

Dedicated to the 80th Birth Anniversary of Kim Jong Il

**Writing a New Chapter
in the History of
DPRK-Russia Friendship**



Dedicated to the 80th Birth Anniversary of Kim Jong Il

Writing a New Chapter in the History of DPRK-Russia Friendship



The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation have a long history and tradition of friendship.

The DPRK-Russia friendship, which was established in the course of joint struggle against Japanese imperialism and further cemented over different periods, has constantly developed through mutual cooperation and support.

Entering the 21st century, the bilateral friendly relations greeted a new historic era, thanks to energetic external activities of Kim Jong Il, the great leader of the DPRK, who consistently maintained independence, peace and friendship as the ideal of the country's foreign policy.

Kim Jong Il had the first meeting with Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation, in Pyongyang in July 2000. The leaders made public the historic DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration, thus providing a foundation for the development of the bilateral relations in the new century and rendering a tangible contribution to ensuring peace and security of the world.

During his visit to Russia in August 2001, Kim Jong Il and Putin signed the DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration, which manifested their intention to further promote the bilateral friendship and establish a new and proper world structure.

He visited Russia in 2002 and 2011, the last year of his life, and bolstered the friendly ties between the two countries.

In order to develop bilateral friendly relations he travelled a long distance covering scores of thousands of kilometres, from Khassan along the coast of the Pacific to St. Petersburg in the northwestern tip of Russia.

He visited many units in the fields of politics, the economy, military, culture and so on and met a lot of personages from different walks of life.

Every place he visited in Russia has commemorative plaques.

Marking the 80th birth anniversary of Kim Jong Il, the peoples in the DPRK and the Russian Federation recollect with deep emotion his devotion to the promotion of the bilateral friendly relations.

Just as the Tuman River bordering the two countries flows for ever, so the great exploits Kim Jong Il performed for the development of the DPRK-Russia friendship will be remembered by the peoples of the two countries for all eternity.



**First DPRK-Russia Summit
on Threshold of New Century**
July 19-July 20, 2000

4

**Journey of 20 000km for Promotion
of DPRK-Russia Relations**
July 26-August 18, 2001

28

**For Expanding and Developing
Bilateral Relations of Cooperation**
August 20-24, 2002

110

**DPRK-Russia Friendship
Further Consolidated**
August 20-25, 2011

156

Infinite Praise, Eternal Memory

192



FIRST DPRK-RUSSIA SUMMIT

ON THRESHOLD OF NEW CENTURY

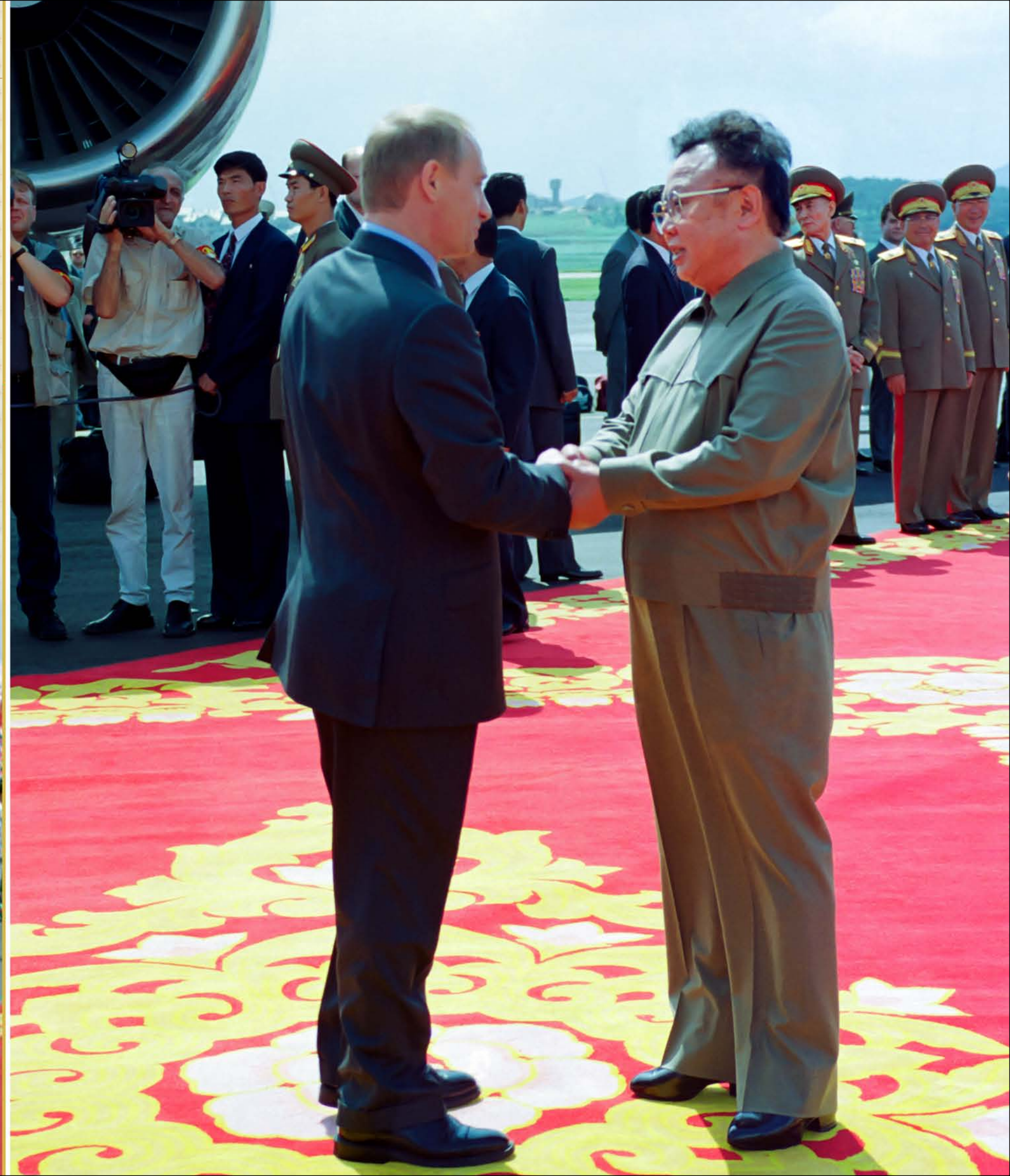
July 19-July 20, 2000



Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation, visited the DPRK in July 2000 and met Kim Jong Il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK.

Kim Jong Il and Putin had talks in which they had an open-hearted exchange of opinions concerning bilateral relations and a series of international issues of mutual concern, and signed the historic DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration.

Pyongyang summit and the adoption of the DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration served as a historic milestone in providing a solid foundation for developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in a fresh way in the new century.













Kim Jong Il and Putin signed the DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration.



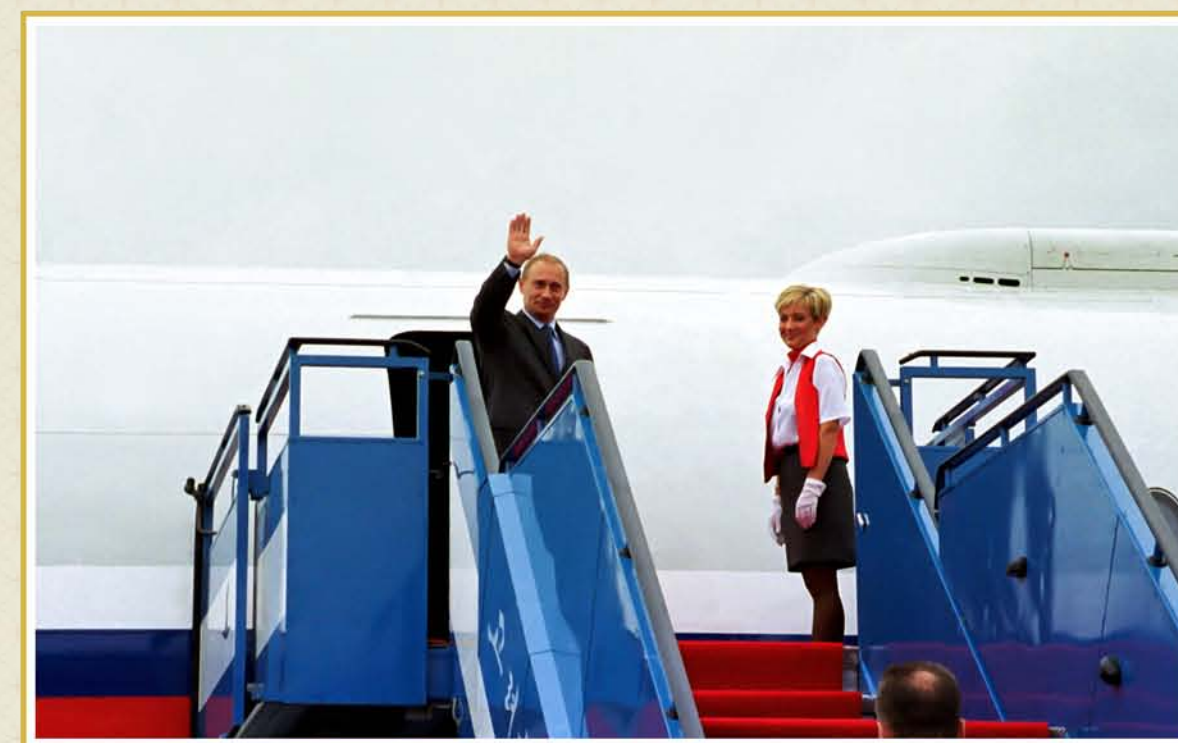
— — — — —
The DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration became historic documents that declared the determination and will of the governments and peoples of the two countries to develop their friendly relations in a fresh way in the new century, ensure peace and security of Asia and the rest of the world and contribute to the development of the sound international relations.
— — — — —







Kim Jong Il accompanied Putin to a wreath-laying ceremony before the Tower of Liberation.



Kim Jong Il saw off Putin.

