



WELCOME TO DIPOS MONTHLY NEWSLETTER!

Together with the best New Year's wishes to our clients, business partners and colleagues, on the first date of January we sent cordial congratulations to the Republic of Cuba on the occasion of the country's Liberation Day.

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar marked its National Day on January 4, while India celebrated the Republic Day on January 26.

In our recently published blogs, we travelled to these distant, but diplomatically close countries, remembering the establishment and development of bilateral relations with the Republic of Serbia. We invite you with pleasure to read them on our website.

We entered 2021 with new IT infrastructure too, thus completing a two-year process of software and hardware modernization to meet the development needs of the Company.

Positive results of the survey on customer satisfaction and highly assessed indicators brought optimism to our environment at the beginning of the year as well. We share some of this information with you below.

Once again - may the beginning of 2021 bring you success and prosperity!



THE WORLD MUST BE TRANSFORMED - Ernesto Che Guevara



*Fidel Castro,
leader of the Cuban Revolution*

When Castro asked Bayo, a veteran of the Spanish Civil War, to organize an expedition to Cuba from which he had fled opposing Batista's regime, the officer asked him how many people he had at his disposal. Fidel's answer was: "So far - none." Just a few years later, on January 1, 1959, the Revolución Cubana, an armed uprising against the authoritarian government of Fulgencio Batista led by Fidel Castro and his 26th of July Movement, ended victoriously.

Fidel Castro was born in respectable and wealthy family. He held a doctoral degree in law. His speech, which was written as his defense after the first failed attempt to overthrow the dictator Batista, highlighted six main problems of Cuba including land ownership, industry, unemployment, housing, education and health system. It was also the first manifesto of the Movement.

National hero José Martí, the winner of the fight against the Spaniards and a symbol of the Cuban resistance to all forms of colonial slavery, served as role model for Fidel's rebels. It did not take long for almost all the Cubans to join the guerrilla movement.

The battle of Santa Clara, which Fidel entrusted to the Marxist revolutionary Che Guevara, was the final victory. The Argentinian doctor joined Castro after he realized that the only solution to the oppressed position of South and Central America was armed revolution. Today, Che is a symbol of resistance to capitalism, and his famous military face has become a symbol of hope and the struggle for a better world.

The revolutionary government focused on education and health to improve the Cuban standard of living. During the first 30 months of government mandate, more schools were opened than in the previous three decades. In the first six months, nearly 1,000 kilometers of new roads were built across the island, while \$ 300 million was invested in water supply and irrigation.

Diplomatic relations with Serbia

Che was the first representative of the new Cuban government who, as the leader of the Goodwill Mission, visited the former Yugoslavia. After Che's visit to Belgrade, Tito received him on August 18, 1959 in Brijuni. A few months later, the countries opened embassies in Belgrade and Havana.

Bilateral cooperation continued through the Non-Aligned Movement, in which Tito and Castro played important roles. Castro visited Yugoslavia twice - first in Brijuni, and ten years later he was on a three-day visit to Belgrade in September 1986, when he planted a tree of friendship in New Belgrade.

Both countries share a struggle to preserve independence and sovereignty. Cuba voted against Kosovo's admission to UNESCO in 2015 and expressed its solidarity with Serbia during the 1999 bombing. Havana does not recognize the self-proclaimed independence of Kosovo, and Belgrade has taken the side of Cuba concerning resolutions against the American blockade of the island.

The Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Belgrade is housed in the property managed by our Company. Cooperation with this institution is at a high level. Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, H. E. Gustavo Tristán del Todo, at a recent meeting with Mr. Djoko Krivokapic, Director of Dipos d.o.o, cordially discussed the impressions of the cooperation achieved so far and the possibilities of improving the established partnership.

Please refer to our BLOG for more information on Liberation Day and the history of relations between the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of Serbia.



