of machine translation errors Missing word is divided into Content words and Filler words according to the importance of word that is missing in the sentence. The category Word order is further categorised into Word level and Phrase level which both are divided into smaller classes such as Local range and Long range according to the place of the word order error. The category of Incorrect words is separated into Sense which is also divided into smaller

groups according to the ability of the system to pick the correct word for translation Wrong lexical choice and Incorrect disambiguation. The group of Incorrect words is further distinguished into Incorrect form, Extra words, Style, and Idioms. The machine translation category Unknown words categorised into Unknown stem and Unseen forms which both depend on the pair of the translation languages. The last category of machine translation errors is Punctuation which is relevant in translation with language pairs in which the punctuation rules are very strict. The most common and problematic machine translation errors are these which depend on the language pair, such as the generation of verb tense or the order of words. Meanwhile, Flanagan (1994) differentiate machine translation errors into 22 categories, although, no one of them is further categorised. The number of categories in machine translation classification presented by Vilar et al. (2006) is smaller, however, the main groups of machine translation errors are further categorised into smaller classes and one more time distinguished into more detailed categories. The certain categories of machine translation errors proposed by both mentioned authors could be matched. For instance, the category proposed by Flanagan (1994) named as Not found words is similar to the Vilar et al. (2006) presented group Missing words. Also, there are such categories which exclude the certain classification. In the classification described by Flanagan there is a category called Accent, while Vilar et al. (2006) did not mention such or similar category in their classification.

As well as evaluation of machine translation output quality, the classification of machine translation errors could not be named as one-fold task, on the contrary, it is complex process which requires different kind of effort. The classification of machine translation errors could be performed manually either automatically or in combined way. What is more, the different information of sources for this particular process such as texts in source language, reference translations or post-edited translation could be applied. Additionally, the definition of the appropriate machine translation error taxonomy is also challenging. Even if machine translation errors are already classified according to the particular classification, in this case the classification proposed by Vilar et al. (2006), there still could be a difficulty to assign the certain type of error to the particular group, for the reason, that for one type of error, there are several possible error types. It means that it is also could be problematic to determine whether the word is really inaccurate and to which machine translation error class it should be assigned. Furthermore, the classification of machine translation errors provided by Vilar et al. (2006) in the article “Error Analysis of Machine Translation output” is employed in this particular research, because the proposed classification is indicated as the most comprehensive classification of machine translation errors and it has been applied by many researchers to different language pairs.

1.3.3. Automatic machine translation quality assessment

As Doherty (2017) in the article “Issues in human and automatic translation quality assessment” explains, automatic machine translation evaluation is based on automatic evaluation metrics. Vogel and Zhang (2004) introduce that the importance of machine translation evaluation metrics is rapidly increasing. Castilho et al. (2018) add that automatic machine translation output evaluation is the area of big interest and the big number of researchers are working with it in order to improve this particular field and introduce the improvements. Meanwhile, Vogel and Waibel (2010) explain that all features of machine translation quality evaluation metrics are still not determined and it is still not clarified which of them are the most appropriate for the assessment of machine translation. It could be stated that the main tool for automatic machine translation output evaluation is the metric what means that automatic machine translation output assessment is performed by the specific system. The quality of

the machine translation output evaluation metric could be called as subjective and it should correspond with human judgement. It means that the score of machine translation output evaluation metric should be high for those translations which were considered as high quality translations during the human assessment of machine translation output quality. Thus, human judgement could be called as the basis of the assessment of automatic machine translation output evaluation metrics, because especially the human being is the final user of machine translation output.

As it was mentioned in the previous sections, the assessment of machine translation quality performed by human is less consistent and more time-consuming than automatic evaluation of machine translation output. Meanwhile, automatic evaluation is much faster and cheaper. Way (2018) in the article about machine translation quality assessment also agrees that even though there are benefits of human machine translation assessment, it is expensive and slow. The authors also explain that there is a number of different metrics for evaluation of machine translation quality in order to ease the process of human evaluation and reduce the efforts. Castilho et al. (2018), Koehn and Monz (2006), Ney and Popovič (2011), Way (2018) state that automatic machine translation evaluation approaches were established due to the disadvantages of process of machine translation quality assessment. Castilho et al. (2018) add that the thoughts about automatisation of machine translation output evaluation go back in the days when the first machine translation system were proposed and nowadays the automatic machine translation evaluation is the area of interest and many researchers and specialist are working to improve the existing automatic translation evaluation metrics and due to inconsistencies of existing metrics they are creating the new ones which are able to correspond with the human judgement.

As it is written in the article by Castilho et al. (2018), the first automated metrics employed for evaluation of machine translation output came from the systems of speech recognition. One of the metrics for machine translation quality evaluation was Word Error Rate (WER, Nießen, Leuch, Ney, 2000) which "computes the insertions, deletions and substitutions required for the MT output to match the reference translation, normalised by the length of the reference translation." (Castilho et al., 2018). Another metrics established for automatic machine translation quality assessment as Translation Error Rate *(*TER, Dorr, Makhoul, Micciulla, Snover and Schwartz, 2006), Human Targeted Error Rate or BLEU became more and more usable. The authors note that these metrics are based on error counting and reference human translation. Castilho et al. (2018) pay attention that the metrics of BLEU (Papineni, Ward, Roukos, Zhu, 2002) became more popular after appearance of relations between the metrics and human judgement. There are more metrics described by different authors which are based on the same principle of operating. Castilho et. al. (2018) indicate there are such metrics as General Text Matcher (GTM, Melamed, Shen and Turian, 2003) and Metric for Evaluation of Machine Translation (METEOR, Denkowski and Lavie, 2010). Castilho et al. (2018) distinguish the metrics of BLEU and say that, even though, there is a number of machine translation evaluation metrics and different researchers prefer and apply different metrics, BLEU is considered as the most suitable for the research comparing with such machine translation evaluation metrics as METEOR and TER. Doherty (2018), Goutte (2006), Papineni et al. (2002), Snover et al. (2006), Turian et al. (2003) in their article discuss the popularity of machine translation evaluation metrics and conclude that BLEU, GTM, and TER are the most used metrics for evaluation of machine translation output. Additionally, in some research conducted by Hadla, Hailat, Kabi (2015), Cer, Jurafsky and Manning (2010), Vela and Schumann (2014), it is concluded that in the recent year for corresponding reasons particularly BLEU was used for evaluation of machine translation systems. Also, because of certain

reasons (which will be widely discussed in the following sections) machine translation evaluation metric BLEU is considered as closest to human judgement. Since this particular research is also based on automated evaluation of machine translation output quality, the particular BLEU metric for automatic machine translation assessment is used.

Castilho et al. (2018) further in their article overview the main arguments why automatic methods for machine translation quality evaluation are more useful than evaluation performed by human evaluators. The authors say one of the benefits of automatic evaluation metrics is that it needs the minimal human labour and also it is much more objective. The authors also highlight that the role of human translators is still significant, because automatic translation evaluation metrics requires reference texts which are translated by human translators in order to evaluate quality of machine translation output automatically. The human interference is necessary, because, as it was clarified before, the automatic machine translation quality evaluation metrics operates on the basis of "[h]ow closely it resembles the specific reference translation(s), while even a basic understanding and experience of translation suggest that for a given source text or input sentence there can be multiple good, or equally valid, renditions into one target-language" (Castilho et al., 2018). Additionally, Castilho et al. (2018) concludes that it is beneficial that automatic metrics for machine translation quality evaluation also provide the feedback and it is able to test the developments made, however, automatic evaluation metrics are not able to accurately assess the syntactic and semantic equivalence in machine translation, for the reason, there is a lack of understanding and analysis. Castilho et al. (2018) highlight one more advancing aspect of automatic evaluation metrics. They announce that recently, machine translation evaluation metrics became able to evaluate output not only on the sentence or segment level, it also can assess the output provided by machine translation system on document level, which according to the authors, helps to perform the evaluation of coherence more precisely.

There are also some problems faced by different machine translation quality evaluation metrics. Way (2018) in the article called "Quality Expectations of Machine Translation" distinguishes the problems of use of automatic evaluation metrics. First, the author explains that there are problems with ignoring the source sentence. The author explains that there is a problem that BLEU is particularly used at the sentence level, although the metric was also built to operate on the document level. However, Way (2018) informs that there were different forms of BLEU metrics created in order to solve this particular problem.

Another obstacle of machine translation evaluation metrics described by Way (2018) is that different metrics prefer different length of the texts. The author further explains that such system as METEOR operates better with longer outputs, meanwhile, TER works better with shorter sentences. Way (2018) also pays attention that the metrics of machine translation output evaluation operate by evaluating errors made by machine translation system, thus, the longer text is the bigger possibility that there will be a bigger number of errors made.

It could be concluded that there is a big number of automatic machine translation evaluation metrics. Each of them is characterised by certain advantages and disadvantages, while one of them better correlates with human judgement and others are needed to be improved. Moreover, as it was clarified before, the automatic evaluation of machine translation output is much faster and cheaper, for the reason that all the work during the evaluation process is done by machines; thus, there is no need to rely on human evaluators.

1.3.4. The metric of bilingual evaluation understudy (BLEU)

As it was mentioned in the previous section of this particular study, the automatic machine translation evaluation metric BLEU is employed in order to perform the automatic assessment of machine translation output quality from English to Lithuanian and Russian. Thus, in the particular section, the articles conducted by different authors on the topic of automatic machine translation evaluation system BLEU are examined.

As it was introduced before, in some articles conducted by different authors, Cer et al. (2010), Hadla et al. (2015), Papineni et al. (2002), and Vela and Schumann (2014) highlight that BLEU is the most commonly used machine translation evaluation which is able to measure and caption all similarities between machine translation output ant reference translation. According to Goutte (2006), machine translation output evaluation metric BLEU was described by Papineni et al. (2002) in their article "BLEU: a method for automatic evaluation of machine translation". The author also explains that BLEU is "the geometric mean of the n-gram precisions for n = 1, . . . 4, multiplied by an exponentially decaying length penalty" (Goutte, 2006). The author adds that the precise and accurate translations compensate the mentioned penalty. Hadla et al. (2015) in their article "Comparative Study Between METEOR and BLEU Methods of MT: Arabic into English Translation as a Case Study" also discuss the features of BLEU and agree with Goutte (2006) that it is the metric operating on the basis of the n-gram and in which the n ranges from 1 to 4. Cer et al. (2010) in their research paper called "Human Translation Evaluation and its Coverage by Automatic Scores" also explain the principle of BLEU operation and clarify that this particular machine translation evaluation metric exploits the amount of percent of n-grams which were found in machine translation output and reference translations. Callison-Burch, Koehn and Osborne (2006) in their study "Re-evaluating the Role of BLEU in Machine Translation Research" confirm that machine translation evaluation metric BLEU operates according to the principle of comparison between the output provided by machine translation system and reference translation provided by human translators. Hadla et al. (2015) indicate one more feature of BLEU that the number of the reference text evaluation the BLEU score is not limited. Although the number of reference texts is unlimited, Hadla et al. (2015) warns, that results are related with it. The authors claim that the more reference translation there is, the highest score will be provided by BLEU and, thus, the multiple reference texts are required in order to achieve the best results using this particular machine translation evaluation metric BLEU.

Despite the fact that translation evaluation metric is named as the most popular and widely used, the mentioned systems also face problems. One of the problems is related to the order of n-grams. Another failure of BLEU is related to human judgements, when the system is unable to separate the accidentally produced variation in translation. Moreover, according Callison-Burch et al. (2006), the more the same scored choices there are, the lesser is the chance that the judgement of them will be equal. This particular problem shows that automatic translation evaluation metric BLEU is not fully fitted to accurately measure the quality of machine translation output. Hereinafter, as Callison-Burch et al. (2006) states, three more problems are needed to be considered in order to clarify the inconsistencies of BLEU. First, the problem of paraphrases and synonyms occurs when synonyms and paraphrases are only recognised if they appear in the reference translations. It means that BLEU will identify the synonyms and paraphrases if they are indicated in reference texts. The second inconsistency appears when the words score is the same and there is no extra penalty for absent

important content material. As Callison-Burch et al. (2006) explains the last problem is related to the penalty of shortness which is the compensation of disability of the recall calculation.

Thus, it could be explained that the machine translation system metric called BLEU receives some criticism. However, numerous researchers claim that this particular machine translation evaluation metric is the most accurate and best correlates with human judgement. Thus, despite the fact that there is a number of different metrics for evaluation, this particular metrics is widely used especially in the academic researches, which shows the high level of the reliability.

1.4. Administrative texts

For the reason that machine translation output quality depends on the type and features of the translation text, this particular section examines the peculiarities of the administrative text type and its translation.

Ehlers and Hanekom (2008) in their research called "An overview of the EtsaTrans machine translation system: compilation of an administrative domain" also describe the features of administrative style. The authors describe that particular style includes high amount of terminology and repetition. Ehlers and Hanekom (2008) also add that in such language, the standard language is commonly used. It means that specific terminology and defined phrases often include the administrative texts. What is more, the authors state that translation of this particular type of texts is really time consuming and requires much of different type of effort.

Talking about machine translation of administrative language, according to Sin-Wai and Pollard (1995), the most suitable text for machine translation is technical or scientific texts, which are full of direct equivalence of terminology and where the challenges of the polysemy and homonymy could be reduced or administrative texts which are characterised by a big number of repetition and where are no stylistic aspects.

Lithuanian author Žilinskienė (2002) in her article about administrative text type introduces the internals of this particular text type in Lithuanian. She says that since the administrative style includes various documents and official papers which fix, describe and determine significant phenomena and various events. According to the author, for this particular reason such texts are logical, objective, concise, accurate and specific. What is more, words in administrative language should be chosen very carefully and precisely, thoughts also should be consistent, unambiguous and should not consist emotional aspects. Žilinskiene (2002) also explains that there are strict linguistic and formal language requirements for such types of texts, for instance, strictly defined terms and words with particular standard syntactical structure are often used in the administrative language. In the article conducted by Žilinskiene (2002), the author also concludes that administrative style is characterized by lexical variety is very narrow. Furthermore, Žilinskiene (2002) claims that in the administrative style specific and non-emotional words are commonly used. Additionally, according to the author in the administrative texts words commonly refers to the management institutions and various organizational structures, various titles, economical, legal and similar concepts.

Another Lithuanian author Pečkuvienė (2013) in her article about administrative vocabulary, also describes some features of administrative text. The author also agree that administrative language must rely on the strict requirements, including the requirements of regular language Pečkuvienė (2013) in her article further explains that the requirements of regular language should be applied to

the all linguistic areas such as stress, punctuation, terminology and grammatical forms, vocabulary, cases, prepositions and other syntactical structures. According to Pečkuvienė (2013), in her article also concludes that in administrative language is the part of general language and the meaning of words and its compounds in administrative texts should be used in the same meaning as it is used in general language.

The already mentioned authors Ehlers and Hanekom (2008) in their article investigate the machine translation of administrative domain from English to Afrikaans and vice versa and conclude that the quality of machine translation output of this particular text type is good and satisfactory enough. Furthermore, Lithuanian authors Petkevičiūtė and Tamulynas (2011) in their research called "Kompiuterinis vertimas į lietuvių kalbą: alternatyvos ir jų lingvistinis vertinimas" examine machine translation output of different text genres by different machine translation systems Google Translate and VDU system from English to Lithuanian. Petkevičiūtė and Tamulynas (2011) during their research found out that in the machine translation output of protocol by Google Translate there were 92% of sentences, the translation of which was assessed as good enough, meanwhile, 8% of sentences was translated on average. The authors also point out that all sentences translated by VDU machine translation system were translated satisfactory, what means that machine VDU machine translation system dealt slightly better with administrative text from English to Lithuanian, because the score of the quality of machine translation output produced by machine translation system Google Translate was 6,1 and the score of quality of machine translation output provided by machine translation system VDU was 6,7.

It could be summarised that administrative language is characterised by the strict features, such as accuracy, brevity, consistency, efficiency, objectivity and similar. What is more, in the administrative type of texts there is a big number of words with standard meaning used. Also, the words in administrative texts are used in the direct meaning without figurative implication. It is also could be concluded that this particular type of texts is suitable for machine translation, because the big amount of words and terms are repetitive and there are no figurative expressions, although, at the same time, it is also could be the challenge for the machine translation systems, because of long and complex sentences. Still, the human translation of administrative texts is time consuming and the features of it provides the possibility to achieve the sufficient quality of machine translation output. Thus, it is worth investigating which machine translation system and which language pair provide the best quality of machine translation output of administrative text.

2. Human and automatic assessment of machine translation output quality

In order to clarify how human and automatic analysis of machine translation errors in the output from English to Lithuanian and Russian is rendered the further section will present the methodology of this particular research. Additionally, as it was mentioned before, although machine translation systems are best suited for the translation of instruction manuals and the quality of their translations is high enough, machine translation of other texts, in this particular case, administrative texts, is still problematic, thus, it could be beneficial to manually and automatically evaluate the quality of machine translation output of administrative text by Google Translate and clarify what errors causes the insufficient quality of machine translation output.

2.1. Methodology

The aim of this particular study is to establish whether machine translation system Google Translate provides similar quality output of administrative text from English to Lithuanian and Russian.

The first method used in this particular study is theoretical analysis. This research method is useful in the theoretical part of this project in order to overview the theoretical material on machine translation, machine translation development, machine translation approaches, classification of machine translation errors, human and automatic evaluation of machine translation output, the features of BLEU and administrative texts. The second research method of error analysis is applied in the practical part of the paper analysing and classifying machine translation errors in the output done by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian according the classification of machine translation errors presented by Vilar et al. (2006). The method of error analysis defined by Corder (1967) is a specific method used by researches investigating errors made by language learners, describing, classifying and evaluation the importance of these particular errors. The third research method – contrastive analysis – is used to compare machine translation output done by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian between the target languages. What is more, this particular method was applied comparing the results of human and automatic assessment of machine translation output by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian.

This particular research is based on the hypothesis that machine translation system Google Translate will provide better quality translations of administrative text from English to Russian than from English to Lithuanian. The reference texts for the human and automatic machine translation output quality assessment were taken from the website Europos Sąjungos Teritorinis Bendradarbiavimas (http://www.esbendradarbiavimas.lt/). There was the same text in three different languages English (the original version of the text), Lithuanian (translation) and Russian (translation). For the human assessment of machine translation output quality, the mentioned texts were inputted into machine translation system Google Translate (https://translate.google.com/?hl=en). The output by the particular machine translation system was analysed and the errors found were classified according to the machine translation classification presented by Vilar et al. (2006). What is more, the concluding statements, limitations of the work and recommendations for further research were be presented. It is also could be worth to mention that machine translation errors were found according to the reference texts which were used to contrast the outputs of machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian with correct versions of source text. Furthermore, the output of machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian was compared

between language pairs in order to determine with which language pair English-Lithuanian or English-Russian machine translation system Google Translate provides the better quality machine translation output.

For the automatic analysis of machine translation output quality the machine translation evaluation metric BLEU (https://www.letsmt.eu/Bleu.aspx) was used. The source administrative text in English and human translated texts in Lithuanian and Russian were also taken from the website Europos Sąjungos Teritorinis Bendradarbiavimas (http://www.esbendradarbiavimas.lt/). The source text in English, human translation in Lithuanian and machine translation in Lithuanian were inputted into BLEU system in order to receive the score of machine translation output. For the same purpose, the English source text, Russian human translation and Russian machine translation were inputted into automatic machine translation quality evaluation system BLEU. The results of automatic machine translation quality assessment in the practical part of this thesis is described.

It could be worth to mention that the length of extract of the administrative texts for analysis taken from the already mentioned website was 5000 words. In the practical part, the examples of machine translation errors assigned to the specific categories of machine translation errors classification and allocation of machine translation errors are provided. Additionally, after the mentioned examples the explanations and analysis of specific machine translation errors are provided. What is more, the particular errors found in the machine translation output of administrative text are compared between different translation language pairs. In terms of comparison between quality of machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and English to Russian, below every example of specific machine translation error category, the translation from English to another language is provided. After the analysis and comparison of machine translation output by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian the results are provided.

What is more, the present study has potential limitations that also could be addressed in future research. Since one of the focus of this particular work is automatic machine translation assessment with a machine translation evaluation metric, in this particular case BLEU, and since this master's thesis is focused on machine translation from English to Lithuanian and Russian, there were three reference texts in three languages, namely English, Lithuanian and Russian needed. Therefore, the variety of material for automatic machine translation output assessment was very limited. One more limitation of this particular work was the translation language pairs which are present in the specific machine translation system. In this case, machine translation system Google Translate provides the possibility to process machine translation from English to Lithuanian and Russian, although other machine translation systems, like Tildė, do not suggest the machine translation into Russian, or DeepL does not provide the possibility of machine translation into Lithuanian. Thus, this could hinder assessment of machine translation output done by different machine translation systems from English to Lithuanian and Russian.

Additionally, this particular paper only reveals the results of human and automatic machine translation assessment of machine translation system based on the statistical and neural approach; thus, one of the extensions of this research could be the assessment machine translation systems based on other approaches, especially, neural machine translation, which is the latest development in the field of machine translation. What is more, this particular thesis provides the comparison of machine translation output between languages; in the future researches, the comparison could be extended for different machine translation systems, languages and machine translation output evaluation metrics

in order to clarify which machine translation system with which language pair produces the best quality machine translation output and propose improvement directions.

2.2. Results

This particular analysis under the topic of machine translation output quality was conducted in order to reveal whether machine translation system Google Translate provides similar quality output of administrative text from English to Lithuanian and Russian. Human machine translation output assessment revealed the frequency of machine translation errors of the certain categories presented in the machine translation errors classification provided by Vilar et al. (2006). The analysis of machine translation errors found in the output also shown with which language pair English to Lithuanian or English to Russian, machine translation system Google Translated produced the better quality output. What is more, automatic assessment of machine translation output quality of administrative text from English to Lithuanian and Russian and the analysis of machine translation output by machine translation evaluation metric BLEU also revealed with which language pair English-Lithuanian or English-Russian machine translation system Google Translate renders the better quality output.

After the analysis of machine translation errors found in the machine translation output of administrative text from English to Lithuanian the frequency of machine translation errors in the particular machine translation output was clarified (see Figure 4).

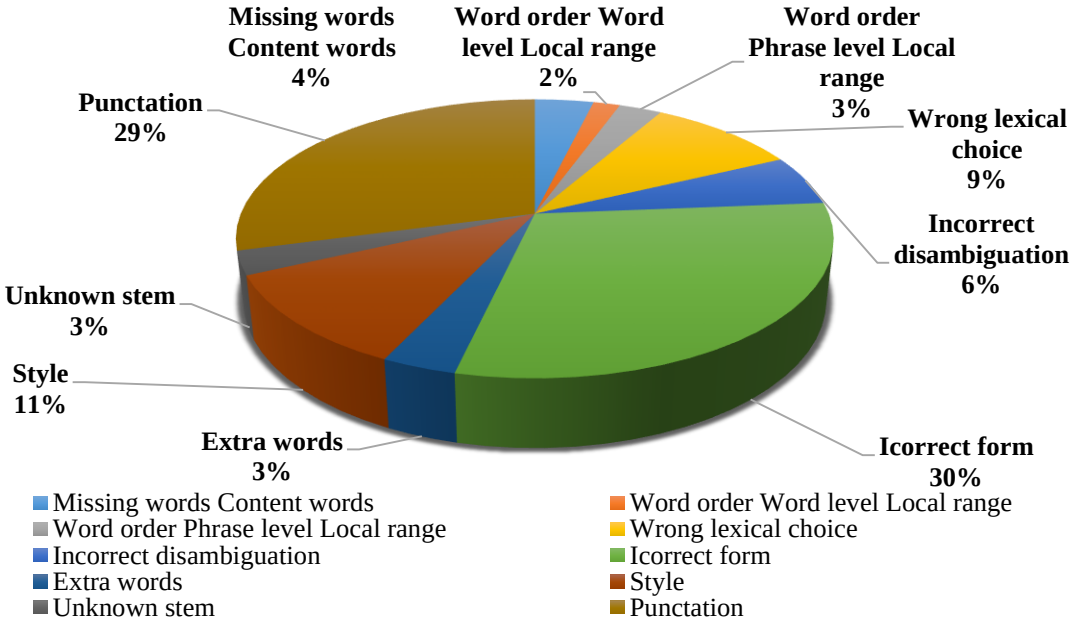

Fig. 4. The frequency of machine translation errors in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian

As it could be seen in Figure 4, the analysis of machine translation output from English to Lithuanian shown the number of errors from specific machine translation error categories. As it could be noticed, the research revealed, that the most common machine translation errors, which occurred in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian is machine translation errors of category called Incorrect form. Overall, 87 machine translation errors of machine translation errors category Incorrect form were found. There were different errors of incorrect case, number, gender, etc. In the machine translation output in Lithuanian language 85 punctuation errors were found. It could be explained that administrative type of text could be characterised by big amount of punctuation marks, because there

are many different long and complex sentences, various names, figures, etc. However, machine translation system was not able to render punctuation marks properly, according to the Lithuanian punctuation rules. The third category of most common machine translation errors found in Lithuanian target text is Style. There were 32 machine translation errors found. It could be clarified that, as it is already known, machine translation is performed by machines without human intervention, thus, it is difficult task for machine translation systems to render stylistically correct target sentences. Furthermore, in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian 28 errors of Wrong lexical choice were spotted. Mainly, there were appropriate translation for the word or phrase chosen, although, the particular choice was not appropriate in the context of the specific sentence. What is more, one more category of machine translation errors, which is really significant, was found in the Lithuanian machine translation output is Incorrect disambiguation. In Lithuanian text there were 16 errors of mistranslation. However, the number of machine translation errors of Incorrect disambiguation is not high, such type of machine translation errors is significant, because when it occurs, the meaning of target translation is distorted. Another one group of errors is assigned to Content words which are missed in the output. There were 11 such errors made by machine translation system Google Translate. These particular errors occurred when the machine translation system did not render important content words into machine translation output, though, they were evident in the source text. The errors of Extra words were also source of errors in Lithuanian machine translation output. Analysis shown that there were 10 cases when machine translation system added the extra word in machine translation output which was absent in the source text. Further, there were 8 machine translation errors of Word order, Phrase level, Local range found. These specific errors appeared when the word order in machine translation output was incorrect. One more category of machine translation errors which appeared in machine translation output was Unknown words, Unknown stem. As the analysis shown, there were 8 such errors, which appeared when machine translation system was not able to recognised the abbreviations or other words and they were just copied from source to target language without rendering proper translation. Additional category of errors found is Word order, Word level, Local range, there were 5 these particular errors in the machine translation output by Google Translate. Machine translation errors of this particular source appeared in the output when the word order was incorrect. There also were 5 errors found of Missing words, Filler words, the error was visible in the machine translation output when different filler words were absent in the output of machine translation, though they were present in the target text. The last category of errors found in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian is Unknown words, Unseen forms. There were 1 such type of error found and it appeared when the Google Translate generated some unknown word the stem of which is known, although the form is unseen. Moreover, there were no errors of Missing words, Word level, Long range and Missing words, Phrase Level, Long range found. Idioms is also the category of which errors were not found during this particular analysis. It could be explained that this particular type of errors was absent in the machine translation output, because the source text is administrative text which is characterised by concreteness and formal language, without idiomatic phrases. The total amount of machine translation errors found is 294.

The conducted analysis also revealed the total number of the correct sentences in the machine translation output by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian. After the research it became clear that there were 54 correctly translated sentences, it means that there were 165 erroneous sentences, because total amount of sentences which were analysed during the research was 219.

The error analysis of machine translation output by machine translation system Google Translate was also processed with English Russian language pair. After the conducted analysis the frequency of errors found in machine translation output by Google Translate from English to Russian was clarified. The Figure 5 bellow represents the percentage of frequency of machine translation errors found in the machine translation output of administrative text from English to Russian.

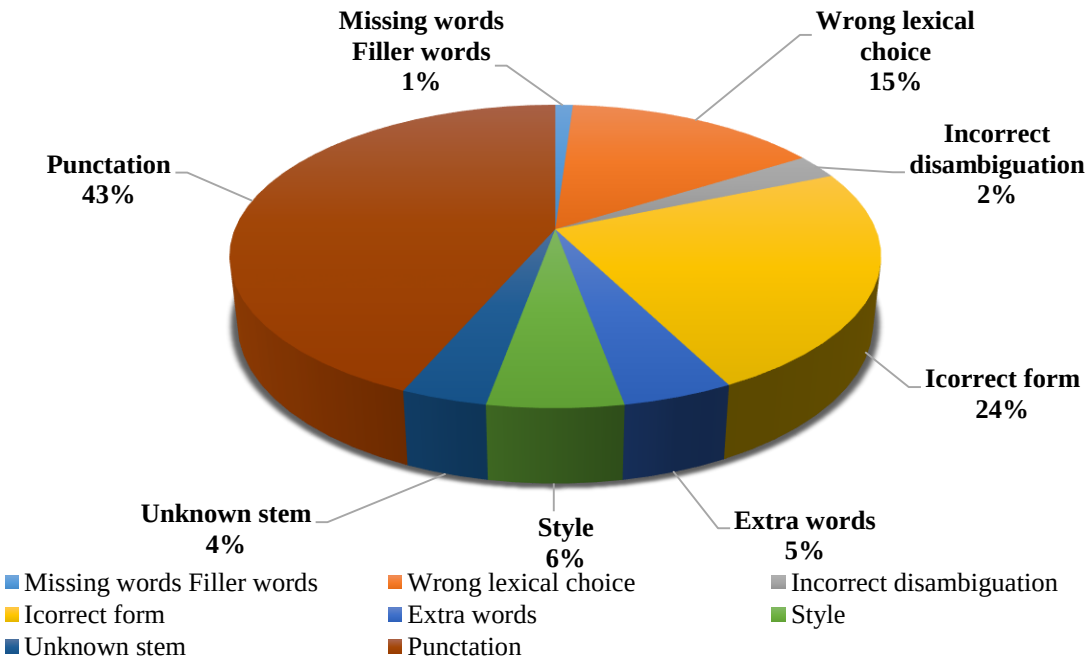

Fig. 5. The frequency of machine translation errors in machine translation output from English to Russian

As it could be noticed in the Figure 5, the highest number of machine translation errors was from the machine translation error category called Punctuation. There were 84 punctuation errors found. It could be explained, that this situation occurred, because the research text is administrative and as it is already known in such text there are many different data presented, for this particular reason there are high number of punctuation marks. What is more, since some part of punctuation marks in English and Russian differ, thus, machine translation system Google Translate was not able to render the translation of punctuation marks correctly. The second group of most frequent machine translation errors is Incorrect form. In the machine translation output there were 46 errors of category of Incorrect form found. There were different errors, such as incorrect case, number or similar appeared. The third category according to the number of machine translation errors found is Wrong lexical choice. There were 29 such type of errors. This particular machine translation error appeared when there was a correct translation in terms of meaning although the choice of the word was inappropriate. One more group of the errors which were found in machine translation output by Google Translate form English to Russian called as Style. This error in Russian target text occurred 11 times. The errors of machine translation errors classification category Style were noticed when the machine translation could be considered as correct, however it was stylistically inappropriate. What is more, there were 9 errors of machine translation errors category of Extra words found. Such type of errors was observed when machine translation system due to the different reasons produced the additional words which were unnecessary in the machine translation output. Additionally, in the machine translation output of administrative text by Google Translate from English to Russian, 7 errors of Unknown stem were found. There mainly were the abbreviations in English which were not recognised by machine

translation system and simply copied from source to target language. Thus, in such way, taking into consideration that Russian alphabet is different from English, the untranslated and copied abbreviations in Russian text were considered as words the stem of which is unknown. Another category of machine translation error classification which was absent in the Russian text is Incorrect disambiguation. This particular type of machine translation errors could be called as most significant, because the main aim of the translation process is to precisely convey the meaning. Also, since the number of disambiguation errors found in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian is not high, it shows that in terms of mistranslation the quality of the output of administrative text from English to Russian is high enough. Furthermore, another one category of machine translation errors to which found errors was assigned is Missing words and its subcategory Filler words. In the translation, the filler words were missed 2 times. The particular errors, which were made by machine translation system, were assigned to the subcategory Filler words in such cases, when there were words missed without which the meaning of the sentence is still clear. One more machine translation error group was of category Word order, its subcategory Word level and further distinguished subcategory Local range. There were 1 such error found in the target language. This error of incorrect word order appeared when the word order in the sentence was incorrect and it could be corrected by moving a single word. The machine translation error of the category Missing words and its subcategory Content words was also made 1 time. There was such a word in the machine translation output missed without which the meaning of the translated sentence would be distorted. What is more, there were such machine translation errors categories which were not found in the machine translation output of administrative text from English to Russian. One of these categories were the category called Idioms. It could be explained that there were no machine translation errors of this particular category, because research text type was administrative and as it is already known, in this particular type of texts, there are no idiomatic phrases. Another absent machine translation subcategory of category Unknown words was Unseen forms. The analysis showed that machine translation system Google Translate did not make such type of errors when there was unrecognisable word which form is unseen. The third category of machine translation error, which was not found in the output, is Word order and its two subcategories Word level and Phrase level and further distinguished groups Long range and Local range. This means that there were no such cases when the order of the words in Russian text was incorrect. Thus, it could be stated that in terms of word order machine translation system Google Translation performs well. It is also worth to mention that overall number of machine translation errors found in the output of administrative text from English to Russian is 195.

After the analysis of machine translation errors, the overall number of correct and incorrect sentences provided by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Russian was revealed. It became clear that there were 83 correct sentences, that means that there were 136 erroneous sentences, because the total number of sentences in administrative text which was chosen for this particular research was 219.

Moreover, the automatic machine translation assessment of machine translation output quality by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian conducted. The automatic machine translation output evaluations showed that, according to the automatic machine translation evaluation metric BLEU, the better quality output of administrative text by machine translation system Google Translate was produced with language pair English-Russian, which is in line with the human assessment results. In the Table 1, which is provided further in this particular paragraph, the machine

translation evaluation metric BLEU score with both language pairs English to Lithuanian and English Russian is presented.

Table. The BLEU score of English-Lithuanian and English-Russian machine translation output by Google Translate

Language pair	**BLEU score**
English-Lithuanian	20.07
English-Russian	39.11

As it could be seen in the Table 1, the automatic machine translation evaluation metric BLEU revealed, that the score of machine translation output quality from English to Lithuanian was 20.07. Meanwhile, BLEU also disclosed that the score of machine translation output quality from English to Russian was 39.11. It could be stated that the automatic machine translation output quality assessment revealed particular results, because the metric correlates well with human judgement and as it was mentioned before, human machine translation output quality assessment also shown that machine translation system Google Translate produced better quality output with English-Russian language pair. After the analysis, it could be concluded, that according to the results provided by machine translation output quality evaluation metric BLEU, machine translation system Google Translate produced higher quality translation with the language pair English-Russian.

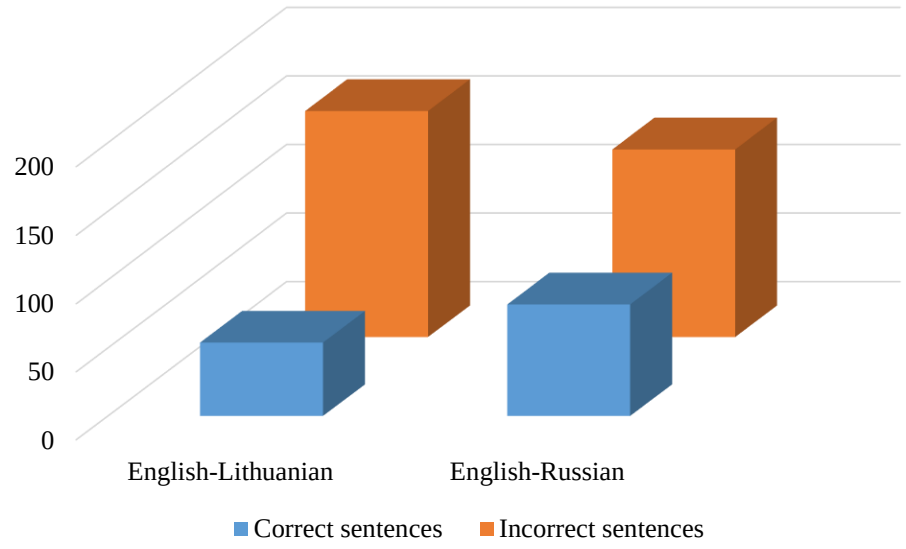

Fig. 6. The correct and incorrect sentences in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian

After the human and automatic assessment of machine translation output from English to Lithuanian it became clear that better quality output was produced by Google Translate with language pair English-Russian. This particular conclusion was made because, as it is shown in the Figure 6, the amount of correct sentences in the machine translation output from English to Russian was 82, meanwhile, the number of correctly translated sentences in the machine translation output form English to Lithuanian was 54. In machine translation output from English to Lithuanian there were 165 incorrectly translated sentences and in English-Russian output there were 137 incorrect sentences. For this particular reason, it could be concluded that machine translation system Google

Translate performed better with English-Russian language pair than with English-Lithuanian. What is more, another indicator, which allows to make the concluding statement that machine translation system Google Translate produced better quality output from English to Russian, is the total amount of machine translation errors in the output from English to Lithuanian and Russian. During the process of machine translation from English to Lithuanian machine translation system Google Translate made 293 errors in total. At the same time, in the machine translation output from English to Russian, 195 machine translation errors were found. The total amount in both machine translation outputs from English to Lithuanian and from English to Russian also shows that the better quality output was provided by Google Translate with language pair English-Russian. Moreover, the results of machine translation errors analysis shown that the most frequent machine translation errors in the output from English to Lithuanian was from the such machine translation errors classification categories as Incorrect form, Punctuation and Style. In the machine translation output from English to Russian the most frequently occurred machine translation errors assigned to the categories such as Punctuation, Incorrect form and Wrong lexical choice. It could be stated that the number of Incorrect form errors in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian appeared, because English could be considered as analytical, meanwhile, Lithuanian and Russian are inflectional languages. What is more, differently than English, Lithuanian and Russian contains such grammatical forms as gender, cases, rules for pluralisation, etc. Thus, machine translation system Google Translate faced the problems rendering output from English to Lithuanian and Russian in correct forms. The category of Punctuation errors also was frequent, because in Lithuanian and Russian, the punctuation rules differ from English. What is more, since the research text was administrative text, there were many different figures and facts presented, consequently, there were many different punctuation marks and Google Translate was not able to render it properly. The machine translation errors category Style in the output from English to Lithuanian also was one of the most frequent. It could be said that such result was revealed, because unlike Lithuanian, English is more neutral, there are less repetitions, language is not as synonymic as English. Furthermore, machine translation errors category called Wrong lexical choice was among the most frequent categories in machine translation output of administrative text by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian. It could be explained that this type of machine translation errors appeared in particular frequency, because of number of linguistic differences between languages. Also, these particular machine translation errors could appear because of the systematic errors, when machine translation system was not able to found the appropriate translation in the corpora or the source meaning was not recognised. Therefore, it could be said that previously mentioned categories of machine translation errors classification appeared in such frequency due to the differences among English, Lithuanian and Russian.