JOURNEY OF 20 000KM

FOR PROMOTION OF DPRK-RUSSIA RELATIONS

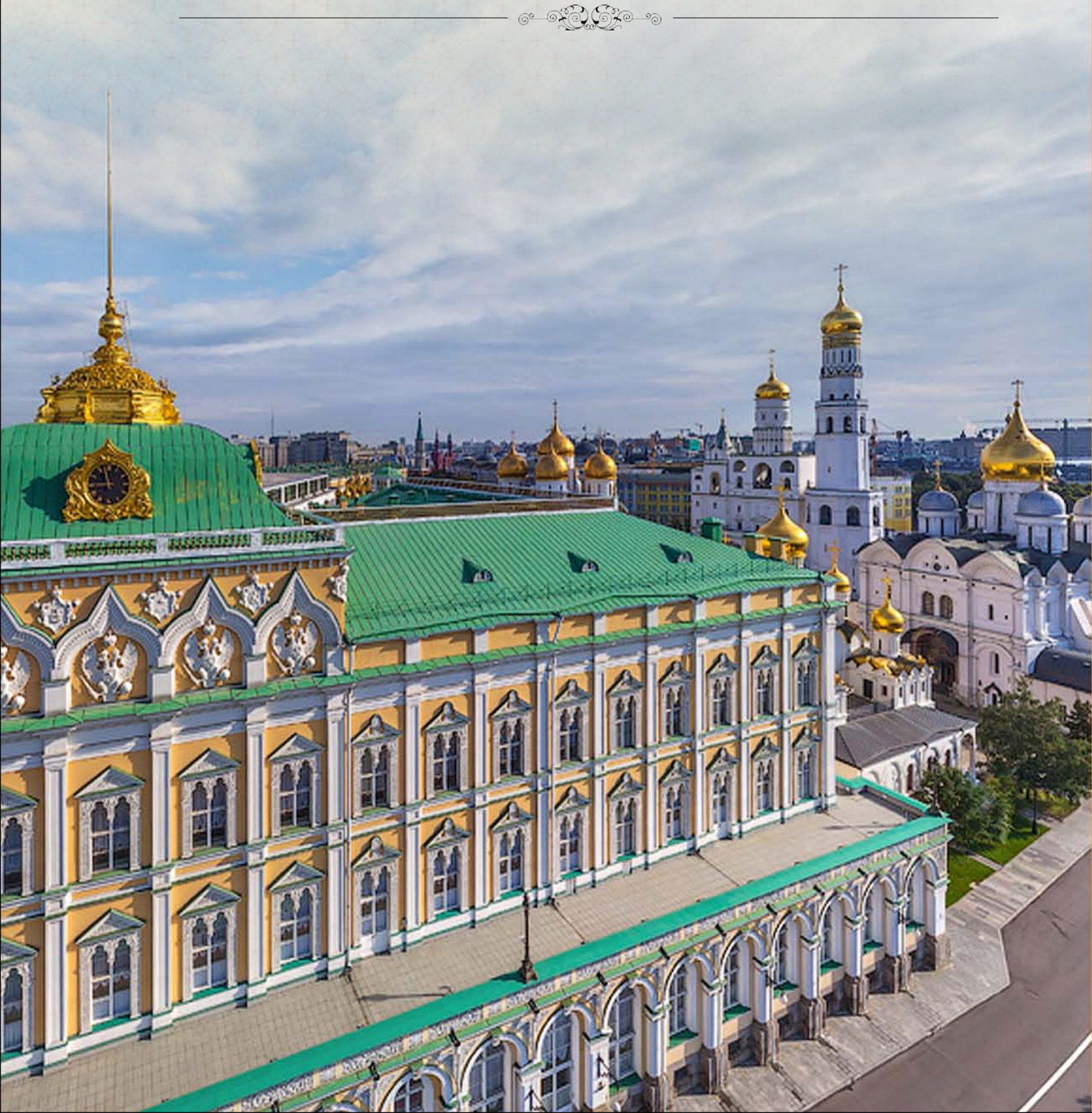
July 26-August 18, 2001

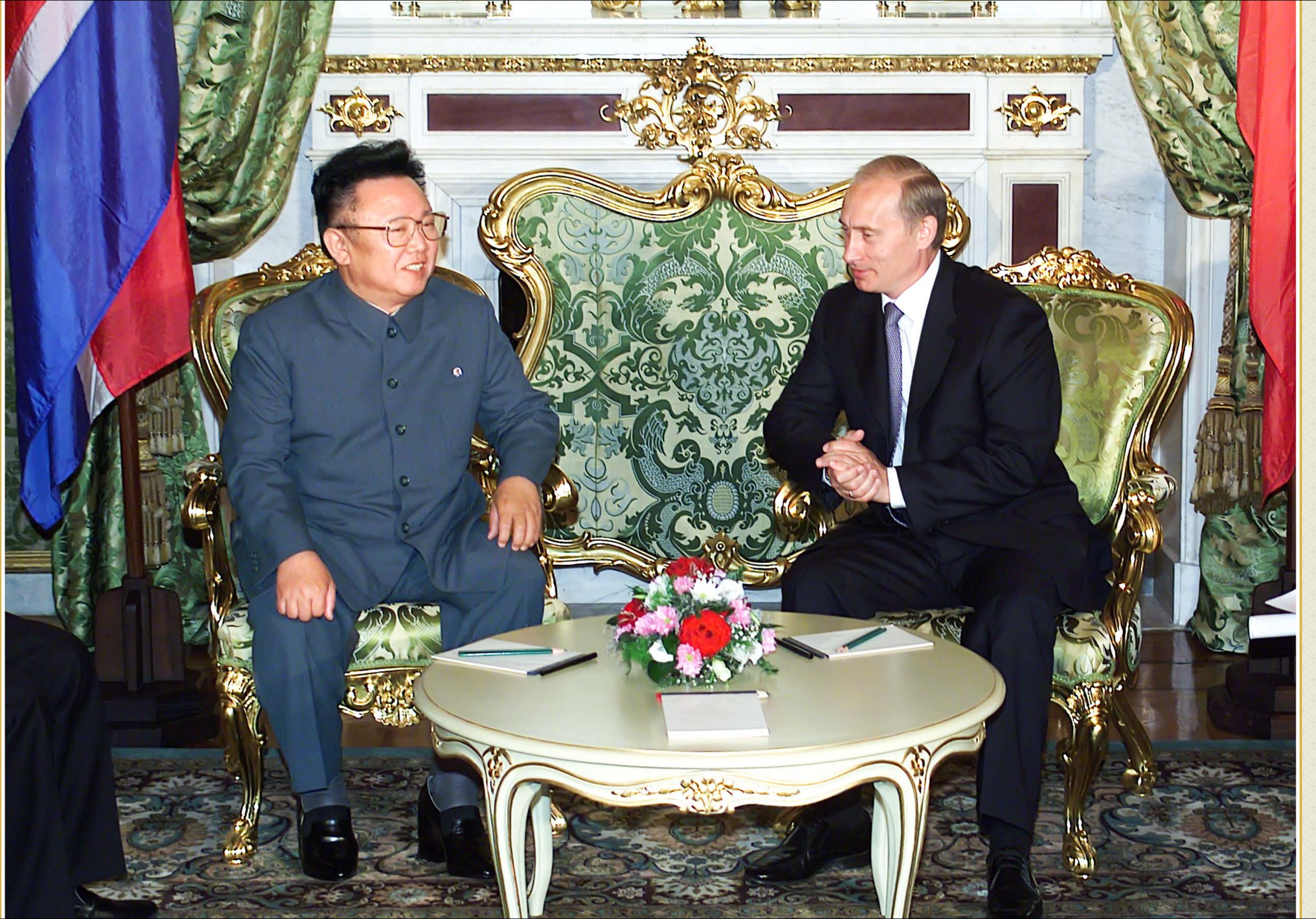


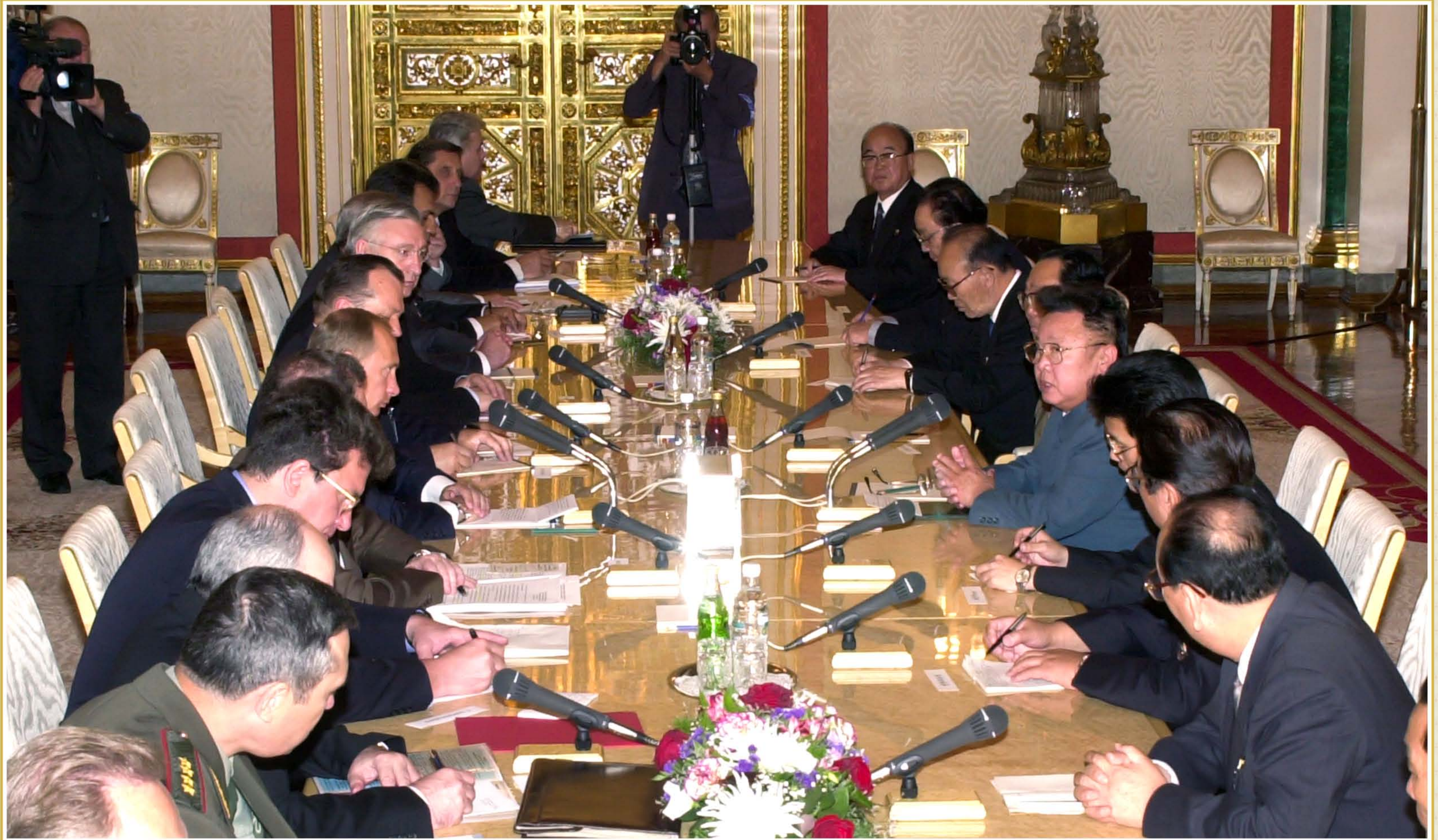


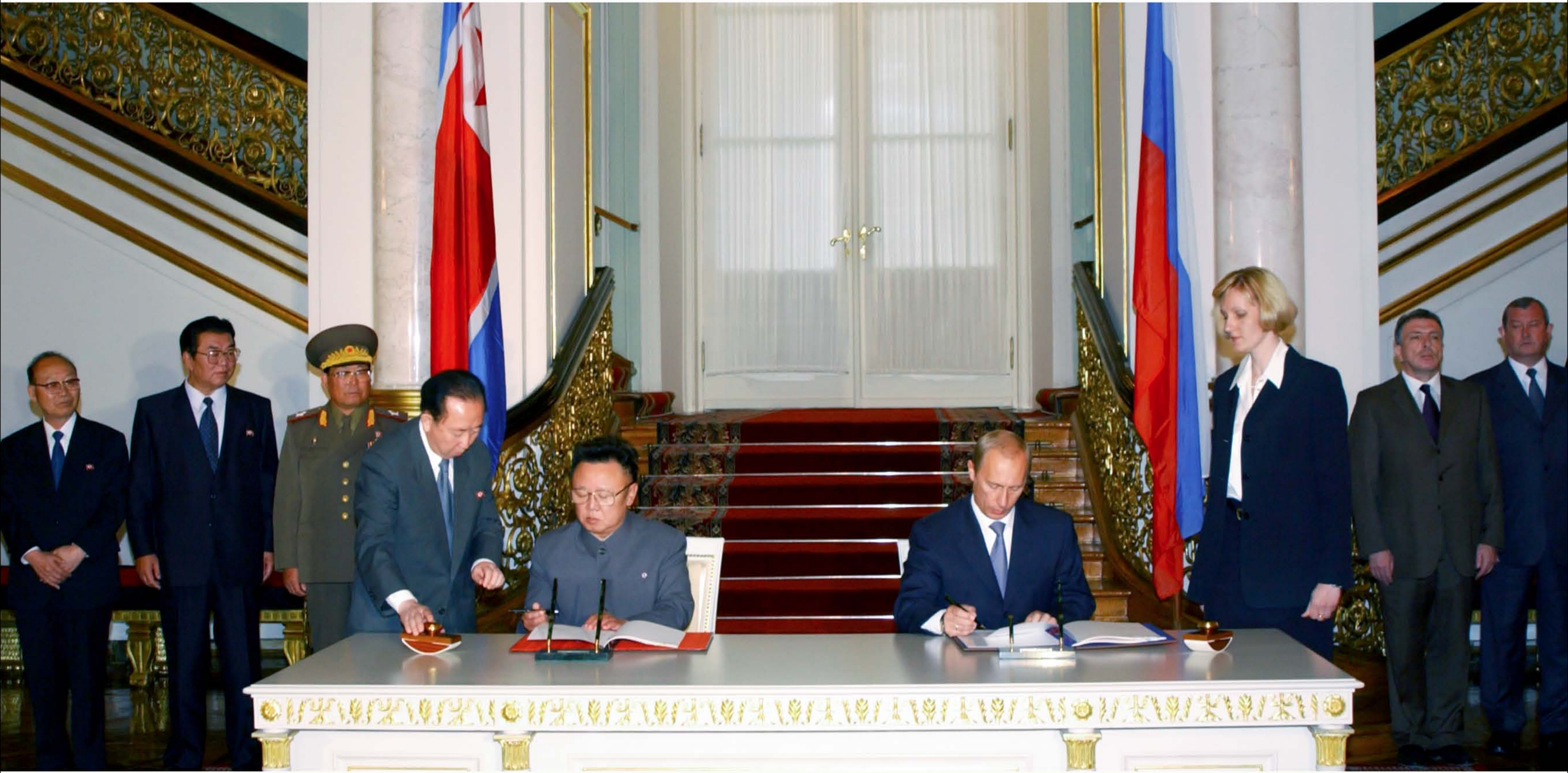
Kim Jong Il paid an official visit to the Russian Federation from August 4 to 5, 2001, at the invitation of Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin.