Ernesto Che Guevara and Josip Broz Tito, Brijuni, 1959



*H.E. Gustavo Tristán del Todo,
Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in Belgrade and
Mr. Djoko Krivokapic, Director of Property Management
and Rental Company Dipos d.o.o. Belgrade*

Republic of Myanmar Union and the Republic of Serbia
MYANMAR – LAND OF PAGODAS AND LUNGIS



Modern Myanmar laid its state foundations after the declaration of independence from Britain, on January 4, 1948. Diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia were officially established on December 19, 1950. The Embassy of the Republic of Myanmar Union has been operating at its current address at no. 72, Kneza Milosa Street in Belgrade since 1955.

Relations between the two countries have been traditionally good and friendly. Myanmar's interest in cooperation is focused on the country's industrialization, especially on technology transfer, cooperation in the mining and energy sectors, and forestry and agriculture.

Myanmar supports the state and national interests of Serbia, presenting consistency in its views on this issue by voting in international organizations against the independence of the self-proclaimed state of Kosovo and related membership in UNESCO.

The history of this exotic and distant country is full of ups and downs and national aspirations for liberty. The first form of the state was established within the Pagan Empire, which was miraculous even for contemporaries. Although he never visited the land, Marco Polo was impressed by the stories about its splendour. Until the conquest, Pagan recorded, according to certain estimates, 3,000 to 4,000 temples and monasteries. Hundreds of them still witness the prosperity of its people and the affluence of its culture.

The ruler Anawrahta is considered the father of today's Burmese nation. Due to his influence, Theravada Buddhism is the most common religion in Myanmar today.

Buddhist temples are numerous, and one of the most beautiful is Shwedagon Pagoda - the holiest place for Buddhist prayer in Myanmar. This building today stands as a symbol of national pride in the former capital Yangon. It is a spacious complex with several smaller pagodas, and a central pagoda almost a hundred meters high, the top of which is covered with pure gold and with several thousand diamonds and rubies.

The construction of the present-day capital of Myanmar, Nay Pyi Taw ("Abode of Kings"), began in 2002, and on November 6, 2005, the administration was moved there.

Myanmar has a population of about 50 million and about a hundred different ethnic groups. Standard clothing for both men and women in Myanmar is lungi, a simple piece of material about two meters long whose ends are sewn together to form a circle. In this country, it is believed that the paste made of tree bark, which is most often applied by children and women, thanaka, makes the skin smooth and protects the face from the sun. During the celebration of the Buddhist New Year, there is a custom of pouring water over objects and people, which symbolizes the removal of evil from the past.

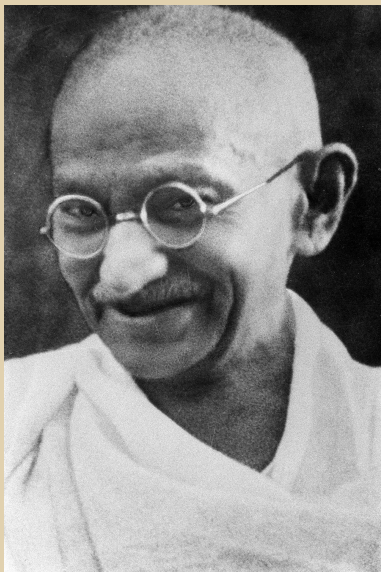


More interesting facts about Myanmar are available at our [BLOG](#).

REPUBLIC DAY OF INDIA

Republic Day of India commemorates the date when the country's Constitution came into force - January 26, 1950, by which act the country was officially turned into Republic after about 250 years of British imperial rule. Republic Day is celebrated with highest honors, a military parade and in the presence of the President of India. The ceremonial parades are performed as homage to India and glorify its unity and diversity of rich cultural heritage.

The father of this nation, Mahatma Gandhi, immensely contributed to India's independence. Although a member of the trading caste, Gandhi committed his life to abolishing social and economic injustice.



Mahatma Gandhi

He was born in a middle-class family in Gujarat province. He did not excel as a boy, but his wisdom and perseverance took him so far to be known today as the man who changed the world.

Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy was aimed at educating people about truth and justice. He believed that a person must act proactively for the benefit of society.