Furthermore, automatic machine translation output quality assessment with machine translation output quality evaluation metric BLEU also disclosed that the better quality output was produced by Google Translate during the machine translation process from English to Russian. Such statement was made on the basis of the results provided by machine translation output quality evaluation metric BLEU. The already mentioned system revealed that the score of machine translation output quality from English to Lithuanian is 20.07 and the score of machine translation output quality from English to Russian is 39.11. The score of machine translation output from English to Russian is almost half bigger than the score of machine translation output form English to Lithuanian, that is why the machine translation output of administrative text by machine translation system Google Translate

from English to Lithuanian is called as better quality output. It could be stated that particular results of automatic assessment of machine translation output quality by BLEU metric were provided, because machine translation system Google Translate is based on the statistical and neural machine translation approach, thus, it means that machine translation system learns from already translated units and documents. As it is already known, the Russian speaking population is many times bigger than Lithuanian speaking population, thus, much more people input English text into machine translation system for Russian output than for Lithuanian. In such a way, machine translation system Google Translate accrues and keeps more English-Russian than English-Lithuanian translation data, thereupon, the quality of machine translation output from English to Russian is higher than from English to Lithuanian.

2.3. Human assessment of machine translation output quality

As it was already mentioned before, machine translation output quality in this particular research is assessed according to the classification of machine translation errors proposed by Vilar et al. (2006) The classification of such machine translation errors categories as Missing words, which also includes subcategories Content words and Filler words, the second category Word order, which is further categorised into Word level and Phrases level, which is also distinguished into Local or Long range, the third category called Incorrect words, which is also distinguished into Sense (it is also separated into Wrong lexical choice and Incorrect disambiguation), Incorrect form, Extra words, Style, Idioms, one more group Unknown words with its subcategories called as Unknown stem and Unknown forms and the last category Punctuation. Further, in this particular section, the analysis of machine translation output by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian, according the above mentioned categories is presented. Additionally, the allocation and frequency of categories of machine translation errors is also provided.

2.3.1. Missing words

The first category of machine translation error classification presented by Vilar et al. (2006) is Missing words. This particular kind of machine translation error happens when the words which are apparent in the source language is totally missed in the machine translation output. It could also be that the words which are absent in the target text are Content words or Filler words. In such case, when the missing word is important for the meaning of the sentence and without that particular word the meaning of the translation is distorted, the error should be assigned to the subcategory of Missing words called Content words. Moreover, in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian there were 11 errors of missing content words found. In such situations, when the word which is in the source text and which is missing in the machine translation output is not significant and the meaning without the missing word is still clear this type of errors could be called as Filler word. The example of filler words could be such English words or phrases as *like*, *actually*, *basically*, *as* and Russian words or phrases such as *nu kak by, na samom dele, sobstvenno* and similar. What is more, in the machine translation output from English to Russian, there were 1 error of missing content words found.

During the particular analysis of machine translation output by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian in the field of administrative text the errors of category Missing words and its subcategories Content words and Filler words were also found. The examples of machine

translation errors category Content words from English to Lithuanian and Russian are provided below.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output

1. *As reported by the North-East Custom Department, foreign trade of the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and Lithuania in January-September 2014 reached 380.3 million U.S. dollars, that is was by 16.9% higher than* ***in the similar period*** *of 2013, including* ***export*** *– 71.5 million U.S. dollars (-55.99%), and import – 308.8 million dollars (+56.4%).*

   Kaip pranešė Šiaurės Rytų muitinės departamentas, 2014 m. Sausio – rugsėjo mėn. Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities ir Lietuvos užsienio prekyba siekė 380,3 mln. JAV dolerių, ty 16,9 proc. Didesnė nei 2013 m. - 71,5 mln. JAV dolerių (-55,99%) ir importas - 308,8 mln. Dolerių (+ 56,4%).

English-Russian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Lithuanian output

> *Kak soobŝili v Severo-Vostočnom tamožennom departamente, vnešnjaja torgovlja Kaliningradskoj oblasti Rossijskoj Federacii i Litvy v janvare-sentjabre 2014 goda dostigla 380,3 mln. Dollarov SŠA, čto na 16,9% vyše, čem* ***v analogičnom periode*** *2013 goda, vključaja* ***èksport*** *- 71,5 mln. Dollarov SŠA (-55,99%), a import - 308,8 mln. Dollarov (+ 56,4%).*

The analysis of machine translation errors by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian shows that in machine translation from English to Lithuanian and from English to Russian there were errors of missing content words found. As it is obvious from the first example, which is machine translation output from English to Lithuanian, in the source text, there is the information which define the certain period and the particular information about the export and phrases which are obvious in the source text such as *in the similar period* and *export* are missing in the machine translation output provided by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian. In the case of correct machine translation, the phrases which are apparent in the source text should be translated as *tuo pačiu laikotarpiu* ir *eksportas* in the machine translation output. This particular machine translation error could be called as significant, because the information which is absent in the machine translation output is relevant and without missing phrases the meaning of the sentence is distorted.

Meanwhile, for the comparison between machine translation quality from English to Lithuanian and English to Russian, the translation of the same source sentence from English to Russian is also provided. As it could be noticed, the words which were described as missing in the translation from English to Lithuanian such as in the similar period and export are not missed by machine translation system and translated as *v analogičnom periode* and *èksport*. It could be stated, that this specific part of the sentence was translated correctly and the content word were not missed. For this particular reason, it also could be stated, that in such case, machine translation system Google Translate managed this particular error of Missing words more properly in machine translation from English to Russian.

English-Russian machine translation output

2. *Total programme contribution was EUR 124.2 million of EU funding and EUR 21.6 million of the Russian Federation funding divided among projects* ***from 6 measures of 2 priorities***.

   Obŝij vklad programmy sostavil 124,2 mln. Evro ot finansirovanija ES i 21,6 mln. Evro ot Rossijskoj Federacii, podelennyh meždu proektami.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Russian output

Bendra programos parama sudarė 124,2 mln. EUR ES finansavimo ir 21,6 mln.

In the second example, which is the machine translation by Google Translate from English to Russian, the error of missing content word was also made. It is worth to mention that in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian 2 errors of missing filler words were found. As it could be seen in the example provided before, the part of sentence, which is in the source text, is missing in the target text. The phrase in the English text *from 6 measures of 2 priorities* is totally absent in the machine translation output. In the case of correct machine translation, the absent phrase *from 6 measures of 2 priorities* should be translated as *iz 6 mer 2 prioritetov*. This particular error of machine translation system Google Translate also could be called as meaningful, because the part of information of the sentence is missing, thus, the meaning of the machine translation is incorrect.

Furthermore, the same sentence part indicated as erroneous in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian also occurred in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian. As it could be seen in the example, the part which was missed in the Russian sentence which is *from 6 measures of 2 priorities* was also absent into Lithuanian sentence. Additionally, the bigger number of words is missed in the Lithuanian machine translation output than in Russian. This particular sentence from English to Lithuanian was translated as *Bendra programos parama sudarė 124,2 mln. EUR ES finansavimo ir 21,6 mln.*, thus, it is obvious that the specific part of English sentence which is *of the Russian Federation funding divided among projects from 6 measures of 2 priorities* is missed in Lithuanian. Because of that, it could be concluded that machine translation system provided the better quality translation output and undertake the error of category called Missing words more properly with language pair English-Russian.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output

3. *Regional transport infrastructure is based on three major components - trains, ports and road transport, while the importance of air transport increases* ***as well***.

   Regioninė transporto infrastruktūra grindžiama trimis pagrindiniais komponentais - traukiniais, uostais ir kelių transportu, oro transporto svarba didėja.

English-Russian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Lithuanian output

Regional'naja transportnaja infrastruktura osnovana na treh osnovnyh komponentah - poezdah, portah i avtomobil'nom transporte, pri ètom važnost vozdušnogo transporta takže vozrastaet.

After the analysis of machine translation errors done by Google Translate from English to Russian, it became clear that in the machine translation output, there also were the errors of missing filler words.

Moreover, the analysis revealed, that in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian 2 errors of missing filler words were found. As it could be seen from the example of machine translation output from English to Lithuanian, the phrase in English source sentence *as well* is missed in the machine translation output in Russian. Instead of correct translation, which could be *taip pat*, machine translation system Google Translate totally omitted the phrase from the output. Even though, the machine translation error of missing word is obvious, the error in this particular case could be named as not significant, because the missing words are filler words and the translation of the particular sentence from English to Lithuanian could be understandable and the meaning is not distorted.

At the same time, the machine translation of the same sentence from English to Russian is also provided. As it could be observed in the example of machine translation error classification subcategory Filler words, the phrase *as well*, which was omitted in the Lithuanian sentence is evident in the target Russian translation as *takže*. This could mean, that in this particular case, machine translation Google Translate provided the more correct translation and dealt with the subcategory of machine translation error named Filler words more properly.

English-Russian machine translation output

4. *The city **has** 7 mineral water springs, 9 sanatoriums and 1 balneological treatment facility.*

   V gorode 7 istočnikov mineral'noj vody, 9 sanatoriev i 1 balneologičeskoe učreždenie.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Russian output

Mieste yra 7 mineralinio vandens šaltiniai, 9 sanatorijos ir 1 balneologinis gydymo įrenginys.

In the another example of machine translation of administrative text by Google Translate from English to Russian it could be also seen that machine translation system missed the filler word in the output. The verb *has* in the English sentence means that in the city there are 7 mineral water springs, 9 sanatoriums and 1 balneological treatment facility, in the translation sentence the verb which means *have* or *is* is omitted and in this way the style of the sentence produced by machine translation system is inappropriate. Instead of correct translation which in this case could be the word *est*, machine translation system omitted the word at all. For the reason, that the target sentence provided by Google Translate could be understandable without missing word, this particular machine translation error could be assigned to the subcategory of Missing words called Filler words.

Additionally, in order to compare the output of machine translation system with different language pairs English-Russian and English-Lithuanian, the same sentence which was translated from English to Lithuanian is also provided in the translation of English to Lithuanian. The verb *has* which was obvious in the source English sentence and missed in the Russian target sentence is absent in the Lithuanian sentence as *yra*.

Therefore, the errors of this category of machine translation system errors classification called as Mission word, which is further distinguished into two more subcategories, which are Content words and Filler words could be called as not significant only in specific cases. The mentioned errors cause the minor disturbances in such case, when the missed words are not significant for the meaning of the sentence and when without them the meaning of the translation is distorted. On the opposite, if the missed words are filler words without which the meaning of the sentence is clear or could be

predictable, such errors could be called as not so relevant. Likewise, after the analysis of the errors found in machine translation output of this particular category, it could be concluded that machine translation system better dealt with the errors of Missing words in the machine translation process with English-Russian language pair, because in the output of English-Lithuanian machine translation there were more errors of missing words were found.

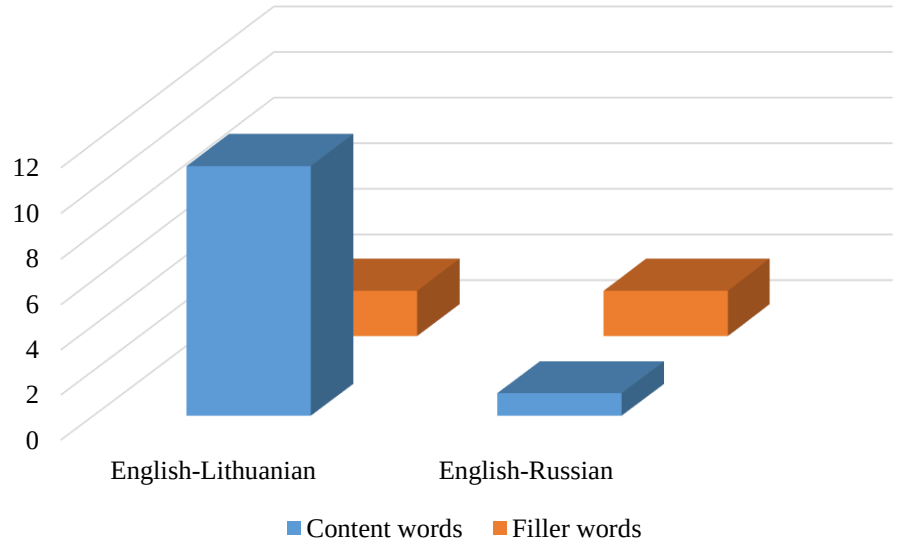

Fig. 7. Allocation of Missing words errors in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian

The Figure 7 shows the allocation and frequency of errors categories found in the machine translation output of administrative text from English to Lithuanian and Russian. As it could be seen in the Figure 6, in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian, there were 11 errors of machine translation errors category Missing words and its subcategory called Content words found. It could be explained that these particular errors occurred when the machine translation system did not render important content words into machine translation output, though, they were evident in the source text. Meanwhile, in the output of machine translation system Google Translate from English to Russian there were 1 error of machine translation error category Missing words and its subcategory called Content word made. It could be defined that there was such a word in the machine translation output missed without which the meaning of the translated sentence would be distorted. Furthermore, in the machine translation output the errors of category Missing words and its subcategory Filler words were also found. In the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian there were 2 such errors noticed. As it could be overviewed, machine translation system Google Translate in the output from English to Russian made less or equal number of machine translation errors of category Missing words. After the analysis of machine translation errors, it could be said that machine translation system Google Translate deals with the errors of Missing word appropriate enough. What is more, it also could be observed that machine translation system Google Translate with this particular machine translation error category deals better during the translation from English to Russian, because there were less such errors made in this particular output.

2.3.2. Word order

Another category of machine translation errors described by Vilar et al. (2006) is Word order. As it was mentioned before this particular category is further distinguished into two more subcategories which are called as Word level and Phrase level. What is more, each of mentioned subcategories are also divided into groups of Local range and Long range. As it was explained in the previous sections, the machine translation errors of word order appear in such cases when the word order in the sentence generated by machine translation system is wrong and it is difficult to understand the actual meaning. The errors could be categorised as Word level when the incorrect sentence could be corrected by moving only one word in the sentence, meanwhile, the errors could be categorised as phrase level when the whole phrase is needed to be moved in order to correct the sentence generated by machine translation system. What is more, the machine translation errors subcategory of Word level as well as Phrase level is further distinguished into Local range which means that the word or level should be moved in the limits of erroneous sentence and the Long range what means that the error of word order could be corrected by moving word or phrase between the chunks of the text. Furthermore, in the machine translation output of administrative text from English to Lithuanian there were 5 errors of machine translation error category Word order its subcategory Word level and its subclass Local range found and in the machine translation output from English to Russian there were 1 error of Word order Word level and Local range found.

After the analysis in the output of administrative text done by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian the errors of category Word order were also found. With the aim of comparison between quality of machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and English to Russian, the examples of machine translation error category Word order, subcategory Word level and subgroup Local range from English to Lithuanian and Russian are provided below.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output

5. *The Programme area has favourable conditions for the **development of practically all kinds of tourism**, which is already an important segment of the Region's economy.*

   *Programos teritorijoje yra palankios sąlygos **praktiškai plėtoti visų rūšių turizmą**, kuris jau yra svarbus regiono ekonomikos segmentas.*

English-Russian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Lithuanian output

> *Na territorii Programmy sozdany blagoprijatnye uslovija dlja **razvitija praktičeski vseh vidov turizma**, kotoryj uže javljaetsja važnym segmentom èkonomiki regiona.*

The conducted analysis of machine translation output quality from English to Lithuanian and Russian shown that in the machine translation output with both language pair English to Lithuanian and English to Russian machine translation errors of Word order in Word level and Local range appeared. In the example of machine translation output by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian it could be seen that erroneous translation into Lithuanian is the English phrase *development of practically all kinds of tourism*. In this particular case the phrase *development of practically all kinds of tourism* is translated by machine translation system as *praktiškai plėtoti visų rūšių turizmą*. The part of incorrect word order in Lithuanian sentence could be corrected into *plėtoti praktiškai visų rūšių turizmą*, what slightly changes the meaning of the sentence. The idea in English sentence is that there is a condition

for the development practically, all kinds of tourism, however the idea in the Lithuanian sentence, after the machine translation, is that there are conditions for practical development of all kind of tourism. Thus, in this particular case, the error of Word order and Phrase level and Local range is significant, because it distorts the meaning of the translation. Moreover, as the erroneous part of the sentence of machine translation output could be corrected by moving one word and it is moved within the sentence, this particular machine translation error could be assigned to the machine translation error classification category Word order, to its subcategory Word level and more detailed subcategory Local range.

What is more, with the aim to compare the same machine translation system output by Google Translate between two language pairs English-Lithuanian and English-Russian, the translation of the same sentence into Russian is provided. The erroneous word order of the phrase *development of practically all kinds of tourism* which was noticed in the output of machine translation from English to Lithuanian is produced by Google Translate in Russian machine translation output as *razvitija praktičeski vseh vidov turizma*. Since the word order of the particular phrase in the machine translation output by machine translation system Google Translate was provided correctly, it could be finalised that in this case, the better quality translation of this particular phrase was conducted in the translation process with language pair English-Russian, because machine translation rendered the correct word order in Russian machine translation output.

English-Russian machine translation output

6. ***LITHUANIA*** – ***RUSSIA*** *CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME 2014-2020*

   LITVA - PROGRAMMA *TRANSGRANIČNOGO SOTRUDNIČESTVA ROSSII 2014-2020*

English-Lithuanian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Russian output

> ***LIETUVA - KRIEVIJOS*** *TARPTAUTINIO BENDRADARBIAVIMO PROGRAMA 2014–2020 m.*

In another example, which represents the machine translation output from English to Russian the error of word order is obvious. In the source English sentence, the phrase *LITHUANIA – RUSSIA* which means that the cooperation is happening between Lithuania and Russia, in the target Russian sentences the words *LITVA* and *ROSSII* are separated. In this particular case, this error could be also assigned to subcategories of Word level and Local range, because the sentence could be corrected by shifting the word *ROSSII* in the limits of the particular sentence.

In the example of the machine translation of the same English sentences into Russian, it could be seen that the erroneous word order where the word *LITVA* should be followed by the word *ROSSII*, in the Lithuanian output of machine translation is rendered in the appropriate way, because the two mentioned words are near each other. Despite the correct word order in the machine translation output in Russian, the English word *RUSSIA* into Lithuanian was translated as *KREIVIJA*, this error could be also assigned to the category of Wrong lexical choice. The appropriate translation of English word *Russia* should be translated as *RUSIJA.*

After the comparison of machine translation errors which were found in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian, it could be stated that in this particular case of machine

translation error called Word order, machine translation system done the better translation with the language pair English-Lithuanian, because in the machine translation from English to Lithuanian the word order of the particular phrase was correct. What is more, this statement could be named as controversial, because in the discussed phrase, machine translation system made another type of error. Nonetheless, in this particular paragraph the error of machine translation category Word order was evaluated, thus, it could be stated that better quality machine translation was provided during the machine translation process from English to Lithuanian.

The examples of machine translation error category Word order, subcategory Phrase level, subgroup Local range from English to Lithuanian and Russian are provided below. What is more, during the analysis of machine translation errors, there were 8 machine translation errors of Word order, Phrase level and Local range found.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output

7. *Close interrelations and institutional ties, numerous contacts between organisations and private persons* ***characterise*** *that period* ***and explain*** *nowadays' mutual understanding of each other.*

   Šį laikotarpį ***apibūdina*** *glaudūs tarpusavio ryšiai ir instituciniai ryšiai, daug kontaktų tarp organizacijų ir privačių asmenų,* ***ir paaiškina*** *tarpusavio tarpusavio supratimą.*

English-Russian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Lithuanian output

> *Tesnye vzaimootnošenija i institucional'nye svjazi, mnogočislennye kontakty meždu organizacijami i častnymi licami* ***harakterizujut*** *ètot period* ***i objasnjajut*** *vzaimoponimanie v nastojaŝee vremja drug s drugom.*

Analysing and classifying the errors of machine translation system from English to Lithuanian it was clarified that machine translation errors of Word order subcategories Phrases level and Local range also appeared. In the example of machine translation output from English to Lithuanian provided above, it could be noticed that in the source English the sentence structure and word order is appropriate. Although, in target sentence in Lithuanian the sentence structure and the word order is incorrect. Instead of correct word order which could be *Glaudūs tarpusavio ir instituciniai ryšiai, daug kontaktų tarp organizacijų ir privačių asmenų apibūdina šį laikotarpį ir paaiškina tarpusavio supratimą.* According to the Lithuanian sentence structure and word order rules the word order should be as following subject, verb, object, in this particular case, *Glaudūs tarpusavio ir instituciniai ryšiai, daug kontaktų tarp organizacijų ir privačių asmenų,* could be considered as subject, the words *apibūdina* ir *paaiškina* could be considered as verb and the words *šį laikotarpį* and *tarpusavio supratimą* could be considered as object. It is worth to mention, that during the analysis of machine translation output by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian the machine translation errors of Word order, Word and Phrase level, Long range were not found in both language pairs and machine translation errors of Word order, Phrase level and Local range in the machine translation with English-Russian were also not found.

In the provided example of machine translation from English to Russian, it could be seen that this particular type of machine translation errors did not appear, because machine translation system translated it accurately and rendered the appropriate word order in the machine translation output.

That is why, this particular example of machine translation system output by Google Translate from English to Russian is better quality output than machine translation output of the same sentence from English to Lithuanian.

The analysis of machine translation output of administrative text by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian disclosed that the machine translation errors of the machine translation classification category Word order in certain cases could be really significant to the meaning of the sentence. Also, there are some cases, when the word order is not meaningful, because it cause only mild disturbances to the meaning of the sentence. After the comparison of machine translation output of the same source sentence from English to Lithuanian and from English to Russian, it became clear that machine translation system dealt better with the errors of Word order in the machine translation from English to Russian, because in the Russian sentence, opposite than in Lithuanian, the errors of Word order was rendered impeccably. What is more, it could be worth to mention that during the analysis of machine translation output by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian the machine translation errors of Word order, Word and Phrase level, Long range were not found in both outputs and machine translation errors of Word order, Phrase level and Local range in the machine translation with English-Russian were also not found. Thus, it could be stated that machine translation system Google Translate during the machine translation process from English to Lithuanian and Russian deals with word order well enough and the machine translation output quality of administrative text from English into Lithuanian and Russian in terms of word order is high enough.

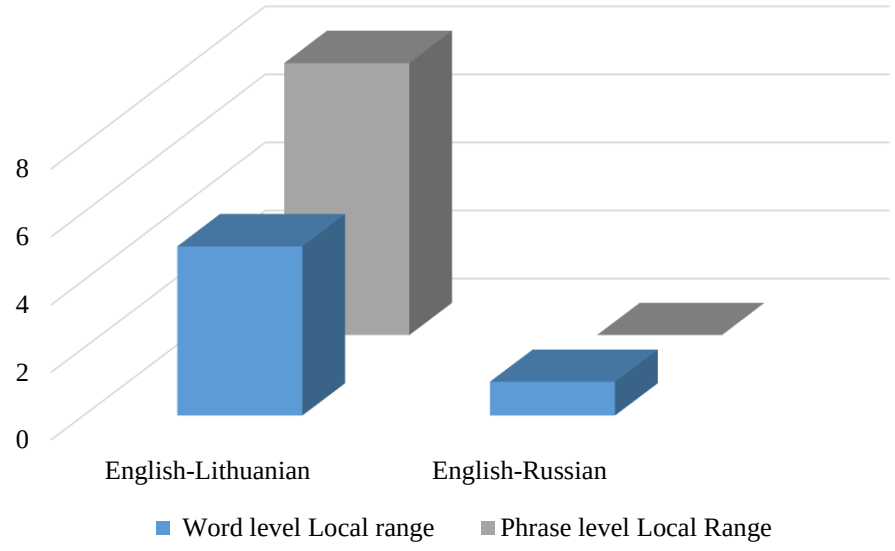

Fig. 8. Allocation of Word order errors in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian

The Figure 8 above presents the allocation and frequency of machine translation errors in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian. As it could be evident from the illustration, in the English-Lithuanian output there were 5 errors of Word order Word level Local range found. Meanwhile, in the English-Russian output there 1 error of the same category was found. What is more, as it is already known, the errors of Word order Phrase level Local range was obvious only in English-Lithuanian machine translation output and there were 8 of them. During the analysis of machine translation output by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian the machine translation errors of Word order, Word and Phrase level, Long range were not found in both outputs

and machine translation errors of Word order, Phrase level and Local range in the machine translation with English-Russian were also not found at all. Such allocation of machine translation also shows that machine translation system Google Translate provides less machine translation errors of Word order in the output from English to Russian.

2.3.3. Incorrect words

The third and widest category of machine translation errors classification described by Vilar et al. (2006) in their article "Error Analysis of Statistical Machine Translation Output" is Incorrect words. As it was described before, the machine translation errors classification category is further distinguished in to five more categories called Sense, Incorrect form, Extra words, Style and Idioms. What is more, the subcategory Sense is further divided into Wrong lexical choice and Incorrect disambiguation. This particular kind of errors happen when the machine translation system chooses the incorrect word for the translation, even though, the meaning is correct. Going into deeper analysis of the machine translation error category Incorrect words and subcategory called Sense, it could be said that errors of Wrong lexical choice appear when the machine translation system picks the word for the translation which convey the intended meaning, however, the word does not fit in the context of the sentence. The total amount of machine translation errors category Wrong lexical choice found in the output from English to Lithuanian was 28 and in the output from English to Russian the amount of errors was 29. Meanwhile, the errors of Incorrect disambiguation happen when the machine translation system chooses the word with incorrect meaning. The amount of such type of machine translation errors in the output from English to Lithuanian was 17 and in the output from English to Russian was 5. Errors of one more subcategory Incorrect form are usually found when the machine translation system select the word which suits, however it is translated in incorrect form, for example, incorrect gender, case, number, etc. Total number of machine translation errors of the category Incorrect words in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian was 87 and in the machine translation from English to Russian it was 46 errors. What is more, the errors of the subcategory Extra words appear in the machine translation output, when words, which are absent in the source text appears in the output. There were 10 errors of Extra words in English-Lithuanian machine translation output and 9 errors in English-Russian output found. Furthermore, the errors of Style could be spotted when the output text does not meet the stylistic requirements of target language. What is more, there were 32 errors of Style observed in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and 11 errors noticed in the output from English to Russian. The errors of machine translation classification category Idioms are found out when various sayings, phrases, picturesque language and idioms which have figurative meaning are not understandable for the machine translation system and the system translates it literary. It could be worth to mention that machine translation errors of category Idioms were not found.

According to the results of the research of human assessment of machine translation output by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian errors of Incorrect words appeared in the machine translation output. The examples of machine translation errors category Sense, subcategory Wrong lexical choice in Lithuanian and Russian outputs are provided below.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output

8. *The commercial Sea Port of Kaliningrad is the only **ice-free** **Russian port** on the Baltic Sea and one of the largest regional port complexes both in terms of volumes of processed goods, and in terms of technical support and services provided to cargo owners.*

   *Komercinis Kaliningrado uostas yra vienintelis **ledo neturintis** **Rusijos uostas** Baltijos jūroje ir vienas didžiausių regioninių uostų kompleksų tiek perdirbtų prekių kiekio, tiek techninės pagalbos ir krovinių savininkams teikiamų paslaugų požiūriu.*

English-Russian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Lithuanian output

*Morskoj torgovyj port Kaliningrada javljaetsja edinstvennym **nezamerzajuŝim** **rossijskim portom** na Baltijskom more i odnim iz krupnejših regional'nyh portovyh kompleksov kak po ob"emam pererabatyvaemyh tovarov, tak i po tehničeskoj podderžke i uslugam, predostavljaemym gruzovladelcam.*

As the analysis of machine translation output revealed, there were such cases, when the machine translation system Google Translated chose the wrong word, even though, the meaning of source English text was conveyed. As it could be seen in the example of machine translation from English to Lithuanian the phrase *ice-free Russian port* was translated as *ledo neturintis Rusijos uostas*. In this particular case, the meaning of the phrase was provided by machine translation system in the correct way, however, instead of totally correct and appropriate translation which could be *neužšąlantis Rusijos uostas* machine translation system made the wrong lexical choice. It could be said, that this particular error appears, because the machine translation system interpreted the meaning of the phrase *ice-free* literarily and was not able to render it correctly.

The particular sentence in the source English was also translated into Russian. According to the example, the English phrase ice-free, which was translated by machine translation into Lithuanian incorrectly as *ledo neturintis*, was correctly translated by Google Translate from English to Russian as *nezamerzajuŝim*. For this reason, the machine translation of this particular sentence could be considered as translated more correctly from English to Russian than from English to Lithuanian.

English-Russian machine translation output

9. *Situated on the Curonian Spit, Lithuanian Sea Museum, Aquarium and Dolphinarium are known for their **sea lions and seals shows**, aquariums with marine creatures, fish and plants.*

   *Raspoložennyj na Kuršskoj kose, Litovskij morskoj muzej, Akvarium i Delfinarij izvestny svoimi **vystavkami** **morskih lvov i tjulenej**, akvariumami s morskimi suŝestvami, rybami i rastenijami.*

English-Lithuanian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Russian output

*Lietuvos jūrų muziejus, akvariumas ir delfinariumas yra žinomi dėl savo **liūtų ir plombų**, akvariumų su jūros gyvūnais, žuvimis ir augalais.*

This particular type of error also appeared in the machine translation output by Google Translate form English to Russian. As it could be seen from the example above of the machine translation from English to Russian, the phrase in the source English language *sea lions and seals shows* is translated

into target Lithuanian as *vystavkami morskih lvov i tjulenej*. In this case, the translation of English word *show* was erroneous. Instead of more suitable translation, which could be the Russian equivalent *шоу*, the English word *show* was rendered by machine translation system into Russian as *выставка*. What is more, it could be stated that this particular type of machine translation errors appeared in the output of machine translation output of administrative text by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Russian, because the mentioned machine translation system was not able to pick the appropriate word to render the lexically and stylistically correct machine translation output.

The particular erroneous sentence which was machine translated from English into Russian was also translated into Lithuanian. As it could be seen from the example, the English phrase *sea lions and seals shows* is translated into Russian as *liūtų ir plombų*, which could be called significantly worse translation than in the machine translation output from English to Russian. In this particular case, the meaning of the phrase was lost and phrase was mistranslated, because in the original source English text the word *seal* has the meaning of sea animal, meanwhile, in the Lithuanian translation the English word *seal* was translated in the meaning of some type of coating which is applied to made something impervious. Thus, it is evident that in this particular case, machine translation system performed better in the machine translation from English to Russian, because the machine translated phrase from English to Lithuanian was mistranslated.

Also, previously described errors found in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian could be assigned to the category of machine translation errors category named as Incorrect words and its subcategory Sense further distinguished into Wrong lexical choice, because the translation of both cases is right in the terms of meaning, although, it is erroneous in terms of language correctness and fluentness. This particular type of machine translation errors distorts the grammatical and stylistic correctness of the sentence, also, the error of wrong lexical choice could also cause another machine translation error in the sentence. However, this particular type of errors as Incorrect words and its subcategory Sense further distinguished into Wrong lexical choice could be called as not really significant, because in the most of the cases, although, the word is chosen incorrectly, the meaning is rendered appropriately. What is more, it could be concluded that machine translation system Google Translate performed better with the language pair English-Russian, because in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian the meaning of certain word was distorted.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output

10. ***The major growth was recorded*** *in construction, real estate, rent, wholesale, retail, transport, warehousing and communication sectors.*

    Didžiausią augimą lėmė *statybos, nekilnojamojo turto, nuomos, didmeninės, mažmeninės prekybos, transporto, sandėliavimo ir ryšių sektoriai.*

English-Russian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Lithuanian output

Osnovnoj rost byl zafiksirovan *v sektorah stroitelstva, nedvižimosti, arendy, optovoj torgovli, rozničnoj torgovli, transporta, skladirovanija i svjazi.*

Another example of machine translation from English to Lithuanian also represent the error category from the classification of machine translation errors presented by Vilar et al. (2006) called as Incorrect Words. As it is obvious in the example of machine translation from English to Lithuanian, the English phrase *the major growth was recorded* was translated into Lithuanian as *didžiausią augimą lėmė*. In fact, the actual meaning of the English sentence was that the main growth was captured in construction, real estate, rent, etc. Although, machine translation system Google Translate mistranslated it and the real meaning which was intended in the English source sentence was distorted in Russian and translated as *didžiausią augimą lėmė*, what actually means that the major growth was impacted by construction, real estate, rent, etc. In this case, the correct translation of this particular phrase *the major growth was recorded* from English to Lithuanian could be *didžiausias augimas buvo užfiksuotas*. The reason that these particular machine translation errors appear could be the disability of machine translation system to recognise the meaning of source sentence and chose the appropriate equivalent to convey the meaning from target to source text. Since, during the machine translation process of administrative text from English to Lithuanian the previously mentioned sentence was mistranslated, lost its meaning in the target output text, this particular machine translation error could be assigned to the category of the classification by Vilar et al. (2006) called Incorrect words, its subcategory Sense, which is further distinguished into Incorrect disambiguation.

The certain English sentence of administrative text was also inputted into machine translation system and translated from English to Russian. As it could be observed from the example above, the English phrase *The major growth was recorded* was translated into Russian as *Osnovnoj rost byl zafiksirovan,* what could be called the appropriate translation. Different than in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian, when the meaning of particular phrase was lost, in the output of machine translation from English to Russian the meaning was preserved and rendered correctly. For this particular reason, in this case, the performance of Google Translate is better with the language pair English-Russian.

English-Russian machine translation output

11. *The main types of freight include oil products, coal, cox, wood products, metals, ferrous materials, mineral materials, food products and* ***wheeled transport***.

    Osnovnye vidy gruzovyh perevozok vključajut nefteprodukty, ugol, koks, izdelija iz drevesiny, metally, černye metally, mineral'nye materialy, produkty pitanija i ***kolesnye perevozki***.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Russian output

> *Pagrindiniai krovinių tipai yra naftos produktai, akmens anglys, kokosai, medienos gaminiai, metalai, juodosios medžiagos, mineralinės medžiagos, maisto produktai ir* ***vežimas ratais***.

In another example of machine translation of administrative text from English to Russian the errors of Incorrect disambiguation also happened. As it could be seen in the example of English-Russian translation the phrase *wheeled transport* in English source sentence was translated as *колесные перевозки*. In the source English text, the phrase *wheeled transport* was used in the context that the main types of freight include oil products, coal, cox, etc., meanwhile, in the target sentence, this particular phrase was translated in the meaning that the main types of freight include oil products, coal, cox and transportation with vehicles which have wheels. The correct translation of this particular part of sentence could be *kolesnyj transport*, which would actually mean that wheeled transport is the

part of the main freight types. Since the meaning of the source text in English during the machine translation process was changed, this particular machine translation error could be assigned to the same machine translation category as the previous one, which is called Incorrect disambiguation.

According to the presented machine translation output from English to Russian, the English phrase *wheeled transport* in Lithuanian sentence is translated as *vežimas ratais*, what also could be called as the erroneous translation, because the meaning in the machine translation output is different than in the source English sentence. In the present case, it is difficult to determine, with which language pair machine translation Google Translate performed better, because in both machine translation outputs, from English to Lithuanian and from English to Russian, the defined phrase translated incorrectly.

All in all, this type of machine translation errors is very significant, because the main goal of the translation is to convey the meaning of source text and target texts as precise, as possible, thus, when the meaning of the sentence is lost during the translation, the main goal of the translation is not achieved. It also could be concluded that machine translation system Google Translate performed better in this instance with the language pair English-Russian, because in one of the examples, the particular machine translation output was almost perfect.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output

12. *According to the applicable legal framework in duly justified cases, major social, economic or cultural centres in the Member States or in other cross-border cooperation participating countries that do not adjoin eligible territorial units may be included on condition that such* ***participation contributes to <u>the objectives laid down</u>*** *in the programming document.*

    Laikantis taikytinos teisinės sistemos tinkamai pagrįstais atvejais, gali būti įtraukti pagrindiniai valstybių narių arba kitų tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo dalyvaujančių šalių socialiniai, ekonominiai ar kultūriniai centrai, kurie nedalyvauja atitinkamuose teritoriniuose vienetuose, su sąlyga, kad toks ***dalyvavimas prisideda prie <u>programoje nustatytus tikslus</u>****.*

English-Russian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Lithuanian output

> *V sootvetstvii s primenimoj pravovoj bazoj v dolžnym obrazom obosnovannyh slučajah krupnye socialnye, èkonomičeskie ili kulturnye centry v gosudarstvah-členah ili drugih stranah-učastnicah transgraničnogo sotrudničestva, kotorye ne primykajut k priemlemym territorial'nym edinicam, mogut byt vključeny pri uslovii, čto takoe* ***učastie sposobstvuet celi, izložennye v programmnom dokumente****.*

Another machine translation error group called Incorrect form described in the article about machine translation errors classification conducted by Vilar et al. (2006) and which was discussed in the theoretical part of this particular research. In the first example of machine translation from English to Lithuanian it could be observed that phrase of the source sentence in English *participation contributes to the objectives laid down* is translated into Lithuanian by machine translation system as *dalyvavimas prisideda prie programoje nustatytus tikslus*. After the analysis of the machine translation output of already mentioned sentence, it became clear, that translation of the sentence part is rendered into Lithuanian inappropriately, because *programoje nustatytus tikslus* is used in the wrong case, instead of the correct translation and the appropriate choice of case, which could be *dalyvavimas prisideda prie programoje numatytų tikslų*. The correct case which should have been chosen by machine

translation system could be genitive case, in this situation, the machine translation system Google Translate chose accusative case, which is erroneous. Though, this particular sentence of administrative text was assigned to the erroneous sentences, this particular type of machine translation errors could be called as not really significant, because the meaning is conveyed, thus, the main goal of the translation is achieved, however, the machine translation output is not grammatically correct, because grammatical cases are not rendered. For this particular reason, the previously discussed machine translation error is assigned to the machine translation errors category Incorrect form.