The leaders had a meeting in Moscow and signed the DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration that is significant in promoting bilateral relations and building a new and decent world.









Kim Jong Il and Putin signed the DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration.



The **DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration** stated that the two countries would make active contributions to maintaining world stability, containing the use of force in the international arena and establishing a new and proper world structure in the new century based on the principles of independence, equality and cooperation of mutual benefit. It also stipulated concrete directions and measures for further developing bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, military, scientific and technological, cultural and all other fields.







Kim Jong Il travelled the vast area of Russia.

Kim Jong Il arrived by train at Khassan, border station of Russia, on July 26, 2001 and stayed in Russia for over 20 days until August 18, travelling a long distance of 20 000 kilometres.

From Khassan to St. Petersburg senior officials of the Russian government and federal districts, governors of several states and cities, and other friendly Russian people accorded warm reception and cordial hospitality to Kim Jong Il.

Radio and TV in 150 odd countries broadcast Kim Jong Il's visit to Russia covering every itinerary of his journey, and a total of 30 billion people saw the reports.



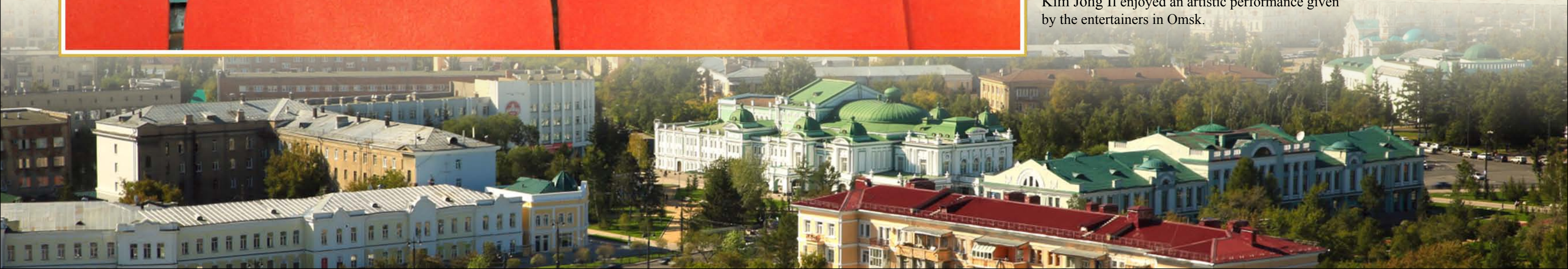


**Kim Jong Il visited several places in Omsk,
industrial city of Russia.**





Kim Jong Il enjoyed an artistic performance given by the entertainers in Omsk.





Kim Jong Il visited the agro-industrial complex *Omsky Bacon*.

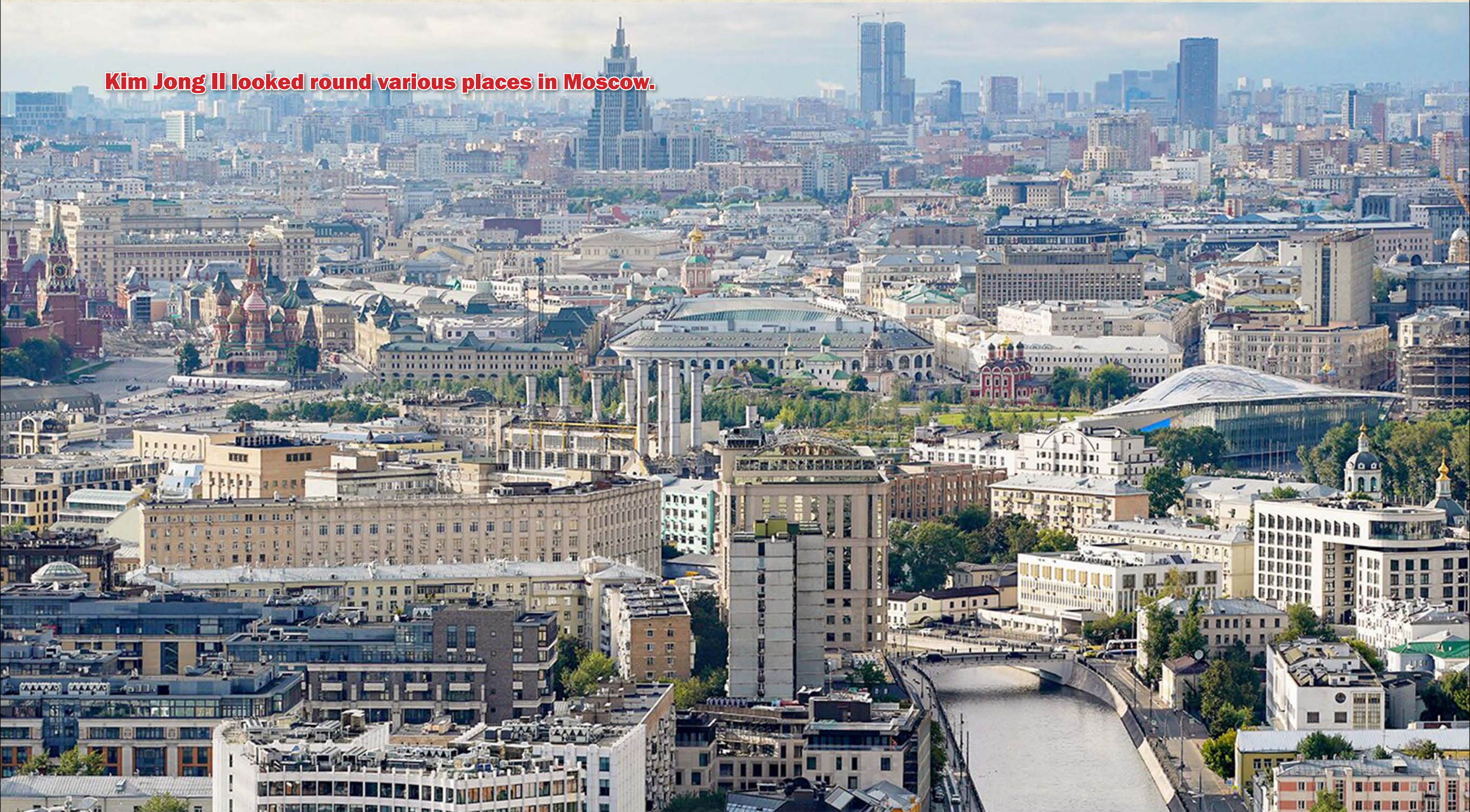




Kim Jong Il visited Pushkin State Science Library in Omsk.



Kim Jong Il looked round various places in Moscow.



Kim Jong Il visited the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square in Moscow and paid a floral tribute.





Kim Jong Il laid a wreath before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.



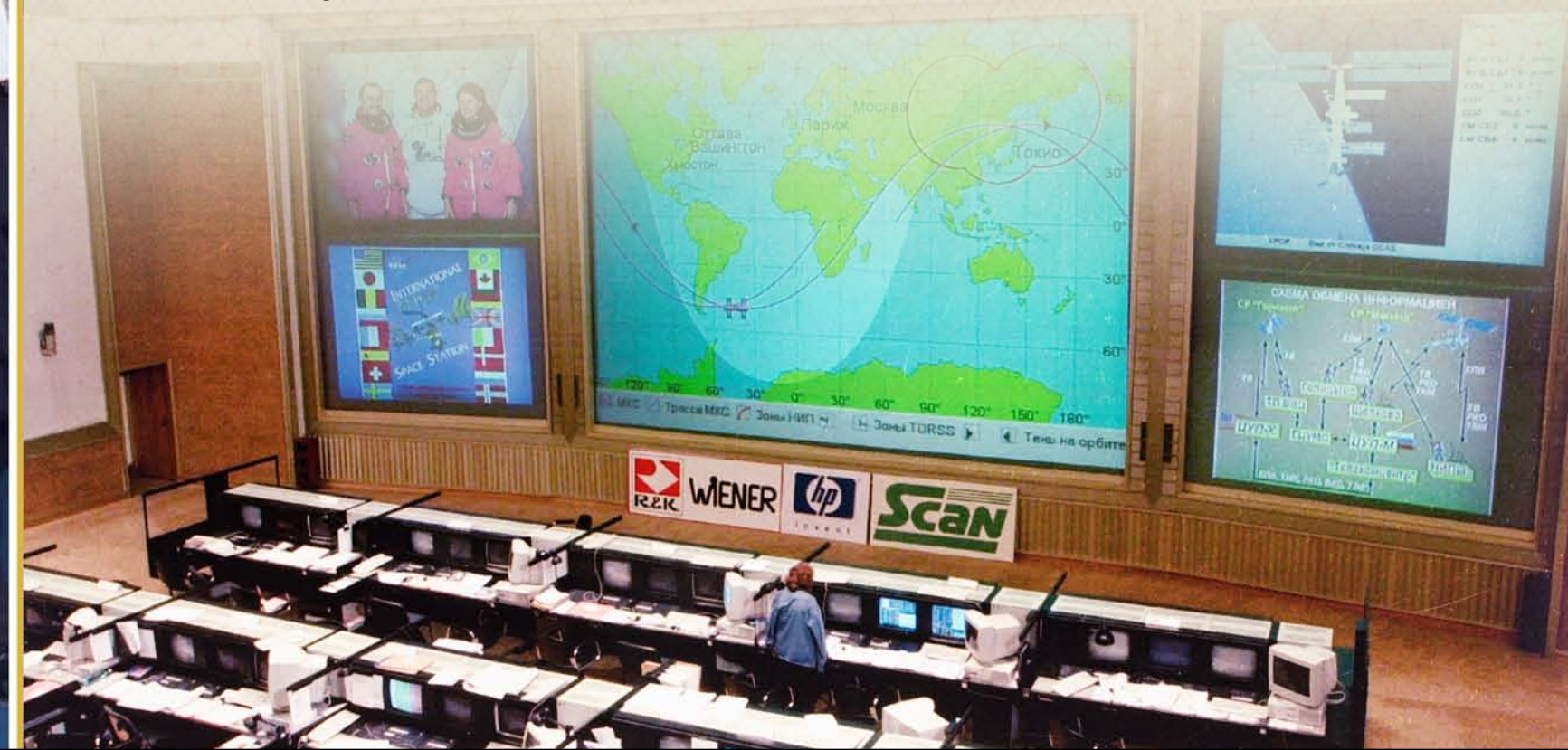


Kim Jong Il looked round historical relics in Kremlin.





Kim Jong Il visited the Khrunichev State Space Centre and Space Flight Control Centre in Moscow.







