



Fig. 3. Analysis spatial capacity

One of the main attractions for WAN / LAN applications is the very high data rates that can be supported. With computer technology requiring ever increasing amounts of data to be transported, it is likely that standards such as 802.11 and others may not be able to support the data speeds required in some applications. It is in overcoming this problem where UWB may well become a major technology of the future.

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UDC 10.15.34«17/18»(476)

**TOWN COUNCIL AS A BODY OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN VITEBSK
AND POLOTSK IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY**

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The article is devoted to the activities of the town council as the executive body of the municipal government in Vitebsk and Polotsk in the second half of the nineteenth century. The structure of the councils is analyzed. The significant attention is drawn to the competence of the permanent commissions of the town councils.

On June 16, 1870 Alexander's II government established the "City Regulations" which a new system of municipal government was based on. The self-government system consisted of the electoral assembly, City Duma and the administrative board of the city. Management function belonged to the Duma. Public members of the Duma and members of the town council were elected for 4 years. Municipal government was headed by the mayor, who like the members of the council, elected by City Duma. "City Regulations" were based on the all-

estate self-government and the property qualification. Russia-wide municipal government reform of 1870 had been initiated in the territory of Belarus only after the decree of March 29, 1875. Its implementation in Belarus was associated with the peculiarities of government policies in relation to national and ethnic and confessional groups [1, p. 350].

According to the opinion of the State Council on April 29, 1875 "On the extension of the «City regulations» of 1870 to the city of the western provinces» Vitebsk and Polotsk's town councils were established as the permanent executive body of the City Duma [2, p. 161]. On May 25-31, 1876 the town council of Vitebsk was elected at the meeting of the City Duma and it consisted of a mayor, five members and a secretary. It began to work on August 7, 1876. The town council was set up in the provincial town of Polotsk in 1879 only [3].

The range of the activities of Vitebsk and Polotsk's town councils under art. 72 of the «City regulations» of 1870 and drawn up on its basis the rules of production cases included: the administration, development and control of industry, trade, education and health, adoption of measures to combat epidemiological diseases, carrying out sanitary and hygienic measures, the collection of taxes and fees [4].

Also, Vitebsk and Polotsk's town councils conducted the current affairs of municipal economy: were responsible for the provision of food of urban population, poverty charity, responsible for the improvement of the city (the state of the sidewalks, pavements, lighting, urban transport, water supply, firefighting), submission of reports and accounts on its activities and the state of subordinate urban services, allocation and lease plots of urban land, council filed complaints and lawsuits to the Duma, called to account for failure to observe the rules of the beautification [1, p. 161].

Archival materials show that the city council of Vitebsk had the following structure: 1) office which conducted all clerical work of the city council, 2) table of accounting, 3) military table, 4) economic-administrative, 5) table on the construction part and craft. Each table included a head clerk, his assistant and two scribes. The secretary headed the office. He watched the general order in the office, and fulfilled all the requirements of the mayor. The cases that were subjected to the decision of the city council were resolved collectively [5].

According to the instruction issued on the basis of the articles 69 and 70 of the «City regulations» on the order of the clerical work of the Duma and the council of Polotsk for 1879, all the cases in the council divided among three tables: accounting, economic and administrative. Council had a registrar and archivist also. For example, the town office of Polotsk in 1890 consisted of a secretary, accountant, two managers, registrar and four clerks [6].

In addition, could exist permanently active commissions: school's, theatre, sanitary, veterinary, telephone, appraisal, apartment, veterinary, fire, law. Especially important was the activities of which dealt with the containing of the fire baggage, acquisition and repair of the fire equipment, the development of instructions and fire regulations for the construction and maintenance of buildings. Chairman and members of the commission were elected for 4 years by the town council. Reports and resolutions of the fire-commission were presented with its conclusion for discussion to the City Duma by the town council [2, p. 162].

General supervision of the work and care of all parts of the city government constantly carried out by the mayor. The town councils were subordinated to and controlled by the Governor and the Minister of internal affairs too. Each of the tables and commissions were involved in a range of issues. So, the accounting table was responsible for the financial documentation, the duties of the table included the drafting of performance reports of income and expenses, the management statements of income and expenditure, arrears of money, receiving, delivery and storage of cash and documents [7].

With the development of industries and services, the urban regulations from 1900 changed the structure of the office of the town council and increased clerical staff. Instead of three tables (local, economic and military service) the office had four departments: distributive and economic, technical, housing for military service, and a countable (accounting) [2, p. 163].

In addition to the secretary, accountant and head clerks the staff of the office of the council consisted of an architect, surveyor, legal advisor and a veterinarian. Architect and surveyor were elected directly by the Duma.

In the memorial book of the Vitebsk province for 1898 we find the information that at Polotsk town council was registered a land surveyor who carried out the necessary land surveying and individual assignments on the landmark part, satisfied the petition of individuals on the measurement, demarcation and division of private estates, the challenge of land for buildings [8, p. 121].

During the First World War the activities of the bodies of municipal government was subordinated to the maintenance of the military and providing for the needs and requirements of the army, storing of food for the population. With the advent of Soviet power town councils were liquidated in 1917 [2, p. 161].

Thus, the town councils of Vitebsk and Polotsk as government bodies in the second half of the nineteenth century concerned the local economy exclusively. The main objects of attention of the town council were education, health, road construction.

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UDC [164.01+061.5] (476)=111

**ANALYSIS OF THE FUNCTIONAL AREAS OF LOGISTICS
IN THE COMPANY "EVROTORG"**

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This article analyzed the logistics of retail chains «Evrotorg». Three main functional areas of logistics: warehousing, procurement and distribution, which effectively interact. Also the author paid attention to the narrow space in their activities and recommendations for its improvement.

Logistics is a science about management of material flows and related information, finance and service in a certain micro-, meso- or macro-economic system to achieve its objectives with optimal charges of resources. The key functions of logistics allocate procurement management, transportation, inventory management, order management, pricing, physical distribution.

The aim of this study was the fact that based on a critical analysis of literary sources, statistical and factual material to enhance the efficiency of the management of the company “Evrotorg” by improving the functional areas of logistics.

According to the theory of logistics there are six functional areas of logistics: procurement, manufacturing, distribution, transport, information and finance. In the process of providing of the enterprise with raw materials and materials solved the problem of procurement logistics. In the process of providing of the enterprise with raw and other materials the problem of procurement logistics is solved. At this stage, suppliers are examined and selected, and then suppliers enter into contracts and control their implementation, take measures in case of violation of terms of delivery [1, c. 32].

In the process of management of material flow within the company, which creates material goods or provides material services, the problem of manufacturing logistics is mainly solved. The peculiarity of this stage is that the bulk of the work on carrying out of the flow is performed within the territory of one enterprise.

In the management of material flows during realization of finished commodities the problem of distribution logistics is solved. This is a vast range of tasks, the decision of which are engaged in the manufacturing enterprise, as well as the enterprises engaged in commercial and intermediary activity.