The same English sentences which was translated in Lithuanian was also translated into Russian. As it could be understood from the example, presented above, the English phrase *participation contributes to the objectives laid down* was translated into Russian as *učastie sposobstvuet celi, izložennye v programmnom dokumente*. Since, this particular phrase was translated incorrectly, because the form of the certain phrase in the translation output was incorrect, the same situation in the machine translation from English to Russian the case of the phrase *učastie sposobstvuet celi, изложенные в программном документе* is translated into Russian language in correct case. In this particular instance, it could be stated that machine translation system rendered better quality output from English to Russian, because differently than in the output from English to Lithuanian, in the output from English to Russian the translation was correct.

English-Russian machine translation output

13. *Public consultations on the draft Programme document were organised in both countries – the draft Programme document was published on the websites* ***of*** *the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, Kaliningrad Region Agency for International and Interregional Relations and* ***public entity Joint Technical Secretariat*** *(Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).*

    Obščestvennye konsultacii po proektu Programmnogo dokumenta byli organizovany v obeih stranah - proekt Programmnogo dokumenta byl opublikovan na sajtah Ministerstva vnutrennih del Litovskoj Respubliki, Ministerstva èkonomičeskogo razvitija Rossijskoj Federacii, Agentstva meždunarodnyh i mežregionalnyh svjazej Kaliningradskoj oblasti. ***i gosudarstvennyj tehničeskij obedinennyj tehničeskij sekretariat*** *(Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).*

English-Lithuanian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Russian output

> *Abiejose šalyse buvo surengtos viešosios konsultacijos dėl programos dokumento projekto - programos dokumento projektas buvo paskelbtas Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos, Rusijos Federacijos Ekonominės plėtros ministerijos, Kaliningrado srities tarptautinių ir tarpregioninių ryšių agentūros interneto svetainėse* ***viešasis subjektas Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas*** *(Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).*

In the second example of machine translation errors category Incorrect form in the machine translation from English to Russian the erroneous translation was also detected. As it could be seen in the example, the part of English sentence *public entity Joint Technical Secretariat* is machine translated into Russian as *gosudarstvennyj tehničeskij ob"edinennyj tehničeskij sekretariat* which seems translated correctly, although, the deeper analysis of the translated sentence revealed, that all homogenous parts of the sentence as *Ministerstva vnutrennih del Litovskoj Respubliki, Ministerstva*

èkonomičeskogo razvitija Rossijskoj Federacii, Agentstva meždunarodnyh i mežregional'nyh svjazej Kaliningradskoj oblasti were translated in genitive case and one part of the sentence left in the nominative case as *gosudarstvennyj tehničeski ob"edinennyj tehničeskij sekretariat*. The correct translation in this particular case could be *gosudarstvennogo ob"edinennogo tehničeskogo sekretariata* in genitive case as other homogenous parts of the sentence. In addition, the machine translation error of category Extra words, which will be discussed in the further chapters of this particular work, was also spotted.

In the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian the same error of the Incorrect words was found. As it is seen from the example, the phrase in English source text *public entity Joint Technical Secretariat* was translated into Lithuanian as *viešasis subjektas Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas* in the incorrect nominative case, because all previous phrases are translated in the genitive case. For this purpose, it is difficult to define with which language pair machine translation system performed better, because the system made the same type of mistakes in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian.

It could be stated that this particular type of errors also could be called as not so meaningful, because the meaning of the sentence is conveyed, however, the target sentences in the machine translation output are not grammatically correct. Due to the disability of machine translation system to find the appropriate case for the best translation, these previously described errors are assigned to the subcategory of machine translation errors classification which is called as Incorrect form. It could be said that machine translation system Google Translate dealt better with the language English-Russian, because in one of the instances, the system performed better in translation from English to Lithuanian and in the other instance, the translation was equally wrong.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output

14. *Priority: Promotion of cooperation between public authority **institutions** and strengthening local communities;*

    *Prioritetas: valdžios **institucijų** **institucijų** bendradarbiavimo skatinimas ir vietos bendruomenių stiprinimas;*

English-Russian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Lithuanian output

> *Prioritet: sodejstvie sotrudničestvu meždu **organami** gosudarstvennoj vlasti i ukreplenie mestnyh soobščestv;*

During the analysis and comparison of machine translation output from English to Lithuanian one more machine translation errors category called Extra words were found. The first example of machine translation of administrative text from English to Lithuanian represents the example of machine translation category Extra words in machine translation output by machine translation system Google Translate. In the mentioned example, it could be viewed that in the source English sentence the word *institution* is used once, however, as it could be seen, in the target sentence there is and additional word *institucijų*. As it was explained by Vilar et al. (2006) this particular machine translation error appears when the input of speech is translated, although, in this particular case, the written text was imputed into machine translation system.

The analogical English sentence was also translated into Russian. As it could be noticed in the particular example of machine translation system output from English to Russian, the error of extra word which occurred in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian in the another language pair did not appear. The Russian sentence was rendered correctly without the error of category Extra words. Because of this particular reason, the output provided by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Russian is better quality.

English-Russian machine translation output

15. *Programme territory has important biosphere reserves (Žuvintas and the mouth of the Nemunas/**Neman River**), nature park Vistytis, beautiful large dune formations, white sandy beaches and large unspoiled forests.*

    *Na territorii programmy est' važnye biosfernye zapovedniki (Žuvintas i ust'e reki **Neman** / **Neman**), prirodnyj park Vistitis, krasivye krupnye djunnye obrazovanija, belye pesčanye pljaži i bol'šie netronutye lesa.*

English-Lithuanian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Russian output

*Programos teritorijoje yra svarbių biosferos rezervatų (Žuvintas ir **Nemuno / Nemuno upės** žiočių), gamtos parkas Vistytis, gražios didelės kopos formacijos, balti smėlio paplūdimiai ir dideli nepaliesti miškai.*

Another example of machine translation from English to Russian also represents the error from the category named Extra words. In this particular example of machine translation form English to Lithuanian it could be noted that in the source English sentence there is a name of the river written in Lithuanian and international as *Nemunas* and *Neman River*, because the source text is intended for Lithuanian and Russian readers. However, in the Russian target sentence both Lithuanian and international names of the river are translated in the same way as *Neman* and *Neman*. For that reason, one of the river names which appeared in the machine translation output is unnecessary and in such way the second river name *Neman* became and extra word. The translation provided by machine translation system could by corrected by removing the additional word *Neman*. What is more, because of that this particular machine translation system was assigned to the category of machine translation classification which Extra.

As in the previous examples, in this instance, the same English sentence translated by machine translation system from English to Russian was translated from English to Lithuanian too. As it was described before, the river names in English sentence were written in two ways in order to make the proper noun recognisable for Lithuanian and Russian readers. This resulted in the extra word in the machine translation output in English. What is more, the same machine translation error was spotted in the machine translation output to Lithuanian, the river name *Nemunas* was translated twice and in such way became and extra word in machine translation output. In such example, the definition of better machine translation performance is complicated, because the same machine translation error of extra word was made in both English and Lithuanian output.

Additionally, as it was mentioned before, the assessment of machine translation errors and the analysis of it is really difficult task, because distinct errors could be assigned to the different machine translation errors classification categories and it also could depend on such factors as the profile

evaluator and similar. For instance, this particular example of machine translation error found during the translation from English to Russian, could be assigned to the Wrong lexical choice, because the machine translation system conveyed the meaning correctly, although picked the wrong word for the translation. Also, ir could be assigned to the category of Incorrect form for the same reason as previous instance and this particular error could have been assigned to the category of machine translation errors classification which is called Style, because in this particular case the machine translation output in Russian is appropriate, however, it is stylistically incorrect. The machine translation errors category Extra word was chosen, because the additionally translated word in the machine translation output became additional, i. e. extra word.

Moreover, this particular type of machine translation error could be referred to the not significant machine translation errors, because the meaning was rendered properly, yet it was grammatically and stylistically incorrect. Summing up, it could be stated as well, that in this particular instance, machine translation system Google Translate better dealt with the translation from English to Russian, because in one of the examples above, machine translation system provided better quality output from English to Russian.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output

16. *The recent years have seen further **development of road transport** in the region – a number of roundabouts have been developed or are in the process of development.*

    *Pastaraisiais metais regione toliau **plėtojama kelių transporto plėtra** - daugybė žiedinių sankryžų buvo plėtojamos arba kuriamos.*

English-Lithuanian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Russian output

*V poslednie gody nabljudaetsja **dal'nejšee razvitie avtomobil'nogo transporta** v regione - rjad kol'cevyh razvjazok byl razrabotan ili nahoditsja v processe razrabotki.*

Further machine translation error, which is also included into the classification of machine translation errors, which is described in the previous sections of this particular work and presented by Vilar et al. (2006) in their research is Style. The typical example of stylistic machine translation errors is when the machine translation system produces the repetitive words near each other. As it is obvious in the first example of machine translation from English to Lithuanian the phrase in the source sentence is *development of road transport*. This particular phrase is translated into Lithuanian as *plėtojama kelių transporto plėtra*. In this particular case, the words *plėtojama* and *plėtra* have the same stem, for that reason, these words could be called as repetitive. The appearance of this machine translation error made the output sentence stylistically incorrect. The translation could be corrected by replacing one of the repetitive words by synonym, for instance, the word *plėtojama* could be changed into the synonymous word *vystymas*, in such case, the correct phrase would be *vystoma kelių transporto plėtra*, what would be stylistically correct. As it was pointed out by Vilar et al. (2006), this particular type of machine translation errors is less important, because it does not distort the meaning of machine translation.

The identical sentence in English was translated into Russian and Lithuanian as well. As the analysis of the provided example of the machine translation from English to Lithuanian revealed, it could be observed that the machine translation errors of Style which was made in the output from English to

Lithuanian was not occur. In the target Russian text, the stylistically incorrect phrase in source English sentence *development of road transport* was translated into Russian as *dal'nejšee razvitie avtomobil'nogo transporta*. The translation of this particular sentence part done by machine translation system from English to Russian could be named as correct translation and because of this, it could be stated that machine translation system Google Translate conducted better quality output from English to Russian.

Further, the example of machine translation output of administrative text from English to Russian where the machine translation errors of machine translation errors classification category called Incorrect words and its subcategory named Style is provided. What is more, the example of the same machine translation output of administrative text from English to Lithuanian is provided further for the comparison how the same sentences were translated by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian.

English-Russian machine translation output

17. *Recommendations made during the SEA and subsequent consultations* ***have been considered*** *and* ***taken into account*** *in the final draft of the Programme.*

    Rekomendacii, sdelannye v hode SÈO i posledujuših konsul'tacij, byli ***učteny*** *i* ***učteny*** *v okončatel'nom proekte Programmy*

English-Lithuanian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Russian output

> *SPAV ir vėlesnių konsultacijų metu pateiktos rekomendacijos* ***buvo apsvarstytos*** *ir* ***į jas atsižvelgta*** *galutiniame programos projekte.*

The same machine translation error was found during the process of machine translation of administrative text by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Russian. In the example of machine translation output from English to Russian the error of the Style could be visible. As it could be seen from the example, in the English sentence the phrases such as *have been considered* and *taken into account* are translated into Russian as *učteny* and *učteny*. The translation could be called as stylistically incorrect, because the word *učteny* is repetitive and is near to another the same word *učteny*. The sentence, produced by machine translation system could sound stylistically better if one of the Russian words *učteny* would be changed into the word such as *rassmotreny* and the sentence would sound as *Rekomendacii, sdelannye v hode SÈO i posledujuših konsul'tacij, byli rassmotreny i učteny v okončatel'nom proekte Programmy*. In such way, this particular sentence of administrative text produced by machine translation system Google Translate form English to Lithuanian could be corrected by changing the repetitive words into the synonyms.

The same English sentence provided in the previously described example was also translated by machine translation system into Lithuanian. It could be noticed that in the machine translation output of administrative text from English to Lithuanian mentioned words *have been considered* and *taken into account* was translated into Lithuanian as *buvo apsvarstytos* and *į jas atsižvelgta*. This particular translation could be called as stylistically correct, because there is no repetition in Lithuanian sentence as it was in Russian translation. In this case, in the stylistic terms, the machine translation output of administrative text by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian could be called as better.

Therefore, it could be argued on the stylistics of different languages, because the machine translation output quality assessment and analysis of its errors is dependable. What is more, this particular example described above shown that in this case, machine translation system Google Translated provided erroneous translations of the same sentence from English to Lithuanian and from English to Russian, thus, it is complicated to determine with which language pair English-Lithuanian or English-Russian machine translation system Google Translate produced the better quality output. Moreover, this particular machine translation errors category Incorrect words is the widest category in the classification of machine translation errors. This particular category includes such subcategories as Sense, Incorrect form, Extra words and Style. The subcategory Sense could be called as the most significant between another subcategories of machine translation error category Incorrect word, because the Sense category is further divided into subgroups and one of them is Incorrect disambiguation. When the errors of incorrect disambiguation occur, the meaning of the sentence is distorted, thus, in such case, the main goal of the translation, which is to convey the meaning as precise as possible, is unachieved.

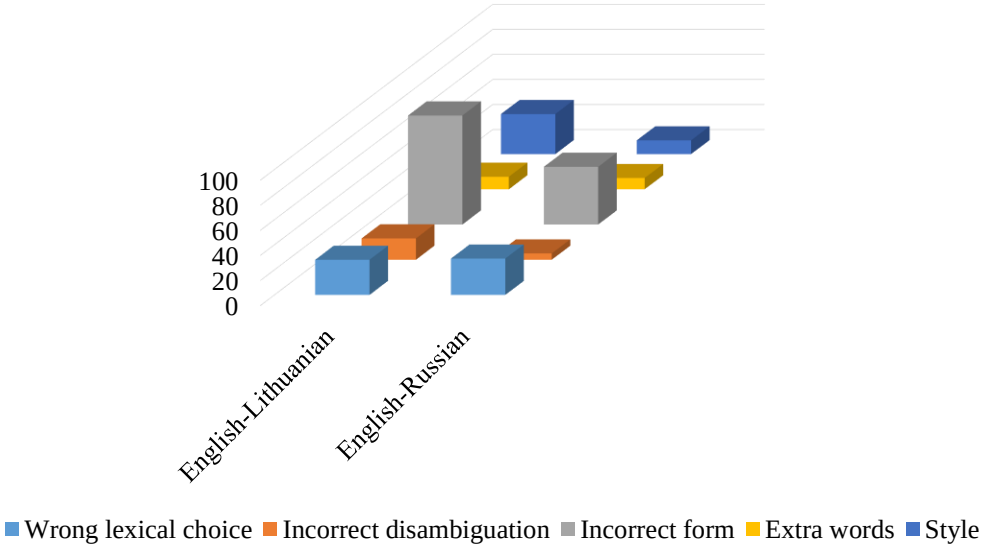

Fig. 9. Allocation of Incorrect words errors in machine translation output form English to Lithuanian and Russian

The Figure 9 depicts the allocation and frequency of machine translation errors found in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian. As it could be noted in the illustration, in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian there were 28 errors of Wrong lexical choice, 17 errors of Incorrect disambiguation, 87 errors of Incorrect form, 10 errors of Extra words and 32 errors of Style were found. Meanwhile, in the machine translation output from English to Russian there were 29 errors of Wrong lexical choice, 5 errors of Incorrect disambiguation, 46 errors of Incorrect form, 9 errors of Extra words and 11 errors of Style were found. Thus, after the investigation of frequency of machine translation errors in the output from English to Lithuanian and Russian it could be stated that machine translation system Google Translate deals better with the errors of Incorrect words with English-Russian language pair, because the amount of errors found in the output from English to Russian were less than in English to Lithuanian, except the category of Wrong lexical choice. Additionally, the errors of Idioms were not found in both English-Lithuanian and English-Russian outputs.

2.3.4. Unknown words

Additional category of machine translation errors classification which was conducted by Vilar et al. (2006) in their work "Error Analysis of Statistical Machine Translation Output" is Unknown words. As it was described by the authors, this type of machine translation errors mainly appears in the machine translation process when the one of the language pair has different alphabet, for example, English and Chinese, English-Russian, etc. In such cases, the word could be simply copied from the sources text by machine translation system into target text as it is, without further analysis or trials to translate it more precisely. What is more, this particular machine translation errors category is also divided into two more categories named as Unknown stem and Unseen forms. The machine translation errors of Unknown stem category appear when in machine translation output there are some words stem of which is totally unseen or unknown in the translation language. The errors of this particular category were found in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian 8 times and in the output from English to Lithuanian 7 times. The machine translation errors of another subcategory Unseen forms happen when the word is recognisable, however, the form of the word is unseen or inappropriate in the translation language. The machine translation errors of category Unseen forms in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian appeared 1 time and in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian there were no such errors at all.

The following examples represent the machine translation errors of Unknown words found in the machine translation output by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian. The examples of machine translation error category Unknown words, subcategory Unseen forms from English to Lithuanian and Russian are provided below.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output

18. *One of the main assets of the Programme area is its valuable and untouched natural environment, including outstanding features such as lagoons separated from the sea by picturesque narrow* ***sandy spits****.*

    Vienas iš svarbiausių Programos teritorijos vertybių yra vertinga ir nepaliesta gamtinė aplinka, įskaitant išskirtines savybes, pavyzdžiui, marias, atskirtas nuo jūros vaizdingomis siauromis ***smėliomis****.*

English-Russian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Lithuanian output

> *Odnim iz osnovnyh aktivov territorii Programmy javljaetsja ee cennaja i netronutaja prirodnaja sreda, v tom čisle takie vydajuŝiesja ob"ekty, kak laguny, otdelennye ot morja živopisnymi uzkimi* ***pesčanymi kosami****.*

As it is highlighted in the first example of machine translation output from English to Lithuanian the pair of the words in English sentence *sandy spits* in the Lithuanian sentence is rendered as *smėliomis*. This particular word *smėliomis* found in the machine translation output by Google Translate is unknown in Lithuanian. Instead of this particular unknown word, the correct translation of this particular phrase *sandy spits* could be *smėlio nerijos*. It could be predicted that given machine translation error occurred, because machine translation system preserved the meaning of the word *sandy*, even so, machine translation system was not able to choose the proper equivalent to the word

spits and as the stem *smėl* of the Lithuanian translation is recognisable, the specific form of the word *smėliomis* in Lithuanian remains unseen and unknown.

Moreover, English sentence translated into Lithuanian was also translated into Russian. The example of machine translation output from English to Russian shown that the errors the machine translation category Unknown words and its subcategory Unseen forms did not occur in the machine translation output from English to Russian. In the Russian target sentences the phrase *sandy spits* which was mistranslated into Lithuanian as *smėliomis*, in Russian sentence the phrase was translated accurately as *pesčanymi kosami*. Because of that, translation from English to Russian conducted by machine translation system could be called as better quality, because in the Russian machine translation output the unknown words and unseen forms of words did not appear.

English-Russian machine translation output

19. *The Programme will promote and broaden the cross-border cooperation (hereinafter – CBC) between the border regions of Lithuania and Russia, which so far has been pursued under the 2004–2006 TACIS Neighbourhood Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia and 2007–2013 European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument* ***CBC Programme*** *Lithuania–Poland–Russia.*

    Programma budet prodvigat' i rasširjat' transgraničnoe sotrudničestvo (dalee - PGS) meždu prigraničnymi regionami Litvy i Rossii, kotoroe do sih por osuŝestvljalos' v ramkah Programmy sosedstva TACIS na 2004–2006 gg. Litva – Pol'ša – Rossija i Evropejskoe sosedstvo na 2007–2013 gg. Partnerskij instrument ***CBC Program*** *Litva – Pol'ša – Rossija.*

English-Lithuanian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Russian output

Programa skatins ir išplės tarpvalstybinį bendradarbiavimą tarp Lietuvos ir Rusijos pasienio regionų, kuris iki šiol buvo vykdomas pagal 2004–2006 m. TACIS kaimynystės programą Lietuva – Lenkija – Rusija ir 2007–2013 m. ir Partnerystės priemonės ***CBC*** *programa Lietuva – Lenkija – Rusija.*

In another example of machine translation from English to Russian the errors of Unknown words were also found. In the mentioned example the unknown words are evident. In source English source sentence there were several words which became unknown in the target Russian text. The abbreviation *CBC* in English sentence stands for *Cross-border cooperation*, however machine translation system Google Translate was unable to interpret the actual meaning of abbreviation and as it was mentioned before, simply copied the abbreviation from source to target language. As the appropriate translation of abbreviation *CBC* which means *Cross-border cooperation* in English could be as *PS* which in Russian text would stand for *Prigraničnoe sotrudničestvo*. Another one word which was copied from the source to target language because of the machine translation system's disability to translate it and render in the Cyrillic alphabet is word *Program*. This particular word was left untranslated and not rendered in Russian and Cyrillic alphabet, thus, in this way the word became unknown in Russian target sentence.

In this particular case, in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian the English abbreviation *CBC* which stands for cross-border cooperation in English sentence was translated into Lithuanian in the same way as in Russian as *CBC*. In this particular case, machine translation system

did not render the appropriate translation into Lithuanian, did not recognised the abbreviation and simply copied from source to target language. In such way, the abbreviation in the target Lithuanian language became unknown word, especially if reader of this particular text is not able to see the original, where the abbreviation *CBC* is explained.

What is more, this particular type of machine translation errors could also be called as not substantial, because the meaning of the translated sentence could be preserved. However, there could be such cases, when the word which is really meaningful and important to understand the meaning of the sentence, in the source text will be not translated into the target text properly, thus, the sentence could be mistranslated and the meaning would not be conveyed. Especially, if the alphabet of translation language pair is different, the word could be just copied from source to target text and in such way become unknown and unrecognised word in the target text. It could also be concluded that in this instance the performance of machine translation system Google Translate was better with language pair English-Russian, because in the first instance, machine translation system providesd the better quality output and in the second sentence the same machine translation error was done in both English-Russian and English Lithuanian outputs.

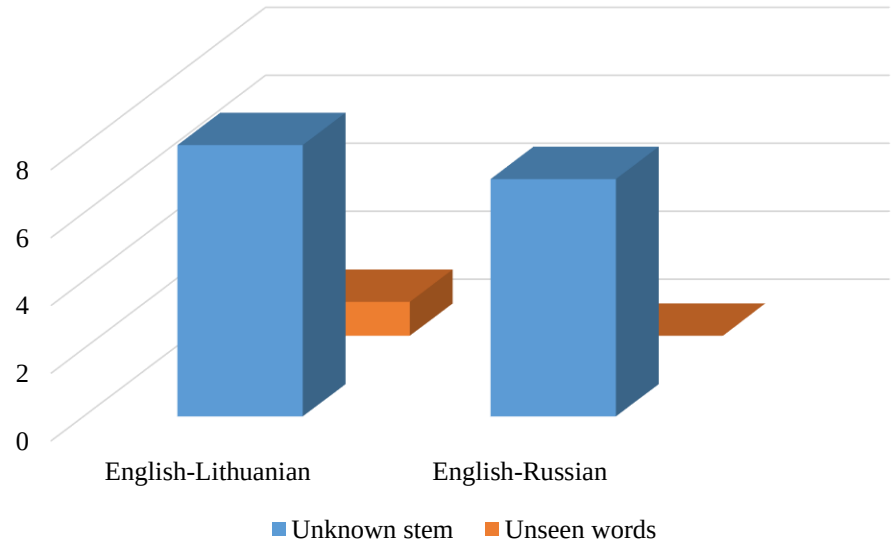

Fig. 10. Allocation of Unknown words errors in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian

In the Figure 10 it could be seen the allocation and frequency of machine translation errors category Unknown words. As it is depicted in the illustration above, the machine translation errors from machine translation errors classification category called Unknown words and its subcategory Unknown stem appeared in the machine translation output of administrative text from English to Lithuanian 8 times and in the machine translation output of the same type of text from English to Russian appeared 7 times. Meanwhile, machine translation errors from the machine translation errors classification category Unknown words and its subcategory Unseen forms in the English-Lithuanian machine translation output repeated 1 time and in English-Russian machine translation output there were no such errors at all. After the overview of the results of human assessment of machine translation output quality it could be stated that machine translation system Google Translate deals with machine translation errors of category called Unknown words well enough, although, the number of errors found in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian is slightly higher.

2.3.5. Punctuation

The last category which is included into classification of machine translation errors described in the theoretical part of this particular work is Punctuation. It is worth to say, that machine translation errors of this particular type occur often enough, errors of Punctuation represent just mild disturbances and do not influence the meaning of the translation. What is more, machine translation errors from this particular category of Punctuation are more significant in the machine translation output when the machine translation process involves language pairs with different level of strictness of punctuation rules. For example, in the translation with language pair English-Lithuania or vice versa the punctuation errors could be noticeable more often, because these particular languages have different punctuation rules. There were 85 errors of Punctuation category in English-Lithuanian machine translation output and 84 such errors in English-Russian machine translation output.

The machine translation error of the specific category was also managed in the machine translation output of administrative text by Google translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian. The examples of machine translation error category Punctuation from English to Lithuanian and Russian are provided below.

English-Lithuanian machine translation output

20. *Another challenge is to spread the incentives for economic development from the existing growth centres into their hinterlands.*

    Kitas iššūkis - paskatinti ekonominio vystymosi paskatas iš esamų augimo centrų į jų vidus.

English-Russian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Lithuanian output

Drugaja problema zaključaetsja v rasprostranenii stimulov dlja èkonomičeskogo razvitija iz suŝestvujuŝih centrov rosta v ih vnutrennie rajony.

As it is evident from the example of punctuation error in the machine translation output from English to Russian presented above the error of punctuation occurred. In the English source text there are no punctuation marks, however, in the machine translation output the punctuation mark, which is hyphen - appears. According to the Lithuanian punctuation rules, the nominal part of the predicate is separated by long dash. What is more, in such cases, when in the sentence, the link of the predicative is missed, there also should be punctuation mark which is the long dash –. Furthermore, machine translation system Google Translate was able to choose the appropriate place in the sentence for the particular punctuation mark, however, this punctuation mark was used not properly.

Additionally, the English sentence was translated not only in Lithuanian but also into Russian. As it is evident from the example of machine translation output English to Russian the error of Punctuation which appeared in the machine translation output from English into Lithuanian did not occur. The machine translation system chose to translate English sentence without long dash as it is in the source sentence and in this particular way the error of Punctuation in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian was avoided.

English-Russian machine translation output

21. *Participation of Vilnius is limited to the participation of the State Border Guard Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Directorate of Border Crossing Infrastructure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania that shall implement the large infrastructure project (hereinafter - LIP) ‘Construction of border-crossing point “Rambynas” and second stage of reconstruction of inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis Cordon)’ under the thematic objective ‘Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management’, priority ‘Ensuring efficient functioning of border crossing’.*

    Učastie Vil'njusa ograničeno učastiem Gosudarstvennoj pogranične službы Ministerstva vnutrennih del Litovskoj Respubliki i Upravlenija infrastruktury pogranične perehodov Ministerstva transporta i kommunikacij Litovskoj Respubliki, kotoroe osuŝestvljaet krupnye infrastrukturnyj proekt (dalee - LIP) «Stroitel'stvo punkta peresečenija granicy« Rambinas »i vtoroj ètap rekonstrukcii inspekcionnoj naberežnoj vhodjaŝih i ishodjaŝih malyh sudov v Klajpede (Kordon Kopgalis)» v ramkah tematičeskoj zadači «Sodejstvie upravleniju granicami i bezopasnosti granic upravlenie mobil'nost'ju i migraciej », prioritet« Obespečenie èffektivnogo funkcionirovanija pogranične perehoda ».

English-Lithuanian machine translation output for the comparison with English-Russian output

    Vilniaus dalyvavimas apsiriboja Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos Valstybės sienos apsaugos tarnybos ir Lietuvos Respublikos susisiekimo ministerijos sienos kirtimo infrastruktūros direktorato dalyvavimu. infrastruktūros projektas (toliau - LIP) „Sienos perėjimo punkto„ Rambynas “statyba ir antrasis atvykstančių ir išeinančių mažų laivų prieplaukos rekonstrukcijos etapas Klaipėdoje (Kopgalis Cordon)„ pagal teminį tikslą „Sienų valdymo ir pasienio saugumo skatinimas judumas ir migracijos valdymas “, prioritetas„ Veiksmingo sienos kirtimo veikimo užtikrinimas “.

In the another example of machine translation errors category which is called Punctuation the different type of errors could be spotted. As it could be seen, in the example of machine translation output from English to Russian, in the English source sentence, there is a hyphen which is rendered in correct way, because according to the English punctuation rules, the opposite, as in Lithuanian punctuation rules, the nominal part of the predicative is not separated by dash. The machine translation system provided the hyphen in the target text by copying it from the source text, although, in Lithuanian sentence, the right punctuation mark, which should be used is long dash –. Another one error which was found in the machine translation output from English to Russian is the usage of quotation marks. It is worth to mention, that in the source English sentence, the quotation marks are also used incorrectly, because the usage of it is not consistent. In one part of the sentence the used quotation marks are *“”*, meanwhile, in the another part of sentence the used quotation marks are *‘’*. The quotation marks were rendered by machine translation system into English, although, the correctness of it is contentious. The English quotation marks *“”* and *‘’* in the source text were transformed into Russian quotation marks *«»*. Despite the fact, that machine translation system preserved the function of quotation marks, the formatting of it in the target text was incorrect. There were additional spaces before or after the quotation mark, which made difficult to understand where exactly the quotation marks started and where ended. What is more, there is opening quotation mark

before Russian word ***«Stroitel'stvo***, however, further in the sentence, there is no closing quotation mark for the quoting phrase.

The above presented sentence in English was also inputted into machine translation system Google Translate. There also was the analysis conducted in order to clarify whether the errors of Punctuation appear equally in machine translation output from English to Russian and from English to Lithuanian. As it is evident from the example, the same punctuation mistakes as hyphen instead of long dash in the places where the nominal part of the predicative should be separated by long dash appeared. There also errors of quotation marks in the Lithuanian output were found. The usage of quotation marks was also inappropriate, there also were additional spaces, because of which it was confusing, where the quotation marks open and close. In this particular case, the punctuation in the machine translation output from English to Russian was rendered equally incorrect as in the output from English into Lithuanian. Thus, because of that, it could not be determined with which language pair machine translation system Google Translate performed better.

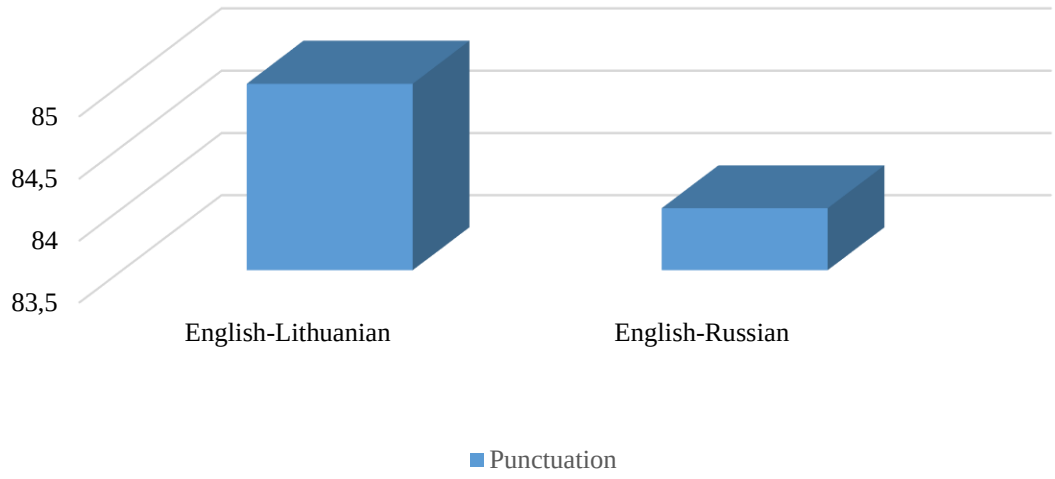

Fig. 11. Allocation of Punctuation errors in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian

In the Figure 11 the allocation and frequency of Punctuation errors in the machine translation output of administrative text from English to Lithuanian and Russian is presented. As it could be seen in the figure presented before, in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian there were 85 errors of Punctuation and 84 in machine translation output from English to Russian appeared. Such amount of machine translation errors from the classification category called Punctuation in English-Lithuanian and English-Russian machine translation shows that machine translation system Google Translate still need to be improved in terms of punctuation translating into Lithuanian and Russian.

To generalise, there are five large categories of machine translation errors classification which are Missing words, Word order, Incorrect words, Unknown words and Punctuation. The widest and most significant machine translation error category is Incorrect words which includes such subcategories as Sense, Incorrect form, Extra words, Style and Idioms. The machine translation errors subcategory called Sense is also divided into two more detailed subgroups which are Wrong lexical choice and Incorrect disambiguation. The group of Incorrect disambiguation could be called as the significant

source of errors, because when this particular error occurs in the machine translation output it means that some part of the target sentence was mistranslated. What is more, all things considered, the statement that the process of human machine translation assessment is really difficult task was proved, because different types of errors could be assigned to the different categories of machine translation errors, for instance, the error of subcategory Wrong lexical choice could also be assigned to the categories such as Incorrect form, Style and similar. It is also mentionable, that during this particular analysis of machine translation errors, the errors of such category as Idioms and the subcategory of Unknown words called Unknown stem were not found. The absence of machine translation errors of category called Idioms were not found, because the type of the research text is the administrative text and such types of texts are characterised by the accurate and precise language with no idiomatic words or phrases. Also, the results of the machine translation output quality assessment done by different evaluators could be distinctive, because the assignment of the errors to the certain category of machine translation errors depends on the profile of the evaluator.

2.3. Automatic assessment of machine translation output quality

In order to compare the human and automatic assessment of machine translation output quality, the machine translation output quality of administrative text by Google Translate from English to Lithuanian and Russian was assessed with the automatic machine translation output evaluation metric BLEU.

The original source text in English, reference text and human translation and reference text machine translation in Lithuanian was inputted into machine translation output quality evaluation system BLEU. Moreover, the original source text in English, reference text a human translation into Russian and reference text machine translation into Russian was inputted in machine translation output quality evaluation metric BLEU. The score which defines the quality of machine translation output of administrative text by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Lithuanian was 20.07. Meanwhile, the score which defines the quality of machine translation output of the administrative text by machine translation system Google Translate from English to Russian was 39.11.

The example of matches of machine translation output from English to Lithuanian with the reference human translations from English to Lithuanian is provided bellow.

Source sentence

1. *The Joint Programming Committee was co-chaired by the representatives of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (at the initial programming stages – by the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation) and involved representatives of national and regional authorities of both countries.*

Human translation

> *Jam bendrai* ***pirmininkavo Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerija ir Rusijos Federacijos ekonominės plėtros ministerija (*** *Programos rengimo pradžioje –* ***Rusijos Federacijos*** *regioninės* ***plėtros ministerija)*** *įtraukiant* ***abiejų šalių nacionalinių ir regioninių valdžios institucijų*** *atstovus* **.**

Machine translation

> *Jungtiniam programavimo komitetui* ***pirmininkavo Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos ir Rusijos Federacijos ekonominės plėtros*** *ministerijos atstovai* ***(*** *pradiniame programavimo etape* ***-*** ***Rusijos Federacijos*** *Regioninės* ***plėtros ministerija) ir*** *dalyvavo* ***abiejų šalių nacionalinių ir regioninių valdžios institucijų*** *atstovai* ***.***

As it could be seen from the example of matches in reference human and machine translations, some words and phrases in human translation match with words and phrases in machine translation sentence. For instance, the phrase in human translation reference text *pirmininkavo Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerija ir Rusijos Federacijos ekonominės plėtros, Rusijos Federacijos, plėtros ministerija, abiejų šalių nacionalinių ir regioninių valdžios institucijų* match with the part of the same sentence in reference machine translation. However, such phrase and words in human translation as *Jam bendrai*, *Programos rengimo pradžioje*, *regioninės, įtraukiant, atstovus* not match the phrases and sentences in the machine translation output, because the phrases or words are provided in different form, case, number or even the different word for translation were chosen. Thus, as it could be noticed in the example of matches in reference human and machine translations the biggest part of the words is matched in human and machine translations. Thus, it could be stated that human and machine translations of administrative text from English into Lithuanian are similar enough.

Further, the example of matches of machine translation output from English to Russian with the reference human translations from English to Russian is provided.

Source sentence

2. *LITHUANIA – RUSSIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME 2014-2020*

Human translation

> ***PROGRAMMA*** *PRIGRANIČNOGO* ***SOTRUDNIČESTVA LITVA –*** *ROSSIJA 2014–2020*

Machine translation

> ***LITVA - PROGRAMMA T****RANSGRANIČNOGO* ***SOTRUDNIČESTVA*** *ROSSII 2014 - 2020*

In another example of matches in reference human and machine translations from English to Russian, it also could be seen that some words in human translation are matching with words in machine translation output. The words as *PROGRAMMA, SOTRUDNIČESTVA* and *LITVA* in human translation are the same as in machine translation output from English to Lithuanian. However, there were also some words in human translation as *PRIGRANIČNOGO* which in machine translation output is translated as *TRANSGRANIČNOGO*, the word *ROSSIJA* which is in machine translation output translated in incorrect case *ROSSII* and the date *2014–2020* which in machine translation output is incorrectly separated with the hyphen are not matching. The certain words in human translation do not match, because in the machine translation output from English to Russian they are rendered in different cases, punctuation and word order.

Altogether, after the automatic assessment of machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian and according to the score of automatic machine translation quality output evaluation

metrics BLEU, it could be stated that the better quality output of the administrative text by machine translation system Google Translate was produced during the machine translation process from English to Russian, because the BLEU score for machine translation output from English to Lithuanian was 20.07 and BLEU score for machine translation output from English to Russian was almost two times bigger 39.11. What is more, the BLEU score for machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and Russian and the results of automatic assessment of machine translation output quality correlate with human assessment of machine translation output quality, for the reason, that both automatic and human assessments of machine translation output present the same results which reveals that machine translation system Google Translate produces higher quality output of administrative text from English to Russian.

Conclusions

After the human and automatic assessment of machine translation output of administrative text from English to Lithuanian and Russian, the following conclusions could be drawn.