Kim Jong Il visited various places in St. Petersburg.





Kim Jong Il met the mayor of St. Petersburg.





Kim Jong Il visited the Leningrad Metallic Factory.





Kim Jong Il looked round the State Hermitage and wrote his impression on the visitors' book.





Kim Jong Il visited the Baltika Beer Brewery.



Kim Jong Il saw the ballet “Silfida” at the Mariinsky Theatre.



Kim Jong Il visited the Peter-Paul Fortress and Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.



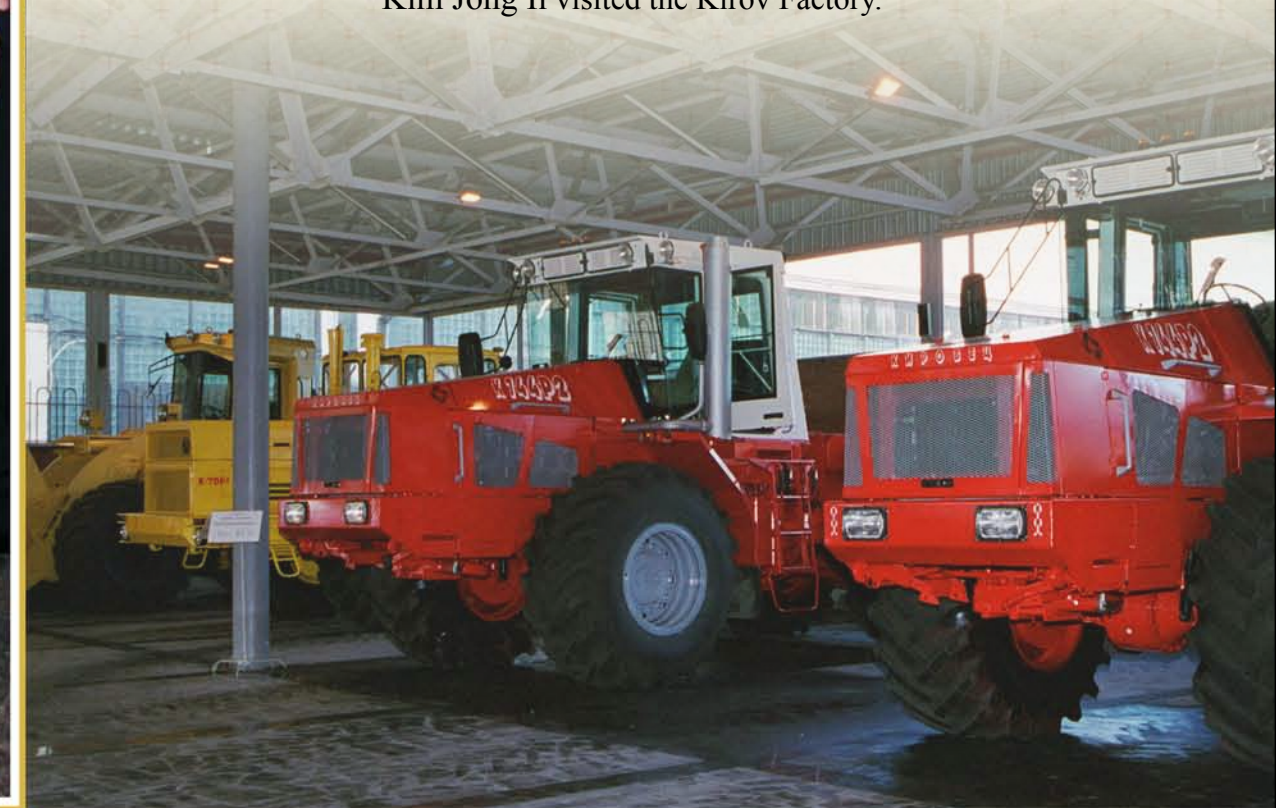


Kim Jong Il paid a floral tribute to the Monument to "Country-Mother".





Kim Jong Il visited the Kirov Factory.



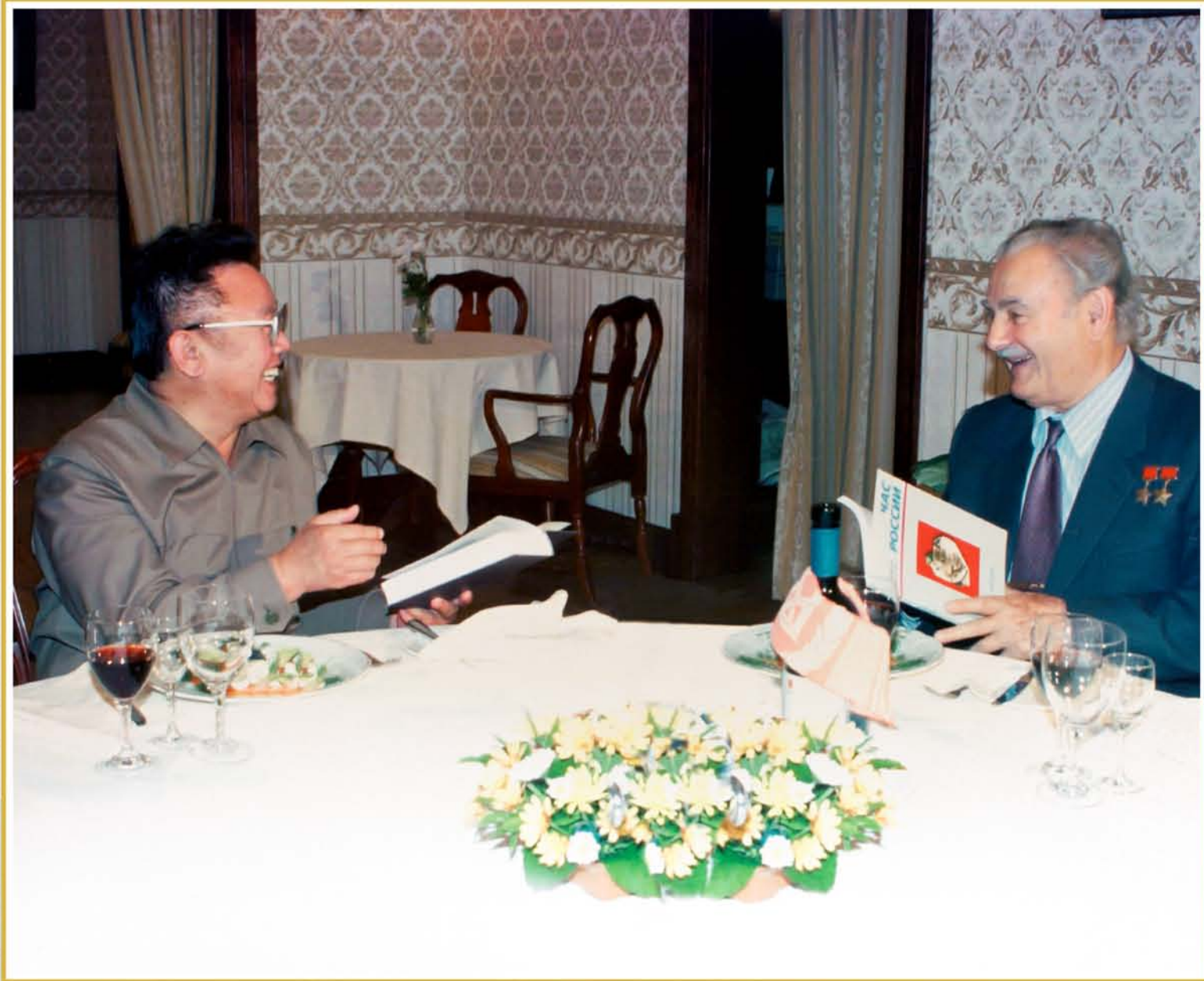


Kim Jong Il met D. T. Yazov, former Marshal and defence minister of the Soviet Union, in August 2001.



Kim Jong Il met S. J. Umalatova, chairwoman of the Peace and Unity Party of Russia, in August 2001.

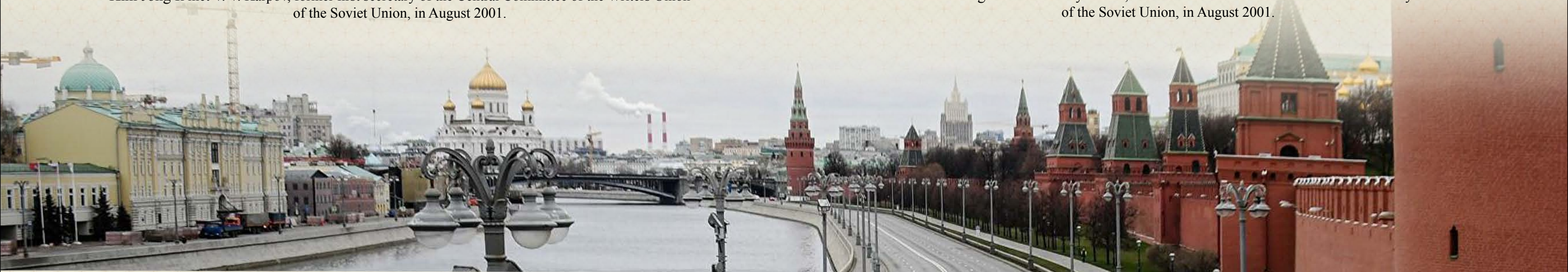




Kim Jong Il met V. V. Karpov, former first secretary of the Central Committee of the Writers Union of the Soviet Union, in August 2001.



Kim Jong Il met V. A. Kryuchkov, former head of the Committee for State Security of the Soviet Union, in August 2001.





**Kim Jong Il looked round several places
in Novosibirsk.**





Kim Jong Il visited the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.



Kim Jong Il visited the Chkalov Aircraft Complex.



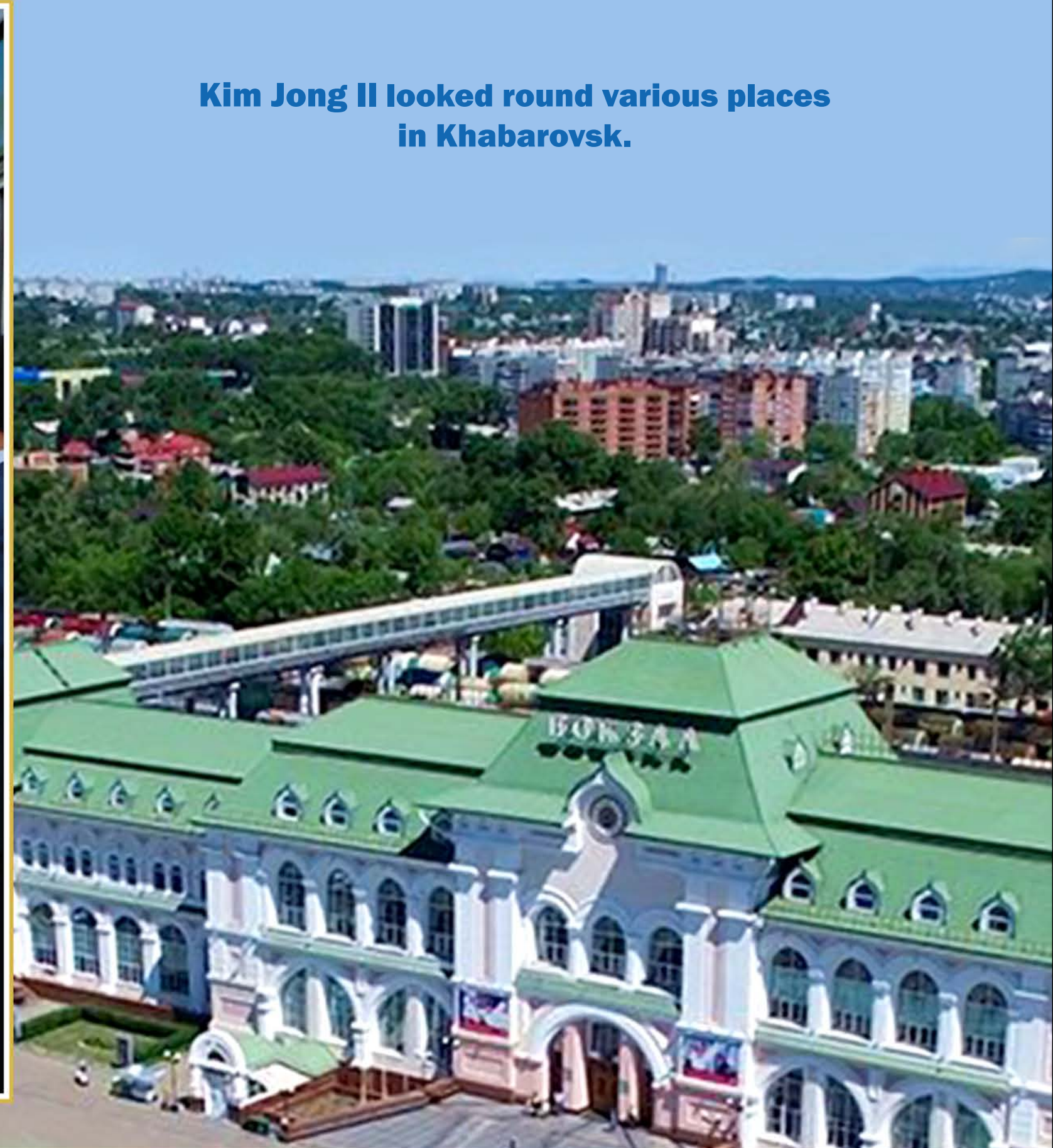


Kim Jong Il visited the Siberian State University of Transport.





