

значение при разработке акционерного соглашения следует уделить также определению способов обеспечения обязательств сторон по данному соглашению.

В качестве достоинств акционерного соглашения выделяют следующие:

– конфиденциальность, т. е. доступность содержания соглашения узкому кругу лиц (лиц, заключивших акционерное соглашение). В отношении информации, содержащейся в акционерном соглашении, целесообразно применять нормы гражданского законодательства о коммерческой тайне. Поэтому соглашение может содержать положение об обязанности его сторон не разглашать условия соглашения в связи с их конфиденциальностью;

– простота процедуры заключения. Акционерное соглашение не требует государственной регистрации, в отличие от устава общества;

– допустимость регулирования договоренности части акционеров о проведении единой политики в рамках общества тем самым защищая свои интересы;

– возможность предусмотреть меры по обеспечению выполнения достигнутых в соглашении обязательств и др.

Таким образом, закрепление возможности заключения акционерного соглашения на законодательном уровне способствует расширению сферы усмотрения акционеров при реализации ими своих прав, усиливая при этом гарантии их реализации, позволяет учитывать интересы акционеров конкретного акционерного общества при реализации обществом своих уставных целей. Акционерное соглашение направлено на обеспечение надлежащего исполнения его сторонами своих обязательств и защиту их прав от недобросовестных действий акционеров, нарушивших определенную соглашением договоренность. Кроме того, акционерное соглашение позволяет урегулировать отношения между акционерами, организовать эффективное управление акционерным обществом, предусмотреть пути разрешения конфликтных ситуаций.

Л и т е р а т у р а

1. Гражданский кодекс Республики Беларусь, 7 дек. 1998 г., № 218-3 (с изменениями и дополнениями) // Консультант Плюс / ООО «ЮрСпектр».
2. О хозяйственных обществах : Закон Респ. Беларусь, 9 дек. 1992, № 2020-XII // Нац. реестр правовых актов Респ. Беларусь. – 2006. – № 18. – 2/1197.
3. Кононов, В. С. Проблемы предмета и содержания соглашения участников хозяйственных обществ по российскому праву / В. С. Кононов // КонсультантПлюс. Россия / ЗАО «КонсультантПлюс». – М., 2015.
4. Сидорчук, В. К. Понятие корпоративных прав и корпоративных отношений / В. К. Сидорчук // КонсультантПлюс. Беларусь / ООО «ЮрСпектр». – Минск, 2022.
5. Протащук, Т. М. О правовом институте акционерных соглашений / Т. М. Протащук // КонсультантПлюс. Беларусь / ООО «ЮрСпектр». – Минск, 2022.
6. Цыганкова, Е. С. Акционерное соглашение – новый способ взаимодействия владельцев бизнеса / Е. С. Цыганкова // Глав. кн. by № 3. – Минск, 2022.

CHINESE REGIONS BY GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT

Ge Yinglu

*Educational Institution «Sukhoi State Technical University of Gomel»,
Republik of Belarus*

Scientific supervisor V. K. Boretskaya

The level of quality of life in China directly depends on the degree of development of the country's economy. In recent decades, the Republic of China has been developing dynamically. At the moment, the economy of this country has developed so much that it can compete with developed European countries and the United States. The production and

consumption of goods in this republic is growing every year. Many international companies have production bases in China.

China's economy ranks second in the world in terms of nominal GDP, second only to the United States. Over the past 20 years, China's gross domestic product has increased 13 times [1]. As a result, according to this indicator, the country has overtaken Italy (2000), France (2002), Great Britain (2006), Germany (2007), Japan (2010).

According to the latest data, the quality of life of the population of large cities has improved markedly, which cannot be said about the inhabitants of villages and agricultural areas. They still lack quality medical care, food and work. However, one of the problems of modern China is the sharp differentiation of regions in terms of socio-economic development. This situation determines various regional opportunities both for the implementation of federal measures aimed at improving the quality of life, and for the implementation of their own regional programs.

The goals and mechanisms for solving socio-economic problems can be implemented in different ways, since socio-economic policy measures that are effective in one region will not necessarily be effective in another. The definition of the strategy and methods of implementing socio-economic policy should be based on an accurate diagnosis of the most urgent and acute problems. In this study, we analyze indicators of economic well-being such as Gross Regional Product. Gross regional product (GRP) is an indicator that measures gross value added, calculated by excluding the volume of its intermediate consumption from the total gross output. At the national level, GRP corresponds to the gross national product, which is one of the basic indicators of the system of national accounts.

Gross regional product at the stage of production, calculated by the production method, is the sum of the gross value added created by all resident institutional units in the economic territory of the region (excluding net taxes on products).