1. After the overview of the theoretical material on the machine translation, it could be stated that machine translation is a rapidly growing field and for a long time has been the area of interest for language specialists and other researchers who are looking for different measures to improve the quality provided by machine translation systems. For this particular reason, human and automatic assessment of machine translation was also developing. However, human machine translation assessment requires more effort than automatic machine translation assessment, although machines still cannot perform better than human judgement.
2. The results of machine translation errors analysis revealed that the most frequent machine translation errors in the output from English to Lithuanian were from such machine translation classification categories as Incorrect form, Punctuation and Style. In the machine translation output from English to Russian, the most frequent machine translation errors were attributed to such categories as Punctuation, Incorrect form and Wrong lexical choice. What is more, in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian, the total amount of machine translation errors found was much bigger compared with the English to Russian translation (294 vs 195 errors).
3. According to the results of machine translation output quality evaluation metric BLEU, machine translation system Google Translate produced higher quality translation with the English-Russian language pair. Automatic machine translation evaluation metric BLEU revealed that the score of machine translation output quality from English to Lithuanian was much lower (20.07) compared to that from English to Russian (39.11).
4. The human and automatic assessment of machine translation output of the administrative text from English to Lithuanian and Russian showed that better quality output by Google Translate was provided in the machine translation process from English to Russian. During the analysis, 54 correct sentences and 165 erroneous sentences were found in the machine translation output from English to Lithuanian and 83 correct sentences and 136 erroneous sentences were found in the machine translation output from English to Russian. The hypothesis that machine translation system Google Translate will provide better quality translation of administrative text from English to Russian than from English to Lithuanian was confirmed.

Although the field of machine translation is constantly changing and there are a number of substantial improvements, the results of this particular analysis revealed that machine translation, especially into Lithuanian, needs to be improved in order to achieve impeccable and flawless results of machine translation output.

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2. BLEU, https://www.letsmt.eu/Bleu.aspx
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Appendices

Appendix 1. Classified examples of machine translation output from English to Lithuanian

1. Missing words

1.1. Content Words

1. The Programme will promote and broaden the cross-border cooperation (***hereinafter* – CBC**) between the border regions of Lithuania and Russia, which so far has been pursued under the *2004–2006 TACIS Neighbourhood Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia* and *2007–2013 European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument CBC Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia*.
   Programa skatins ir išplės tarpvalstybinį bendradarbiavimą tarp Lietuvos ir Rusijos pasienio regionų, kuris iki šiol buvo vykdomas pagal 2004–2006 m. TACIS kaimynystės programą Lietuva – Lenkija – Rusija ir 2007–2013 m. ir Partnerystės priemonės CBC programa Lietuva – Lenkija – Rusija.

2. ***Based on this agreement Lithuanian*-**Russian Council for Long-term Cooperation Between Regional and Local Authorities was established in 2000.
   -Rusijos ilgalaikio bendradarbiavimo tarp regionų ir vietos valdžios institucijų taryba buvo įkurta 2000 metais.

3. Total programme contribution was EUR 124.2 million of EU funding and EUR 21.6 million **of the Russian Federation funding divided among projects from 6 measures of 2 priorities.**
   Bendra programos parama sudarė 124,2 mln. EUR ES finansavimo ir 21,6 mln.

4. According to the Federal ***State*** Statistics Service the Gross Regional Product (GRP) of the Kaliningrad region in 2012 totalled 264.6 billion rubles (approximately 5 billion EUR) and marked an average annual growth of 4% in the recent years.
   Pasak Federalinės statistikos tarnybos, 2012 m. Kaliningrado srities bendrasis regioninis produktas (GRP) sudarė 264,6 mlrd. Rublių (apie 5 mlrd. Eurų) ir pastaraisiais metais vidutiniškai augo 4%. Kaliningrado GRP struktūroje 2012 m.

5. As reported by the North-East Custom Department, foreign trade of the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and Lithuania in January-September 2014 reached 380.3 million U.S. dollars, that is was by 16.9% higher than **in the similar period** of 2013, including **export** – 71.5 million U.S. dollars (-55.99%), and import – 308.8 million dollars (+56.4%).
   Kaip pranešė Šiaurės Rytų muitinės departamentas, 2014 m. Sausio – rugsėjo mėn. Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities ir Lietuvos užsienio prekyba siekė 380,3 mln. JAV dolerių, ty 16,9 proc. Didesnė nei 2013 m. - 71,5 mln. JAV dolerių (-55,99%) ir importas - 308,8 mln. Dolerių (+ 56,4%).

6. Currently about half a million tourists visit the Kaliningrad Region **annually**.
   Šiuo metu Kaliningrado srityje apsilanko apie pusė milijono turistų.

7. Situated on the Curonian Spit, Lithuanian Sea Museum, Aquarium and Dolphinarium are known for their sea lions and *seals* **shows**, aquariums with marine creatures, fish and plants.
   Kuršių nerijoje įsikūręs Lietuvos jūrų muziejus, akvariumas ir delfinariumas yra žinomi dėl savo liūtų ir plombų, akvariumų su jūros gyvūnais, žuvimis ir augalais.

8. **In 2013** the highest number of foreign tourists recorded in Lithuania was from Belarus (20%), Russia (18%), Latvia (10%), Poland (9%) and Germany (8%).
   Didžiausias užsienio turistų skaičius Lietuvoje buvo iš Baltarusijos (20%), Rusijos (18%), Latvijos (10%), Lenkijos (9%) ir Vokietijos (8%).

9. These countries alone **generated** 65 percent of tourists **flow** to Lithuania.
   Vien tik šios šalys 65 proc. Turistų teko į Lietuvą.

10. As of 1 January 2015, **99 organisations have been registered as SEZ residents**.
    Nuo 2015 m. Sausio 1 d.

11. The decision to include the adjoining regions into the Programme is based on the experience from the predecessor programme (Alytus, Kaunas, Telsiai and Siauliai counties were included as adjacent regions in the 2007-2013 **Lithuania–Poland–Russia CBC programme**) and **will allow ensuring** continuity and sustainability of the already developed and new cooperation links.
    Sprendimas įtraukti gretimus regionus į programą remiasi ankstesnės programos patirtimi (Alytaus, Kauno, Telšių ir Šiaulių apskritys buvo įtrauktos į gretimus regionus 2007–2013 m. jau sukurtų ir naujų bendradarbiavimo ryšių tęstinumą ir tvarumą.

1.2. Filler Words

1. Regional transport infrastructure is based on three major components - trains, ports and road transport, while the importance of air transport increases **as well**.
   Regioninė transporto infrastruktūra grindžiama trimis pagrindiniais komponentais -traukiniais, uostais ir kelių transportu, oro transporto svarba didėja.

2. The region has a dense network of railways **and**, hence, significant opportunities for processing of goods along the east-west branch (from the Lithuanian border to the coast and ports).
   Regione yra tankus geležinkelių tinklas, taigi, didelės galimybės perdirbti prekes išilgai rytų-vakarų šakos (nuo Lietuvos sienos iki kranto ir uostų).

2. Word order

2.1. Word level

2.1.1. Local range

1. With regards to Lithuania, following **the requirements** of the Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, initial procedures of scoping and screening of the strategic environmental assessment (hereinafter - SEA) were carried out as a part of the programming process.

Kalbant apie Lietuvą, vadovaujantis Direktyvos 2001/42 / EB dėl tam tikrų planų ir programų poveikio aplinkai vertinimo **reikalavimais**, buvo atlikti pirminiai strateginio aplinkos vertinimo (toliau - SEA) taikymo srities nustatymo ir atrankos procedūros. kaip programavimo proceso dalis. SEA nustatė, kad Programa neturės didelės neigiamos įtakos aplinkai.

2. TO5: Support to local and regional **good** governance.
   TO5: parama vietos ir regionų **geram** valdymui.

3. The people-to-people actions will be cross-cutting element of the Programme and will be supported under 3 thematic objectives of the Programme – Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage, Promotion of social inclusion and fight against poverty and Support to local and regional **good** governance.
   Žmonių tarpusavio veiksmai bus kompleksinis programos elementas ir bus remiami pagal 3 teminius Programos tikslai - Vietos kultūros skatinimas ir istorinio paveldo išsaugojimas, socialinės įtraukties skatinimas ir kova su skurdu bei parama vietos ir regionų **geram** valdymui**.**

4. The decision **to include** the adjoining regions into the Programme is based on the experience from the predecessor programme (Alytus, Kaunas, Telsiai and Siauliai counties were included as adjacent regions in the 2007-2013 Lithuania–Poland–Russia CBC programme) and will allow ensuring continuity and sustainability of the already developed and new cooperation links.
   Sprendimas įtraukti gretimus regionus **į programą** remiasi ankstesnės programos patirtimi (Alytaus, Kauno, Telšių ir Šiaulių apskritys buvo įtrauktos į gretimus regionus 2007–2013 m. jau sukurtų ir naujų bendradarbiavimo ryšių tęstinumą ir tvarumą.

5. The Programme area has favourable conditions for the development of **practically** all kinds of tourism, which is already an important segment of the Region's economy.
   Programos teritorijoje yra palankios sąlygos **praktiškai** plėtoti visų rūšių turizmą, kuris jau yra svarbus regiono ekonomikos segmentas.

1.1.2. Long range

1.2. Phrase level

2.2.1. Local range

1. **Public consultations** on the draft Programme document were organised in both countries – the draft Programme document was published on the websites of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, Kaliningrad Region Agency for International and Interregional Relations and public entity Joint Technical Secretariat (*Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas*).
   Abiejose šalyse buvo surengtos **viešosios konsultacijos** dėl programos dokumento projekto - programos dokumento projektas buvo paskelbtas Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos, Rusijos Federacijos Ekonominės plėtros ministerijos, Kaliningrado srities tarptautinių ir tarpregioninių ryšių agentūros interneto svetainėse viešasis subjektas Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas (Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).

2. **The recommendations from public consultations** have been taken into account in the final draft of the Programme.
   Galutiniame programos projekte atsižvelgta **į viešųjų konsultacijų rekomendacijas**.

3. According to the applicable legal framework in duly justified cases, major social, economic or cultural centres in the Member States or in other cross-border cooperation participating countries that do not adjoin eligible territorial units **may be included** on condition that such participation contributes to the objectives laid down in the programming document.
   Laikantis taikytinos teisinės sistemos tinkamai pagrįstais atvejais, **gali būti įtraukti** pagrindiniai valstybių narių arba kitų tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo dalyvaujančių šalių socialiniai, ekonominiai ar kultūriniai centrai, kurie nedalyvauja atitinkamuose teritoriniuose vienetuose, su sąlyga, kad toks dalyvavimas prisideda prie programoje nustatytus tikslus.

4. Close interrelations and institutional ties, numerous contacts between organisations and private persons **characterise that period** and explain nowadays' mutual understanding of each other.
   Šį laikotarpį apibūdina glaudūs tarpusavio ryšiai ir instituciniai ryšiai, daug kontaktų tarp organizacijų ir privačių asmenų, ir paaiškina tarpusavio tarpusavio supratimą.

5. There are some active Lithuanian communities in Kaliningrad region and active Russian communities **in the Programme regions of Lithuania**.
   Kaliningrado srityje yra aktyvių lietuvių bendruomenių ir aktyvių rusų bendruomenių **Lietuvos programos regionuose**.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME AREA **AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**
   PROGRAMOS SRITIES APRAŠYMAS IR **SOCIALINĖ IR EKONOMINĖ ANALIZĖ**

7. Relationship between Lithuanian regions and Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation is regulated by the Agreement on cooperation on economic and social-cultural development of the **Kaliningrad region**.
   Lietuvos regionų ir Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities santykius reglamentuoja Susitarimas dėl bendradarbiavimo **Kaliningrado srities** ekonominio ir socialinio-kultūrinio vystymosi srityje.

8. Public consultations on the draft Programme document were organised in both countries – the draft Programme document was published on the websites of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, Kaliningrad Region Agency for International and Interregional Relations and **public entity Joint Technical Secretariat (Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas)**.
   Abiejose šalyse buvo surengtos viešosios konsultacijos dėl programos dokumento projekto - programos dokumento projektas buvo paskelbtas Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos, Rusijos Federacijos Ekonominės plėtros ministerijos, Kaliningrado srities tarptautinių ir tarpregioninių ryšių agentūros interneto svetainėse **viešasis subjektas Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas (Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas)**.

2.2.2. Long range

3. Incorrect words

3.1. Sense

3.1.1. Wrong lexical choice

1. *The Lithuania–Russia* ***Cross-border*** *Cooperation Programme 2014–2020* (hereinafter – the Programme) is being co-financed by the European Union (hereinafter – EU) and the Russian Federation and has been developed within the framework of the *European Neighbourhood Instrument* and the national legislation of Lithuania and Russia.
   2014–2020 m. Lietuvos ir Rusijos bendradarbiavimo **per sieną** programą (toliau - Programa) bendrai finansuoja Europos Sąjunga (toliau - ES) ir Rusijos Federacija, ir ji buvo plėtojama pagal Europos kaimynystės priemonę ir Lietuvos ir Rusijos nacionalinės teisės aktai.

2. The Programme document **was developed** jointly by the participating countries.
   Programos dokumentą bendrai **sukūrė** dalyvaujančios šalys.

3. A representative of the European Commission participated **in the works** of the Joint Programming Committee as an observer.
   Europos Komisijos atstovas stebėtojo teisėmis dalyvavo Jungtinio programavimo komiteto **darbuose**.

4. TO4: Promotion of social inclusion and fight against poverty. Priority: Promotion of social inclusion and cooperation in **CBC** region through improved health, social and education services and community led initiatives;
   TO4: socialinės įtraukties skatinimas ir kova su skurdu. Prioritetas: socialinės įtraukties skatinimas ir bendradarbiavimas **tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo** regione gerinant sveikatos, socialines ir švietimo paslaugas bei bendruomenės iniciatyvas;

5. Priority: Ensuring efficient **functioning** of border crossing.
   Prioritetas: užtikrinti veiksmingą sienos kirtimo **veikimą**.

6. These actions will include support for **enhanced** cooperation among local communities, non-governmental organisations (hereinafter – NGO), education institutions, etc.
   Šie veiksmai apims **glaudesnio** vietos bendruomenių, nevyriausybinių organizacijų (toliau - NVO), švietimo įstaigų ir kt. Bendradarbiavimą.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME ***AREA*** AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
   PROGRAMOS ***SRITIES*** APRAŠYMAS IR SOCIALINĖ IR EKONOMINĖ ANALIZĖ

8. The cross border region includes the following ***areas***:
   Tarpvalstybinis regionas apima šias **sritis**:

9. Projects financed by the Programme may be partially implemented outside the Programme area provided that they are necessary for achieving the Programme's objectives and they benefit the Programme **area**.
   Programos lėšomis finansuojami projektai gali būti iš dalies įgyvendinami ne Programos teritorijoje, jei jie yra būtini Programos tikslams pasiekti ir naudingi Programos **sričiai**.

10. According to the applicable legal framework in duly justified cases, major social, economic or cultural centres in the Member States or in other cross-border cooperation participating countries **that do not adjoin** eligible territorial units may be included on condition that such participation contributes to the objectives laid down in the programming document.
    Laikantis taikytinos teisinės sistemos tinkamai pagrįstais atvejais, gali būti įtraukti pagrindiniai valstybių narių arba kitų tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo dalyvaujančių šalių socialiniai, ekonominiai ar kultūriniai centrai, kurie **nedalyvauja** atitinkamuose teritoriniuose vienetuose, su sąlyga, kad toks dalyvavimas prisideda prie programoje nustatytus tikslus.

11. The conditions **under which** such centres may participate in cooperation shall be laid down in the joint operational programmes.
    Sąlygos, **kuriomis** tokie centrai gali dalyvauti bendradarbiaujant, nustatomi bendrose veiklos programose.

12. The recorded life expectancy in Lithuania is 74 years, with no major differences in different Programme **areas** – 68 years for men and 79 years for women.
    Įregistruota gyvenimo trukmė Lietuvoje yra 74 metai, be didelių skirtumų skirtingose Programos **srityse** - 68 metai vyrams ir 79 metai moterims.

13. More than EUR 44,5 million were allocated to the Programme for the period of 2004-2006, which resulted in 53 cross-border projects **granted** along two priorities: competitiveness and productivity growth of the cooperation area through development of cross-border infrastructure and border security, economic and scientific/technological cooperation (priority 1); and people to people cooperation, socio-cultural integration and the labour market (priority 2).
    2004–2006 m. Programai buvo skirta daugiau kaip 44,5 mln. EUR, dėl kurių 53 tarpvalstybiniai projektai buvo **suteikti** dviem prioritetais: konkurencingumo ir bendradarbiavimo našumo augimas, plėtojant tarpvalstybinę infrastruktūrą ir sieną saugumas, ekonominis ir mokslinis / technologinis bendradarbiavimas (1 prioritetas); žmonių ir žmonių bendradarbiavimą, socialinę ir kultūrinę integraciją bei darbo rinką (2 prioritetas).

14. The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (hereinafter – **ENPI**) was introduced in 2007 and supported various national, regional and CBC programmes.
    Europos kaimynystės ir partnerystės priemonė (toliau - ***Europos kaimynystės ir partnerystės priemonė***) buvo pradėta taikyti 2007 m., Ji remia įvairias nacionalines, regionines ir tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo programas.

15. The commercial Sea Port of Kaliningrad is the only **ice-free** Russian port on the Baltic Sea and one of the largest regional port complexes both in terms of volumes of processed goods, and in terms of technical support and services provided to cargo owners.

Komercinis Kaliningrado uostas yra vienintelis **ledo neturintis** Rusijos uostas Baltijos jūroje ir vienas didžiausių regioninių uostų kompleksų tiek perdirbtų prekių kiekio, tiek techninės pagalbos ir krovinių savininkams teikiamų paslaugų požiūriu.

16. Approximately 70% of all railway freight **goes** to the seaport of Kaliningrad.
    Maždaug 70% visų krovinių iš geležinkelio **eina** į Kaliningrado uostą.

17. The narrow gauge railway section from Kaliningrad to Poland makes the area unique in Russia (**where** railways have broad gauge tracks) and provides additional opportunities for cargo handling.
    Siaurojo geležinkelio ruožas nuo Kaliningrado iki Lenkijos daro unikalią teritoriją Rusijoje (**ar** geležinkeliai turi platų vėžę) ir suteikia papildomų galimybių kroviniams tvarkyti.

18. With the view to increasing the accessibility of the region and promoting tourism the future development of passenger train traffic should focus on fast passenger train **passages** from and into the region.
    Siekiant padidinti regiono prieinamumą ir skatinti turizmą, būsimas keleivių traukinių eismo vystymas turėtų būti sutelktas į greitus keleivių traukinių **perėjimus** iš ir į regioną.

19. The recent years have seen further development of road transport in the region – a number of roundabouts have been developed or are **in the process of development**.
    Pastaraisiais metais regione toliau plėtojama kelių transporto plėtra - daugybė žiedinių sankryžų buvo plėtojamos arba **kuriamos**.

20. Another challenge is to **spread** the incentives for economic development from the existing growth centres into their hinterlands.
    Kitas iššūkis - **paskatinti** ekonominio vystymosi paskatas iš esamų augimo centrų į jų vidus.

21. The most popular fields of investment are manufacturing, real estate, rent, wholesale and retail, transport, warehousing, **communications**.
    Populiariausios investicijų sritys yra gamyba, nekilnojamasis turtas, nuoma, didmeninė ir mažmeninė prekyba, transportas, sandėliavimas, **ryšiai**.

22. Lithuanian companies **are among the most common** foreign companies in Kaliningrad.
    Lietuvos įmonės yra **viena iš labiausiai paplitusių** užsienio kompanijų Kaliningrade.

23. The current directions for passenger railway **traffic** in the Kaliningrad region are Belarus and major cities of Russia (Moscow, Sankt Petersburg and others).
    Šiuo metu Kaliningrado srities keleivių geležinkelių **eismo** kryptys yra Baltarusija ir didieji Rusijos miestai (Maskva, Sankt Peterburgas ir kt.).

24. The selected thematic objectives and priorities of the Programme will directly contribute to the overall objective of progress towards an **area** of shared prosperity and good neighbourliness between Lithuania and Russia.

Pasirinkti programos teminiai tikslai ir prioritetai tiesiogiai prisidės prie bendro tikslo - pažangos siekiant bendros gerovės ir geros kaimynystės **erdvės** tarp Lietuvos ir Rusijos.

25. The inner territory of the **region provides** opportunities for various types of tourism, including educational and cultural tourism.
    Vidinė regiono **teritorija suteikia** galimybes įvairiems turizmo tipams, įskaitant švietimo ir kultūros turizmą.

26. Programme territory has important biosphere reserves (Žuvintas and the mouth of the Nemunas/Neman River), nature park Vistytis, beautiful large dune **formations**, white sandy beaches and large unspoiled forests.
    Programos teritorijoje yra svarbių biosferos rezervatų (Žuvintas ir Nemuno / Nemuno upės žiočių), gamtos parkas Vistytis, gražios didelės kopos **formacijos**, balti smėlio paplūdimiai ir dideli nepaliesti miškai.

27. An important element in addressing the objectives of the Programme will be promotion of local cross-border **people-to-people** cooperation actions.
    Svarbus programos tikslų įgyvendinimo elementas bus vietinių tarpvalstybinių **žmonių** bendradarbiavimo veiksmų skatinimas.

28. In Kaliningrad, road transport remains one of the main means of **passenger** traffic.
    Kaliningrade kelių transportas išlieka viena iš pagrindinių **keleivių vežimo** būdų.

3.1.2. Incorrect disambiguation

1. Participation of Vilnius is limited **to the participation** of the State Border Guard Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Directorate of Border Crossing Infrastructure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania that shall implement the large infrastructure project (hereinafter - LIP) 'Construction of border-crossing point "Rambynas" and second stage of reconstruction of inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis Cordon)' under the thematic objective 'Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management', priority 'Ensuring efficient functioning of border crossing'.
   Vilniaus dalyvavimas apsiriboja Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos Valstybės sienos apsaugos tarnybos ir Lietuvos Respublikos susisiekimo ministerijos sienos kirtimo infrastruktūros direktorato **dalyvavimu**. infrastruktūros projektas (toliau - LIP) „Sienos perėjimo punkto„ Rambynas "statyba ir antrasis atvykstančių ir išeinančių mažų laivų prieplaukos rekonstrukcijos etapas Klaipėdoje (Kopgalis Cordon)„ pagal teminį tikslą „Sienų valdymo ir pasienio saugumo skatinimas judumas ir migracijos valdymas ", prioritetas„ Veiksmingo sienos kirtimo veikimo užtikrinimas ".

2. In 1990 Lithuania declared independence and the Russian–Lithuanian border **was drawn**.
   1990 m. Lietuva paskelbė nepriklausomybę ir **rėmėsi** Rusijos ir Lietuvos siena.

3. Based on this agreement **Lithuanian-Russian** Council for Long-term Cooperation Between Regional and Local Authorities was established in 2000.

-Rusijos ilgalaikio bendradarbiavimo tarp regionų ir vietos valdžios institucijų taryba buvo įkurta 2000 metais.

4. More than EUR 44,5 million were allocated to the Programme for the period of 2004-2006, which resulted in 53 cross-border projects granted along two priorities: competitiveness and productivity growth of the cooperation area through development of cross-border infrastructure and border security, economic and scientific/technological cooperation (priority 1); and **people to people** cooperation, socio-cultural integration and the labour market (priority 2).
   2004–2006 m. Programai buvo skirta daugiau kaip 44,5 mln. EUR, dėl kurių 53 tarpvalstybiniai projektai buvo suteikti dviem prioritetais: konkurencingumo ir bendradarbiavimo našumo augimas, plėtojant tarpvalstybinę infrastruktūrą ir sieną saugumas, ekonominis ir mokslinis / technologinis bendradarbiavimas (1 prioritetas); **žmonių ir žmonių** bendradarbiavimą, socialinę ir kultūrinę integraciją bei darbo rinką (2 prioritetas).

5. Regional transport infrastructure is based on three major components - trains, ports and road transport, **while** the importance of air transport increases as well.
   Regioninė transporto infrastruktūra grindžiama trimis pagrindiniais komponentais - traukiniais, uostais ir kelių transportu, **o** oro transporto svarba didėja.

6. The main types of freight include oil products, coal, **cox**, wood products, metals, ferrous materials, mineral materials, food products and wheeled transport.
   Pagrindiniai krovinių tipai yra naftos produktai, akmens anglys, **kokosai**, medienos gaminiai, metalai, juodosios medžiagos, mineralinės medžiagos, maisto produktai ir vežimas ratais.

7. The main types of freight include oil products, coal, cox, wood products, metals, ferrous materials, mineral materials, food products and **wheeled transport**.
   Pagrindiniai krovinių tipai yra naftos produktai, akmens anglys, kokosai, medienos gaminiai, metalai, juodosios medžiagos, mineralinės medžiagos, maisto produktai ir **vežimas ratais**.

8. The major growth was **recorded** in construction, real estate, rent, wholesale, retail, transport, warehousing and communication sectors.
   Didžiausią augimą **lėmė** statybos, nekilnojamojo turto, nuomos, didmeninės, mažmeninės prekybos, transporto, sandėliavimo ir ryšių sektoriai.

9. As table **above** shows, the level of economic development in the Programme area is relatively different – GDP per capita in Klaipeda county (12 700 EUR) boosted by Klaipeda port is nearly two times higher than in Taurage county (6 700 EUR) and is the second largest in Lithuania.
   Kaip matyti iš **pirmiau** pateiktos lentelės, programos teritorijos ekonominio vystymosi lygis yra gana skirtingas - Klaipėdos uosto (12 700 EUR) vienam gyventojui tenkantis BVP vienam gyventojui yra beveik du kartus didesnis nei Tauragės apskrityje (6 700 EUR) ir yra antras pagal dydį Lietuvoje.

10. Another challenge is to spread the incentives for economic development from the existing growth centres into their **hinterlands**.

Kitas iššūkis - paskatinti ekonominio vystymosi paskatas iš esamų augimo centrų į jų **vidus**.

11. The Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation is one of the most attractive markets **for investing to Lithuanian companies**.
    Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado sritis yra viena patraukliausių rinkų, **skirtų investuoti į Lietuvos įmones**.

12. The area is rich in natural resources; here is the world's largest amber **deposit**.
    Plotas turtingas gamtos ištekliais; čia yra didžiausias pasaulyje gintaro **indėlis**.

13. The main **attractions** encompass Teutonic Order castles, churches, and fortifications.
    Pagrindiniai **atrakcionai** apima kryžiuočių ordinų pilis, bažnyčias ir įtvirtinimus.

14. Russian tourists consider the Kaliningrad Region as the region for primarily **wellness tourism** (48%), combined with culture and educational tourism (28%).
    Rusijos turistai Kaliningrado sritį laiko regionu, kuriame pirmiausia yra **turizmo turizmas** (48%), kartu su kultūra ir švietimo turizmu (28%).

15. Druskininkai is the oldest, most famous healthcare **resort** in Lithuania.
    Druskininkai yra seniausia, žymiausia sveikatos priežiūros **įstaiga** Lietuvoje.

16. This is the **westernmost** territory of the Russian Federation which is enclave and is not joined with the rest of the Russian territory by land.
    Tai **vakarinė** Rusijos Federacijos teritorija, kuri yra anklavė ir nėra sujungta su likusia Rusijos teritorija sausuma.

17. Total allocations under the Programme to the activities outside the Programme area **shall not exceed** 10 % of the EU contribution at the Programme level1.
    Iš viso pagal Programą skiriamos lėšos veiklai už Programos ribų **neviršija** 10% ES įnašo programos lygmeniu1.

3.2. Incorrect form

1. With regards to Lithuania, following the requirements of the Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, **initial procedures** of scoping and screening of the strategic environmental assessment (hereinafter - SEA) were carried out as a part of the programming process.
   Kalbant apie Lietuvą, vadovaujantis Direktyvos 2001/42 / EB dėl tam tikrų planų ir programų poveikio aplinkai vertinimo reikalavimais, buvo atlikti **pirminiai** strateginio aplinkos vertinimo (toliau - SEA) taikymo srities nustatymo ir atrankos **procedūros**. kaip programavimo proceso dalis.

2. *The Lithuania–Russia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2014–2020* (hereinafter – the Programme) **is being co-financed by** the European Union (hereinafter – EU) and the Russian

Federation and has been developed within the framework of the *European Neighbourhood Instrument* and the national legislation of Lithuania and Russia.
2014–2020 m. Lietuvos ir Rusijos bendradarbiavimo per sieną programą (toliau - Programa) **bendrai finansuoja Europos Sąjunga** (toliau - ES) ir Rusijos Federacija, ir ji buvo plėtojama pagal Europos kaimynystės priemonę ir Lietuvos ir Rusijos nacionalinės teisės aktai.

3. The Programme **will promote and broaden** the cross-border cooperation (hereinafter – CBC) between the border regions of Lithuania and Russia, which so far has been pursued under the *2004–2006 TACIS Neighbourhood Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia* and *2007–2013 European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument CBC Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia*.
Programa **skatins ir išplės** tarpvalstybinį bendradarbiavimą tarp Lietuvos ir Rusijos pasienio regionų, kuris iki šiol buvo vykdomas pagal 2004–2006 m. TACIS kaimynystės programą Lietuva – Lenkija – Rusija ir 2007–2013 m. ir Partnerystės priemonės CBC programa Lietuva – Lenkija – Rusija.

4. The Joint Programming Committee was co-chaired by the representatives of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (at the initial programming stages – by the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation) **and involved** representatives of national and regional authorities of both countries.
Jungtiniam programavimo komitetui pirmininkavo Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos ir Rusijos Federacijos ekonominės plėtros ministerijos atstovai (pradiniame programavimo etape - Rusijos Federacijos Regioninės plėtros ministerija) **ir dalyvavo** abiejų šalių nacionalinių ir regioninių valdžios institucijų atstovai.

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6. The people-to-people actions will be cross-cutting element of the Programme and will be supported under 3 thematic **objectives of the Programme** – Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage, Promotion of social inclusion and fight against poverty and Support to local and regional good governance.
Žmonių tarpusavio veiksmai bus kompleksinis programos elementas ir *bus* remiami pagal 3 teminius **Programos tikslai** - Vietos kultūros skatinimas ir istorinio paveldo išsaugojimas, socialinės įtraukties skatinimas ir kova su skurdu bei parama vietos ir regionų geram valdymui.

7. According to the applicable legal framework in duly justified cases, major social, economic or cultural centres in the Member States or in other cross-border cooperation participating countries that do not adjoin eligible territorial units may be included on condition that such participation contributes to **the objectives laid down** in the programming document.
   Laikantis taikytinos teisinės sistemos tinkamai pagrįstais atvejais, gali būti įtraukti pagrindiniai valstybių narių arba kitų tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo dalyvaujančių šalių socialiniai, ekonominiai ar kultūriniai centrai, kurie nedalyvauja atitinkamuose teritoriniuose vienetuose, su sąlyga, kad toks dalyvavimas prisideda prie programoje **nustatytus tikslus**.

8. Participation of Vilnius **is limited** to the participation of the State Border Guard Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Directorate of Border Crossing Infrastructure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania that shall implement the large infrastructure project (hereinafter - LIP) 'Construction of border-crossing point "Rambynas" and second stage of reconstruction of inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis Cordon)' under the thematic objective 'Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management', priority 'Ensuring efficient functioning of border crossing'.
   Vilniaus dalyvavimas **apsiriboja** Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos Valstybės sienos apsaugos tarnybos ir Lietuvos Respublikos susisiekimo ministerijos sienos kirtimo infrastruktūros direktorato dalyvavimu. infrastruktūros projektas (toliau - LIP) „Sienos perėjimo punkto„ Rambynas "statyba ir antrasis atvykstančių ir išeinančių mažų laivų prieplaukos rekonstrukcijos etapas Klaipėdoje (Kopgalis Cordon)„ pagal teminį tikslą „Sienų valdymo ir pasienio saugumo skatinimas judumas ir migracijos valdymas ", prioritetas„ Veiksmingo sienos kirtimo veikimo užtikrinimas ".

9. The total Programme area covers 55 587 km2, out of which 26 404 km2 constitute **the adjoining regions**.
   Bendra Programos teritorija apima 55 587 km2, iš kurių 26 404 km2 sudaro **gretimus regionus**.

10. The Programme area **is divided by** Lithuanian-Russian border (which also constitutes the border between the EU and Russia) – 255 km of land border, 18 km of water border on the Curonian Lagoon and 22 km water border on the Baltic sea.
    Programos teritorija **padalinta iš** Lietuvos ir Rusijos sienos (kuri taip pat yra siena tarp ES ir Rusijos) - 255 km sausumos sienos, 18 km vandens sienos Kuršių mariose ir 22 km vandens sienos Baltijos jūroje.

11. More than EUR 44,5 million were allocated to the Programme for the period of 2004-2006, which resulted in 53 cross-border projects granted along two priorities: competitiveness and productivity growth of the cooperation area through development of cross-border infrastructure and **border security**, economic and scientific/technological cooperation (priority 1); and people to people cooperation, socio-cultural integration and the labour market (priority 2).
    2004–2006 m. Programai buvo skirta daugiau kaip 44,5 mln. EUR, dėl kurių 53 tarpvalstybiniai projektai buvo suteikti dviem prioritetais: konkurencingumo ir bendradarbiavimo našumo augimas, plėtojant tarpvalstybinę infrastruktūrą ir **sieną saugumas**, ekonominis ir mokslinis / technologinis bendradarbiavimas (1 prioritetas); žmonių ir žmonių bendradarbiavimą, socialinę ir kultūrinę integraciją bei darbo rinką (2 prioritetas).

12. The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (hereinafter – ENPI) was introduced in 2007 and **supported** various national, regional and CBC programmes.
    Europos kaimynystės ir partnerystės priemonė (toliau - Europos kaimynystės ir partnerystės priemonė) buvo pradėta taikyti 2007 m., **Ji remia** įvairias nacionalines, regionines ir tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo programas.

13. This is the westernmost territory of the Russian Federation which is **enclave** and is not joined with the rest of the Russian territory by land.
    Tai vakarinė Rusijos Federacijos teritorija, kuri yra **anklavė** ir nėra sujungta su likusia Rusijos teritorija sausuma.

14. Ferry service is rapidly expanding in the Kaliningrad region through construction and development of railway-ferry terminal in **Baltiysk**.
    Keltų paslauga Kaliningrado srityje sparčiai plečiasi statant ir plėtojant geležinkelio keltų terminalą Baltijke.

15. The narrow gauge railway section from Kaliningrad to Poland makes the area unique in Russia (where railways have **broad gauge tracks**) and provides additional opportunities for cargo handling.
    Siaurojo geležinkelio ruožas nuo Kaliningrado iki Lenkijos daro unikalią teritoriją Rusijoje (ar geležinkeliai turi **platų vėžę**) ir suteikia papildomų galimybių kroviniams tvarkyti.

16. The estimated freight capacity of the railways of Kaliningrad is more than 25 million tonnes per year, therefore there is high potential and capacity to increase the actual freight amount in the region and it is one of the main priorities in the development of railway freight transport **in the region**.
    Apskaičiuotas Kaliningrado geležinkelių krovinių gabenimo pajėgumas yra daugiau nei 25 mln. **T**onų per metus, todėl yra didelis potencialas ir pajėgumas didinti faktinį krovinių kiekį regione ir tai yra vienas iš pagrindinių geležinkelių krovinių vežimo transporto srityje prioritetų. **regionas**.

17. Around 1400 Kaliningrad enterprises with **total fleet** of approximately 8 200 trucks are involved in trade relations between Russia and the EU.
    Rusijos ir ES prekybos santykiuose dalyvauja apie 1400 Kaliningrado įmonių, kurių **bendras laivynas** sudaro apie 8 200 sunkvežimių.

18. There are 4 roads and 2 railway border **crossing** points between Lithuanian and Russian parts of the Programme area.
    Programos teritorijoje yra 4 keliai ir 2 geležinkelio sienos **perėjimo** punktai tarp Lietuvos ir Rusijos dalių.

19. Despite attention towards and **funding** for the development of the border crossing infrastructure during the previous programming period of 2007–2013, these are still often blocked by long queues.

Nepaisant to, kad per ankstesnį 2007–2013 m. Programavimo laikotarpį buvo atkreiptas dėmesys į sienos kirtimo infrastruktūros plėtrą ir jos **finansavimas**, jų vis dar dažnai užblokuoja ilgos eilės.

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22. The major growth was recorded in construction, real estate, rent, wholesale, retail, transport, warehousing and communication **sectors**.
    Didžiausią augimą lėmė statybos, nekilnojamojo turto, nuomos, didmeninės, mažmeninės prekybos, transporto, sandėliavimo ir ryšių **sektoriai**.

23. The economic growth in both countries was slowed down by the global **financial** and **economic** crisis – in 2009 the real GDP in Lithuania decreased by 14.8 % (7.8 % in Russia).
    Abiejų šalių ekonomikos augimą sulėtino pasaulinė **finansų** ir **ekonomikos** krizė - 2009 m. Realusis BVP Lietuvoje sumažėjo 14,8% (7,8% Rusijoje).

24. The positive **turnaround** point for Lithuania was observed from 2011, economy has been growing since then.
    Teigiamas **posūkio** taškas Lietuvai buvo pastebėtas nuo 2011 m., Nuo to laiko ekonomika auga.

25. In the recent years **Lithuania** marked a fast development of the free economic zones.
    Pastaraisiais metais **Lietuva** sparčiai augo laisvosios ekonominės zonos.

26. An engineering infrastructure has been created and continuously developed in the area **in which** more than 21.5 million EUR has been invested up to date from the European Union, national and private funds.
    Sukurta ir nuolat plėtojama inžinerinė infrastruktūra, **kurioje** iki šiol buvo investuota daugiau kaip 21,5 mln. EUR iš Europos Sąjungos, nacionalinių ir privačių lėšų.

27. Since the start of their operation, these companies have invested more than 493 million EUR **in this economic zone**.
    Nuo jų veiklos pradžios šios bendrovės **šioje ekonominėje zonoje** investavo daugiau kaip 493 mln. EUR.

28. The Klaipeda FEZ is a recognised economic project of **national** significance.

Klaipėdos LEZ yra pripažintas **nacionalinio** reikšmės ekonominis projektas.

29. SEZ was originally **created** in the Kaliningrad region in 1996.
    SEZ buvo **sukurta** Kaliningrado regione 1996 m.