Kim Jong Il looked round various places in Khabarovsk.





Kim Jong Il laid a wreath before the memorial complex *The Eternal Flame* in Slava Square and reviewed the guard of honour.





Kim Jong Il looked round the Muravyov-Amursky Park along the Amur River.





Kim Jong Il visited the N. I. Grozekov Folk Museum.





Kim Jong Il visited the Svetly Food Store and Department Store.





Kim Jong Il visited the Veterans House in Khabarovsk Territory.



Kim Jong Il visited the Children's Foodstuff Factory.



Kim Jong Il visited the Office of the Presidential Envoy to the Far Eastern Federal District and had talks with the presidential envoy. He was invited to a luncheon given by the Khabarovsk Territory Administration and sightsaw the Amur River.





Kim Jong Il successfully wound up his visit to the Russian Federation and left Khassan Railway Station.



FOR EXPANDING AND DEVELOPING BILATERAL RELATIONS OF COOPERATION

August 20-24, 2002





Kim Jong Il visited the Russian Federation again in August 2002.
He met President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin on August 23 at Vladivostok.
At their summit the leaders consolidated the feelings of friendship and
discussed the issue of further developing bilateral relations of cooperation.











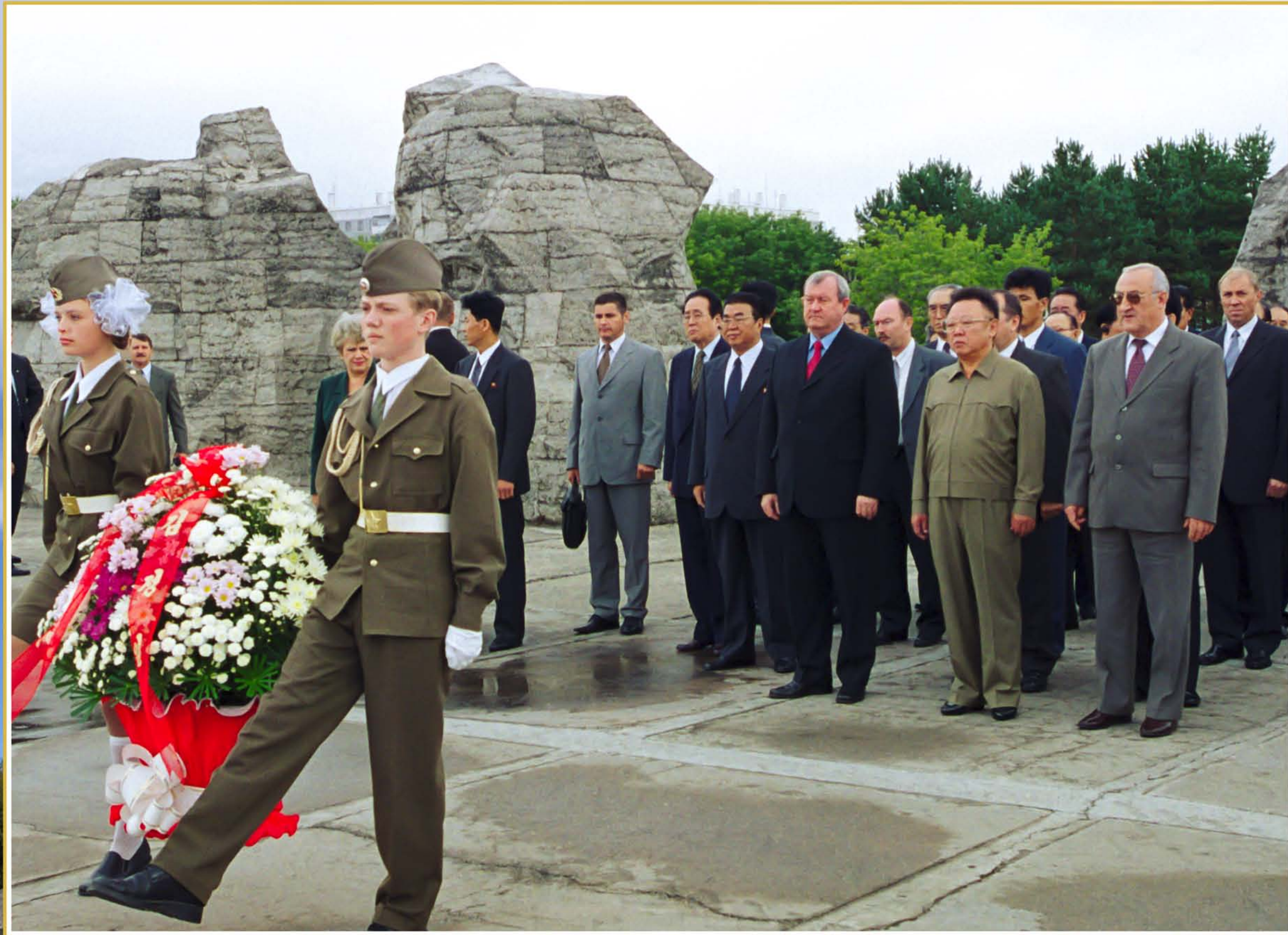
Kim Jong Il visited various places in Komsomolsk-on-Amur.

Kim Jong Il visited the Russian Far East from August 20 to 24 in 2002.

Putin paid a close attention to his visit and issued a special directive to the Office of the Presidential Envoy to the Far Eastern Federal District, the local administrative authorities, the Far Eastern Military District and the headquarters of the Pacific Fleet.

Kim Jong Il visited several cities and units in the Russian Far East and further cemented the ties of friendship between the two countries.





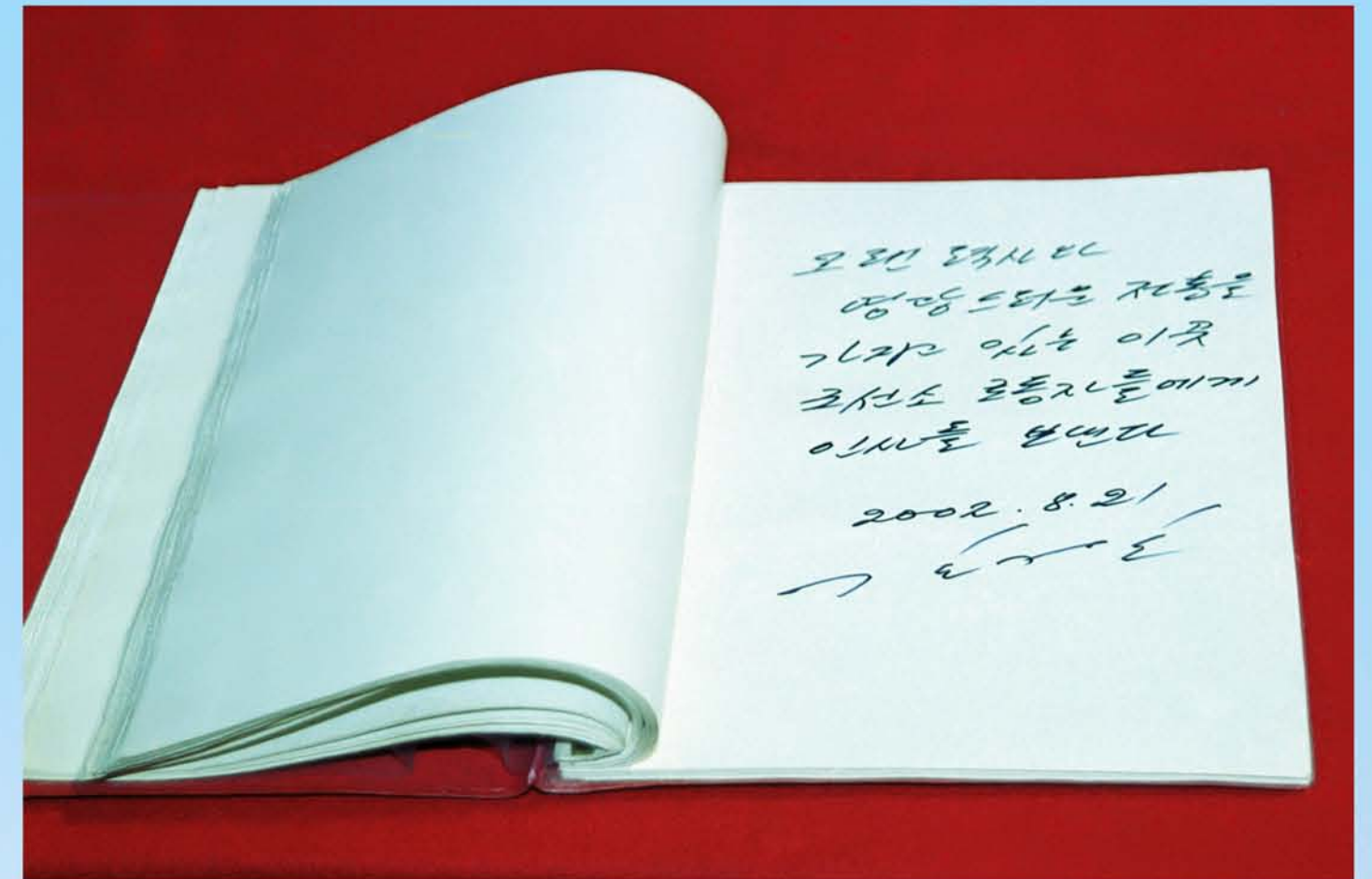
Kim Jong Il paid a floral tribute to the Monument to the Victims of the Great Patriotic War in Komsomolsk-on-Amur.