After studying law in London and a short practice in Bombay, he went to Africa in 1893, where he founded the magazine "Indian Opinion" and thus built a bridge with 60,000 Indians on this continent. Upon his return to India in 1914, he became actively involved in political life on several occasions and showed extraordinary power to mobilize many of its inhabitants. Gandhi soon became a symbol of struggle for free India around the world.

The economic aspects of the movement played a very important role as the exploitation of Indian peasants by British industrialists resulted in impoverishment of villages and the destruction of crafts. Refusing any possession of material goods, he was wearing traditional clothes of the poorest Indians and ate only vegetables, fruit juices and milk.

One of the most interesting examples of Gandhi's social struggle was the "Great March" against the British monopoly on the extraction and sale of salt. In 1930, with 78 comrades, he set out on a 320 km long journey to the sea.

Their intention was to collect sea salt and thus symbolically defy the authorities. The salt march was organized as an expression of dissatisfaction as the Indians were not allowed to produce and sell salt, for which the British introduced taxes at the same time. The whole of India then followed Gandhi. Millions of people came to the seashore, extracted and sold the salt. The funds earned were used for financing the Indian Congress.

In 1944, the Indian struggle for independence entered its final phase. Gandhi strongly opposed to the division of India into two states, but in the end, he still had to agree to this solution, hoping that peace between the two religious groups would be achieved. India and Pakistan became separate states when the British recognized their independence in 1947.

Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in January 1948, less than a year after the declaration of the independence he fought for. His ideology of nonviolent resistance, peace and tolerance in the fight for social equality and the welfare of humanity inspired many global leaders such as Martin Luther King, Vaclav Havel, Rigoberta Menchú Tum and Nelson Mandela.



His birthday, October 2, is celebrated globally as International Day of Non - Violence.

Please refer to our BLOG for more information on this issue.

HIGH CUSTOMER SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES PROVIDED

According to the results of our anonymous survey on customer satisfaction conducted in December 2020, we are pleased to inform you that, in the opinion of our clients, a high degree of satisfaction has been recorded in all aspects of business cooperation with the Property Management and Rental Company "Dipos" d.o.o. Belgrade.

As many as 100% of our clients are satisfied with the quality of resources used, and 96% with the quality of services provided. 100% of customers are satisfied with the promptness of responding to complaints and objections.

All respondents positively assessed the work of management and our departments. Politeness, professionalism, speed and efficiency were rated from 96 to 98%.

Continuing our previous practice, we will strive to justify the trust of our clients and to further improve the quality of services delivered.

More detailed results are presented in the news section of our website.



MODERNIZATION OF IT INFRASTRUCTURE COMPLETED

To improve business processes and information security and increase the level of quality of services we provide to our clients, in the previous two years Property Management and Rental Company "Dipos" d.o.o. Belgrade has successfully implemented a number of activities in the field of information technology.

Extensive modernization of network infrastructure has resulted in increased resource security and additional efficiency and effectiveness of the processes within the organization.

At the end of 2019, the ISO / IEC 27001: 2013 standard for protection and information security was implemented, including personal data protection, thus placing the Company among the first five clients in the Republic of Serbia to perform certification in this way.

Server and client infrastructures have been modernized at both hardware and software levels. Implemented virtualization has reduced hardware costs and increased the utilization of IT resources.

Following modern trends, a number of services have been migrated to the Cloud environment. In this way, the work of employees from remote locations was facilitated, which proved to be especially useful during the pandemic. Communication channels have been improved to provide customers and public in an easy and accessible way with all the necessary information regarding the services and the way the Company operates.

Dipos will continue to follow modern technological trends and continuously improve business processes in future.





Interior of our property



Part of our portfolio is used by prestigious international educational institutions. The interior of such buildings is easily adapted to their requirements and needs.



Impressions and recommendations:

"We are sincerely pleased with the accommodation and services provided by your firm and its staff. Your professional services are provided at highest level."

NB Invest



Did you know?

95%

of our clients
would recommend Dipos to their business partners.



2017

AAA

2018

AAA

2019

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