30. Survey participants noted improvements in the production of goods and services, **positive changes in demand for shipping products**.
    Apklausos dalyviai pastebėjo, kad pagerėjo prekių ir paslaugų gamyba, **teigiami laivybos produktų paklausos pokyčiai**.

31. One of **the main** assets of the Programme area is its valuable and untouched natural environment, including outstanding features such as lagoons separated from the sea by picturesque narrow sandy spits.
    Vienas iš **svarbiausių** Programos teritorijos vertybių yra vertinga ir nepaliesta gamtinė aplinka, įskaitant išskirtines savybes, pavyzdžiui, marias, atskirtas nuo jūros vaizdingomis siauromis smėliomis.

32. Programme territory has important biosphere reserves (Žuvintas and **the mouth of the Nemunas/Neman River**), nature park Vistytis, beautiful large dune formations, white sandy beaches and large unspoiled forests.
    Programos teritorijoje yra svarbių biosferos rezervatų (Žuvintas ir Nemuno / **Nemuno upės žiočių**), gamtos parkas Vistytis, gražios didelės kopos formacijos, balti smėlio paplūdimiai ir dideli nepaliesti miškai.

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34. The unique landscape and cultural complex of the Curonian Spit is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the **major** tourist attractions of the region.
    Unikalus Kuršių nerijos kraštovaizdžio ir kultūros kompleksas yra UNESCO Pasaulio paveldo objektas ir yra vienas iš **svarbiausių** turistinių vietų regione.

35. The large number of lakes in the region creates excellent conditions for the development of sailing, **kayaking**, wind surfing, other water sports and leisure activities.
    Didelis ežerų skaičius regione sukuria puikias sąlygas buriavimo, **baidarės**, banglenčių, kitų vandens sporto ir laisvalaikio užsiėmimų plėtrai.

36. Cultural landscape and cultural heritage closely **linked** together by common history is another asset of the Programme area.
    Kultūros kraštovaizdis ir kultūros paveldas, glaudžiai **susietas** su bendra istorija, yra dar vienas programos teritorijos turtas.

37. Ecological tourism is mainly **located** in the Curonian Spit and around Vistytis Lake (7%).
    Ekologinis turizmas **yra** daugiausia Kuršių nerijoje ir aplink Vistyčio ežerą (7%).

38. **Smiltyne, Juodkrante, Pervalka, Preila and Nida** – the enchanting small towns of the Curonian Spit have plenty of interesting spots, recommended to visit for each enthusiast of fishing, swimming, sightseeing and bike riding.
    Smiltynėje, Juodkrantėje, Pervalkoje, Preiloje ir Nidoje - žavingais Kuršių nerijos miesteliais yra daug įdomių vietų, rekomenduojama apsilankyti kiekviename žvejybos, plaukimo, ekskursijų ir dviračių mėgėjų entuziastų.

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42. The SPA centres here use **natural medical mud** and mineral water from springs.
    SPA centrai čia naudoja **natūralias medicinos purvas** ir mineralinį vandenį iš šaltinių.

43. Economically active population, according to the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat), in the Kaliningrad Region is 531 thousand **p**eople.
    Rusijos Federacijos federalinės statistikos tarnybos (Rosstat) duomenimis, ekonomiškai aktyvūs gyventojai Kaliningrado srityje yra 531 tūkst. **Ž**monių.

44. A recent **analysis** of the situation in the labour market of the Kaliningrad Region showed a downward trend in registered unemployment and tensions in the labour market.
    Naujausia **situacija** Kaliningrado srities darbo rinkoje parodė, kad registruotas nedarbas ir įtampa darbo rinkoje mažėjo.

45. In 2014, the **t**otal freight processed in Klaipeda sea port and Butinge terminal amounted to 43.7 million **t**.
    2014 m. **B**endras Klaipėdos uosto ir Butingės terminalo krovinių kiekis sudarė 43,7 mln. **T**.

46. In 2011–2014 the **a**verage annual growth of the Lithuanian economy amounted to 4 % (6.1% in 2011, 3.8% in 2012, 3.3% in 2013 and 3.0% in 2014).
    2011–2014 m. **V**idutinis metinis Lietuvos ekonomikos augimas sudarė 4% (2011 m. - 6,1%, 2012 m. - 3,8%, 2013 m. - 3,3% ir 2014 m. - 3,0%).

47. The respective economic growth in Russia in 2011 **w**as 4.3%, in 2012 – 3.4%, in 2013 – 1.3% and in 2014 – 0.6%.
    Atitinkamas ekonomikos augimas Rusijoje 2011 m. **B**uvo 4,3%, 2012 m. - 3,4%, 2013 m. - 1,3%, o 2014 m. - 0,6%.

48. The positive turnaround point for Lithuania was observed ***f***rom 2011, economy has been growing since then.
    Teigiamas posūkio taškas Lietuvai buvo pastebėtas nuo 2011 m., **N**uo to laiko ekonomika auga.

49. In 2014 **f**oreign capital in the economy of the Kaliningrad region totalled RUB 58 501.1 million.
    2014 m. **U**žsienio kapitalas Kaliningrado srities ekonomikoje sudarė 58 501,1 mln. *R*ublių.

50. As of **D**ecember 2014 there were 9 600 vacant work places.
    2014 m. **G**ruodžio mėn. Buvo 9 600 laisvų darbo vietų.

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    2014 m. Gruodžio mėn. **B**uvo 9 600 laisvų darbo vietų.

52. The total investment of SEZ residents at that time reached 89 billion **r**ubles.
    Bendros SEZ gyventojų investicijos tuo metu **pa**siekė 89 mlrd. **R**ublių.

53. As of **D**ecember 2014, there were 5769 unemployed persons registered at the employment centres of the Kaliningrad Region.
    2014 m. **G**ruodžio mėn. Kaliningrado srities įdarbinimo centruose užregistruota 5769 bedarbiai.

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55. In Russia, the **e**conomy has been growing at a 3 % average rate since 2010.
    Rusijoje nuo 2010 m. **E**konomika augo vidutiniškai 3%.

56. In 2014 to **c**ompare with 2013 the social and economic development of the Kaliningrad region was marked by a moderate increase of industrial production index (108.7%), growth of manufacturing activities, house construction (1.8 times), retail trade (102.5%).

2014 m., **P**alyginti su 2013 m., Kaliningrado srities socialinę ir ekonominę plėtrą lėmė nedidelis pramonės produkcijos indekso (108,7%), gamybos veiklos augimo, namų statybos (1,8 karto), mažmeninės prekybos (102,5%) augimas.

57. Among negative trends the one to be mentioned is the high rate of inflation in the Kaliningrad region (the index of **c**onsumer prices in **D**ecember 2014 to December 2013 is 115.6%), it was mainly caused by the change of the ruble exchange rate.
    Tarp neigiamų tendencijų paminėtinas aukštas infliacijos lygis Kaliningrado srityje (2014 m. **G**ruodžio mėn. - 2013 m. Gruodžio mėn. Vartotojų kainų indeksas yra 115,6%), kurį daugiausia lėmė rublio keitimo kurso pokytis.

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61. The structure of investment of large and medium-sized enterprises in fixed assets in **J**anuary-September 2014 shows that the largest share of investments (58.8 %) was made from borrowed funds.
    Didžiųjų ir vidutinių įmonių investicijos į ilgalaikį turtą 2014 m. **S**ausio-rugsėjo mėn. Rodo, kad didžiausia investicijų dalis (58,8%) buvo padaryta iš pasiskolintų lėšų.

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63. The largest volume of investment by large and medium-sized enterprises was aimed at transport and communications (31.9 %), production and distribution of **e**lectricity, gas and water (14.2%), mining and manufacturing (9.1%).
    Didžiausios didelių ir vidutinių įmonių investicijos buvo skirtos transportui ir ryšiams (31,9 proc.), **E**lektros, dujų ir vandens gamybai ir platinimui (14,2 proc.), Kasybai ir gamybai (9,1 proc.).

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65. The rate of unemployment in Lithuania at the **e**nd of 2014 constituted 10.7 % (11.0 % in the Lithuania part of the Programme territory).
    Nedarbo lygis Lietuvoje 2014 m. **P**abaigoje sudarė 10,7% (11,0% Lietuvos teritorijos dalyje).

66. The comparison of the number of foreign tourists in Lithuania in 2013 and 2008 **r**eveals a 25% growth.
    Užsienio turistų skaičiaus palyginimas Lietuvoje 2013 ir 2008 m. **R**odo 25% augimą.

67. Statistically, in 2013, about 2 million **t**ourists visited Lithuania.
    Statistiškai 2013 m. Lietuvoje lankėsi apie 2 mln. **T**uristų.

68. According to the Bank of Russia's survey, in **D**ecember 2014 economic situation of enterprises deteriorated a bit in the Kaliningrad region.
    Rusijos banko apklausos duomenimis, 2014 m. **G**ruodžio mėn. Kaliningrado srityje šiek tiek pablogėjo įmonių ekonominė padėtis.

69. Internal regional bus transport serves 40 million **p**assengers per year.
    Vidinis regioninis autobusų transportas aptarnauja 40 mln. **K**eleivių per metus.

70. The number of passengers that used railway transport in 2014 was 0.45 million and has decreased by 39.2 % since 2007 (0.74 million **p**assengers).
    2014 m. Geležinkelių transporto keleivių skaičius sudarė 0,45 mln. Ir nuo 2007 m. Sumažėjo 39,2% (0,74 mln. **K**eleivių).

71. The number of passengers that used railway transport in 2014 was 0.45 million **a**nd has decreased by 39.2 % since 2007 (0.74 million passengers).
    2014 m. Geležinkelių transporto keleivių skaičius sudarė 0,45 mln. **I**r nuo 2007 m. Sumažėjo 39,2% (0,74 mln. Keleivių).

72. In the port of Kaliningrad, the total freight **p**rocessed in 2014 amounted to 13.9 million tonnes (1.4 % growth to compare with previous year).

Kaliningrado uoste bendras 2014 m. **P**erdirbtų krovinių kiekis sudarė 13,9 mln. Tonų (1,4% daugiau nei pernai).

73. In the port of Kaliningrad, the total freight processed in 2014 amounted to 13.9 million ***t***onnes (1.4 % growth to compare with previous year).
    Kaliningrado uoste bendras 2014 m. Perdirbtų krovinių kiekis sudarė 13,9 mln. **T**onų (1,4% daugiau nei pernai).

74. As of **M**arch 2015, there were 60 projects financed by this programme.
    2015 m. **K**ovo mėn. *P*agal šią programą buvo finansuojami 60 projektų.

75. As of March 2015, there were 60 projects financed by this programme.
    2015 m. Kovo mėn. ***P***agal šią programą buvo finansuojami 60 projektų.

76. Since 1946 **u**ntil the beginning of the 1990s, the actual Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and the actual Programme regions of the Republic of Lithuania were not separated by state borders.
    Nuo 1946 m. **I**ki dešimtojo dešimtmečio pradžios tikrasis Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado regionas ir faktiniai Lietuvos Respublikos programos regionai nebuvo atskirti valstybės sienomis.

77. The respective figure for Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation at the **e**nd of 2014 was 5.1 %.
    Atitinkamas Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities skaičius 2014 m. **P**abaigoje buvo 5,1%.

78. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME AREA AND **SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**
    PROGRAMOS SRITIES APRAŠYMAS IR **SOCIALINĖ IR EKONOMINĖ ANALIZĖ**

79. Participation of Vilnius is limited to the participation of the State Border Guard Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Directorate of Border Crossing **I**nfrastructure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania that shall implement the large infrastructure project (hereinafter - LIP) 'Construction of border-crossing point "Rambynas" and second stage of reconstruction of inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis Cordon)' under the thematic objective 'Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management', priority 'Ensuring efficient functioning of border crossing'.
    Vilniaus dalyvavimas apsiriboja Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos Valstybės sienos apsaugos tarnybos ir Lietuvos Respublikos susisiekimo ministerijos sienos kirtimo infrastruktūros direktorato dalyvavimu. **i**nfrastruktūros projektas (toliau - LIP) „Sienos perėjimo punkto„ Rambynas "statyba ir antrasis atvykstančių ir išeinančių mažų laivų prieplaukos rekonstrukcijos etapas Klaipėdoje (Kopgalis Cordon)„ pagal teminį tikslą „Sienų valdymo ir pasienio saugumo skatinimas judumas ir migracijos valdymas ", prioritetas„ Veiksmingo sienos kirtimo veikimo užtikrinimas ".

80. Most of the amber jewellery produced in the world **is made** from raw amber mined in the Kaliningrad Region of the Russian Federation.

Dauguma pasaulyje pagamintų gintaro papuošalų **gaminama** iš žaliavinio gintaro, išgaunamo Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srityje.

81. **TO**5: Support to local and regional good governance.
TO5: parama vietos ir regionų geram valdymui.

82. **TO**4: Promotion of social inclusion and fight against poverty. Priority: Promotion of social inclusion and cooperation in CBC region through improved health, social and education services and community led initiatives;
TO4: socialinės įtraukties skatinimas ir kova su skurdu. Prioritetas: socialinės įtraukties skatinimas ir bendradarbiavimas tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo regione gerinant sveikatos, socialines ir švietimo paslaugas bei bendruomenės iniciatyvas;

83. **TO**3: Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage.
TO3: vietos kultūros skatinimas ir istorinio paveldo išsaugojimas

84. **TO**10: Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management.
TO10: sienų valdymo ir sienų apsaugos, judumo ir migracijos valdymo skatinimas.

85. TO10: Promotion of border management and **border** security, mobility and migration management.
TO10: sienų valdymo ir **sienų** apsaugos, judumo ir migracijos valdymo skatinimas.

86. The Programme will address four priorities within the selected thematic objectives (hereinafter – **TO**):
Programoje bus sprendžiami keturi pasirinktų teminių tikslų prioritetai (toliau - **TO**):

87. According to the Federal State Statistics Service the Gross Regional Product (GRP) of the Kaliningrad region in 2012 totalled 264.6 billion **r**ubles (approximately 5 billion **E**UR) and marked an average annual growth of 4% in the recent years.
Pasak Federalinės statistikos tarnybos, 2012 m. Kaliningrado srities bendrasis regioninis produktas (GRP) sudarė 264,6 mlrd. **R**ublių (apie 5 mlrd. **E**urų) ir pastaraisiais metais vidutiniškai augo 4%.

3.3. Extra words

1. LITHUANIA – RUSSIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME 2014-2020
LIETUVA - KRIEVIJOS TARPTAUTINIO BENDRADARBIAVIMO PROGRAMA 2014–2020 **m**

2. Priority: Promotion of cooperation between public authority institutions and strengthening local communities;
Prioritetas: valdžios institucijų **institucijų** bendradarbiavimo skatinimas ir vietos bendruomenių stiprinimas;

3. The general population density in the Programme area varies from 24.9 in Taurage county to 75.7 in Kaunas county constituting an average population density of 45.4 inhabitants per km2.
   Bendras gyventojų tankumas Programos teritorijoje svyruoja nuo 24,9 Tauragės apskrityje iki 75,7 Kauno apskrityje, **ty** vidutinis gyventojų tankumas yra 45,4 gyventojų / km2.

4. Close interrelations and institutional ties, numerous contacts between organisations and private persons characterise that period and explain nowadays' **mutual** understanding of each other.
   Šį laikotarpį apibūdina glaudūs tarpusavio ryšiai ir instituciniai ryšiai, daug kontaktų tarp organizacijų ir privačių asmenų, ir paaiškina tarpusavio **tarpusavio** supratimą.

5. As the Programme area **is set at an intersection** of sea, river and air corridors, both motorways and railways, there is much potential for development of cargo flows and passenger traffic between the EU and Russia.
   Kadangi Programos teritorija yra **susikirtusi** jūros, upių ir oro koridorių, tiek greitkelių, tiek geležinkelių, **sankirtoje**, yra daug galimybių plėtoti krovinių srautus ir keleivių srautą tarp ES ir Rusijos.

6. The number of passengers in 2013 amounted to 280.5 thousand and **constituted** an approximate annual growth of 7% during the last 5 years.
   2013 m. Keleivių skaičius sudarė 280,5 tūkst. Ir **sudarė** apytiksliai 7% metinį augimą per pastaruosius 5 metus.

7. As table above shows, the level of economic development in the Programme area is relatively different – GDP **per capita** in Klaipeda county (12 700 EUR) boosted by Klaipeda port is nearly two times higher than in Taurage county (6 700 EUR) and is the second largest in Lithuania.
   Kaip matyti iš pirmiau pateiktos lentelės, programos teritorijos ekonominio vystymosi lygis yra gana skirtingas - Klaipėdos uosto (12 700 EUR) **vienam gyventojui** tenkantis BVP **vienam gyventojui** yra beveik du kartus didesnis nei Tauragės apskrityje (6 700 EUR) ir yra antras pagal dydį Lietuvoje.

8. The distinguishing features of the Programme area include products associated with cultural traditions, such as handicrafts and souvenirs, as well as amber, which constitute **an important** interest area for the tourists.
   Programos teritorijos išskirtiniai bruožai yra produktai, susiję su kultūrinėmis tradicijomis, pavyzdžiui, rankdarbiais ir suvenyrais, taip pat gintaru, kurie yra svarbi turistams **svarbi** sritis.

9. Relationship between Lithuanian regions and Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation is regulated by the Agreement on cooperation on economic and social-cultural development of the Kaliningrad region.
   Lietuvos regionų ir Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities santykius reglamentuoja Susitarimas dėl bendradarbiavimo Kaliningrado srities ekonominio ir socialinio-kultūrinio vystymosi **srityje**.

10. Smiltyne, Juodkrante, Pervalka, Preila and Nida – the enchanting small towns of the Curonian Spit have plenty of interesting spots, recommended to visit for each enthusiast of fishing, swimming, sightseeing and bike riding.

Smiltynėje, Juodkrantėje, Pervalkoje, Preiloje ir Nidoje - žavingais Kuršių nerijos miesteliais yra daug įdomių vietų, rekomenduojama apsilankyti kiekviename žvejybos, plaukimo, ekskursijų ir dviračių **mėgėjų** entuziastų.

3.4. Style

1. *The Lithuania–Russia Cross-border Cooperation Programme **2014–2020*** (hereinafter – the Programme) is being co-financed by the European Union (hereinafter – EU) and the Russian Federation **and** has been developed within the framework of the *European Neighbourhood Instrument* and the national legislation of Lithuania and Russia.
   2014–2020 m. Lietuvos ir Rusijos bendradarbiavimo per sieną programą (toliau - Programa) bendrai finansuoja Europos Sąjunga (toliau - ES) ir Rusijos Federacija, ir ji buvo plėtojama pagal Europos kaimynystės priemonę ir Lietuvos ir Rusijos nacionalinės teisės aktai.

2. *The Lithuania–Russia Cross-border Cooperation Programme **2014–2020*** (hereinafter – the Programme) is being co-financed by the European Union (hereinafter – EU) and the Russian Federation and has been developed within the framework of the *European Neighbourhood Instrument* and the national legislation of Lithuania and Russia.
   2014–2020 m. Lietuvos ir Rusijos bendradarbiavimo per sieną programą (toliau - Programa) bendrai finansuoja Europos Sąjunga (toliau - ES) ir Rusijos Federacija, ir ji buvo plėtojama pagal Europos kaimynystės priemonę ir Lietuvos ir Rusijos nacionalinės teisės aktai.

3. TO10: Promotion of border management and **border** security, mobility and migration management.
   TO10: sienų valdymo ir **sienų** apsaugos, judumo ir migracijos valdymo skatinimas.

4. The people-to-people actions will be cross-cutting element of the Programme and **will be** supported under 3 thematic objectives of the Programme – Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage, Promotion of social inclusion and fight against poverty and Support to local and regional good governance.
   Žmonių tarpusavio veiksmai bus kompleksinis programos elementas ir **bus** remiami pagal 3 teminius Programos tikslai - Vietos kultūros skatinimas ir istorinio paveldo išsaugojimas, socialinės įtraukties skatinimas ir kova su skurdu bei parama vietos ir regionų geram valdymui.

5. LITHUANIA – **RUSSIA** CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME 2014-2020
   LIETUVA - **KRIEVIJOS** TARPTAUTINIO BENDRADARBIAVIMO PROGRAMA 2014–2020 m

6. Public consultations on the draft Programme document were organised in both countries – **the draft Programme document** was published on the websites of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, Kaliningrad Region Agency for International and Interregional Relations and public entity Joint Technical Secretariat (*Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas*).
   Abiejose šalyse buvo surengtos viešosios konsultacijos dėl programos dokumento projekto - **programos dokumento projektas** buvo paskelbtas Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų

ministerijos, Rusijos Federacijos Ekonominės plėtros ministerijos, Kaliningrado srities tarptautinių ir tarpregioninių ryšių agentūros interneto svetainėse viešasis subjektas Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas (Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).

7. The decision to include the adjoining regions into the Programme **is based on** the experience from the predecessor programme (Alytus, Kaunas, Telsiai and Siauliai counties were included as adjacent regions in the 2007-2013 *Lithuania–Poland–Russia CBC programme*) and will allow ensuring continuity and sustainability of the already developed and new cooperation links.
   Sprendimas įtraukti gretimus regionus į programą **remiasi** ankstesnės programos patirtimi (Alytaus, Kauno, Telšių ir Šiaulių apskritys buvo įtrauktos į gretimus regionus 2007–2013 m. jau sukurtų ir naujų bendradarbiavimo ryšių tęstinumą ir tvarumą.

8. **72.8 %** of the area (including the adjoining regions) belongs to the EU, and 27.2 % to the Russian Federation.
   72,8% teritorijos (įskaitant gretimus regionus) priklauso ES ir 27,2% - Rusijos Federacijai.

9. **15 100 km2** belong to the Russian Federation (Kaliningrad region) and 40 487 km2 to Lithuania (including the adjoining regions).
   15 100 km2 priklauso Rusijos Federacijai (Kaliningrado sritis) ir 40 487 km2 į Lietuvą (įskaitant gretimus regionus).

10. In **1990** Lithuania declared independence and the Russian–Lithuanian border was drawn.
    1990 m. Lietuva paskelbė nepriklausomybę ir rėmėsi Rusijos ir Lietuvos siena.

11. This **resulted in an enclave character** of Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation, now surrounded by the EU territory and the Baltic Sea.
    Tai **lėmė** Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities **anklavą**, dabar jį supa ES teritorija ir Baltijos jūra.

12. In **1998** Lithuanian–Russian intergovernmental commission established a working group for the development of cooperation between Lithuanian regions and the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation.
    1998 m. Lietuvos ir Rusijos tarpvyriausybinė komisija sukūrė Lietuvos regionų ir Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities bendradarbiavimo plėtojimo darbo grupę.

13. More than EUR 44,5 million were allocated to the Programme for the period of **2004-2006**, which resulted in 53 cross-border projects granted along two priorities: competitiveness and productivity growth of the cooperation area through development of cross-border infrastructure and border security, economic and scientific/technological cooperation (priority 1); and people to people cooperation, socio-cultural integration and the labour market (priority 2).
    2004–2006 m. Programai buvo skirta daugiau kaip 44,5 mln. EUR, dėl kurių 53 tarpvalstybiniai projektai buvo suteikti dviem prioritetais: konkurencingumo ir bendradarbiavimo našumo augimas, plėtojant tarpvalstybinę infrastruktūrą ir sieną saugumas, ekonominis ir mokslinis / technologinis bendradarbiavimas (1 prioritetas); žmonių ir žmonių bendradarbiavimą, socialinę ir kultūrinę integraciją bei darbo rinką (2 prioritetas).

14. The agreement between the European Commission and the Russian Federation on financing and implementing of the *Lithuania – Poland – Russia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013* was signed in November **2009** in Stockholm.
    2009 m. Lapkričio mėn. Stokholme buvo pasirašytas Europos Komisijos ir Rusijos Federacijos susitarimas dėl Lietuvos ir Lenkijos - Rusijos tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo programos 2007-2013 m. Finansavimo ir įgyvendinimo.

15. As of March **2015**, there were 60 projects financed by this programme.
    2015 m. Kovo mėn. Pagal šią programą buvo finansuojami 60 projektų.

16. In **2014**, the total freight processed in Klaipeda sea port and Butinge terminal amounted to 43.7 million t.
    2014 m. Bendras Klaipėdos uosto ir Butingės terminalo krovinių kiekis sudarė 43,7 mln. T.

17. The number of passengers in **2013** amounted to 280.5 thousands and constituted an approximate annual growth of 7% during the last 5 years.
    2013 m. Keleivių skaičius sudarė 280,5 tūkst. Ir sudarė apytiksliai 7% metinį augimą per pastaruosius 5 metus.

18. The number of passengers that used railway transport in **2014** was 0.45 million and has decreased by 39.2 % since 2007 (0.74 million passengers).
    2014 m. Geležinkelių transporto keleivių skaičius sudarė 0,45 mln. Ir nuo 2007 m. Sumažėjo 39,2% (0,74 mln. Keleivių).

19. The recent years have seen further **development** of road transport in the region – a number of roundabouts have been developed or are in the process of development.
    Pastaraisiais metais regione toliau **plėtojama** kelių transporto **plėtra** - daugybė žiedinių sankryžų buvo plėtojamos arba kuriamos.

20. In **2011–2014** the average annual growth of the Lithuanian economy amounted to 4 % (6.1% in 2011, 3.8% in 2012, 3.3% in 2013 and 3.0% in 2014).
    2011–2014 m. Vidutinis metinis Lietuvos ekonomikos augimas sudarė 4% (2011 m. - 6,1%, 2012 m. - 3,8%, 2013 m. - 3,3% ir 2014 m. - 3,0%).

21. In Kaliningrad region, the GDP per capita in 2014 was 6 950 EUR **and was** lower than average of the Russian Federation (8 710 EUR) constituting the second lowest GDP per capita in the Programme area.
    Kaliningrado srityje 2014 m. BVP vienam gyventojui buvo 6 950 EUR **ir buvo** mažesnis už Rusijos Federacijos vidurkį (8 710 EUR), kuris yra antras mažiausias BVP vienam gyventojui Programos teritorijoje.

22. The total investment of SEZ residents at that time **reached** 89 billion rubles.
    Bendros SEZ gyventojų investicijos tuo metu **pasiekė** 89 mlrd. Rublių.

23. In **2014** to compare with 2013 the social and economic development of the Kaliningrad region was marked by a moderate increase of industrial production index (108.7%), growth of manufacturing activities, house construction (1.8 times), retail trade (102.5%).
2014 m., Palyginti su 2013 m., Kaliningrado srities socialinę ir ekonominę plėtrą lėmė nedidelis pramonės produkcijos indekso (108,7%), gamybos veiklos augimo, namų statybos (1,8 karto), mažmeninės prekybos (102,5%) augimas.

24. Among negative trends the one **to be mentioned** is the high rate of inflation in the Kaliningrad region (the index of consumer prices in December 2014 to December 2013 is 115.6%), it was mainly caused by the change of the ruble exchange rate.
Tarp neigiamų tendencijų **paminėtinas** aukštas infliacijos lygis Kaliningrado srityje (2014 m. Gruodžio mėn. - 2013 m. Gruodžio mėn. Vartotojų kainų indeksas yra 115,6%), kurį daugiausia lėmė rublio keitimo kurso pokytis.

25. The largest share in the total output of the industry in **2013** was taken by manufacturing of vehicles and equipment (57.6%), production of food products, beverages and tobacco (22.4%), production of electrical and optical equipment (8.0%).
2013 m. Didžiausią dalį visos pramonės produkcijos sudarė transporto priemonių ir įrangos gamyba (57,6%), maisto produktų, gėrimų ir tabako gamyba (22,4%), elektros ir optinės įrangos gamyba (8,0%).

26. In **2014** foreign capital in the economy of the Kaliningrad region totalled RUB 58 501.1 million.
2014 m. Užsienio kapitalas Kaliningrado srities ekonomikoje sudarė 58 501,1 mln. Rublių.

27. The **sea** resort of Palanga offers a variety of entertainment and remedial procedures, there are lots of cafes, night clubs and casinos.
Palangos **jūros** kurortas siūlo įvairias pramogas ir korekcines procedūras, yra daug kavinių, naktinių klubų ir kazino.

28. As of December **2014** there were 9 600 vacant work places.
2014 m. Gruodžio mėn. Buvo 9 600 laisvų darbo vietų.

29. As of December **2014**, there were 5769 unemployed persons registered at the employment centres of the Kaliningrad Region.
2014 m. Gruodžio mėn. Kaliningrado srities įdarbinimo centruose užregistruota 5769 bedarbiai.

30. Their participation will bring substantial added value for the core eligible border area, and will strongly contribute to the achievement of the cross-border cooperation impact in the core eligible border area, **and is** essential to achieving the Programme's objectives in a sustainable way.
Jų dalyvavimas suteiks didelę pridėtinę vertę pagrindinei reikalavimus atitinkančiai pasienio teritorijai ir labai prisidės prie tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo poveikio pagrindinėje tinkamoje pasienio zonoje **ir yra** būtinas siekiant tvariai įgyvendinti Programos tikslus.

31. On the other hand, due to different taxation policies in different Programme regions, smuggling (cigarettes, alcohol, fuel) is another important issue where mutual cooperation in the area of **border** crossings and **border** security is of vital importance.

Kita vertus, dėl skirtingos mokesčių politikos skirtinguose Programos regionuose kontrabanda (cigaretės, alkoholis, kuras) yra dar vienas svarbus klausimas, kai labai svarbus abipusis bendradarbiavimas **sienų** kirtimo ir **sienų** apsaugos srityje.

32. The structure of investment of large and medium-sized enterprises in fixed assets in **J**anuary-September 2014 **s**hows that the largest share of investments (58.8 %) **was made** from borrowed funds.
Didžiųjų ir vidutinių įmonių investicijos į ilgalaikį turtą 2014 m. Sausio-rugsėjo mėn. Rodo, kad didžiausia investicijų dalis (58,8%) **buvo padaryta** iš pasiskolintų lėšų.

3.5. Idioms

4. Unknown words

4.1. Unknown stem

1. With regards to Lithuania, following the requirements of the Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, initial procedures of scoping and screening of the strategic environmental assessment (hereinafter - **SEA**) were carried out as a part of the programming process.
Kalbant apie Lietuvą, vadovaujantis Direktyvos 2001/42 / EB dėl tam tikrų planų ir programų poveikio aplinkai vertinimo reikalavimais, buvo atlikti pirminiai strateginio aplinkos vertinimo (toliau - **SEA**) taikymo srities nustatymo ir atrankos procedūros. kaip programavimo proceso dalis.

2. The **SEA** found that the Programme is unlikely to have a significant negative impact on the environment.
SEA nustatė, kad Programa neturės didelės neigiamos įtakos aplinkai.

3. The conditions for activities implemented outside the Programme area will be determined by the Joint Monitoring Committee (hereinafter – **JMC**) in the relevant calls for proposals.
Už programos ribų vykdomos veiklos sąlygas nustatys Jungtinis stebėsenos komitetas (toliau - **JMK**) atitinkamuose kvietimuose teikti paraiškas.

4. Participation of Vilnius is limited to the participation of the State Border Guard Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Directorate of Border Crossing Infrastructure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania that shall implement the large infrastructure project (hereinafter - **LIP**) 'Construction of border-crossing point "Rambynas" and second stage of reconstruction of inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis Cordon**)**' under the thematic objective 'Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management', priority 'Ensuring efficient functioning of border crossing'.
Vilniaus dalyvavimas apsiriboja Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos Valstybės sienos apsaugos tarnybos ir Lietuvos Respublikos susisiekimo ministerijos sienos kirtimo infrastruktūros direktorato dalyvavimu. *i*nfrastruktūros projektas (toliau - **LIP**) „Sienos perėjimo punkto„ Rambynas "statyba ir antrasis atvykstančių ir išeinančių mažų laivų prieplaukos

rekonstrukcijos etapas Klaipėdoje (Kopgalis Cordon)„ pagal teminį tikslą „Sienų valdymo ir pasienio saugumo skatinimas judumas ir migracijos valdymas “, prioritetas„ Veiksmingo sienos kirtimo veikimo užtikrinimas “.

5. Participation of Vilnius is limited to the participation of the State Border Guard Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Directorate of Border Crossing Infrastructure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania that shall implement the large infrastructure project (hereinafter - LIP) 'Construction of border-crossing point "Rambynas" and second stage of reconstruction of inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis **Cordon)**' under the thematic objective 'Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management', priority 'Ensuring efficient functioning of border crossing'.
   Vilniaus dalyvavimas apsiriboja Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos Valstybės sienos apsaugos tarnybos ir Lietuvos Respublikos susisiekimo ministerijos sienos kirtimo infrastruktūros direktorato dalyvavimu. *i*nfrastruktūros projektas (toliau - LIP) „Sienos perėjimo punkto„ Rambynas "statyba ir antrasis atvykstančių ir išeinančių mažų laivų prieplaukos rekonstrukcijos etapas Klaipėdoje (Kopgalis **Cordon**)„ pagal teminį tikslą „Sienų valdymo ir pasienio saugumo skatinimas judumas ir migracijos valdymas “, prioritetas„ Veiksmingo sienos kirtimo veikimo užtikrinimas “.

6. The main activities of the **LIP** will be implemented in the core regions of the Programme, the Klaipėda county (inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis Cordon)) and the Tauragė county (the border-crossing point "Rambynas").
   Pagrindinės **LIP** veiklos kryptys bus įgyvendintos pagrindiniuose programos regionuose, Klaipėdos apskrityje (atvykstančių ir išvykstančių mažų laivų prieplauka Klaipėdoje (Kopgalis Cordon)) ir Tauragės apskrityje (pasienio punktas „Rambynas").

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8. The Programme will promote and broaden the cross-border cooperation (hereinafter – CBC) between the border regions of Lithuania and Russia, which so far has been pursued under the *2004–2006 TACIS Neighbourhood Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia* and *2007–2013 European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument **CBC** Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia*.
   Programa skatins ir išplės tarpvalstybinį bendradarbiavimą tarp Lietuvos ir Rusijos pasienio regionų, kuris iki šiol buvo vykdomas pagal 2004–2006 m. TACIS kaimynystės programą Lietuva – Lenkija – Rusija ir 2007–2013 m. ir Partnerystės priemonės **CBC** programa Lietuva – Lenkija – Rusija.

4.2. Unseen forms

1. One of the main assets of the Programme area is its valuable and untouched natural environment, including outstanding features such as lagoons separated from the sea by picturesque narrow **sandy spits**.
   Vienas iš svarbiausių Programos teritorijos vertybių yra vertinga ir nepaliesta gamtinė aplinka, įskaitant išskirtines savybes, pavyzdžiui, marias, atskirtas nuo jūros vaizdingomis siauromis **smėliomis**.

5. Punctuation

1. LITHUANIA – RUSSIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME 2014-2020
   LIETUVA - KRIEVIJOS TARPTAUTINIO BENDRADARBIAVIMO PROGRAMA 2014–2020 m

2. *The Lithuania–Russia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2014–2020* (hereinafter – the Programme) is being co-financed by the European Union (hereinafter – EU) and the Russian Federation and has been developed within the framework of the *European Neighbourhood Instrument* and the national legislation of Lithuania and Russia.
   2014–2020 m. Lietuvos ir Rusijos bendradarbiavimo per sieną programą (toliau - Programa) bendrai finansuoja Europos Sąjunga (toliau - ES) ir Rusijos Federacija, ir ji buvo plėtojama pagal Europos kaimynystės priemonę ir Lietuvos ir Rusijos nacionalinės teisės aktai.

3. The Joint Programming Committee was co-chaired by the representatives of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (at the initial programming stages – by the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation) and involved representatives of national and regional authorities of both countries.
   Jungtiniam programavimo komitetui pirmininkavo Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos ir Rusijos Federacijos ekonominės plėtros ministerijos atstovai (pradiniame programavimo etape - Rusijos Federacijos Regioninės plėtros ministerija) ir dalyvavo abiejų šalių nacionalinių ir regioninių valdžios institucijų atstovai.

4. Public consultations on the draft Programme document were organised in both countries – the draft Programme document was published on the websites of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, Kaliningrad Region Agency for International and Interregional Relations and public entity Joint Technical Secretariat (*Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas*).
   Abiejose šalyse buvo surengtos viešosios konsultacijos dėl programos dokumento projekto - programos dokumento projektas buvo paskelbtas Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerijos, Rusijos Federacijos Ekonominės plėtros ministerijos, Kaliningrado srities tarptautinių ir tarpregioninių ryšių agentūros interneto svetainėse viešasis subjektas Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas (Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).

5. With regards to Lithuania, following the requirements of the Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, initial procedures

of scoping and screening of the strategic environmental assessment (hereinafter - SEA) were carried out as a part of the programming process.
Kalbant apie Lietuvą, vadovaujantis Direktyvos 2001/42 / EB dėl tam tikrų planų ir programų poveikio aplinkai vertinimo reikalavimais, buvo atlikti pirminiai strateginio aplinkos vertinimo (toliau - SEA) taikymo srities nustatymo ir atrankos procedūros.

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7. The selected thematic objectives and priorities of the Programme will directly contribute to the overall objective of progress towards an area of shared prosperity and good neighbourliness between Lithuania and Russia.
Pasirinkti programos teminiai tikslai ir prioritetai tiesiogiai prisidės prie bendro tikslo - pažangos siekiant bendros gerovės ir geros kaimynystės erdvės tarp Lietuvos ir Rusijos.

8. These actions will include support for enhanced cooperation among local communities, non-governmental organisations (hereinafter – NGO), education institutions, etc.
Šie veiksmai apims glaudesnio vietos bendruomenių, nevyriausybinių organizacijų (toliau - NVO), švietimo įstaigų ir kt. Bendradarbiavimą.

9. Total allocations under the Programme to the activities outside the Programme area shall not exceed 10 % of the EU contribution at the Programme level1.
Iš viso pagal Programą skiriamos lėšos veiklai už Programos ribų neviršija *10%* ES įnašo programos lygmeniu1.

10. The conditions for activities implemented outside the Programme area will be determined by the Joint Monitoring Committee (hereinafter – JMC) in the relevant calls for proposals.
Už programos ribų vykdomos veiklos sąlygas nustatys Jungtinis stebėsenos komitetas (toliau - JMK) atitinkamuose kvietimuose teikti paraiškas.