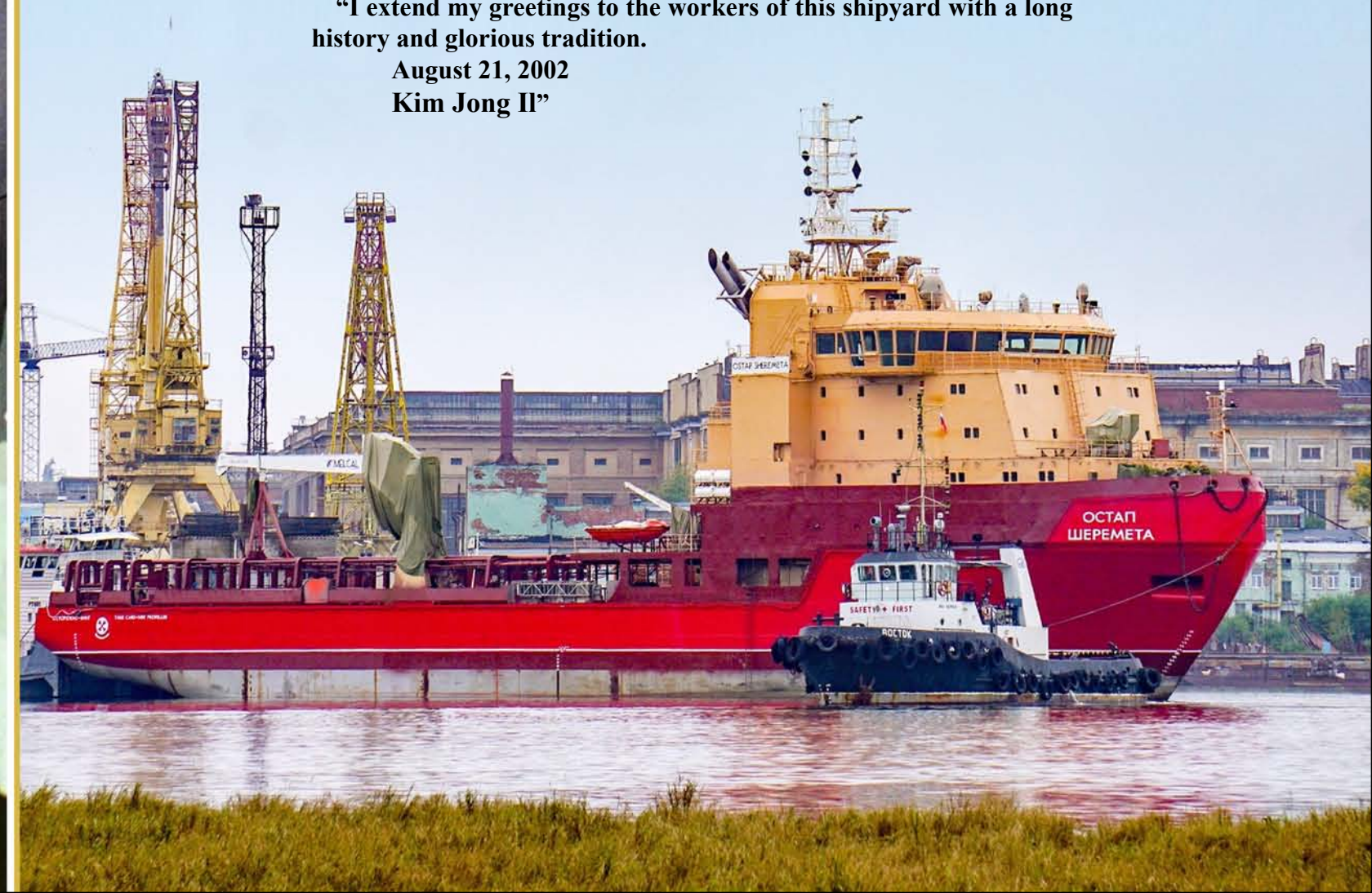


Kim Jong Il visited the Gagarin Komsomolsk-on-Amur Aircraft Complex.





Kim Jong Il visited the Amur Shipyard and wrote in his handwriting:
"I extend my greetings to the workers of this shipyard with a long history and glorious tradition.
August 21, 2002
Kim Jong Il"





Kim Jong Il laid a floral basket before the monument to the first developers of Komsomolsk-on-Amur.

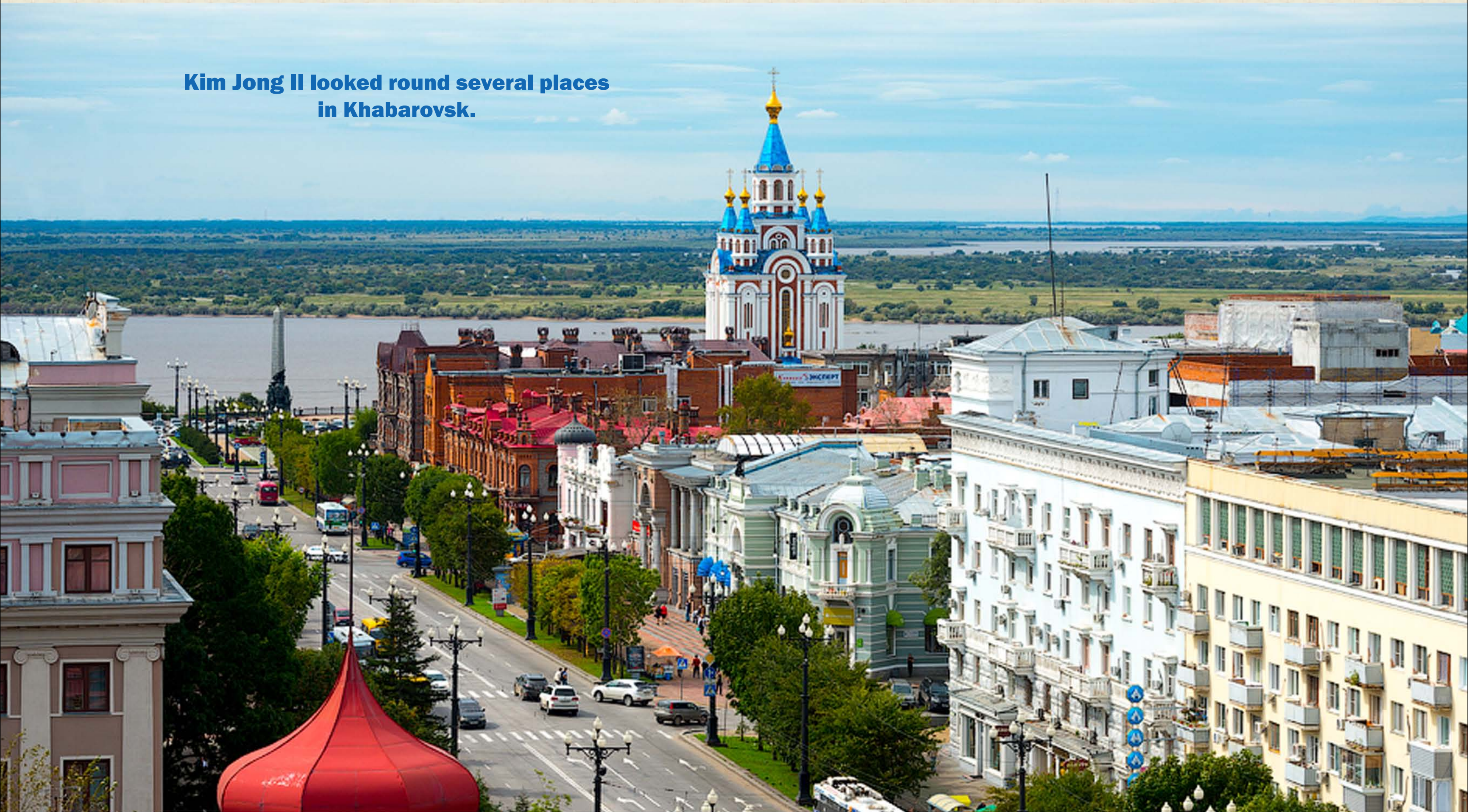




Kim Jong Il visited the Cosmos Children's Camp in Shargol and saw the artistic performance of the children.



**Kim Jong Il looked round several places
in Khabarovsk.**





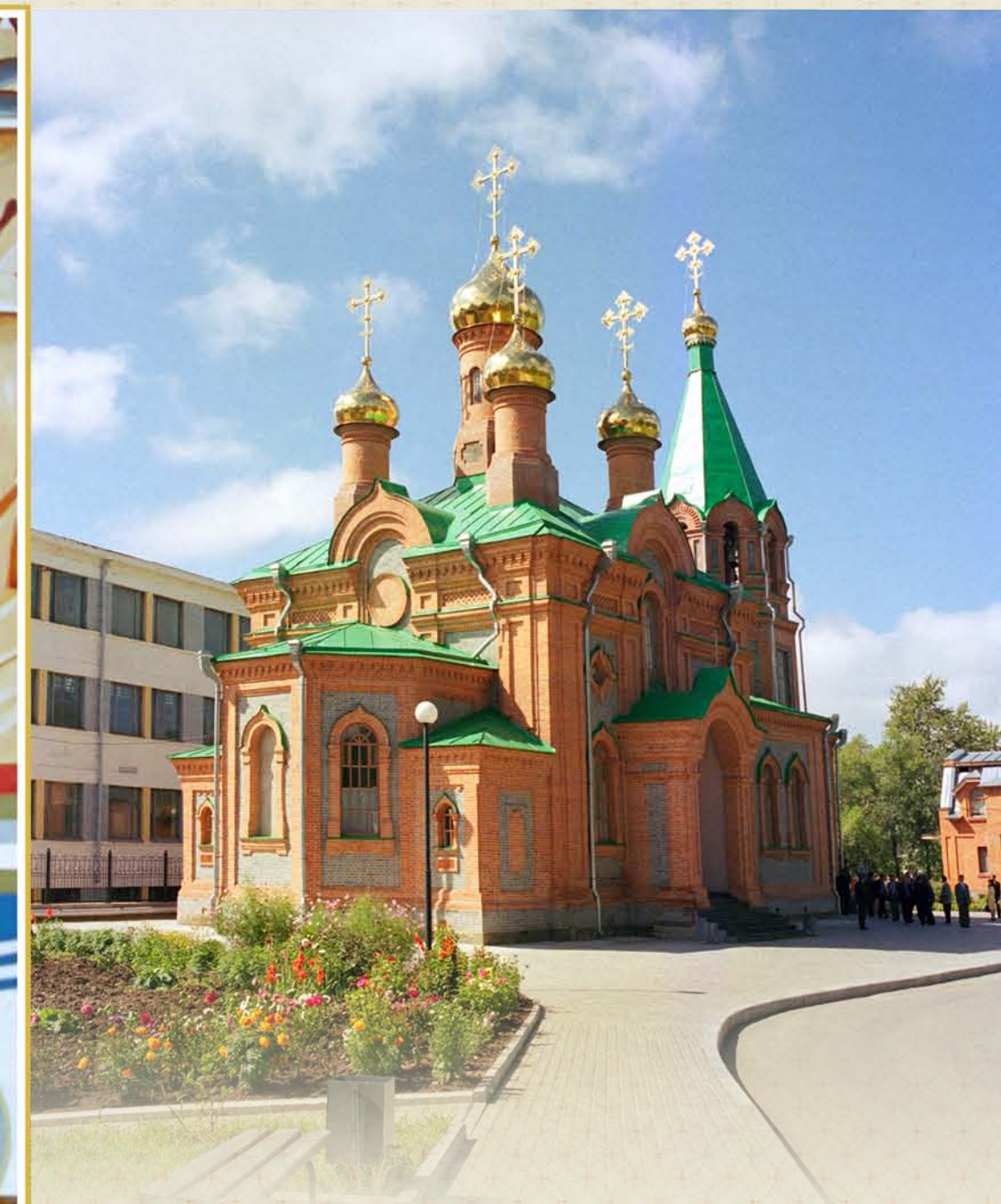
Kim Jong Il visited a chemo-pharmaceutical factory in Khabarovsk. General manager of the factory presented him with souvenirs.





