

The arguments supporting the approval of proper legal regulations on the spelling of forenames and surnames in Lithuania:

- By passing the Act on Surnames on the 6th of December 1938, Lithuania established law permitting names of non-Lithuanian nationals to have their names spelt with non-Lithuanian letters;
- The Supreme Council's Resolution dated 1991 on the spelling of forenames and surnames in passports belonging to citizens of the Republic of Lithuania, introduced the possibility of having one's forename and surname spelt with non-Lithuanian letters;
- The State Commission for the Lithuanian Language claims that „foreign surnames do not form a part of the Lithuanian language” and does not think that „it is necessary to Lithuanise them in Lithuanian texts [...]”;
- The judgement given by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania dated 27th of February 2014 provides that forenames and surnames can be spelt using not only those letters that are contained within the alphabet of the Lithuanian language but also by using symbols of Latin origin;
- The use of the Latin alphabet is commonplace in Lithuania (car registration plates, trademarks, company names, tourist information signs, etc.);
- Over 8,000 forenames such as Alexander, Katarzyna, Ewa, Tadeusz, Matthew, Maxim, Joanna and Odetta, and surnames such as Lacroix, Leszczyńska, Szczerba, Szulc, Brown etc., have been already registered in Lithuania;
- Lithuania ratified the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities dated 2000, which provides representatives of national minorities with the right to use their forenames and surnames in accordance with their original spellings, and the right to have such names officially recognised;
- International organisations (Council of Europe, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, ESBO, Amnesty International and the Freedom House) have criticised Lithuania for not carrying out its duties in respect of the above;
- The European Parliament's resolution regarding European languages in danger of extinction and linguistic diversity within the European Union, as adopted on the 11th of September 2013, indicates an urgent need for protecting languages of national minorities;
- “The Strasbourg Manifesto” released on the 17th of April 2014, calls for protection of minority languages and considers such protection to be one of the European Union's policy priorities;