11. Participation of Vilnius is limited to the participation of the State Border Guard Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Directorate of Border Crossing Infrastructure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania that shall implement the large infrastructure project (hereinafter - LIP) 'Construction of border-crossing point "Rambynas" and second stage of reconstruction of inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis Cordon)' under the thematic objective 'Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management', priority 'Ensuring efficient functioning of border crossing'.
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punkto„ *Rambynas* “statyba ir antrasis atvykstančių ir išeinančių mažų laivų prieplaukos rekonstrukcijos etapas Klaipėdoje (Kopgalis Cordon)„ pagal teminį tikslą „Sienų valdymo ir pasienio saugumo skatinimas judumas ir migracijos valdymas “, prioritetas„ Veiksmingo sienos kirtimo veikimo užtikrinimas “.

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13. 72.8 % of the area (including the adjoining regions) belongs to the EU, and 27.2 % to the Russian Federation.
    72,8% teritorijos (įskaitant gretimus regionus) priklauso ES ir 27,2% - Rusijos Federacijai.

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    72,8% teritorijos (įskaitant gretimus regionus) priklauso ES ir 27,2% - Rusijos Federacijai.

15. The Programme area is divided by Lithuanian-Russian border (which also constitutes the border between the EU and Russia) – 255 km of land border, 18 km of water border on the Curonian Lagoon and 22 km water border on the Baltic sea.
    Programos teritorija padalinta iš Lietuvos ir Rusijos sienos (kuri taip pat yra siena tarp ES ir Rusijos) - 255 km sausumos sienos, 18 km vandens sienos Kuršių mariose ir 22 km vandens sienos Baltijos jūroje.

16. The general population density in the Programme area varies from 24.9 in Taurage county to 75.7 in Kaunas county constituting an average population density of 45.4 inhabitants per km**2**.
    Bendras gyventojų tankumas Programos teritorijoje svyruoja nuo 24,9 Tauragės apskrityje iki 75,7 Kauno apskrityje, ty vidutinis gyventojų tankumas yra 45,4 gyventojų / km**2**.

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18. In Lithuanian Programme regions, the average population density is 44 inhabitants per km**2** while in the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation it is 63 inhabitants per km**2**.
    Lietuvos programų regionuose vidutinis gyventojų tankumas yra 44 gyventojai / km**2**, o Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srityje - 63 gyventojai / km**2**.

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20. Therefore transport has traditionally been a mainstay of the economy of the Kaliningrad region, generating 7.6 % of the regional GDP.
    Todėl transportas tradiciškai buvo Kaliningrado srities ekonomikos pagrindas, sudarantis 7,6% regioninio BVP.

21. Regional transport infrastructure is based on three major components - trains, ports and road transport, while the importance of air transport increases as well.
    Regioninė transporto infrastruktūra grindžiama trimis pagrindiniais komponentais - traukiniais, uostais ir kelių transportu, o oro transporto svarba didėja.

22. This constitutes an average annual growth of 4% during the last 5 years.
    Tai sudaro vidutinį metinį 4% augimą per pastaruosius 5 metus.

23. The Programme will address four priorities within the selected thematic objectives (hereinafter – TO):
    Programoje bus sprendžiami keturi pasirinktų teminių tikslų prioritetai (toliau - TO):

24. The decision to include the adjoining regions into the Programme is based on the experience from the predecessor programme (Alytus, Kaunas, Telsiai and Siauliai counties were included as adjacent regions in the 2007-2013 Lithuania–Poland–Russia CBC programme) and will allow ensuring continuity and sustainability of the already developed and new cooperation links.
    Sprendimas įtraukti gretimus regionus į programą remiasi ankstesnės programos patirtimi **(**Alytaus, Kauno, Telšių ir Šiaulių apskritys buvo įtrauktos į gretimus regionus 2007–2013 m. jau sukurtų ir naujų bendradarbiavimo ryšių tęstinumą ir tvarumą.

25. Approximately 70% of all railway freight goes to the seaport of Kaliningrad.
    Maždaug 70% visų krovinių iš geležinkelio eina į Kaliningrado uostą.

26. In 2011–2014 the average annual growth of the Lithuanian economy amounted to 4 % (6.1% in 2011, 3.8% in 2012, 3.3% in 2013 and 3.0% in 2014).
    2011–2014 m. Vidutinis metinis Lietuvos ekonomikos augimas sudarė 4% (2011 m. - 6,1%, 2012 m. - 3,8%, 2013 m. - 3,3% ir 2014 m. - 3,0%).

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28. The respective economic growth in Russia in 2011 was 4.3%, in 2012 – 3.4%, in 2013 – 1.3% and in 2014 – 0.6%.
    Atitinkamas ekonomikos augimas Rusijoje 2011 m. *B*uvo 4,3%, 2012 m. - 3,4%, 2013 m. - 1,3%, o 2014 m. - 0,6%.

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30. Didžiausias užsienio turistų skaičius Lietuvoje buvo iš Baltarusijos (20%), Rusijos (18%), Latvijos (10%), Lenkijos (9%) ir Vokietijos (8%).
    In 2013 the highest number of foreign tourists recorded in Lithuania was from Belarus (20%), Russia (18%), Latvia (10%), Poland (9%) and Germany (8%).

31. In Russia, the economy has been growing at a 3 % average rate since 2010.
    Rusijoje nuo 2010 m. Ekonomika augo vidutiniškai 3%.

32. As table above shows, the level of economic development in the Programme area is relatively different – GDP per capita in Klaipeda county (12 700 EUR) boosted by Klaipeda port is nearly two times higher than in Taurage county (6 700 EUR) and is the second largest in Lithuania.
    Kaip matyti iš pirmiau pateiktos lentelės, programos teritorijos ekonominio vystymosi lygis yra gana skirtingas - Klaipėdos uosto (12 700 EUR) vienam gyventojui tenkantis BVP vienam gyventojui yra beveik du kartus didesnis nei Tauragės apskrityje (6 700 EUR) ir yra antras pagal dydį Lietuvoje.

33. Another challenge is to spread the incentives for economic development from the existing growth centres into their hinterlands.
    Kitas iššūkis - paskatinti ekonominio vystymosi paskatas iš esamų augimo centrų į jų vidus.

34. The Klaipeda Free Economic Zone (hereinafter – FEZ) is one of the first and the most effectively managed free economic zones in the region.
    Klaipėdos laisvoji ekonominė zona (toliau - LEZ) yra viena iš pirmųjų ir efektyviausiai valdomų laisvųjų ekonominių zonų regione.

35. Kaunas FEZ has an area of more than half thousand ha, and has already attracted investments of 0.35 billion EUR, more than 70 % of which are foreign investments.
    Kauno LEZ yra daugiau nei pusė tūkstančio ha ploto ir jau pritraukė 0,35 mlrd. EUR investicijų, iš kurių daugiau nei 70% yra užsienio investicijos.

36. Special Economic Zone in the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - SEZ) covers the entire territory of the Kaliningrad region and provides a special legal regime for economic, investments and other activities.
Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities specialioji ekonominė zona (toliau - SEZ) apima visą Kaliningrado srities teritoriją ir suteikia specialų teisinį režimą ekonominei, investicinei ir kitai veiklai.

37. Among negative trends the one to be mentioned is the high rate of inflation in the Kaliningrad region (the index of consumer prices in December 2014 to December 2013 is 115.6%), it was mainly caused by the change of the ruble exchange rate.
Tarp neigiamų tendencijų paminėtinas aukštas infliacijos lygis Kaliningrado srityje (2014 m. Gruodžio mėn. - 2013 m. Gruodžio mėn. Vartotojų kainų indeksas yra 115,6%), kurį daugiausia lėmė rublio keitimo kurso pokytis.

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39. In the structure of Kaliningrad's GRP in 2012, the largest share was generated by manufacturing (22.3%); real estate, rent and business activities (17.2%); wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods for personal use (13.2%); public administration (8.0%); transport and communication (7.7%); construction (7.2%); mining (4.8%).
Kaliningrado GRP struktūroje 2012 m. Didžiausią dalį sudarė apdirbamoji pramonė (22,3%); nekilnojamasis turtas, nuoma ir verslo veikla (17,2%); didmeninė ir mažmeninė prekyba, variklinių transporto priemonių, motociklų ir asmeninių bei namų ūkio reikmenų taisymas asmeniniam naudojimui (13,2%); viešasis administravimas (8,0%); transportas ir ryšiai (7,7%); statyba (7,2%); kasyba (4,8%).

40. The largest share in the total output of the industry in 2013 was taken by manufacturing of vehicles and equipment (57.6%), production of food products, beverages and tobacco (22.4%), production of electrical and optical equipment (8.0%).
2013 m. Didžiausią dalį visos pramonės produkcijos sudarė transporto priemonių ir įrangos gamyba (57,6%), maisto produktų, gėrimų ir tabako gamyba (22,4%), elektros ir optinės įrangos gamyba (8,0%).

41. A large portion of the enterprises surveyed (71.0 %) rated it as satisfactory.
Didelė apklaustų įmonių dalis (71,0%) įvertino ją kaip patenkinamą.

42. The structure of investment of large and medium-sized enterprises in fixed assets in January-September 2014 shows that the largest share of investments (58.8 %) was made from borrowed funds.

Didžiųjų ir vidutinių įmonių investicijos į ilgalaikį turtą 2014 m. Sausio-rugsėjo mėn. Rodo, kad didžiausia investicijų dalis (58,8%) buvo padaryta iš pasiskolintų lėšų.

43. The share of enterprises own funds constituted 41.2 % of the total investment.
Įmonių nuosavų lėšų dalis sudarė 41,2% visų investicijų.

44. As reported by the North-East Custom Department, foreign trade of the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and Lithuania in January-September 2014 reached 380.3 million U.S. dollars, that is was by 16.9% higher than in the similar period of 2013, including export – 71.5 million U.S. dollars (-55.99%), and import – 308.8 million dollars (+56.4%).
Kaip pranešė Šiaurės Rytų muitinės departamentas, 2014 m. Sausio – rugsėjo mėn. Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities ir Lietuvos užsienio prekyba siekė 380,3 mln. JAV dolerių, *ty* 16,9 **proc.** Didesnė nei 2013 m. - 71,5 mln. JAV dolerių (-55,99%) ir importas - 308,8 mln. Dolerių (+ 56,4%).

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Daugiausia jie yra iš Rusijos žemyninės dalies - 86%, užsienio turistų - 14%.

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Daugiausia jie yra iš Rusijos žemyninės dalies - 86%, užsienio turistų - 14%.

49. The majority of foreign tourists come from Germany (about 50%), Poland (18%), Baltic States (15%), Scandinavian countries (9%), Belarus (4%).
Dauguma užsienio turistų atvyksta iš Vokietijos (apie 50%), Lenkijos (18%), Baltijos valstybių (15%), Skandinavijos šalių (9%), Baltarusijos (4%).

50. Russian tourists consider the Kaliningrad Region as the region for primarily wellness tourism (48%), combined with culture and educational tourism (28%).
    Rusijos turistai Kaliningrado sritį laiko regionu, kuriame pirmiausia yra turizmo turizmas (48%), kartu su kultūra ir švietimo turizmu (28%).

51. In the structure of incoming tourism culture-educational (46%) and business tourism (35%) prevails.
    Atvykstančios turizmo struktūroje vyrauja kultūrinis ugdymas (46%) ir verslo turizmas (35%).

52. Domestic tourists prefer coastal tourism (34%) and primarily wellness tourism (13%) in the coastal area of the Kaliningrad Region.
    Vietiniai turistai pirmenybę teikia pakrantės turizmui (34%) ir pirmiausia sveikatingumo turizmui (13%) Kaliningrado srities pakrančių zonoje.

53. Ecological tourism is mainly located in the Curonian Spit and around Vistytis Lake (7%).
    Ekologinis turizmas yra daugiausia Kuršių nerijoje ir aplink Vistyčio ežerą (7%).

54. The number of tourists arriving to the Kaliningrad Region is constantly growing (10-12% per year).
    Turistų, atvykstančių į Kaliningrado sritį, skaičius nuolat didėja (10-12% per metus).

55. Smiltyne, Juodkrante, Pervalka, Preila and Nida – the enchanting small towns of the Curonian Spit have plenty of interesting spots, recommended to visit for each enthusiast of fishing, swimming, sightseeing and bike riding.
    Smiltynėje, Juodkrantėje, Pervalkoje, Preiloje ir Nidoje - žavingais Kuršių nerijos miesteliais yra daug įdomių vietų, rekomenduojama apsilankyti kiekviename žvejybos, plaukimo, ekskursijų ir dviračių mėgėjų entuziastų.

56. Didžiausias užsienio turistų skaičius Lietuvoje buvo iš Baltarusijos (20%), Rusijos (18%), Latvijos (10%), Lenkijos (9%) ir Vokietijos (8%).
    In 2013 the highest number of foreign tourists recorded in Lithuania was from Belarus (20%), Russia (18%), Latvia (10%), Poland (9%) and Germany (8%).
57. The rate of unemployment in Lithuania at the end of 2014 constituted 10.7 % (11.0 % in the Lithuania part of the Programme territory).
    Nedarbo lygis Lietuvoje 2014 m. Pabaigoje sudarė 10,7% (11,0% Lietuvos teritorijos dalyje).

58. The unemployment rate in the Kaliningrad Region of the Russian Federation (5.1%) is the lowest among all regions of the Programme.
    Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities nedarbo lygis (5,1%) yra mažiausias tarp visų programos regionų.

59. The respective figure for Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation at the end of 2014 was 5.1 %.
    Atitinkamas Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities skaičius 2014 m. Pabaigoje buvo 5,1%.

60. Women predominate gender composition of the unemployed persons (3551 or 58.8%).
Moterys vyrauja lyčių lygybėje bedarbių tarpe (3551 arba 58,8%).

61. Young people of 16-29 years of age constitute 23.3% of all unemployed (1 407 people); citizens living in rural areas – 2 451 or 40.6%.
16–29 metų jaunuoliai sudaro 23,3 **proc**. Visų bedarbių (1 407 žmonės); kaimo vietovėse gyvenantys piliečiai - 2 451 arba 40,6%.

62. Young people of 16-29 years of age constitute 23.3% of all unemployed (1 407 people); citizens living in rural areas – 2 451 or 40.6%.
16–29 metų jaunuoliai sudaro 23,3 **proc**. Visų bedarbių (1 407 žmonės); kaimo vietovėse gyvenantys piliečiai - 2 451 arba 40,6%.

63. The unemployment in Lithuanian Programme regions also followed a downward tendency and descended from 17.8% in 2009 to 11.0% in 2014.
Nedarbo lygis Lietuvos programų regionuose taip pat mažėjo ir nukrito nuo 17,8% 2009 m. Iki 11,0% 2014 m.

64. The unemployment rate in Alytus region (18.5%) is more than three times higher than in Kaliningrad.
Alytaus regiono nedarbo lygis (18,5%) yra daugiau nei tris kartus didesnis nei Kaliningrade.

65. Another reason was growing number of self-employed.
Kita priežastis - vis daugiau savarankiškai dirbančių asmenų.

66. The recorded life expectancy in Lithuania is 74 years, with no major differences in different Programme areas – 68 years for men and 79 years for women.
Įregistruota gyvenimo trukmė Lietuvoje yra 74 metai, be didelių skirtumų skirtingose Programos srityse - 68 metai vyrams ir 79 metai moterims.

67. Nine different commissions work within the framework of the Council dealing with the following thematic issues: agriculture; culture, education, sport and healthcare; economic cooperation, trade and energy; cross border cooperation and euroregions; environmental protection; transport: work of frontiers; prevention and liquidation of effects of extreme situations; legislation**:** law enforcement authorities.
Taryboje dirba devynios skirtingos komisijos, nagrinėjančios šiuos teminius klausimus: žemės ūkis; kultūra, švietimas, sportas ir sveikatos priežiūra; ekonominis bendradarbiavimas, prekyba ir energetika; tarpvalstybinis bendradarbiavimas ir euroregionai; aplinkos apsauga; transportas; sienų darbas; ekstremalių situacijų poveikio prevencija ir likvidavimas; teisės aktai: teisėsaugos institucijos.

68. After the EU enlargement in 2004, a new EU financial support programme for the EU neighbouring regions, in this case the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and its regional neighbours from Lithuania and Poland was launched*: the Neighbourhood Programme Lithuania, Poland and the Russian Federation.*

Po ES plėtros 2004 m. Buvo pradėta įgyvendinti nauja ES finansinė parama ES kaimyniniams regionams, šiuo atveju Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado regionui ir jo regioninėms kaimynėms iš Lietuvos ir Lenkijos: *Kaimynystės programa Lietuva, Lenkija ir Rusijos Federacija* .

69. More than EUR 44,5 million were allocated to the Programme for the period of 2004-2006, which resulted in 53 cross-border projects granted along two priorities: competitiveness and productivity growth of the cooperation area through development of cross-border infrastructure and border security, economic and scientific/technological cooperation (priority 1); and people to people cooperation, socio-cultural integration and the labour market (priority 2).
    2004–2006 m. Programai buvo skirta daugiau kaip 44,5 mln. EUR, dėl kurių 53 tarpvalstybiniai projektai buvo suteikti dviem prioritetais: konkurencingumo ir bendradarbiavimo našumo augimas, plėtojant tarpvalstybinę infrastruktūrą ir sieną saugumas, ekonominis ir mokslinis / technologinis bendradarbiavimas (1 prioritetas)**;** žmonių ir žmonių bendradarbiavimą, socialinę ir kultūrinę integraciją bei darbo rinką (2 prioritetas).

70. The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (hereinafter – ENPI) was introduced in 2007 and supported various national, regional and CBC programmes.
    Europos kaimynystės ir partnerystės priemonė (toliau - Europos kaimynystės ir partnerystės priemonė) buvo pradėta taikyti 2007 m., Ji remia įvairias nacionalines, regionines ir tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo programas.

71. The agreement between the European Commission and the Russian Federation on financing and implementing of the Lithuania – Poland – Russia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 was signed in *N*ovember 2009 in Stockholm.
    2009 m. Lapkričio mėn. Stokholme buvo pasirašytas Europos Komisijos ir Rusijos Federacijos susitarimas dėl Lietuvos ir Lenkijos - Rusijos tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo programos 2007-2013 m. Finansavimo ir įgyvendinimo.

72. As the Programme area is set at an intersection of sea, river and air corridors, both motorways and railways, there is much potential for development of cargo flows and passenger traffic between the EU and Russia.
    Kadangi Programos teritorija yra susikirtusi jūros, upių ir oro koridorių, tiek greitkelių, tiek geležinkelių, sankirtoje, yra daug galimybių plėtoti krovinių srautus ir keleivių srautą tarp ES ir Rusijos.
73. The number of passengers in 2013 amounted to 280.5 thousand and constituted an approximate annual growth of 7% during the last 5 years.
    2013 m. Keleivių skaičius sudarė 280,5 tūkst. Ir sudarė apytiksliai 7% metinį augimą per pastaruosius 5 metus.

74. In the port of Kaliningrad, the total freight *p*rocessed in 2014 amounted to 13.9 million *t*onnes (1.4 % growth to compare with previous year).
    Kaliningrado uoste bendras 2014 m. Perdirbtų krovinių kiekis sudarė 13,9 mln. Tonų (1,4% daugiau nei pernai).

75. The Programme area is crossed by two EU railway transport corridors: North-South direction Corridor I Tallinn-Riga-Kaunas-Warsaw with its branch IA Siauliai-Kaliningrad-Gdansk, and the branches IXB Kiev-Minsk-Vilnius-Kaunas-Klaipeda and IXD Kaunas-Kaliningrad of the East-West direction Corridor IX.
    Programos teritoriją kerta du ES geležinkelių transporto koridoriai: Šiaurės – Pietų kryptis I koridorius Talinas – Ryga-Kaunas – Varšuva su jos filialu IA Šiauliai – Kaliningradas-Gdanskas ir filialai IXB Kijevas – Minskas – Vilnius – Kaunas – Klaipėda ir IXD Kauno – Kaliningrado rytų – vakarų kryptimi IX koridorius.

76. The estimated freight capacity of the railways of Kaliningrad is more than 25 million *t*onnes per year, therefore there is high potential and capacity to increase the actual freight amount in the region and it is one of the main priorities in the development of railway freight transport in the region.
    Apskaičiuotas Kaliningrado geležinkelių krovinių gabenimo pajėgumas yra daugiau nei 25 mln. Tonų per metus, todėl yra didelis potencialas ir pajėgumas didinti faktinį krovinių kiekį regione ir tai yra vienas iš pagrindinių geležinkelių krovinių vežimo transporto srityje prioritetų. regionas.

77. The number of passengers that used railway transport in 2014 was 0.45 million and has decreased by 39.2 % since 2007 (0.74 million passengers).
    2014 m. Geležinkelių transporto keleivių skaičius sudarė 0,45 mln. Ir nuo 2007 m. Sumažėjo 39,2% (0,74 mln. Keleivių).

78. The recent years have seen further development of road transport in the region – a number of roundabouts have been developed or are in the process of development.
    Pastaraisiais metais regione toliau plėtojama kelių transporto plėtra - daugybė žiedinių sankryžų buvo plėtojamos arba kuriamos.

79. Therefore this was and still remains one of the main obstacles for a better integration of the cross-border regions – efficient border management and border security remains an important issue in border crossing, which is important both for regional economic development and for cooperation between respective communities of the border regions.
    Todėl tai buvo ir vis dar yra viena iš pagrindinių kliūčių geresniam tarpvalstybinių regionų integravimui - veiksmingas sienų valdymas ir pasienio apsauga išlieka svarbiu sienos kirtimo klausimu, kuris yra svarbus tiek regionų ekonominiam vystymuisi, tiek atitinkamų bendruomenių bendradarbiavimui. pasienio regionų.

80. The different levels of GDP could be considered an opportunity for cooperation; increased intensity of economic relations could foster economic development and decrease economic disparities among regions.
    Skirtingi BVP lygiai galėtų būti laikomi bendradarbiavimo galimybėmis; padidėjęs ekonominių santykių intensyvumas galėtų paskatinti ekonominį vystymąsi ir sumažinti regionų ekonominius skirtumus.

81. In 2014 to compare with 2013 the social and economic development of the Kaliningrad region was marked by a moderate increase of industrial production index (108.7%), growth of manufacturing activities, house construction (1.8 times), retail trade (102.5%).
    2014 m., Palyginti su 2013 m., Kaliningrado srities socialinę ir ekonominę plėtrą lėmė nedidelis pramonės produkcijos indekso (108,7%), gamybos veiklos augimo, namų statybos (1,8 karto), mažmeninės prekybos (102,5%) augimas.

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83. The area is rich in natural resources; here is the world's largest amber deposit.
    Plotas turtingas gamtos ištekliais; čia yra didžiausias pasaulyje gintaro indėlis.

84. The comparison of the number of foreign tourists in Lithuania in 2013 and 2008 reveals a 25% growth.
    Užsienio turistų skaičiaus palyginimas Lietuvoje 2013 ir 2008 m. Rodo 25% augimą.

85. The decision to include the adjoining regions into the Programme is based on the experience from the predecessor programme (Alytus, Kaunas, Telsiai and Siauliai counties were included as adjacent regions in the 2007-2013 *Lithuania–Poland–Russia CBC programme)* and will allow ensuring continuity and sustainability of the already developed and new cooperation links.
    Sprendimas įtraukti gretimus regionus į programą remiasi ankstesnės programos patirtimi (Alytaus, Kauno, Telšių ir Šiaulių apskritys buvo įtrauktos į gretimus regionus 2007–2013 m. jau sukurtų ir naujų bendradarbiavimo ryšių tęstinumą ir tvarumą.

Correct sentences

1. Priority: Restoration and adaptation of historical and natural heritage, promotion of culture, cultural networking and tourism development;
   Prioritetas: istorinio ir gamtos paveldo atkūrimas ir pritaikymas, kultūros skatinimas, kultūrinių tinklų kūrimas ir turizmo plėtra;

2. Priority: Promotion of social inclusion and cooperation in CBC region through improved health, social and education services and community led initiatives;
   Prioritetas: socialinės įtraukties skatinimas ir bendradarbiavimas tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo regione gerinant sveikatos, socialines ir švietimo paslaugas bei bendruomenės iniciatyvas;

3. Area and population
   Plotas ir gyventojai

4. The Programme area lies in the east of the Baltic Sea and covers the whole Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation as well as the western and southern parts of Lithuania.
   Programos teritorija yra į rytus nuo Baltijos jūros ir apima visą Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado sritį bei Vakarų ir pietines Lietuvos dalis.

5. Lithuania (core regions): Klaipeda, Marijampole, Taurage counties;
   Lietuva (pagrindiniai regionai): Klaipėda, Marijampolė, Tauragės apskritis;

6. Lithuania (adjoining regions): Alytus, Kaunas, Telsiai and Siauliai counties;
   Lietuva (gretimi regionai): Alytaus, Kauno, Telšių ir Šiaulių apskritys;

7. Russia (core region): Kaliningrad Oblast.
   Rusija (pagrindinis regionas): Kaliningrado sritis.

8. The abovementioned entities are national bodies, covering whole territory of the Republic of Lithuania, including the Programme territory.
   Minėti subjektai yra nacionalinės institucijos, apimančios visą Lietuvos Respublikos teritoriją, įskaitant Programos teritoriją.

9. The population of this centre (the capital Vilnius and territory of the municipality of Vilnius) shall not be counted in calculating the indicative financial allocation for the Programme.
   Šio centro gyventojai (sostinė Vilnius ir Vilniaus savivaldybė) neįskaičiuojami apskaičiuojant orientacinį programos lėšų paskirstymą.

10. The demographic situation in the most parts of the Programme area is characterized by low birth rates and aging population.
    Demografinė padėtis daugumoje programos teritorijos dalių pasižymi mažu gimstamumu ir senėjančia visuomene.

11. The life expectancy in Russia (Kaliningrad region) is 71 years.
    Prognozuojama gyvenimo trukmė Rusijoje (Kaliningrado srityje) yra 71 metai.

12. The Council is chaired by the Governor of the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and the vice-minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania.
    Tarybai pirmininkauja Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities gubernatorius ir Lietuvos Respublikos užsienio reikalų ministerijos viceministras.

13. Transport and infrastructure
    Transportas ir infrastruktūra

14. The Kaliningrad region is located on the south-eastern coast of the Baltic Sea.
    Kaliningrado sritis yra Baltijos jūros pietrytinėje pakrantėje.

15. Geographically the Kaliningrad region is one of the most advantageous regions in Russia for cooperation with the EU and the Baltic countries in particular.

Geografiškai Kaliningrado sritis yra vienas iš naudingiausių Rusijos regionų, visų pirma bendradarbiaujant su ES ir Baltijos šalimis.

16. Klaipeda, on the other hand, is also an important multimodal junction of a transport corridor connecting Scandinavia and the Black Sea region.
    Kita vertus, Klaipėda yra svarbi daugiarūšio transporto koridoriaus, jungiančio Skandinaviją ir Juodosios jūros regioną, sankryža.

17. Proximity to the EU countries and the availability of ice-free port increases the value of the Kaliningrad railway for all economic activities in the region.
    Artumas prie ES šalių ir neužšąlančio uosto prieinamumas didina Kaliningrado geležinkelio vertę visai ekonominei veiklai regione.

18. The technical level of the Lithuanian railway infrastructure in the Programme area as well as in the whole country is still below the European level.
    Lietuvos geležinkelių infrastruktūros techninis lygis programos teritorijoje ir visoje šalyje vis dar yra žemesnis už Europos lygį.

19. The priority in the Lithuanian railway sector is given to the renovation and modernization of the infrastructure on the international transport corridors.
    Lietuvos geležinkelių sektoriuje pirmenybė teikiama tarptautinių transporto koridorių infrastruktūros atnaujinimui ir modernizavimui.

20. The attention is concentrated on ensuring technical interoperability with the European railways.
    Dėmesys skiriamas techninei sąveikai su Europos geležinkeliais užtikrinti.

21. In terms of cross border development, under the agreement with Lithuania, a new bridge over the river Nemunas/Neman is being built between cities Sovetsk and Panemune.
    Kalbant apie tarpvalstybinį vystymąsi, pagal sutartį su Lietuva, tarp Sovetsko ir Panemunės statomas naujas tiltas per Nemuną / Nemaną.

22. Regional economy
    Regioninė ekonomika

23. As a result, the level of unemployment increased, while the level of average household income fell.
    Dėl to padidėjo nedarbo lygis, o vidutinis namų ūkių pajamų lygis sumažėjo.

24. The Programme area is no exception.
    Programos sritis nėra išimtis.

25. Within its 412 ha area, companies are provided with specific preferential economic and legal conditions for their production and warehousing operations.
    Savo 412 ha plote įmonės turi konkrečias lengvatines ekonomines ir teisines sąlygas jų gamybos ir sandėliavimo operacijoms.

26. So far Klaipeda FEZ has signed agreements with 23 foreign and Lithuanian companies, and 17 of these have already commenced their activities.
    Iki šiol Klaipėdos LEZ pasirašė sutartis su 23 užsienio ir Lietuvos įmonėmis, o 17 iš jų jau pradėjo savo veiklą.

27. Furthermore, the Kaunas FEZ has already signed investment contracts with 18 Lithuanian and foreign capital companies. Currently there are more than 500 people employed there by 7 companies.
    Be to, Kauno LEZ jau pasirašė investicijų sutartis su 18 Lietuvos ir užsienio kapitalo bendrovių.

28. Currently there are more than 500 people employed there by 7 companies.
    Šiuo metu 7 įmonėse dirba daugiau nei 500 žmonių.

29. Tourism
    Turizmas

30. The Programme area covers a section of international water route E-70, which is considered an important impetus for the development of inland water tourism.
    Programos teritorija apima tarptautinio vandens kelio E-70 dalį, kuri laikoma svarbiu vidaus vandens turizmo plėtros veiksniu.

31. The Kaliningrad Region is one of the most unique regions of the Russian Federation. Before World War II, it was part of East Prussia.
    Kaliningrado sritis yra vienas unikaliausių Rusijos Federacijos regionų.

32. Before World War II, it was part of East Prussia.
    Prieš Antrąjį pasaulinį karą ji buvo Rytų Prūsijos dalis.

33. Due to its unique geographical position, the whole Programme area has always been at the crossroads of common history.
    Dėl savo unikalios geografinės padėties visa programos teritorija visada buvo bendros istorijos kryžkelėje.

34. All this creates preconditions for the Programme area to be a very attractive tourism region.
    Visa tai sukuria prielaidas, kad programos teritorija būtų labai patrauklus turizmo regionas.

35. In the Kaliningrad Region tourism is one of the key sectors of the regional economy and its development is emphasised by the regional authorities.
    Kaliningrado srities turizmas yra vienas pagrindinių regioninės ekonomikos sektorių, o jo plėtrą pabrėžia regioninės valdžios institucijos.

36. The main tourist centres are the city of Kaliningrad, two seaside resorts Svetlogorsk and Zelenogradsk.

Pagrindiniai turistiniai centrai yra Kaliningrado miestas, du pajūrio kurortai Svetlogorskas ir Zelenogradskas.

37. The proximity of the Curonian Spit national park makes this corner of the Kaliningrad coast popular both among tourists and local residents.
    Dėl Kuršių nerijos nacionalinio parko artumo Kaliningrado pakrantės kampas yra populiarus tarp turistų ir vietinių gyventojų.

38. In addition to that, the World Ocean Museum and Amber Museum in Kaliningrad, the Curonian Spit national park and Amber factory are the most popular attractions for tourists and local residents.
    Be to, populiariausi turistams ir vietos gyventojams skirti objektai yra Kaliningrado Pasaulio vandenyno muziejus ir Gintaro muziejus, Kuršių nerijos nacionalinis parkas ir Gintaro gamykla.

39. Among the Russian tourists the majority is from Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, Smolensk and Murmansk Regions, as well as from Siberia and Urals.
    Tarp Rusijos turistų dauguma yra iš Maskvos, Sankt Peterburgo, Smolensko ir Murmansko regionų, taip pat iš Sibiro ir Uralo.

40. There are about 300 SMEs rendering tourism related services registered in the Kaliningrad Region.
    Kaliningrado srityje yra apie 300 MVĮ, teikiančių su turizmu susijusias paslaugas.

41. The official statistics reveals that the tourism sector currently employs about 4500 persons.
    Oficialioje statistikoje matyti, kad šiuo metu turizmo sektoriuje dirba apie 4500 asmenų.

42. Different tours combining the visit to the Kaliningrad region and adjacent areas of Baltic countries are very popular among Russian tourists.
    Įvairios ekskursijos, apimančios vizitą į Kaliningrado sritį ir gretimas Baltijos šalių teritorijas, yra labai populiarios tarp Rusijos turistų.

43. The tourist traffic has been growing rapidly in the Lithuanian regions as well.
    Turizmo srautas Lietuvos regionuose taip pat sparčiai auga.

44. In fact, the majority of points of interest for tourists in Lithuania are located in the Programme regions.
    Tiesą sakant, dauguma lankytinų vietų turistams Lietuvoje yra Programos regionuose.

45. Lithuanian resorts and modern SPA centres offer a wide variety of services.
    Lietuvos kurortai ir šiuolaikiniai SPA centrai siūlo įvairias paslaugas.

46. The city has 7 mineral water springs, 9 sanatoriums and 1 balneological treatment facility.
    Mieste yra 7 mineralinio vandens šaltiniai, 9 sanatorijos ir 1 balneologinis gydymo įrenginys.

47. Another well-known healthcare resort situated in the Nemunas Loops Regional Park is Birštonas.

Kitas žinomas sveikatos priežiūros kurortas, įsikūręs Nemuno kilpų regioniniame parke, yra Birštonas.

48. The city is famous for its balneological treatment facilities.
    Miestas garsėja savo balneologinėmis procedūromis.

49. Although Lithuanian regions have become quite popular destinations due to improvements in tourism infrastructure and price attractiveness there is still a lack of properly catered tourist products of transnational character.
    Nors dėl geresnės turizmo infrastruktūros ir kainų patrauklumo Lietuvos regionai tapo gana populiariomis kryptimis, vis dar trūksta tinkamo tarptautinio pobūdžio turizmo produktų.

50. Labour market
    Darbo rinka

51. Programme territory
    Programos teritorija

52. History of cross-border cooperation in the eligible area
    Tarpvalstybinio bendradarbiavimo reikalavimus atitinkančiame regione istorija

53. Another important document legally defining the relationship between Lithuanian regions and the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation is Russian-Lithuanian inter-governmental agreement on long-term cooperation between Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and Lithuanian regions signed in 1999.
    Kitas svarbus dokumentas, teisiškai apibrėžiantis Lietuvos regionų ir Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities santykius, yra Rusijos ir Lietuvos tarpvyriausybinis susitarimas dėl ilgalaikio bendradarbiavimo tarp Rusijos Federacijos Kaliningrado srities ir Lietuvos regionų, pasirašytas 1999 metais.

54. The Joint Programming Committee was set-up for the drafting of the Programme document.
    Programos dokumentui parengti buvo įsteigtas Jungtinis programavimo komitetas.

Appendix 2. Classified examples of machine translation output from English to Russian

1. Missing words

1.1. Content Words

1. Total programme contribution was EUR 124.2 million of EU funding and EUR 21.6 million of the Russian Federation funding divided among projects **from 6 measures of 2 priorities.**
   Общий вклад программы составил 124,2 млн. Евро от финансирования ЕС и 21,6 млн. Евро от Российской Федерации, поделенных между проектами.

1.2. Filler Words

1. The city **has** 7 mineral water springs, 9 sanatoriums and 1 balneological treatment facility.
   В городе 7 источников минеральной воды, 9 санаториев и 1 бальнеологическое учреждение.
2. Within its 412 ha area, companies are provided with specific preferential economic and legal conditions for their production and warehousing operations.
   На территории **площадью 412 га** компаниям предоставляются особые льготные экономические и правовые условия для их производственных и складских операций.

2. Word order

2.1. Word level

2.1.1. Local range

1. **LITHUANIA – RUSSIA** CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME 2014-2020
   ЛИТВА - ПРОГРАММА ТРАНСГРАНИЧНОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА ***РОССИИ*** 2014-2020

2.1.2. Long range

2.2. Phrase level

2.2.1. Local range

2.2.2. Long range

3. Incorrect words

3.1. Sense

3.1.1. Wrong lexical choice

1. The **Joint** Programming Committee was set-up for the drafting of the Programme document.
   Объединенный программный комитет был создан для составления программного документа.

2. A representative of the European Commission participated in the works of the **Joint** Programming Committee as an observer.
   Представитель Европейской комиссии участвовал в работе **Объединенного** программного комитета в качестве наблюдателя.

3. Priority: Promotion of social inclusion and cooperation in **CBC** region through improved health, social and education services and community led initiatives;
   Приоритет: содействие социальной интеграции и сотрудничеству в регионе **приграничного сотрудничества** посредством улучшения служб здравоохранения, социального обеспечения и образования, а также инициатив, возглавляемых сообществом;

4. An important element in addressing the objectives of the Programme will be promotion of local **cross-border** people-to-people cooperation actions.
   Важным элементом в достижении целей Программы будет содействие местным **трансграничным** действиям по сотрудничеству между людьми.

5. The people-to-people actions will be **cross-cutting** element of the Programme and will be supported under 3 thematic objectives of the Programme – Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage, Promotion of social inclusion and fight against poverty and Support to local and regional good governance.
   Мероприятия между людьми будут **сквозным** элементом Программы и будут поддерживаться в рамках 3 тематических Цели Программы - Содействие местной культуре и сохранение исторического наследия, Содействие социальной интеграции и борьба с бедностью и Поддержка местного и регионального благого управления.

6. **The cross border** region includes the following areas:
   Трансграничная область включает в себя следующие области:

7. The conditions for activities implemented outside the Programme area will be determined by the **Joint** Monitoring Committee (hereinafter – JMC**)** in the relevant calls for proposals.
   Условия деятельности, осуществляемой за пределами Программной зоны, будут определены **Объединенным** мониторинговым комитетом (далее - СМК) в соответствующих конкурсах предложений.

8. According to the applicable **legal framework in duly justified cases**, major social, economic or cultural centres in the Member States or in other cross-border cooperation participating **countries** that do not adjoin eligible territorial units may be included on condition that such participation contributes to the objectives laid down in the programming document.
   В соответствии с применимой **правовой базой в должным образом обоснованных случаях** крупные социальные, экономические или культурные центры в государствах-членах или других странах-участницах трансграничного сотрудничества, которые не примыкают к приемлемым территориальным единицам, могут быть включены при условии, что такое участие способствует цели, изложенные в программном документе.