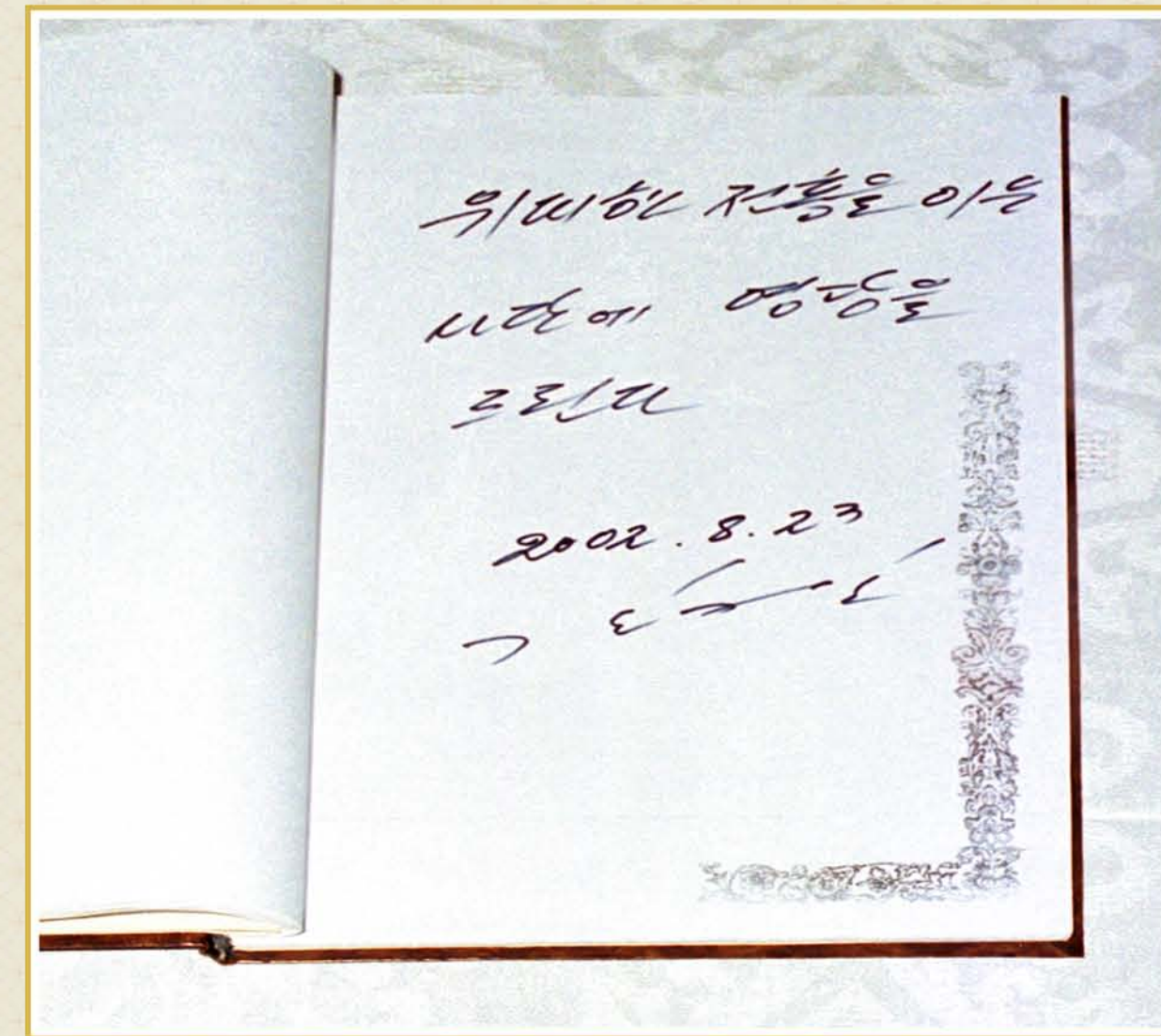
Kim Jong Il visited the Amurkable Co. Ltd., and was presented with a gift by its general manager.





Kim Jong Il visited the St. Bishop Innocent of Irkutsk Church of the Russian Orthodox Church in Khabarovsk.

The priest of the church, even neglecting the religious rites of the orthodox church to ring the bell at noon, had the bell tolled at the time when Kim Jong Il arrived at the church and said, "The sun has come to my church. It is just natural that the bell tolls to greet the sun."



Kim Jong Il visited the Volochayevka Division of the Far Eastern Military District. He was briefed on the history of the division, looked round the combat honour museum and saw the military hardware and training of the soldiers. He congratulated the soldiers on their success in training and left an autographic writing.





**Kim Jong Il visited various places
in Vladivostok.**





Kim Jong Il visited the Commercial Seaport Co. Ltd.



Kim Jong Il looked round the Ignat Trade Centre and received souvenirs.





Kim Jong Il visited the Vlad Khleb Bakery.



The Maritime Territory Administration hosted a luncheon at Gavan Hotel in honour of Kim Jong Il on his visit to the Far East Region and presented him with gifts.



Kim Jong Il arrived at the Khassan Railway Station, border station of Russia, and looked round the Russia-DPRK Friendship Pavilion.



Kim Jong Il was presented with a gift by K. B. Pulikovsky, presidential envoy to the Far Eastern Federal District.





Kim Jong Il expressed his thanks to the senior officials of the Russian government and the Maritime Territory, who accompanied him in the whole course of his visit and provided him with every convenience, and bade farewell to them.



DPRK-RUSSIA FRIENDSHIP

FURTHER CONSOLIDATED

August 20-25, 2011





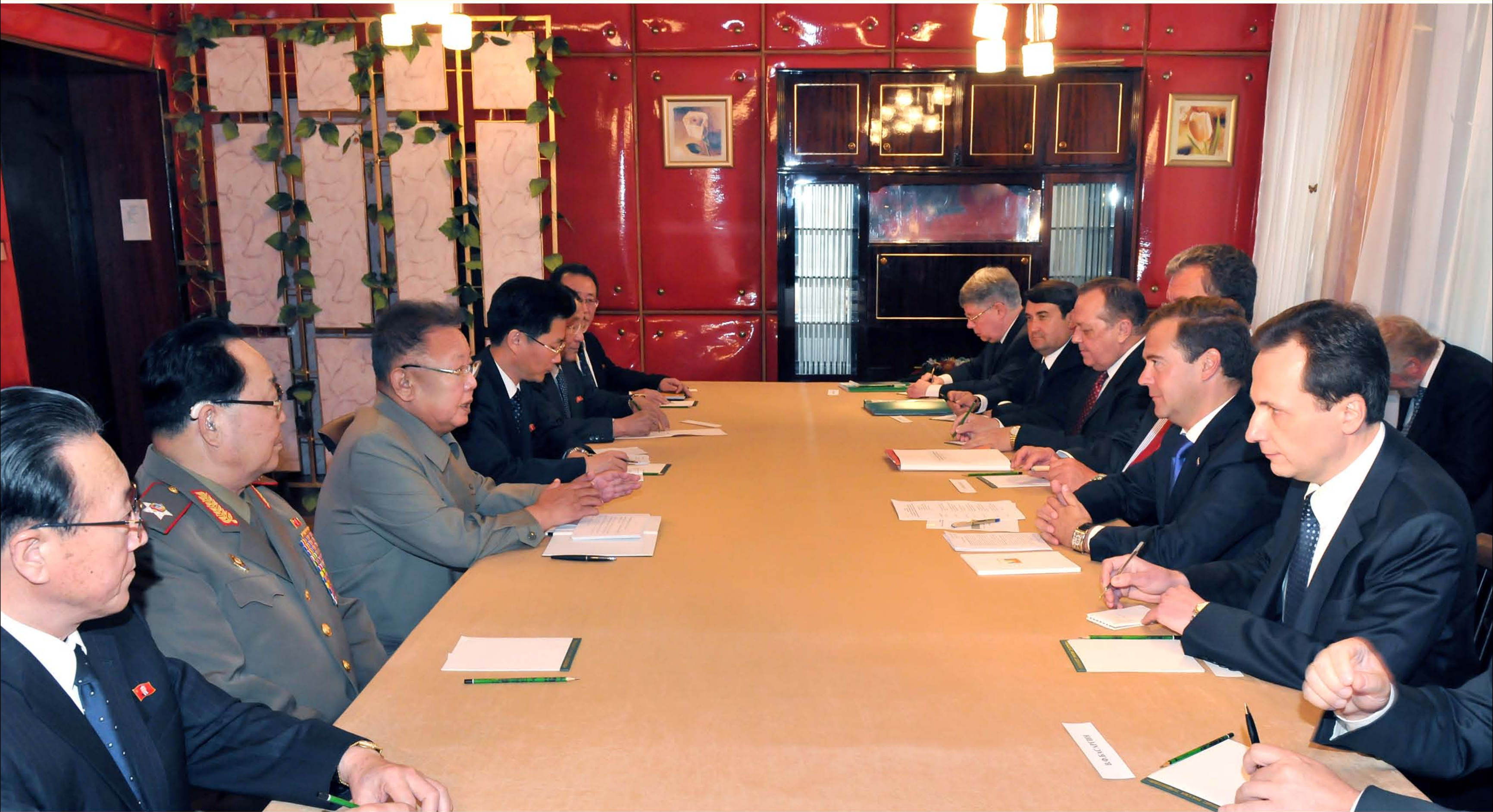
Dmitry Anatolyevich Medvedev, who was elected President of the Russian Federation in 2008, requested on several occasions that Kim Jong Il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, visit Russia.

Kim Jong Il who always paid close attention to the development of the friendly relations with Russia visited the Russian Federation in August 2011, the last year of his great life.

The summit meeting that took place in Ulan-Ude, the capital of the Republic of Buryatia, stressed that the DPRK and the Russian Federation should develop bilateral relations of friendship, equality and reciprocal cooperation based on the DPRK-Russia Joint Declaration and the DPRK-Russia Moscow Declaration, and in line with the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighbourliness and Cooperation between the two countries.











