

щие структурно-логические факторные модели, позволяющие разрабатывать конкретные, достаточно глубоко обоснованные методики функционирования планирования, учета, анализа и регулирования. Сложность такого исследования определяется разными законами действия вышеизложенных процессов хозяйственной деятельности и их взаимосвязью, а также разными уровнями и временными циклами управления.

4. Для осуществления работы этих факторных моделей необходимо найти соответствующий им методический инструментарий из имеющегося в настоящее время достаточно большого арсенала так называемых традиционных (базовых), экономико-математических и эвристических методов. Для ускорения и облегчения получения необходимой информации конечных результатов действия функций системы управления конкретным объектом следует разработать соответствующие этим системам программы компьютерной технологии их обработки и представления их результатов руководству определенного уровня управления.

**T. TAMOSIUNAS**

Siauliai university, Lithuania

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
OF THE SIAULIAI REGION  
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ И СОЦИАЛЬНОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ  
ШЯУЛЯЙСКОГО РЕГИОНА**

В статье представлены пять основных тенденций экономического и социального развития Шяуляйского региона: перевод рабочей силы и производства с аграрного хозяйства на промышленность и предпринимательство, привлечение иностранных и государственных инвестиций, улучшение качества технологического потенциала и людских ресурсов.

**Regional policy in Lithuania**

In general, a region is defined as a separate territorial administrative unit. A region is frequently identified with a county in Lithuania. The Republic of Lithuania has 10 counties, which were established in 1995.

Theoretical backgrounds of the development of the regions result from the classical theory of economy. However, special theories of the development of the regions have also been elaborated. **Metropolis — periphery theory**, which analyses regional imbalance when economic activity centres in metropolis, is emphasized in the work.

Metropolis is defined as a rapid industrialisation centre, which supplies the periphery with industrial production, whereas peripheral regions supply the metropolis with stock and food. Metropolis is typical of high level of urbanization, attraction for investments, and rapid implementation of innovations.

At present many authors emphasize the uneven development of Lithuanian counties and economic and social leap of Vilnius and Klaipeda towns in respect of peripheral regions. On the 10th February 2004, a two-town contract, which includes 1,5 million, i.e. 45 per cent of Lithuanian inhabitants, was signed between Vilnius and Kaunas. A rapid development of this two-town region may polarize the economy of the country and confirm the saying "Vilnius and the other Lithuania" increasingly.

The implementation of "oasis" ideas, when particularly favourable conditions for social economic development, investments, academic and technologic progress are established, is an effective contribution to Siauliai region.

There is such strategic objective in the Long-term Strategy of Lithuanian Economy Development by 2015: "To overcome the inequality of the development of the regions in the aspects of work market, occupation, and social development".

#### **Tendencies of Siauliai region development.**

The Siauliai county includes areas of Siauliai town and district, Akmenė, Joniskis, Kelme, Pakruojis, and Radviliškis districts. According to the data of Census, the population of Siauliai county in 2002 was 370 096 (including 134 000 inhabitants of Siauliai town), constituting approximately tenth of total population of Lithuania.

The handling of men in 2001 shows that Siauliai county is agrarian: even 30 % of the manpower is employed in agriculture in Siauliai county, and 20 % in Lithuania. Whereas agricultural sector of Great Britain employs only one per cent of the employees, of Sweden — two, of Germany and Belgium — three, and of France, Denmark, Holland, and Austria — 4 %.

**The first tendency follows from here: the percentage of agriculturalists will decline, so their restraining into other preserves is necessary.**

GDP for one inhabitant increased by approximately 20 % in the county in 1996—2001. However, in 2002 the GDP of the county constituted only 7,8 % of Lithuanian product and totalled only 73,45 % of the average of the country for one inhabitant.

Comparing with the average of the country, GDP for one inhabitant of the county declined from 90 % in 1996 to 73,4 % in 2001, that is the reduction constitutes approximately 20 %. Accordingly, an average monthly salary in 2002 does not gladden: 817 Lt for one inhabitant of the county — the ninth rate among counties, the average of Lithuania — 1014 Lt.

Leading counties — Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipeda — created 66,1 % of Lithuanian GDP in 2001, while Siauliai, Marijampole, and Taurage counties, which take up the lowest positions, produced only 13,5 % of Lithuanian GDP in 2001.

**The second tendency: economy and not very marketable agricultural production determines low GDP in Siauliai county. The transition from agriculture to industry, business, and public services is necessary.**

Direct foreign investments in the county increased by 3,6 times from 1995 to 2003. In 2000 investments into the county constituted only two per

cent, and in 2002 1,4 % of all direct foreign investments into Lithuania (see Table 1). Here Vilnius dominates steadily: two thirds of foreign investments of Lithuania; that is 47,4 times more than in Siauliai county. In Siauliai county, during 1997—2000, direct foreign investments for one person constituted only 1620 Lt, while in Vilnius county — 20670 Lt, the average of Lithuania — 8396 Lt.

The third tendency of the Siauliai region development: the increase of the attraction of the county for foreign investors, and the establishment of more favourable economic, infrastructural and social conditions for them.

According to the general plan of the area of Lithuania dated 29/10/2002, **Siauliai is identified as a 1st level metropolitan centre of regional category**. Vilnius and Kaunas are metropolitan centres of international category, Klaipeda is of state category, and Panevezys, Alytus, and Marijampole are of 2nd level of category A. But, the general plan states that currently Siauliai does not meet the criteria of metropolitan level centre and is the weakest link in this level. Four possibilities are scheduled to develop Siauliai into the centre of metropolitan level: good demographic situation of Western Lithuania, university, possibility to interact intensively with the potentials of neighbouring regions, and the increase of the importance of Via Hanseatika highway. Having used the potentials of this highway, main line, and airport, which does not have weight restrictions, Siauliai region may become an international centre of logistics.

**The fourth tendency of the region development: the development of the system of material investments into Siauliai county and of domestic industry, business, and public services.**

Knowledge economy and information society following a continuous learning are permanent accents of the formation of the future and they are relevant to Siauliai region as well.

**The fifth tendency of regional development: assimilation of high and middle high production technologies, the intensive growth of the intellectual potential of regional specialists and the integration of studies, research work in production and service sector.**

*Т.С. Таранова*

БГЭУ (Минск)

## **ОСОБЕННОСТИ НАДЗОРНОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В ГРАЖДАНСКОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ И РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

Надзорное производство представляет собой стадию гражданского процесса, где проверяется законность судебных актов нижестоящих судов, вступивших в законную силу. Значение этой стадии пересмотра судебных постановлений состоит в том, что она является дополнительной