9. According to the applicable legal framework in duly justified cases, major social, economic or cultural centres in the Member States or in other **cross-border** cooperation participating countries that do not adjoin eligible territorial units may be included on condition that such participation contributes to the objectives laid down in the programming document.
   В соответствии с применимой правовой базой в должным образом обоснованных случаях крупные социальные, экономические или культурные центры в государствах-членах или других странах-участницах **трансграничного** сотрудничества, которые не примыкают к приемлемым территориальным единицам, могут быть включены при условии, что такое участие способствует цели, изложенные в программном документе.

10. Their participation will bring substantial added value for the core eligible border area, and will strongly contribute to the achievement of the **cross-border** cooperation impact in the core eligible border area, and is essential to achieving the Programme's objectives in a sustainable way.
    Их участие принесет существенную добавленную стоимость для основной приемлемой пограничной зоны и будет в значительной степени способствовать достижению эффекта **трансграничного** сотрудничества в основной приемлемой пограничной области, и имеет важное значение для достижения целей Программы на устойчивой основе.

11. Since 1946 **until** the beginning of the 1990s, the actual Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and the actual Programme regions of the Republic of Lithuania were not separated by state borders.
    С 1946 года **по** начало 1990-х годов фактическая Калининградская область Российской Федерации и фактические программные регионы Литовской Республики не были разделены государственными границами.

12. The narrow gauge railway section from Kaliningrad to Poland makes the area unique in Russia (**were** railways have broad gauge tracks) and provides additional opportunities for cargo handling.
    Узкоколейная железная дорога из Калининграда в Польшу делает этот район уникальным в России (**если** у железных дорог широкие колеи) и предоставляет дополнительные возможности для обработки грузов.

13. In terms of **cross border** development, under the agreement with Lithuania, a new bridge over the river Nemunas/Neman is being built between cities Sovetsk and Panemune.
    Что касается **трансграничного** развития, то в соответствии с соглашением с Литвой строится новый мост через реку Неман / Неман между городами Советск и Панемуне.

14. Therefore this was and still remains one of the main obstacles for a better integration of the **cross-border** regions – efficient border management and border security remains an important issue in border crossing, which is important both for regional economic development and for cooperation between respective communities of the border regions.
    Поэтому это было и остается одним из основных препятствий для лучшей интеграции **трансграничных** регионов - эффективное управление границами и безопасность границ остаются важной проблемой при пересечении границ, что важно как для регионального экономического развития, так и для сотрудничества между соответствующими общинами. из приграничных регионов.

15. The different levels of GDP could be considered an opportunity for cooperation; increased intensity of economic relations could foster economic development and **decrease** economic disparities among regions.
    Различные уровни ВВП могут рассматриваться как возможность для сотрудничества; Повышение интенсивности экономических отношений может способствовать экономическому развитию и **уменьшению** экономического неравенства между регионами.

16. History of **cross-border** cooperation in the eligible area
    История **трансграничного** сотрудничества в приемлемой области

17. Nine different commissions work within the framework of the Council dealing with the following thematic issues: agriculture; culture, education, sport and healthcare; economic cooperation, trade and energy; **cross border** cooperation and euroregions; environmental protection; transport: work of frontiers; prevention and liquidation of effects of extreme situations; legislation: law enforcement authorities.
    В рамках Совета работают девять различных комиссий, занимающихся следующими тематическими вопросами: сельское хозяйство; культура, образование, спорт и здравоохранение; экономическое сотрудничество, торговля и энергетика; **трансграничное** сотрудничество и еврорегионы; защита окружающей среды; транспорт: работа границ; предотвращение и ликвидация последствий чрезвычайных ситуаций; законодательство: правоохранительные органы.

18. An important element in addressing the objectives of the Programme will be promotion of local **cross-border** people-to-people cooperation actions.
    Важным элементом в достижении целей Программы будет содействие местным **трансграничным** действиям по сотрудничеству между людьми.

19. Situated on the Curonian Spit, Lithuanian Sea Museum, Aquarium and Dolphinarium are known for their sea lions and seals **shows**, aquariums with marine creatures, fish and plants.
    Расположенный на Куршской косе, Литовский морской музей, Аквариум и Дельфинарий известны своими **выставками** морских львов и тюленей, аквариумами с морскими существами, рыбами и растениями.

20. The distinguishing features of the Programme area include products associated with cultural traditions, such as handicrafts and souvenirs, as well as amber, which constitute **an important interest area** for the tourists.
    Отличительные особенности территории Программы включают в себя товары, связанные с культурными традициями, такими как изделия ручной работы и сувениры, а также янтарь, которые представляют собой **интересную зону** для туристов.

21. More than EUR 44,5 million were allocated to the Programme for the period of 2004-2006, which resulted in 53 **cross-border** projects granted along two priorities: competitiveness and productivity growth of the cooperation area through development of cross-border infrastructure

and border security, economic and scientific/technological cooperation (priority 1); and people to people cooperation, socio-cultural integration and the labour market (priority 2).
На период 2004-2006 гг. На Программу было выделено более 44,5 млн. Евро, в результате чего было реализовано 53 трансграничных проекта по двум приоритетным направлениям: повышение конкурентоспособности и производительности в зоне сотрудничества посредством развития **трансграничной** инфраструктуры и пограничного контроля. безопасность, экономическое и научно-техническое сотрудничество (приоритет 1); сотрудничество между людьми, социокультурная интеграция и рынок труда (приоритет 2).

22. Special Economic Zone in the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - SEZ) covers the entire territory of the Kaliningrad region and provides a special legal regime for **economic**, investments and other activities.
Особая экономическая зона в Калининградской области Российской Федерации (далее - ОЭЗ) охватывает всю территорию Калининградской области и обеспечивает особый правовой режим для **хозяйственной**, инвестиционной и иной деятельности.

23. A representative of the European Commission participated in the works of the **Joint** Programming Committee as an observer.
Представитель Европейской комиссии участвовал в работе **Объединенного** программного комитета в качестве наблюдателя.

24. Ferry service is rapidly expanding in the Kaliningrad region **through** construction and development of railway-ferry terminal in Baltiysk.
Паромное сообщение в Калининградской области стремительно расширяется **благодаря** строительству и развитию железнодорожно-паромного терминала в Балтийске.

25. With the view to increasing the accessibility of the region and promoting tourism the future development of passenger train traffic should focus on fast passenger train passages **from and into the region**.
В целях повышения доступности региона и развития туризма будущее развитие пассажирских поездов должно быть сосредоточено на скоростных пассажирских поездах **из региона и в него**.

26. LITHUANIA – RUSSIA **CROSS-BORDER** COOPERATION PROGRAMME 2014-2020
ЛИТВА - ПРОГРАММА **ТРАНСГРАНИЧНОГО** СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА РОССИИ 2014-2020

27. The Programme will promote and broaden the **cross-border** cooperation (hereinafter – CBC) between the border regions of Lithuania and Russia, which so far has been pursued under the *2004–2006 TACIS Neighbourhood Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia* and *2007–2013 European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument* CBC *Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia*.
Программа будет продвигать и расширять **трансграничное** сотрудничество (далее - ПГС) между приграничными регионами Литвы и России, которое до сих пор осуществлялось в рамках Программы соседства TACIS на 2004–2006 гг. Литва – Польша – Россия и

Европейское соседство на 2007–2013 гг. Партнерский инструмент CBC Program Литва – Польша – Россия.

28. The decision to include the adjoining regions into the Programme is based on the experience from the predecessor programme (Alytus, Kaunas, Telsiai and Siauliai counties were included as adjacent regions in the 2007-2013 Lithuania–Poland–Russia CBC programme) and will allow ensuring continuity and sustainability of the already **developed** and new cooperation links.
Решение о включении соседних регионов в Программу основано на опыте предыдущей программы (уезды Алитус, Каунас, Тельшяй и Шяуляй были включены в качестве смежных регионов в программу приграничного сотрудничества Литва-Польша-Россия на 2007-2013 годы) и позволят обеспечить преемственность и устойчивость уже **сложившихся** и новых связей сотрудничества.

29. The number of employed persons in the public sector in Lithuania remains nearly unchanged, which means that employment is growing mainly **due to** the increasing number of employed in the private sector.
Число занятых в государственном секторе в Литве остается практически неизменным, что означает, что занятость растет в основном **за счет** увеличения числа занятых в частном секторе.

3.1.2. Incorrect disambiguation

1. **These countries alone generated 65 percent** of tourists flow to Lithuania.
Только в этих странах 65 процентов туристов посещают Литву.

2. With the view to increasing the accessibility of the region and promoting tourism the future development of passenger train traffic should focus on **fast passenger train passages** from and into the region.
В целях повышения доступности региона и развития туризма будущее развитие пассажирских поездов должно быть сосредоточено на **скоростных пассажирских поездах** из региона и в него.

3. With the view to increasing the accessibility of the region and promoting tourism the future **development of passenger train traffic** should focus on fast passenger train passages from and into the region.
В целях повышения доступности региона и развития туризма будущее **развитие пассажирских поездов** должно быть сосредоточено на скоростных пассажирских поездах из региона и в него.

4. The main types of freight include oil products, coal, cox, wood products, metals, ferrous materials, mineral materials, food products and **wheeled transport**.
Основные виды грузовых перевозок включают нефтепродукты, уголь, кокс, изделия из древесины, металлы, черные металлы, минеральные материалы, продукты питания и **колесные перевозки**.

5. The city is famous for its balneological **treatment facilities**.

Город славится своими бальнеологическими **очистными сооружениями**.

3.2. Incorrect form

1. The Lithuania–Russia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2014–2020 (hereinafter – the Programme) is being co-financed by the European Union (hereinafter – EU) and the Russian Federation and has been developed within the framework of the European Neighbourhood Instrument and the national legislation of **Lithuania** and **Russia**.
   Программа приграничного сотрудничества Литвы и России на 2014–2020 годы (далее - Программа) финансируется совместно Европейским Союзом (далее - ЕС) и Российской Федерацией и была разработана в рамках Европейского инструмента соседства и национальное законодательство **литвы** и **россии**.

2. The Programme **will promote and broaden** the cross-border cooperation (hereinafter – *CBC*) between the border regions of Lithuania and Russia, which so far has been pursued under the *2004–2006 TACIS Neighbourhood Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia* and *2007–2013 European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument* CBC *Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia*.
   Программа **будет продвигать и расширять** трансграничное сотрудничество (далее - ПГС) между приграничными регионами Литвы и России, которое до сих пор осуществлялось в рамках Программы соседства TACIS на 2004–2006 гг. Литва – Польша – Россия и Европейское соседство на 2007–2013 гг. Партнерский инструмент CBC Program Литва – Польша – Россия.

3. The Joint Programming Committee **was co-chaired by the representatives** of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (at the initial programming stages – by the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation) and involved representatives of national and regional authorities of both countries.
   Совместный программный комитет **был сопредседателем представителей** Министерства внутренних дел Литовской Республики и Министерства экономического развития Российской Федерации (на начальных этапах программирования - Министерства регионального развития Российской Федерации) и с участием представителей национальных и региональных органов власти обеих стран.

4. Public consultations on the draft Programme document were organised in both countries – the draft Programme document was published on the websites of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, Kaliningrad Region Agency for International and Interregional Relations and **public entity Joint Technical Secretariat** (Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).
   Общественные консультации по проекту Программного документа были организованы в обеих странах - проект Программного документа был опубликован на сайтах Министерства внутренних дел Литовской Республики, Министерства экономического развития Российской Федерации, Агентства международных и межрегиональных связей Калининградской области. и **государственный технический объединенный технический секретариат** (Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).

5. The people-to-people actions will be cross-cutting element of the Programme and will be supported under 3 thematic **objectives** of the Programme – Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage, Promotion of social inclusion and fight against poverty and Support to local and regional good governance.
   Мероприятия между людьми будут сквозным элементом Программы и будут поддерживаться в рамках 3 тематических **Цели** Программы - Содействие местной культуре и сохранение исторического наследия, Содействие социальной интеграции и борьба с бедностью и Поддержка местного и регионального благого управления.

6. The people-to-people actions will be cross-cutting element of the Programme and will be supported under 3 thematic objectives of the Programme – Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage, **Promotion** of social inclusion and **fight against poverty** and Support to local and regional good governance.
   Мероприятия между людьми будут сквозным элементом Программы и будут поддерживаться в рамках 3 тематических Цели Программы - Содействие местной культуре и сохранение исторического наследия, **Содействие** социальной интеграции и **борьба с бедностью** и Поддержка местного и регионального благого управления.

7. The Programme area is divided by **Lithuanian-Russian border** (which also constitutes the border between the EU and Russia) – 255 km of land border, 18 km of water border on the Curonian Lagoon and 22 km water border on the Baltic sea.
   Территория Программы разделена **литовско-российской границей** (которая также является границей между ЕС и Россией) - 255 км сухопутной границы, 18 км водной границы в Куршском заливе и 22 км водной границы в Балтийском море.

8. Participation of Vilnius is limited to the participation of the State Border Guard Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Directorate of Border Crossing Infrastructure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania **that shall implement the large** infrastructure project (hereinafter - LIP) 'Construction of border-crossing point "Rambynas" and second stage of reconstruction of inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis Cordon)' under the thematic objective 'Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management', priority 'Ensuring efficient functioning of border crossing'.
   Участие Вильнюса ограничено участием Государственной пограничной службы Министерства внутренних дел Литовской Республики и Управления инфраструктуры пограничных переходов Министерства транспорта и коммуникаций Литовской Республики, **которое осуществляет крупные** инфраструктурный проект (далее - ЛИП) «Строительство пункта пересечения границы« Рамбинас »и второй этап реконструкции инспекционной набережной входящих и исходящих малых судов в Клайпеде (Кордон Копгалис)» в рамках тематической задачи «Содействие управлению границами и безопасности границ управление мобильностью и миграцией », приоритет« Обеспечение эффективного функционирования пограничного перехода ».

9. In 1990 Lithuania declared independence and the **Russian–Lithuanian** border was drawn.

В 1990 году Литва провозгласила независимость и была проведена **российско-литовская** граница.

10. In 1998 **Lithuanian–Russian** intergovernmental commission established a working group for the development of cooperation between Lithuanian regions and the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation.
    В 1998 году **литовско-российская** межправительственная комиссия учредила рабочую группу по развитию сотрудничества между регионами Литвы и Калининградской областью Российской Федерации.

11. Another important document legally defining the relationship between Lithuanian regions and the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation is **Russian-Lithuanian** inter-governmental agreement on long-term cooperation between Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and Lithuanian regions signed in 1999.
    Другим важным документом, юридически определяющим отношения между регионами Литвы и Калининградской областью Российской Федерации, является **российско-литовское** межправительственное соглашение о долгосрочном сотрудничестве между Калининградской областью Российской Федерации и регионами Литвы, подписанное в 1999 году.

12. Based on this agreement **Lithuanian-Russian** Council for Long-term Cooperation Between Regional and Local Authorities was established in 2000.
    На основании этого соглашения **литовцы Российский** совет по долгосрочному сотрудничеству между региональными и местными органами власти был создан в 2000 году.

13. The Council **is chaired** by the Governor of the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and the vice-minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania.
    Председателем Совета **являются** губернатор Калининградской области Российской Федерации и заместитель министра иностранных дел Литовской Республики.

14. After the EU enlargement in 2004, a new EU financial support programme for the EU neighbouring regions, in this case the **Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and its regional neighbours from Lithuania and Poland** was launched: the *Neighbourhood Programme Lithuania, Poland and the Russian Federation*.
    После расширения ЕС в 2004 году была запущена новая программа финансовой поддержки ЕС для соседних с ЕС регионов, в данном случае **Калининградская область Российской Федерации и ее региональные соседи из Литвы и Польши**: Программа соседства Литвы, Польши и Российской Федерации. ,

15. More than **E**UR 44,5 million were allocated **t**o the Programme for the period of 2004-2006, which resulted in 53 cross-border projects granted along two priorities: competitiveness and productivity growth of the cooperation area through development of cross-border infrastructure and border security, economic and scientific/technological cooperation (priority 1); and people to people cooperation, socio-cultural integration and the labour market (priority 2).

На период 2004-2006 гг. **Н**а Программу было выделено более 44,5 млн. **Е**вро, в результате чего было реализовано 53 трансграничных проекта по двум приоритетным направлениям: повышение конкурентоспособности и производительности в зоне сотрудничества посредством развития трансграничной инфраструктуры и пограничного контроля. безопасность, экономическое и научно-техническое сотрудничество (приоритет 1); сотрудничество между людьми, социокультурная интеграция и рынок труда (приоритет 2).

16. Total programme contribution was EUR 124.2 million of EU funding and **E**UR 21.6 million of the Russian Federation funding divided among projects from 6 measures of 2 priorities.
    Общий вклад программы составил 124,2 млн. **Е**вро от финансирования ЕС и 21,6 млн. **Е**вро от Российской Федерации, поделенных между проектами.

17. This is the westernmost territory of the Russian Federation which is enclave and is not joined with the rest of the **Russian** territory by land.
    Это самая западная территория Российской Федерации, которая является анклавом и не соединена с остальной частью **российской** территории по суше.

18. In 2014, the total freight processed in Klaipeda sea port and Butinge terminal amounted to 43.7 million **t**.
    В 2014 году общий объем обработанных грузов в Клайпедском морском порту и терминале Бутинге составил 43,7 млн. **То**нн.

19. The number of passengers in 2013 amounted to 280.5 thousands **and** constituted an approximate annual growth of 7% during the last 5 years.
    Количество пассажиров в 2013 году составило 280,5 тыс. **И** составило приблизительный ежегодный рост в 7% за последние 5 лет.

20. In the port of Kaliningrad, the total freight processed in 2014 amounted to 13.9 million tonnes (1.4% growth to compare with previous year).
    В Калининградском порту общий объем обработанных грузов в 2014 году составил 13,9 млн. **Т**онн (рост на 1,4% по сравнению с предыдущим годом).

21. The region has a dense network of railways and, hence, significant opportunities for processing of goods along the east-west branch (from the **Lithuanian** border to the coast and ports).
    В регионе имеется густая сеть железных дорог и, следовательно, значительные возможности для обработки товаров вдоль ветки восток-запад (от **литовской** границы до побережья и портов).

22. The number of passengers that used railway transport in 2014 was 0.45 million **a**nd has decreased by 39.2 % since 2007 (0.74 million **p**assengers).
    Количество пассажиров, которые использовали железнодорожный транспорт в 2014 году, составило 0,45 млн., **А** с 2007 года снизилось на 39,2% (0,74 млн. **П**ассажиров).

23. There are 4 road and 2 railway border crossing points between **Lithuanian** and **Russian** parts of the Programme area.

Между **литовской** и **российской** частями территории Программы находятся 4 автомобильных и 2 железнодорожных пограничных пункта.

24. The different levels of GDP could be considered an opportunity for cooperation; **i**ncreased intensity of economic relations could foster economic development and decrease economic disparities among regions.
    Различные уровни ВВП могут рассматриваться как возможность для сотрудничества; **П**овышение интенсивности экономических отношений может способствовать экономическому развитию и уменьшению экономического неравенства между регионами.

25. An engineering infrastructure has been created and **continuously developed** in the area in which more than 21.5 million **E**UR has been invested up to date from the European Union, national and private funds.
    В области была создана и **постоянно развивается** инженерная инфраструктура, в которую на сегодняшний день было инвестировано более 21,5 млн. **Е**вро из средств Европейского Союза, национальных и частных фондов.

26. Kaunas FEZ has an area of more than half thousand ha, and has already attracted investments of 0.35 billion **E**UR, more than 70 % of which are foreign investments.
    Каунасская СЭЗ имеет площадь более полутора тысяч гектаров и уже привлекла инвестиции в размере 0,35 млрд. **Е**вро, из которых более 70% составляют иностранные инвестиции.

27. The structure of investment of large and medium-sized enterprises in fixed **assets** in January-September 2014 shows that the largest share of investments (58.8 %) was made from borrowed funds.
    Структура инвестиций крупных и средних предприятий в основной **капитал** в январе-сентябре 2014 года показывает, что наибольшую долю инвестиций (58,8%) составили заемные средства.

28. **As reported by the North-East Custom Department**, foreign trade of the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and Lithuania in January-September 2014 reached 380.3 million U.S. dollars, that is was by 16.9% higher than in the similar period of 2013, including export – 71.5 million U.S. **d**ollars (-55.99%), and import – 308.8 million dollars (+56.4%).
    Как сообщили в Северо-Восточном таможенном департаменте, внешняя торговля Калининградской области Российской Федерации и Литвы в январе-сентябре 2014 года достигла 380,3 млн. **Д**олларов США, что на 16,9% выше, чем в аналогичном периоде 2013 года, включая экспорт - 71,5 млн. Долларов США (-55,99%), а импорт - 308,8 млн. **Д**олларов (+ 56,4%).

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30. **T**ourism
    туризм

30. Programme territory has important biosphere reserves (Žuvintas and the mouth of the **Nemunas**/**Neman River**), nature park Vistytis, beautiful large dune formations, white sandy beaches and large unspoiled forests.
    На территории программы есть важные биосферные заповедники (Жувинтас и устье реки **Неман** / **Неман**), природный парк Виститис, красивые крупные дюнные образования, белые песчаные пляжи и большие нетронутые леса.

31. The proximity of the Curonian Spit national park makes this corner of the **Kaliningrad coast** popular both among tourists and local residents.
    Близость национального парка Куршская коса делает этот уголок **калининградского побережья** популярным как среди туристов, так и среди местных жителей.

32. Economically active population, according to the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat), in the Kaliningrad Region is 531 thousand **p**eople.
    Экономически активное население, по данным Федеральной службы государственной статистики Российской Федерации (Росстат), в Калининградской области составляет 531 тыс. **Ч**еловек.

33. The unemployment in Lithuanian Programme regions also followed a downward tendency and descended from 17.8% in 2009 to 11.0% in 2014; **h**owever it still remains much higher than in the Kaliningrad region.
    Уровень безработицы в регионах Программы Литвы также имел тенденцию к снижению и снизился с 17,8% в 2009 году до 11,0% в 2014 году; **О**днако он все еще остается намного выше, чем в Калининградской области.

34. Public consultations on the draft Programme document were organised in both countries – the draft Programme document was published on the websites of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, Kaliningrad Region Agency for International and **Interregional Relations and public entity Joint Technical Secretariat** (*Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas*).
    Общественные консультации по проекту Программного документа были организованы в обеих странах - проект Программного документа был опубликован на сайтах Министерства внутренних дел Литовской Республики, Министерства экономического развития Российской Федерации, Агентства международных и межрегиональных связей Калининградской области. **и государственный технический объединенный технический секретариат** (Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).

35. TO4: Promotion of social inclusion and **fight against poverty**.

ТО4: содействие социальной интеграции и **борьба с бедностью**.

36. **TO**4: Promotion of social inclusion and fight against poverty.
    TO4: содействие социальной интеграции и борьба с бедностью.

37. 102 Lithuanian **companies** were registered in Kaliningrad Region of the Russian Federation in 2014.
    В 2014 году в Калининградской области Российской Федерации было зарегистрировано 102 литовских **предприятия**.

38. Most of the amber jewellery produced in the world **is made** from raw amber mined in the Kaliningrad Region of the Russian Federation.
    Большая часть произведенных в мире ювелирных изделий из янтаря **производится** из необработанного янтаря, добываемого в Калининградской области Российской Федерации.

39. **All this** creates preconditions for the Programme area to be a very attractive tourism region.
    Все это создает предпосылки для того, чтобы территория Программы была очень привлекательным туристическим регионом.

40. The estimated freight capacity of the railways of Kaliningrad is more than 25 million tonnes per year, therefore there is high potential and capacity to increase the actual freight amount in the region and it is one of the main priorities in the development of railway freight transport **in the region**.
    Расчетная грузоподъемность железных дорог Калининграда составляет более 25 миллионов тонн в год, поэтому существует большой потенциал и возможности для увеличения фактического объема перевозок в регионе, и это является одним из основных приоритетов в развитии железнодорожного грузового транспорта **в область**.

41. The area is rich in natural resources; **h**ere is the world's largest amber deposit.
    Район богат природными ресурсами; **З**десь находится крупнейшее в мире месторождение янтаря.

42. In Kaliningrad region, the GDP per capita in 2014 was 6 950 EUR and **was lower than average** of the Russian Federation (8 710 EUR) constituting the second lowest GDP per capita in the Programme area.
    В Калининградской области ВВП на душу населения в 2014 году составлял 6 950 евро **и был ниже, чем в среднем** по Российской Федерации (8 710 евро), что составляет второй самый низкий ВВП на душу населения в зоне действия Программы.

43. **TO**3: Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage.
    TO3: продвижение местной культуры и сохранение исторического наследия.

44. **TO**5: Support to local and regional good governance.
    TO5: поддержка местного и регионального благого управления.

45. **TO**10: Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management.
TO10: Содействие управлению границами и безопасности границ, мобильности и управлению миграцией.

46. These actions will include support for enhanced cooperation among local communities, non-governmental organisations (hereinafter – NGO), education institutions, **etc**.
Эти действия будут включать поддержку более тесного сотрудничества между местными общинами, неправительственными организациями (далее - НПО), образовательными учреждениями и **т. Д.**

3.3. Extra words

1. The Programme will promote and broaden the cross-border cooperation (hereinafter – CBC) between the border regions of Lithuania and Russia, which so far has been pursued under the *2004–2006 TACIS Neighbourhood Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia* and *2007–2013 European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument* CBC *Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia*.
Программа будет продвигать и расширять *трансграничное* сотрудничество (далее - ПГС) между приграничными регионами Литвы и России, которое до сих пор осуществлялось в рамках Программы соседства TACIS **на** 2004–2006 **гг**. Литва – Польша – Россия и Европейское соседство **на** 2007–2013 **гг**. Партнерский инструмент CBC Program Литва – Польша – Россия.

2. The decision to include the adjoining regions into the Programme is based on the experience from the predecessor programme (Alytus, Kaunas, Telsiai and Siauliai counties were included as adjacent regions in the 2007-2013 Lithuania–Poland–Russia CBC programme) and will allow ensuring continuity and sustainability of the already developed and new cooperation links.
Решение о включении соседних регионов в Программу основано на опыте предыдущей программы (уезды Алитус, Каунас, Тельшяй и Шяуляй были включены в качестве смежных регионов в программу приграничного сотрудничества Литва-Польша-Россия **на** 2007-2013 **годы**) и позволят обеспечить преемственность и устойчивость уже сложившихся и новых связей сотрудничества.

3. The life expectancy in Russia (Kaliningrad region) is 71 years.
Средняя продолжительность жизни в России (Калининградская область) составляет 71 год.

4. The agreement between the European Commission and the Russian Federation on financing and implementing of the Lithuania – Poland – Russia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 was signed in November 2009 in Stockholm.
Соглашение между Европейской комиссией и Российской Федерацией о финансировании и реализации Программы приграничного сотрудничества Литва-Польша-Россия **на** 2007-2013 **годы** было подписано в ноябре 2009 **года** в Стокгольме.

5. Despite attention towards and funding for the development of the border crossing infrastructure during the previous programming period of 2007–2013, these are still often blocked by long queues.
   Несмотря на внимание и финансирование развития инфраструктуры пересечения границ в течение предыдущего программного периода 2007–2013 **годов**, они по-прежнему часто блокируются длинными очередями.

6. Programme territory has important biosphere reserves (Žuvintas and the mouth of the Nemunas/**Neman** River), nature park Vistytis, beautiful large dune formations, white sandy beaches and large unspoiled forests.
   На территории программы есть важные биосферные заповедники (Жувинтас и устье реки Неман / **Неман**), природный парк Виститис, красивые крупные дюнные образования, белые песчаные пляжи и большие нетронутые леса.

7. Public consultations on the draft Programme document were organised in both countries – the draft Programme document was published on the websites of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic f Lithuania, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, Kaliningrad Region Agency for International and Interregional Relations and public entity Joint **Technical** Secretariat (Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).
   Общественные консультации по проекту Программного документа были организованы в обеих странах - проект Программного документа был опубликован на сайтах Министерства внутренних дел Литовской Республики, Министерства экономического развития Российской Федерации, Агентства международных и межрегиональных связей Калининградской области. и государственный **технический** объединенный **технический** секретариат (Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).

8. The reduction of tensions on the labour market in the region was influenced by the implementation of targeted programs to promote employment of the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation for 2012-2016 and additional measures to reduce tensions on the labour market for persons with disabilities.
   На снижение напряженности на рынке труда в регионе оказало влияние реализация целевых программ по стимулированию занятости населения Калининградской области Российской Федерации **на** 2012-2016 **годы** и дополнительных мер по снижению напряженности на рынке труда для инвалидов.

9. The Lithuania–Russia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2014–2020 (hereinafter – the Programme) is being co-financed by the European Union (hereinafter – EU) and the Russian Federation and has been developed within the framework of the European Neighbourhood Instrument and the national legislation of Lithuania and Russia.
   Программа приграничного сотрудничества Литвы и России **на** 2014–2020 **годы** (далее - Программа) финансируется совместно Европейским Союзом (далее - ЕС) и Российской Федерацией и была разработана в рамках Европейского инструмента соседства и национальное законодательство литвы и россии.

3.4. Style

1. Recommendations made during the SEA and subsequent consultations **have been considered** and **taken into account** in the final draft of the Programme.
   Рекомендации, сделанные в ходе СЭО и последующих консультаций, были **учтены** и **учтены** в окончательном проекте Программы.

2. The Programme will address four priorities within the selected thematic objectives (hereinafter – TO):
   В рамках Программы будут рассмотрены четыре приоритета **в рамках** выбранных тематических целей (далее - ТО):

3. **15 100 km2** belong to the Russian Federation (Kaliningrad region) and 40 487 km*2* to Lithuania (including the adjoining regions).
   15 100 км2 принадлежат Российской Федерации (Калининградская область) и *40 487* км2 - Литве (включая прилегающие регионы).

4. **72.8 %** of the area (including the adjoining regions) belongs to the EU, and 27.2 % to the Russian Federation.
   72,8% территории (включая прилегающие регионы) принадлежит ЕС, а 27,2% - Российской Федерации.

5. The number of employed persons in the public sector in Lithuania remains nearly unchanged, **which** means **that** employment is growing mainly due to the increasing number of employed in the private sector.
   Число занятых в государственном секторе в Литве остается практически неизменным, **что** означает, **что** занятость растет в основном за счет увеличения числа занятых в частном секторе.

6. Projects financed by the Programme may be partially implemented outside the Programme area provided that they are necessary for achieving the **Programme's** objectives and they benefit the Programme area.
   Проекты, финансируемые Программой, могут быть частично реализованы за пределами территории Программы, при условии, что они необходимы для достижения целей **Программы** и полезны для Программы.

7. The unique landscape and cultural complex of the Curonian Spit is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and **is** one of the major tourist attractions of the region.
   Уникальный ландшафтный и культурный комплекс Куршской косы является объектом Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО и **является** одной из главных туристических достопримечательностей региона.

8. The inner territory of the region provides opportunities for various types of **tourism**, including educational and cultural **tourism**.
   Внутренняя территория региона предоставляет возможности для различных видов **туризма**, в том числе образовательного и культурного **туризма**.

9. A recent analysis of the situation **in the labour market** of the Kaliningrad Region showed a downward trend in registered unemployment and tensions **in the labour market**.

Недавний анализ ситуации **на рынке труда** Калининградской области показал тенденцию к снижению зарегистрированной безработицы и **напряженности на рынке труда**.

10. There are some active Lithuanian communities in Kaliningrad region and **active Russian communities** in the Programme regions of Lithuania.
    В Калининградской области есть несколько активных литовских общин, а в регионах Программы Литвы - **активные русские общины**.

11. The number of passengers in 2013 **amounted** to 280.5 thousands and **constituted** an approximate annual growth of 7% during the last 5 years.
    Количество пассажиров в 2013 году **составило** 280,5 тыс. И **составило** приблизительный ежегодный рост в 7% за последние 5 лет.

3.5. Idioms

4. Unknown words

4.1. Unknown stem

1. Participation of Vilnius is limited to the participation of the State Border Guard Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Directorate of Border Crossing Infrastructure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania that shall implement the large infrastructure project (hereinafter - LIP) 'Construction of border-crossing point "Rambynas" and second stage of reconstruction of inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (**Kopgalis Cordon**)' under the thematic objective 'Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management', priority 'Ensuring efficient functioning of border crossing'.
   Участие Вильнюса ограничено участием Государственной пограничной службы Министерства внутренних дел Литовской Республики и Управления инфраструктуры пограничных переходов Министерства транспорта и коммуникаций Литовской Республики, которое осуществляет крупные инфраструктурный проект (далее - ЛИП) «Строительство пункта пересечения границы« Рамбинас »и второй этап реконструкции инспекционной набережной входящих и исходящих малых судов в Клайпеде (**Кордон Копгалис**)» в рамках тематической задачи «Содействие управлению границами и безопасности границ управление мобильностью и миграцией », приоритет« Обеспечение эффективного функционирования пограничного перехода ».

2. The main activities of the LIP will be implemented in the core regions of the Programme, the Klaipėda county (inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (**Kopgalis Cordon**)) and the Tauragė county (the border-crossing point "Rambynas").
   Основные виды деятельности LIP будут реализованы в основных регионах Программы, Клайпедском уезде (инспекционная набережная для входящих и исходящих малых судов в Клайпеде (**Kopgalis Cordon**)) и Таурагском уезде (пункт пересечения границы «Рамбинас»)
   ,

3. The main activities of the **LIP** will be implemented in the core regions of the Programme, the Klaipėda county (inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis Cordon)) and the Tauragė county (the border-crossing point "Rambynas").
   Основные виды деятельности **LIP** будут реализованы в основных регионах Программы, Клайпедском уезде (инспекционная набережная для входящих и исходящих малых судов в Клайпеде (Kopgalis Cordon)) и Таурагском уезде (пункт пересечения границы «Рамбинас») ,

4. The Programme will promote and broaden the cross-border cooperation (hereinafter – CBC) between the border regions of Lithuania and Russia, which so far has been pursued under the 2004–2006 *TACIS* Neighbourhood Programme Lithuania–Poland–Russia and 2007–2013 European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument **CBC Programme** Lithuania–Poland–Russia.
   Программа будет продвигать и расширять трансграничное сотрудничество (далее - ПГС) между приграничными регионами Литвы и России, которое до сих пор осуществлялось в рамках Программы соседства TACIS на 2004–2006 гг. Литва – Польша – Россия и Европейское соседство на 2007–2013 гг. Партнерский инструмент **CBC Program** Литва – Польша – Россия.

5. The conditions for activities implemented outside the Programme area will be determined by the Joint Monitoring Committee (hereinafter – **JMC)** in the relevant calls for proposals.
   Условия деятельности, осуществляемой за пределами Программной зоны, будут определены Объединенным мониторинговым комитетом (далее - **СМК**) в соответствующих конкурсах *предложений.*

6. The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (hereinafter – ENPI) was introduced in 2007 and supported various national, regional and **CBC** programmes.
   Европейский инструмент соседства и партнерства (далее - ЕИСП) был введен в 2007 году и поддерживал различные национальные, региональные и **CBC-**программы.

7. Another well-known healthcare resort situated in the Nemunas **Loops** Regional Park is Birštonas.
   Бирштонас - это еще один известный оздоровительный курорт, расположенный в региональном парке Нямунас **Лупс**.

4.2. Unseen forms

5. Punctuation

1. LITHUANIA – RUSSIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME 2014-2020
   ЛИТВА - ПРОГРАММА ТРАНСГРАНИЧНОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА РОССИИ 2014 2020

2. *The Lithuania–Russia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2014–2020* (hereinafter – the Programme) is being co-financed by the European Union (hereinafter – EU) and the Russian Federation and has been developed within the framework of the *European Neighbourhood Instrument* and the national legislation of Lithuania and Russia.

Программа приграничного сотрудничества Литвы и России на 2014–2020 годы (далее - Программа) финансируется совместно Европейским Союзом (далее - ЕС) и Российской Федерацией и была разработана в рамках Европейского инструмента соседства и национальное законодательство литвы и россии.

3. The Joint Programming Committee was co-chaired by the representatives of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (at the initial programming stages – by the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation) and involved representatives of national and regional authorities of both countries.
   Совместный программный комитет был сопредседателем представителей Министерства внутренних дел Литовской Республики и Министерства экономического развития Российской Федерации (на начальных этапах программирования - Министерства регионального развития Российской Федерации) и с участием представителей национальных и региональных органов власти обеих стран.

4. Public consultations on the draft Programme document were organised in both countries – the draft Programme document was published on the websites of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, Kaliningrad Region Agency for International and Interregional Relations and public entity Joint Technical Secretariat (Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).
   Общественные консультации по проекту Программного документа были организованы в обеих странах - проект Программного документа был опубликован на сайтах Министерства внутренних дел Литовской Республики, Министерства экономического развития Российской Федерации, Агентства международных и межрегиональных связей Калининградской области. и государственный технический объединенный технический секретариат (Viešoji įstaiga Jungtinis techninis sekretoriatas).

5. With regards to Lithuania, following the requirements of the Directive **2001/42/EC** on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, initial procedures of scoping and screening of the strategic environmental assessment (hereinafter - SEA) were carried out as a part of the programming process.
   Что касается Литвы, в соответствии с требованиями Директивы **2001/42 / EC** об оценке воздействия определенных планов и программ на окружающую среду были проведены первоначальные процедуры определения объема и проверки стратегической экологической оценки (далее - СЭО). как часть процесса программирования.

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8. These actions will include support for enhanced cooperation among local communities, non-governmental organisations (hereinafter – NGO), education institutions, etc.
   Эти действия будут включать поддержку более тесного сотрудничества между местными общинами, неправительственными организациями (далее - НПО), образовательными учреждениями и т. Д.

9. The people-to-people actions will be cross-cutting element of the Programme and will be supported under 3 thematic objectives of the Programme – Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage, Promotion of social inclusion and fight against poverty and Support to local and regional good governance.
   Мероприятия между людьми будут сквозным элементом Программы и будут поддерживаться в рамках 3 тематических Цели Программы - Содействие местной культуре и сохранение исторического наследия, Содействие социальной интеграции и борьба с бедностью и Поддержка местного и регионального благого управления.