It is calculated at the level of industries and sectors using the production method as the difference between the output of goods and services and intermediate consumption, formed from the value of goods and services that are transformed or completely consumed in the production process. The term "gross" indicates that the figure is determined before deducting the consumption of fixed capital.

Gross regional product is calculated in current basic and market prices (nominal volume of gross regional product), as well as in comparable prices (real volume of gross regional product).

The indicator of the gross regional product is, in its economic content, very close to the indicator of the gross domestic product. However, there is a significant difference between the indicators of gross domestic product (at the federal level) and gross regional product (at the regional level).

China's regions generate different levels of GRP [2]. The regions that formed the group with high indicators have the largest population (Table 1). Well-developed industry and foreign direct investment can be the reason for the success of these regions. Jiangsu Province is a very attractive place for foreign companies, and many multinational corporations are present in this region. Jiangsu benefits from its proximity to Shanghai, which is why it is so popular for industrial production. Guangdong, as mentioned earlier, contains three special economic zones, so many companies work there, and this is reflected in the performance of the region.

Table 1

Indicators of the Gross Regional Product of China (2019, 100 million yuan)

| Region | GRP | Relative to the national average, % |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| China | 31784,94 (national average) | 100 |
| Beijing | 35371.28 | 111 |
| Tianjin | 14104.28 | 44 |
| Hebei | 35104.52 | 110 |
| Shanxi | 17026.68 | 53 |
| Inner Mongolia | 17212.53 | 55 |
| Liaonin | 630.470 | 19 |
| Yulin | 533.08 | 15 |
| Heilongjiang | 1354.44 | 42 |
| Shanghai | 3798.76 | 107 |
| Jiangsu | 9865.68 | 310 |
| Zhejiang | 6246 200 | 155 |
| Anhuin | 3684.55 | 117 |
| Fujian | 294,11 | 11 |
| Jiangxi | 2466.73 | 68 |
| Shandong | 2466.73 | 68 |
| Henan | 3989.41 | 115 |
| Hubei | 4542.9 | 175 |
| Hunan | 10798.690 | 312 |
| Guangdong | 2123.71 | 111 |
| Guangxi | 105.93 | 10 |
| Hainan | 3497.86 | 98 |
| Chongqing | 2360.58 | 70 |
| Sichuan | 4636.38 | 125 |
| Guizhou | 1676.93 | 56 |
| Yunann | 2322.38 | 78 |
| Tibet | 169.78 | 9 |
| Shaanxi | 5371.78 | 201 |
| Gansu | 107.50 | 8 |
| Qinghai | 1696.16 | 56 |
| Ninhia | 374.85 | 11 |
| Xinjiang | 1359.71 | 49 |

Table 2

Distribution of Chinese regions by GRP relative to the national average

| Relative to the national average, % | Group of regions |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| > 150–125 % | Hunan, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Sichuan |
| 125–75 % | Hainan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Beijing, Guangdong, Henan, Anhui, Shanghai, Hebei |
| < 75 % | Tianjin, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Qinghai, Gansu, Tibet, Chongqing, Guizhou, Guangxi, Shandong, Jiangxi, Fujian, Heilongjiang, Yulin, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Tianjin |

Even if the Chinese average economic indicators for the country are impressive and put China in second place in the world economy. Regional indicators show the real situation in the country. The highest GRP indicators are Hunan, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Sichuan (Table 2). Almost eighteen out of thirty-one provinces have GRP less than 75% of the national average for 2019. The provinces with the lowest rates are Gansu, Tibet (Table 2). These provinces have the lowest indicators, such a high level of regional inequality is considered by the Chinese leadership as undesirable and as a source of tension and instability.

Certain tools for leveling the situation in lagging regions have been tested in China. The experience of creating special economic regions in a number of provinces in the central and western parts of the country is of interest. In addition, the leadership of the People's Republic of China is currently implementing ambitious regional development projects: "Development of Western China", the program "Reconstruction of Northeast China" (Dongbei region), as well as the project "Revival of Central China". Within the framework of these projects, it is planned to create zones with special business conditions and favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment, as well as to stimulate the development of local entrepreneurship. The Chinese leadership places its main hopes not on direct financing of projects from the center in the form of public investments, but on creating local institutional conditions to simplify business conditions and attract investment.

References

1. The 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China, referred to as the 13th Five-Year Plan (2021–2025). – Access mode: <https://www.legco.gov.hk/research-publications/english/2021fs06-national-14th-five-year-plan-20210610-e.pdf>. – Access date: 02.02.2022.
2. China Statistical Yearbook 2020. – Access mode: <http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/ndsj/2020/indexeh.htm>. – Access date: 02.04.2022.