The following statement has been proven.

**Theorem.** Consider a polynomial planar system on the Poincaré sphere that has an orbit \( \{ u_1(t), u_2(t) \} \), which tends to one of the following four equilibria \((m, l) = (0, 0), (0, \infty), (\infty, 0), (\infty, \infty)\) with a specified slope as \( t \to \infty \) or \( t \to -\infty \).

Then, in the case of a general position, only the following asymptotes of the orbit are possible: i) \( u_1 \equiv 0 \) and / or ii) \( u_2 \equiv 0 \) and / or iii) \( u_2 = ku_1^\rho(1 + o(1)) \), \( k=\text{const} \neq 0 \),

where \( \rho > 0 \) if \((m, l) = (0, 0) \) or \((m, l) = (\infty, \infty) \) and \( \rho < 0 \) if \((m, l) = (0, \infty) \) or \((m, l) = (\infty, 0) \).

The conditions of the general position are formulated, and the values of \( \rho \) and \( k \) are determined with help of the Newton Polygon of the system. (Received September 21, 2010)