10. The decision to include the adjoining regions into the Programme is based on the experience from the predecessor programme (Alytus, Kaunas, Telsiai and Siauliai counties were included as adjacent regions in the 2007-2013 Lithuania–Poland–Russia CBC programme) and will allow ensuring continuity and sustainability of the already developed and new cooperation links.
    Решение о включении соседних регионов в Программу основано на опыте предыдущей программы (уезды Алитус, Каунас, Тельшяй и Шяуляй были включены в качестве смежных регионов в программу приграничного сотрудничества Литва-Польша-Россия на 2007-2013 годы) и позволят обеспечить преемственность и устойчивость уже сложившихся и новых связей сотрудничества.

11. Total allocations under the Programme to the activities outside the Programme area shall not exceed 10 % of the EU contribution at the Programme level1.
    Общие ассигнования в рамках Программы на мероприятия за пределами территории Программы не должны превышать 10% от вклада ЕС на уровне Программы1.

12. The conditions for activities implemented outside the Programme area will be determined by the Joint Monitoring Committee (hereinafter – JMC) in the relevant calls for proposals.
    Условия деятельности, осуществляемой за пределами Программной зоны, будут определены Объединенным мониторинговым комитетом (далее - СМК) в соответствующих конкурсах предложений.

13. Participation of Vilnius is limited to the participation of the State Border Guard Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Directorate of Border Crossing Infrastructure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania that shall implement the large infrastructure project (hereinafter - LIP) 'Construction of border-crossing point "Rambynas" and second stage of reconstruction of inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis Cordon)' under the thematic objective 'Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management', priority 'Ensuring efficient functioning of border crossing'.
    Участие Вильнюса ограничено участием Государственной пограничной службы Министерства внутренних дел Литовской Республики и Управления инфраструктуры пограничных переходов Министерства транспорта и коммуникаций Литовской Республики, которое осуществляет крупные инфраструктурный проект (далее - ЛИП) «Строительство пункта пересечения границы« Рамбинас »*и* второй этап реконструкции инспекционной набережной входящих и исходящих малых судов в Клайпеде (Кордон Копгалис)» в рамках тематической задачи «Содействие управлению границами и безопасности границ управление мобильностью и миграцией », приоритет« Обеспечение эффективного функционирования пограничного перехода ».

14. Participation of Vilnius is limited to the participation of the State Border Guard Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the Directorate of Border Crossing Infrastructure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania that shall implement the large infrastructure project (hereinafter - LIP) 'Construction of border-crossing point "Rambynas" and second stage of reconstruction of inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis Cordon)' under the thematic objective 'Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management', priority 'Ensuring efficient functioning of border crossing'.
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15. The main activities of the LIP will be implemented in the core regions of the Programme, the Klaipėda county (inspection quay of incoming and outgoing small vessels in Klaipeda (Kopgalis Cordon)) and the Tauragė county (the border-crossing point "Rambynas").
    Основные виды деятельности LIP будут реализованы в основных регионах Программы, Клайпедском уезде (инспекционная набережная для входящих и исходящих малых судов в Клайпеде (Kopgalis Cordon)) и Таурагском уезде (пункт пересечения границы «Рамбинас»)
    .

16. The total Programme area covers 55 587 km**2**, out of which 26 404 km**2** constitute the adjoining regions.
    Общая площадь Программы составляет 55 587 км**2**, из которых 26 404 км**2** составляют прилегающие регионы.

17. 15 100 km**2** belong to the Russian Federation (Kaliningrad region) and 40 487 km**2** to Lithuania (including the adjoining regions).
    15 100 км**2** принадлежат Российской Федерации (Калининградская область) и 40 487 км**2** - Литве (включая прилегающие регионы).

18. 15 100 km*2* belong to the Russian Federation (Kaliningrad region) and 40 487 km*2* to Lithuania (including the adjoining regions).
    15 100 км*2* принадлежат Российской Федерации (Калининградская область) и 40 487 км*2* - Литве (включая прилегающие регионы).

19. 72.8 % of the area (including the adjoining regions) belongs to the EU, and 27.2 % to the Russian Federation.
    72,8% территории (включая прилегающие регионы) принадлежит ЕС, а 27,2% - Российской Федерации.

20. 72.8 % of the area (including the adjoining regions) belongs to the EU, and 27.2 % to the Russian Federation.
    72,8% территории (включая прилегающие регионы) принадлежит ЕС, а 27,2% - Российской Федерации.

21. The Programme area is divided by Lithuanian-Russian border (which also constitutes the border between the EU and Russia) – 255 km of land border, 18 km of water border on the Curonian Lagoon and 22 km water border on the Baltic sea.
    Территория Программы разделена литовско-российской границей (которая также является границей между ЕС и Россией) - 255 км сухопутной границы, 18 км водной границы в Куршском заливе и 22 км водной границы в Балтийском море.

22. The general population density in the Programme area varies from 24.9 in Taurage county to 75.7 in Kaunas county constituting an average population density of 45.4 inhabitants per km**2**.
    Общая плотность населения в зоне действия Программы варьируется от 24,9 в Таурагском уезде до 75,7 в Каунасском уезде, что составляет среднюю плотность населения 45,4 жителей на км**2**.

23. In Lithuanian Programme regions, the average population density is 44 inhabitants per km**2** while in the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation it is 63 inhabitants per km*2*.
    В регионах Программы Литвы средняя плотность населения составляет 44 человека на км2, в то время как в Калининградской области Российской Федерации она составляет 63 человека на км**2**.

24. The recorded life expectancy in Lithuania is 74 years, with no major differences in different Programme areas – 68 years for men and 79 years for women. The life expectancy in Russia (Kaliningrad region) is 71 years.
    Зарегистрированная ожидаемая продолжительность жизни в Литве составляет 74 года, без существенных различий в разных областях Программы - 68 лет для мужчин и 79 лет для женщин.

25. There are some active Lithuanian communities in Kaliningrad region and active Russian communities in the Programme regions of Lithuania.
    В Калининградской области есть несколько активных литовских общин, а в регионах Программы Литвы - активные русские общины.

26. After the EU enlargement in 2004, a new EU financial support programme for the EU neighbouring regions, in this case the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and its regional neighbours from Lithuania and Poland was launched: the Neighbourhood Programme Lithuania, Poland and the Russian Federation.
    После расширения ЕС в 2004 году была запущена новая программа финансовой поддержки ЕС для соседних с ЕС регионов, в данном случае Калининградская область Российской Федерации и ее региональные соседи из Литвы и Польши: Программа соседства Литвы, Польши и Российской Федерации. ,

27. The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (hereinafter – ENPI) was introduced in 2007 and supported various national, regional and CBC programmes.
    Европейский инструмент соседства и партнерства (далее - ЕИСП) был введен в 2007 году и поддерживал различные национальные, региональные и CBC-программы.

28. The agreement between the European Commission and the Russian Federation on financing and implementing of the Lithuania – Poland – Russia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 was signed in November 2009 in Stockholm.
    Соглашение между Европейской комиссией и Российской Федерацией о финансировании и реализации Программы приграничного сотрудничества Литва-Польша-Россия на 2007-2013 годы было подписано в ноябре 2009 года в Стокгольме.

29. Therefore transport has traditionally been a mainstay of the economy of the Kaliningrad region, generating 7.6 % of the regional GDP.
    Поэтому транспорт традиционно является опорой экономики Калининградской области, генерируя 7,6% ВВП региона.

30. Regional transport infrastructure is based on three major components - trains, ports and road transport, while the importance of air transport increases as well.
    Региональная транспортная инфраструктура основана на трех основных компонентах - поездах, портах и автомобильном транспорте, при этом важность воздушного транспорта также возрастает.

31. This constitutes an average annual growth of 4% during the last 5 years.

Это составляет среднегодовой рост на 4% за последние 5 лет.

32. The number of passengers in 2013 amounted to 280.5 thousands and constituted an approximate annual growth of 7% during the last 5 years.
    Количество пассажиров в 2013 году составило 280,5 тыс. И составило приблизительный ежегодный рост в 7% за последние 5 лет.

33. In the port of Kaliningrad, the total freight processed in 2014 amounted to 13.9 million tonnes (1.4% growth to compare with previous year).
    В Калининградском порту общий объем обработанных грузов в 2014 году составил 13,9 млн. Тонн (рост на 1,4% по сравнению с предыдущим годом).

34. The Programme area is crossed by two EU railway transport corridors: North-South direction Corridor I Tallinn-Riga-Kaunas-Warsaw with its branch IA Siauliai-Kaliningrad-Gdansk, and the branches IXB Kiev-Minsk-Vilnius-Kaunas-Klaipeda and IXD Kaunas-Kaliningrad of the East-West direction Corridor IX.
    Территория Программы пересекается двумя железнодорожными транспортными коридорами ЕС: коридор Север-Юг I, Таллинн-Рига-Каунас-Варшава, с его ответвлением IA Шяуляй-Калининград-Гданьск, а также ответвлениями IXB Киев-Минск-Вильнюс-Каунас-Клайпеда и IXD. Каунас-Калининград восточно-западного направления Коридор IX.

35. Approximately 70% of all railway freight goes to the seaport of Kaliningrad.
    Примерно 70% всех железнодорожных грузов идет в морской порт Калининграда.

36. The number of passengers that used railway transport in 2014 was 0.45 million and has decreased by 39.2 % since 2007 (0.74 million passengers).
    Количество пассажиров, которые использовали железнодорожный транспорт в 2014 году, составило 0,45 млн., А с 2007 года снизилось на 39,2% (0,74 млн. Пассажиров).

37. On the other hand, due to different taxation policies in different Programme regions, smuggling (cigarettes, alcohol, fuel) is another important issue where mutual cooperation in the area of border crossings and border security is of vital importance.
    С другой стороны, из-за различий в налоговой политике в разных регионах Программы контрабанда (сигареты, алкоголь, топливо) является еще одной важной проблемой, где взаимное сотрудничество в области пересечения границ и безопасности границ имеет жизненно важное значение.

38. Therefore this was and still remains one of the main obstacles for a better integration of the cross-border regions – efficient border management and border security remains an important issue in border crossing, which is important both for regional economic development and for cooperation between respective communities of the border regions.
    Поэтому это было и остается одним из основных препятствий для лучшей интеграции трансграничных регионов - эффективное управление границами и безопасность границ остаются важной проблемой при пересечении границ, что важно как для регионального

экономического развития, так и для сотрудничества между соответствующими общинами. из приграничных регионов.

39. In 2011–2014 the average annual growth of the Lithuanian economy amounted to 4 % (6.1% in 2011, 3.8% in 2012, 3.3% in 2013 and 3.0% in 2014).
В 2011–2014 годах среднегодовой рост экономики Литвы составил 4% (6,1% в 2011 году, 3,8% в 2012 году, 3,3% в 2013 году и 3,0% в 2014 году).

40. The respective economic growth in Russia in 2011 was 4.3%, in 2012 – 3.4%, in 2013 – 1.3% and in 2014 – 0.6%.
Соответствующий экономический рост в России в 2011 году составил 4,3%, в 2012 году - 3,4%, в 2013 году - 1,3% и в 2014 году - 0,6%.

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42. The economic growth in both countries was slowed down by the global financial and economic crisis – in 2009 the real GDP in Lithuania decreased by 14.8 % (7.8 % in Russia).
Экономический рост в обеих странах был замедлен глобальным финансово-экономическим кризисом - в 2009 году реальный ВВП в Литве снизился на 14,8% (в России - 7,8%).

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44. In Russia, the economy has been growing at a 3 % average rate since 2010.
В России экономика росла в среднем на 3% с 2010 года.

45. As table above shows, the level of economic development in the Programme area is relatively different – GDP per capita in Klaipeda county (12 700 EUR) boosted by Klaipeda port is nearly two times higher than in Taurage county (6 700 EUR) and is the second largest in Lithuania.
Как видно из таблицы выше, уровень экономического развития в зоне действия Программы относительно отличается - ВВП на душу населения в Клайпедском уезде (12 700 евро), увеличенный Клайпедским портом, почти в два раза выше, чем в Таурагском уезде (6 700 евро), и является второй по величине в Литве.

46. The Klaipeda Free Economic Zone (hereinafter – FEZ) is one of the first and the most effectively managed free economic zones in the region.
Клайпедская свободная экономическая зона (далее - СЭЗ) - одна из первых и наиболее эффективно управляемых свободных экономических зон в регионе.

47. Kaunas FEZ has an area of more than half thousand ha, and has already attracted investments of 0.35 billion EUR, more than 70 % of which are foreign investments.
Каунасская СЭЗ имеет площадь более полутора тысяч гектаров и уже привлекла инвестиции в размере 0,35 млрд. Евро, из которых более 70% составляют иностранные инвестиции.

48. Special Economic Zone in the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - SEZ) covers the entire territory of the Kaliningrad region and provides a special legal regime for economic, investments and other activities.
Особая экономическая зона в Калининградской области Российской Федерации (далее - ОЭЗ) охватывает всю территорию Калининградской области и обеспечивает особый правовой режим для хозяйственной, инвестиционной и иной деятельности.

49. In 2014 to compare with 2013 the social and economic development of the Kaliningrad region was marked by a moderate increase of industrial production index (108.7%), growth of manufacturing activities, house construction (1.8 times), retail trade (102.5%).
В 2014 году по сравнению с 2013 годом социально-экономическое развитие Калининградской области было отмечено умеренным увеличением индекса промышленного производства (108,7%), ростом обрабатывающей промышленности, жилищного строительства (в 1,8 раза), розничной торговли (102,5%).

50. Among negative trends the one to be mentioned is the high rate of inflation in the Kaliningrad region (the index of consumer prices in December 2014 to December 2013 is 115.6%), it was mainly caused by the change of the ruble exchange rate.
Среди негативных тенденций следует упомянуть высокий уровень инфляции в Калининградской области (индекс потребительских цен в декабре 2014 года к декабрю 2013 года составляет 115,6%), в основном это было вызвано изменением курса рубля.

51. According to the Federal State Statistics Service the Gross Regional Product (GRP) of the Kaliningrad region in 2012 totalled 264.6 billion rubles (approximately 5 billion EUR) and marked an average annual growth of 4% in the recent years.
По данным Федеральной службы государственной статистики, валовой региональный продукт (ВРП) Калининградской области в 2012 году составил 264,6 миллиарда рублей (примерно 5 миллиардов евро) и в среднем за последние годы составил 4%.

52. In the structure of Kaliningrad's GRP in 2012, the largest share was generated by manufacturing (22.3%); real estate, rent and business activities (17.2%); wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods for personal use (13.2%); public administration (8.0%); transport and communication (7.7%); construction (7.2%); mining (4.8%).
В структуре калининградского ВРП в 2012 году наибольшую долю составили обрабатывающие производства (22,3%); операции с недвижимостью, аренда и бизнес (17,2%); оптовая и розничная торговля, ремонт автомобилей, мотоциклов, предметов личного потребления и бытовых товаров для личного пользования (13,2%); государственное управление (8,0%); транспорт и связь (7,7%); строительство (7,2%); добыча полезных ископаемых (4,8%).

53. The largest share in the total output of the industry in 2013 was taken by manufacturing of vehicles and equipment (57.6%), production of food products, beverages and tobacco (22.4%), production of electrical and optical equipment (8.0%).
Наибольшую долю в общем объеме производства отрасли в 2013 году заняли производство транспортных средств и оборудования (57,6%), производство продуктов питания, напитков и табачных изделий (22,4%), производство электрического и оптического оборудования (8,0%).

54. A large portion of the enterprises surveyed (71.0 %) rated it as satisfactory.
Большая часть опрошенных предприятий (71,0%) оценила это как удовлетворительное.

55. The structure of investment of large and medium-sized enterprises in fixed assets in January-September 2014 shows that the largest share of investments (58.8 %) was made from borrowed funds.
Структура инвестиций крупных и средних предприятий в основной капитал в январе-сентябре 2014 года показывает, что наибольшую долю инвестиций (58,8%) составили заемные средства.

56. The share of enterprises own funds constituted 41.2 % of the total investment.
Доля собственных средств предприятий составила 41,2% от общего объема инвестиций.

57. The largest volume of investment by large and medium-sized enterprises was aimed at transport and communications (31.9 %), production and distribution of electricity, gas and water (14.2%), mining and manufacturing (9.1%).
Наибольший объем инвестиций со стороны крупных и средних предприятий был направлен на транспорт и связь (31,9%), производство и распределение электроэнергии, газа и воды (14,2%), добычу полезных ископаемых и производство (9,1%).

58. As reported by the North-East Custom Department, foreign trade of the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and Lithuania in January-September 2014 reached 380.3 million U.S. dollars, that is was by 16.9% higher than in the similar period of 2013, including export – 71.5 million U.S. dollars (-55.99%), and import – 308.8 million dollars (+56.4%).
Как сообщили в Северо-Восточном таможенном департаменте, внешняя торговля Калининградской области Российской Федерации и Литвы в январе-сентябре 2014 года достигла 380,3 млн. Долларов США, что на 16,9% выше, чем в аналогичном периоде 2013 года, включая экспорт - 71,5 млн. Долларов США (-55,99%), а импорт - 308,8 млн. Долларов (+ 56,4%).

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60. The Kaliningrad Region is one of the most unique regions of the Russian Federation.
Калининградская область - один из самых уникальных регионов Российской Федерации.

61. Mostly they are from mainland of Russia – 86%, foreign tourists – 14%.
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В основном они с материка России - 86%, иностранные туристы - 14%.

63. The majority of foreign tourists come from Germany (about 50%), Poland (18%), Baltic States (15%), Scandinavian countries (9%), Belarus (4%).
Большинство иностранных туристов приезжают из Германии (около 50%), Польши (18%), стран Балтии (15%), Скандинавских стран (9%), Белоруссии (4%).

64. Russian tourists consider the Kaliningrad Region as the region for primarily wellness tourism (48%), combined with culture and educational tourism (28%).
Российские туристы рассматривают Калининградскую область как регион преимущественно оздоровительного туризма (48%) в сочетании с культурным и образовательным туризмом (28%).

65. In the structure of incoming tourism culture-educational (46%) and business tourism (35%) prevails.
В структуре въездного туризма преобладает культурно-образовательный (46%) и деловой туризм (35%).

66. Domestic tourists prefer coastal tourism (34%) and primarily wellness tourism (13%) in the coastal area of the Kaliningrad Region.
Внутренние туристы предпочитают прибрежный туризм (34%) и в первую очередь оздоровительный туризм (13%) в прибрежной зоне Калининградской области.

67. Ecological tourism is mainly located in the Curonian Spit and around Vistytis Lake (7%).
Экологический туризм в основном расположен на Куршской косе и вокруг озера Виститис (7%).

68. The number of tourists arriving to the Kaliningrad Region is constantly growing (10-12% per year).
Количество туристов, прибывающих в Калининградскую область, постоянно растет (10-12% в год).

69. Smiltyne, Juodkrante, Pervalka, Preila and Nida – the enchanting small towns of the Curonian Spit have plenty of interesting spots, recommended to visit for each enthusiast of fishing, swimming, sightseeing and bike riding.

Смильтине, Юодкранте, Первалка, Прейла и Нида - очаровательные городки Куршской косы с множеством интересных мест, которые рекомендуется посетить каждому любителю рыбалки, плавания, осмотра достопримечательностей и катания на велосипеде.

70. Druskininkai is the oldest, most famous healthcare resort in Lithuania.
    Друскининкай - старейший, самый известный оздоровительный курорт в Литве.

71. Another well-known healthcare resort situated in the Nemunas Loops Regional Park is Birštonas.
    Бирштонас - это еще один известный оздоровительный курорт, расположенный в региональном парке Нямунас Лупс

72. The SPA centres here use natural medical mud and mineral water from springs.
    В *SPA*-центрах используются натуральные лечебные грязи и минеральная вода из родников.

73. The comparison of the number of foreign tourists in Lithuania in 2013 and 2008 reveals a 25% growth.
    Сравнение количества иностранных туристов в Литве в 2013 и 2008 годах показывает рост на 25%.

74. In 2013 the highest number of foreign tourists recorded in Lithuania was from Belarus (20%), Russia (18%), Latvia (10%), Poland (9%) and Germany (8%).
    В 2013 году наибольшее количество иностранных туристов, зарегистрированных в Литве, было из Беларуси (20%), России (18%), Латвии (10%), Польши (9%) и Германии (8%).

75. The rate of unemployment in Lithuania at the end of 2014 constituted 10.7 % (11.0 % in the Lithuania part of the Programme territory).
    Уровень безработицы в Литве на конец 2014 года составил 10,7% (11,0% в литовской части территории Программы).

76. The respective figure for Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation at the end of 2014 was 5.1 %.
    Соответствующий показатель по Калининградской области Российской Федерации на конец 2014 года составил 5,1%.

77. The unemployment rate in the Kaliningrad Region of the Russian Federation (5.1%) is the lowest among all regions of the Programme.
    Уровень безработицы в Калининградской области Российской Федерации (5,1%) является самым низким среди всех регионов Программы.

78. Women predominate gender composition of the unemployed persons (3551 or 58.8%).
    Женщины преобладают по гендерному составу среди безработных (3551 или 58,8%).

79. Young people of 16-29 years of age constitute 23.3% of all unemployed (1 407 people); citizens living in rural areas – 2 451 or 40.6%.

Молодые люди в возрасте от 16 до 29 лет составляют 23,3% от общего числа безработных (1 407 человек); граждане, проживающие в сельской местности - 2 451 или 40,6%.

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81. The unemployment in Lithuanian Programme regions also followed a downward tendency and descended from 17.8% in 2009 to 11.0% in 2014; however it still remains much higher than in the Kaliningrad region.
    Уровень безработицы в регионах Программы Литвы также имел тенденцию к снижению и снизился с 17,8% в 2009 году до 11,0% в 2014 году; Однако он все еще остается намного выше, чем в Калининградской области.

82. The unemployment rate in Alytus region (18.5%) is more than three times higher than in Kaliningrad.
    Уровень безработицы в Алитусской области (18,5%) более чем в три раза выше, чем в Калининграде.

83. The Kaliningrad Region is one of the most unique regions of the Russian Federation.
    Калининградская область - один из самых уникальных регионов Российской Федерации.

84. The recent years have seen further development of road transport in the region – a number of roundabouts have been developed or are in the process of development.
    В последние годы наблюдается дальнейшее развитие автомобильного транспорта в регионе - ряд кольцевых развязок был разработан или находится в процессе разработки.

Correct sentences

1. The Programme document was developed jointly by the participating countries.
   Программный документ был разработан совместно странами-участницами.

2. The recommendations from public consultations have been taken into account in the final draft of the Programme.
   Рекомендации общественных консультаций были учтены в окончательном проекте Программы.

3. The SEA found that the Programme is unlikely to have a significant negative impact on the environment.
   В СЭО установлено, что Программа вряд ли окажет существенное негативное влияние на окружающую среду.

4. Priority: Restoration and adaptation of historical and natural heritage, promotion of culture, cultural networking and tourism development;
   Приоритет: восстановление и адаптация исторического и природного наследия, продвижение культуры, развитие культурных связей и развитие туризма;

5. Priority: Ensuring efficient functioning of border crossing.
   Приоритет: обеспечение эффективного функционирования пограничного перехода.

6. The selected thematic objectives and priorities of the Programme will directly contribute to the overall objective of progress towards an area of shared prosperity and good neighbourliness between Lithuania and Russia.
   Выбранные тематические цели и приоритеты Программы будут непосредственно способствовать достижению общей цели прогресса в направлении общего процветания и добрососедства между Литвой и Россией.

7. Area and population
   Площадь и население

8. The Programme area lies in the east of the Baltic Sea and covers the whole Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation as well as the western and southern parts of Lithuania.
   Территория Программы находится на востоке Балтийского моря и охватывает весь Калининградский регион Российской Федерации, а также западную и южную части Литвы.

9. Lithuania (core regions): Klaipeda, Marijampole, Taurage counties;
   Литва (основные регионы): Клайпедский, Мариямпольский, Таурагский уезды;

10. Lithuania (adjoining regions): Alytus, Kaunas, Telsiai and Siauliai counties;
    Литва (прилегающие регионы): Алитусский, Каунасский, Тельшяйский и Шяуляйский уезды;

11. Russia (core region): Kaliningrad Oblast.
    Россия (основной регион): Калининградская область.

12. The conditions under which such centres may participate in cooperation shall be laid down in the joint operational programmes.
    Условия, при которых такие центры могут участвовать в сотрудничестве, должны быть определены в совместных оперативных программах.

13. The abovementioned entities are national bodies, covering whole territory of the Republic of Lithuania, including the Programme territory.
    Указанные организации являются национальными органами, охватывающими всю территорию Литовской Республики, включая территорию Программы.

14. The population of this centre (the capital Vilnius and territory of the municipality of Vilnius) shall not be counted in calculating the indicative financial allocation for the Programme.
    Население этого центра (столица Вильнюс и территория муниципалитета Вильнюса) не учитывается при расчете ориентировочных финансовых ассигнований для Программы.

15. The demographic situation in the most parts of the Programme area is characterized by low birth rates and aging population.
    Демографическая ситуация на большей части территории Программы характеризуется низкой рождаемостью и старением населения.

16. Over the last decade the natural increase of the population has been negative and even though the mortality rate is not growing a lot, the population follows a declining trend, given the falls in birth-rate and minor increase in the life expectancy.
    а последнее десятилетие естественный прирост населения был отрицательным, и, хотя уровень смертности не сильно увеличивается, население следует тенденции к снижению, учитывая снижение рождаемости и незначительное увеличение продолжительности жизни.

17. Close interrelations and institutional ties, numerous contacts between organisations and private persons characterise that period and explain nowadays' mutual understanding of each other.
    Тесные взаимоотношения и институциональные связи, многочисленные контакты между организациями и частными лицами характеризуют этот период и объясняют взаимопонимание в настоящее время друг с другом.

18. Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation, now surrounded by the EU territory and the Baltic Sea.
    Это привело к анклавному характеру Калининградской области Российской Федерации, в настоящее время окруженной территорией ЕС и Балтийским морем.

19. Relationship between Lithuanian regions and Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation is regulated by the Agreement on cooperation on economic and social-cultural development of the Kaliningrad region.
    Отношения между регионами Литвы и Калининградской областью Российской Федерации регулируются Соглашением о сотрудничестве в области экономического и социально-культурного развития Калининградской области.

20. Transport and infrastructure
    Транспорт и инфраструктура

21. The Kaliningrad region is located on the south-eastern coast of the Baltic Sea.
    Калининградская область расположена на юго-восточном побережье Балтийского моря.

22. Geographically the Kaliningrad region is one of the most advantageous regions in Russia for cooperation with the EU and the Baltic countries in particular.
    Географически Калининградская область является одним из наиболее выгодных регионов России для сотрудничества, в частности, с ЕС и странами Балтии.

23. As the Programme area is set at an intersection of sea, river and air corridors, both motorways and railways, there is much potential for development of cargo flows and passenger traffic between the EU and Russia.

Поскольку территория Программы расположена на пересечении морских, речных и воздушных коридоров, как автомагистралей, так и железных дорог, существует большой потенциал для развития грузопотоков и пассажирских перевозок между ЕС и Россией.

24. Klaipeda, on the other hand, is also an important multimodal junction of a transport corridor connecting Scandinavia and the Black Sea region.
Клайпеда, с другой стороны, также является важным мультимодальным узлом транспортного коридора, соединяющего Скандинавию и Черноморский регион.

25. The commercial Sea Port of Kaliningrad is the only ice-free Russian port on the Baltic Sea and one of the largest regional port complexes both in terms of volumes of processed goods, and in terms of technical support and services provided to cargo owners.
Морской торговый порт Калининграда является единственным незамерзающим российским портом на Балтийском море и одним из крупнейших региональных портовых комплексов как по объемам перерабатываемых товаров, так и по технической поддержке и услугам, предоставляемым грузовладельцам.

26. Proximity to the EU countries and the availability of ice-free port increases the value of the Kaliningrad railway for all economic activities in the region.
Близость к странам ЕС и наличие незамерзающего порта повышает ценность Калининградской железной дороги для всех видов экономической деятельности в регионе.

27. The current directions for passenger railway traffic in the Kaliningrad region are Belarus and major cities of Russia (Moscow, Sankt Petersburg and others).
В настоящее время направлениями пассажирских железнодорожных перевозок в Калининградской области являются Беларусь и крупные города России (Москва, Санкт-Петербург и др.).

28. The technical level of the Lithuanian railway infrastructure in the Programme area as well as in the whole country is still below the European level.
Технический уровень железнодорожной инфраструктуры Литвы в зоне действия Программы и в целом по стране все еще находится ниже европейского уровня.

29. The priority in the Lithuanian railway sector is given to the renovation and modernization of the infrastructure on the international transport corridors.
В железнодорожном секторе Литвы приоритет отдается обновлению и модернизации инфраструктуры международных транспортных коридоров.

30. The attention is concentrated on ensuring technical interoperability with the European railways.
Внимание сосредоточено на обеспечении технической совместимости с европейскими железными дорогами.

31. In Kaliningrad, road transport remains one of the main means of passenger traffic.

В Калининграде автомобильный транспорт остается одним из основных средств пассажирских перевозок.

32. Internal regional bus transport serves 40 million passengers per year.
    Внутренний региональный автобусный транспорт обслуживает 40 миллионов пассажиров в год.

33. Around 1400 Kaliningrad enterprises with total fleet of approximately 8 200 trucks are involved in trade relations between Russia and the EU.
    Около 1400 калининградских предприятий с общим парком около 8 200 грузовых автомобилей вовлечены в торговые отношения между Россией и ЕС.

34. Regional economy
    Региональная экономика

35. The major growth was recorded in construction, real estate, rent, wholesale, retail, transport, warehousing and communication sectors.
    Основной рост был зафиксирован в секторах строительства, недвижимости, аренды, оптовой торговли, розничной торговли, транспорта, складирования и связи.

36. As a result, the level of unemployment increased, while the level of average household income fell.
    В результате уровень безработицы увеличился, а уровень среднего дохода домохозяйства упал.

37. Another challenge is to spread the incentives for economic development from the existing growth centres into their hinterlands.
    Другая проблема заключается в распространении стимулов для экономического развития из существующих центров роста в их внутренние районы.

38. In the recent years Lithuania marked a fast development of the free economic zones.
    В последние годы в Литве отмечается быстрое развитие свободных экономических зон.

39. So far Klaipeda FEZ has signed agreements with 23 foreign and Lithuanian companies, and 17 of these have already commenced their activities.
    К настоящему времени Клайпедская СЭЗ подписала соглашения с 23 иностранными и литовскими компаниями, и 17 из них уже начали свою деятельность.

40. Since the start of their operation, these companies have invested more than 493 million EUR in this economic zone.
    С начала своей деятельности эти компании инвестировали в эту экономическую зону более 493 миллионов евро.

41. The Klaipeda FEZ is a recognised economic project of national significance.

Клайпедская СЭЗ является признанным экономическим проектом национального значения.

42. Furthermore, the Kaunas FEZ has already signed investment contracts with 18 Lithuanian and foreign capital companies.
Каунасская СЭЗ уже подписала инвестиционные контракты с 18 литовскими и иностранными компаниями.

43. Currently there are more than 500 people employed there by 7 companies.
В настоящее время в 7 компаниях работают более 500 человек.

44. SEZ was originally created in the Kaliningrad region in 1996.
Первоначально ОЭЗ была создана в Калининградской области в 1996 году.

45. As of 1 January 2015, 99 organisations have been registered as SEZ residents.
По состоянию на 1 января 2015 года в качестве резидентов ОЭЗ зарегистрировано 99 организаций.

46. The total investment of SEZ residents at that time reached 89 billion rubles.
Общий объем инвестиций резидентов ОЭЗ на тот момент достиг 89 млрд руб.

47. According to the Bank of Russia's survey, in December 2014 economic situation of enterprises deteriorated a bit in the Kaliningrad region.
Согласно исследованию Банка России, в декабре 2014 года экономическое положение предприятий в Калининградской области несколько ухудшилось.

48. In 2014 foreign capital in the economy of the Kaliningrad region totalled RUB 58 501.1 million.
В 2014 году иностранный капитал в экономике Калининградской области составил 58 501,1 млн руб.

49. The Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation is one of the most attractive markets for investing to Lithuanian companies.
Калининградская область Российской Федерации является одним из наиболее привлекательных рынков для инвестиций в литовские компании.

50. The most popular fields of investment are manufacturing, real estate, rent, wholesale and retail, transport, warehousing, communications.
Наиболее популярными сферами инвестиций являются производство, недвижимость, аренда, оптовая и розничная торговля, транспорт, складирование, связь.

51. Lithuanian companies are among the most common foreign companies in Kaliningrad.
Литовские компании являются одними из самых распространенных иностранных компаний в Калининграде.

52. The Programme area has favourable conditions for the development of practically all kinds of tourism, which is already an important segment of the Region's economy.
На территории Программы созданы благоприятные условия для развития практически всех видов туризма, который уже является важным сегментом экономики региона.

53. One of the main assets of the Programme area is its valuable and untouched natural environment, including outstanding features such as lagoons separated from the sea by picturesque narrow sandy spits.
Одним из основных активов территории Программы является ее ценная и нетронутая природная среда, в том числе такие выдающиеся объекты, как лагуны, отделенные от моря живописными узкими песчаными косами.

54. The Programme area covers a section of international water route E-70, which is considered an important impetus for the development of inland water tourism.
Территория Программы охватывает участок международного водного маршрута Е-70, который считается важным стимулом для развития внутреннего водного туризма.

55. The large number of lakes in the region creates excellent conditions for the development of sailing, kayaking, wind surfing, other water sports and leisure activities.
Большое количество озер в регионе создает отличные условия для развития парусного спорта, каякинга, виндсерфинга, других водных видов спорта и отдыха.

56. Cultural landscape and cultural heritage closely linked together by common history is another asset of the Programme area.
Культурный ландшафт и культурное наследие, тесно связанные общей историей, являются еще одним преимуществом территории Программы.

57. Before World War II, it was part of East Prussia.
До Второй мировой войны он был частью Восточной Пруссии.

58. Due to its unique geographical position, the whole Programme area has always been at the crossroads of common history.
Благодаря своему уникальному географическому положению вся территория Программы всегда находилась на перекрестке общей истории.

59. The main attractions encompass Teutonic Order castles, churches, and fortifications.
Основные достопримечательности включают в себя замки Тевтонского ордена, церкви и укрепления.

60. In the Kaliningrad Region tourism is one of the key sectors of the regional economy and its development is emphasised by the regional authorities.
В Калининградской области туризм является одним из ключевых секторов экономики региона, и его развитие подчеркивается региональными властями.

61. The main tourist centres are the city of Kaliningrad, two seaside resorts Svetlogorsk and Zelenogradsk.
    Основными туристическими центрами являются город Калининград, два морских курорта Светлогорск и Зеленоградск.

62. In addition to that, the World Ocean Museum and Amber Museum in Kaliningrad, the Curonian Spit national park and Amber factory are the most popular attractions for tourists and local residents.
    Кроме того, Музей Мирового океана и Музей янтаря в Калининграде, Национальный парк Куршская коса и Янтарная фабрика являются наиболее популярными достопримечательностями для туристов и местных жителей.

63. Finally, the Kaliningrad region is one of the most active Russian regions in terms of business and congress tourism due to its geographical position, developed congress infrastructure and a number of modern hotels.
    Наконец, Калининградская область является одним из наиболее активных российских регионов с точки зрения делового и конгрессного туризма благодаря своему географическому положению, развитой конгрессной инфраструктуре и ряду современных отелей.

64. Currently about half a million tourists visit the Kaliningrad Region annually.
    В настоящее время Калининградскую область ежегодно посещают около полумиллиона туристов.

65. Among the Russian tourists the majority is from Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, Smolensk and Murmansk Regions, as well as from Siberia and Urals.
    Среди российских туристов большинство из Москвы, Санкт-Петербурга, Смоленской и Мурманской областей, а также из Сибири и Урала.

66. There are about 300 SMEs rendering tourism related services registered in the Kaliningrad Region.
    В Калининградской области зарегистрировано около 300 МСП, оказывающих туристические услуги.

67. Different tours combining the visit to the Kaliningrad region and adjacent areas of Baltic countries are very popular among Russian tourists.
    Различные туры, сочетающие посещение Калининградской области и прилегающих районов стран Балтии, очень популярны среди российских туристов.

68. The tourist traffic has been growing rapidly in the Lithuanian regions as well.
    Туристический трафик быстро растет и в регионах Литвы.

69. In fact, the majority of points of interest for tourists in Lithuania are located in the Programme regions.

Фактически, большинство достопримечательностей для туристов в Литве расположены в регионах Программы.

70. Lithuanian resorts and modern SPA centres offer a wide variety of services.
    Курорты Литвы и современные SPA центры предлагают широкий спектр услуг.

71. The sea resort of Palanga offers a variety of entertainment and remedial procedures, there are lots of cafes, night clubs and casinos.
    Морской курорт Паланга предлагает разнообразные развлекательные и лечебные процедуры, здесь есть множество кафе, ночных клубов и казино.

72. Statistically, in 2013, about 2 million tourists visited Lithuania.
    По статистике, в 2013 году около 2 миллионов туристов посетили Литву.

73. Although Lithuanian regions have become quite popular destinations due to improvements in tourism infrastructure and price attractiveness there is still a lack of properly catered tourist products of transnational character.
    Несмотря на то, что литовские регионы стали довольно популярными направлениями благодаря улучшению туристической инфраструктуры и ценовой привлекательности, по-прежнему ощущается нехватка правильно обслуженных туристических продуктов транснационального характера.

74. Labour market
    Рынок труда

75. Programme territory
    Территория программы

76. The reduction of rate of unemployment in Lithuanian regions was most likely mainly associated with the growth of the services sector.
    Снижение уровня безработицы в регионах Литвы, скорее всего, было связано главным образом с ростом сектора услуг.

77. The official statistics reveals that the tourism sector currently employs about 4500 persons.
    Официальная статистика показывает, что в туристическом секторе в настоящее время занято около 4500 человек.

78. Another reason was growing number of self-employed.
    Другой причиной было увеличение числа самозанятых.

79. The share of business tourism is also growing.
    Доля делового туризма также растет.

80. As of March 2015, there were 60 projects financed by this programme.
    По состоянию на март 2015 года этой программой было профинансировано 60 проектов.

81. As of December 2014 there were 9 600 vacant work places.
    По состоянию *на декабрь* 2014 года было 9 600 вакантных рабочих мест.

82. As of December 2014, there were 5769 unemployed persons registered at the employment centres of the Kaliningrad Region.

83. The Programme area is no exception.
    Область Программы не является исключением.