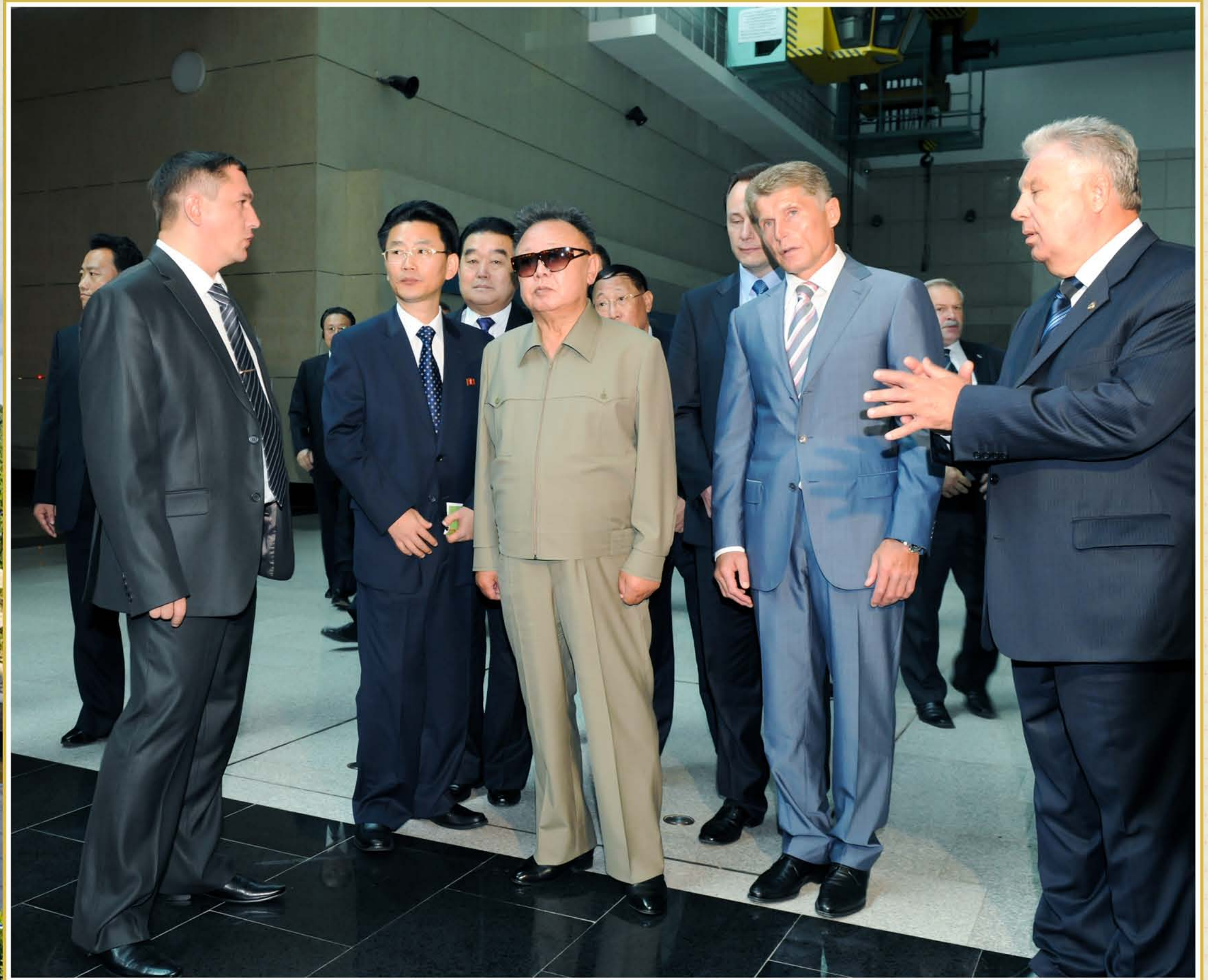




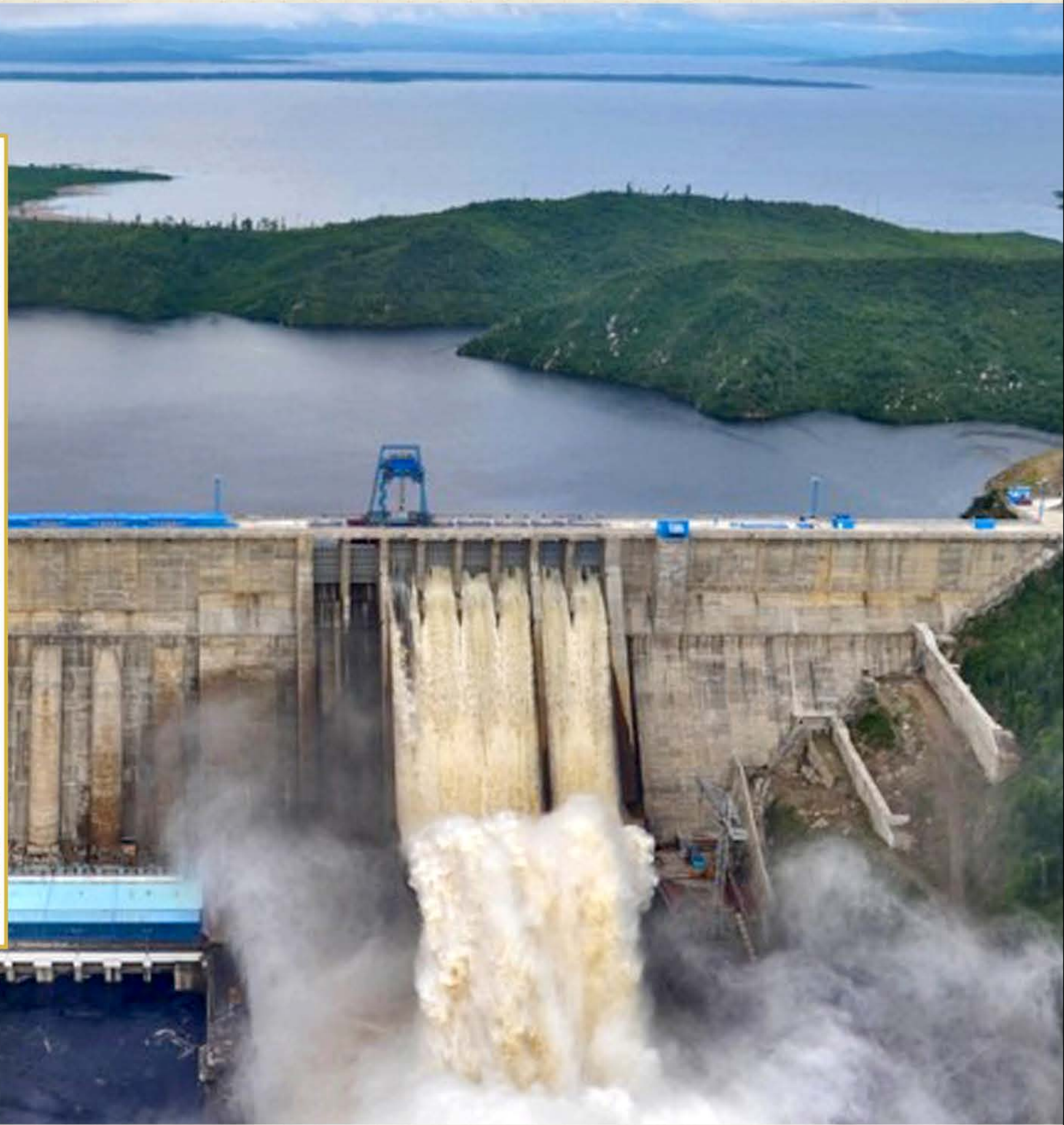
President Medvedev sincerely wished a greater success in the work of Chairman Kim Jong Il. Kim Jong Il expressed his thanks again to the Russian president and government as well as its people for their warm reception and cordial hospitality and wished their new success in the struggle to develop the economy and promote the well-being of the people.



**Kim Jong Il visited
several places in Amur.**



Kim Jong Il visited the Bureya Hydropower Station, a large electricity producer in the Far East Region of Russia.



Kim Jong Il made the following entry in the visitors' book:
"Inexhaustible is the strength of the Russian people who conquered nature in Bureya.
August 21, 2011
Kim Jong Il"

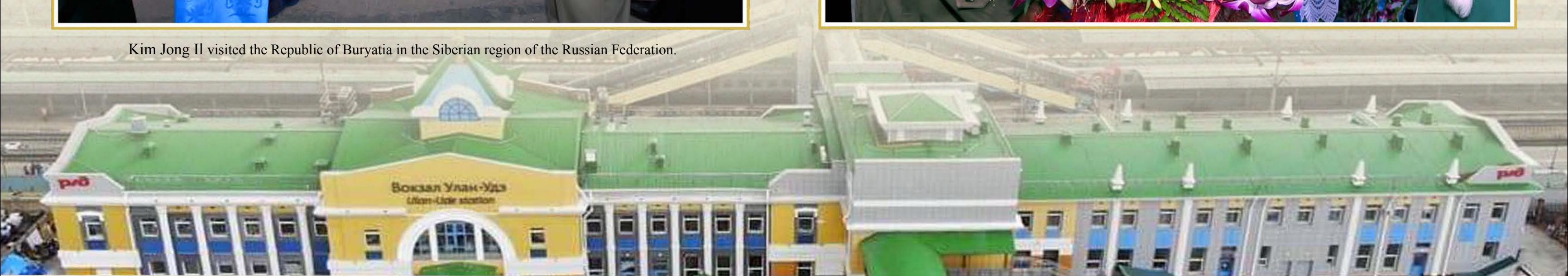


Kim Jong Il visited various places in the Republic of Buryatia.





Kim Jong Il visited the Republic of Buryatia in the Siberian region of the Russian Federation.





Kim Jong Il cruised Lake Baikal, a large natural lake in Russia.





Lake Baikal that lies in a crescent shape in the southern part of Siberia within the Republic of Buryatia and Irkutsk of Russia, is a natural lake discovered in the latter half of the 17th century by the Russian and Buryat people who explored Siberia.

The lake is famous for its clear water, as one can see to 40 metres from the surface, unique landscape, inhabitants of endemic species, such as Baikal seal, lake whitefish, and sturgeon, and a number of legendary tales.





Kim Jong Il visited various places in Ulan-Ude.



Kim Jong Il visited the large supermarket Megatitan.





Kim Jong Il posed for a photograph with Russian officials at the Zabaikalsk Railway Station and passed through the Russia-China border.



Chairman Kim Jong Il's Visit to Russian Federation

July 26 - August 18, 2001

Khassan – Omsk – Moscow – St. Petersburg – Moscow –
Novosibirsk – Khabarovsk – Khassan

August 20 - August 24, 2002

Khassan – Komsomolsk-on-Amur – Khabarovsk –
Vladivostok – Khassan

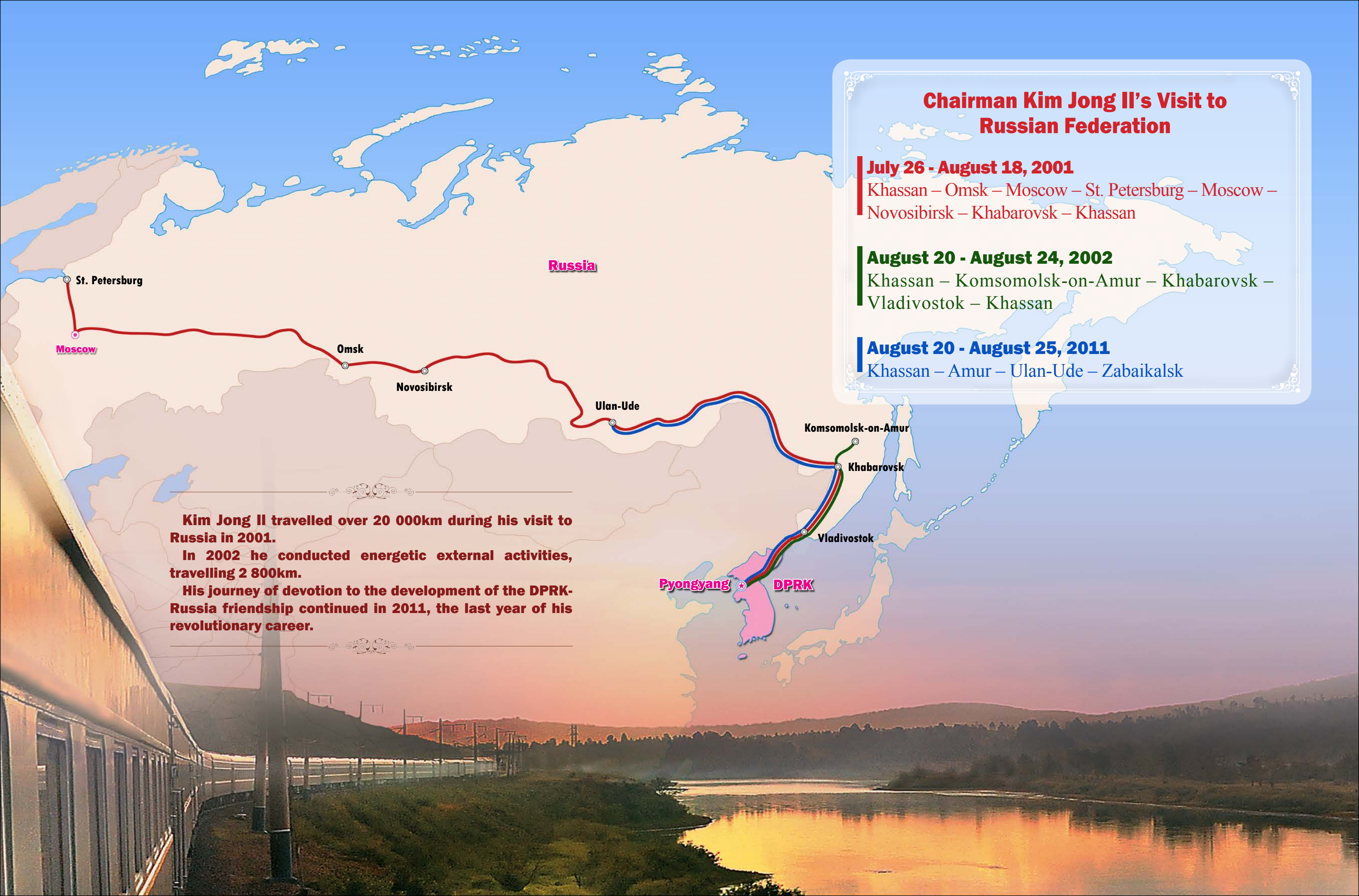
August 20 - August 25, 2011

Khassan – Amur – Ulan-Ude – Zabaikalsk

Kim Jong Il travelled over 20 000km during his visit to Russia in 2001.

In 2002 he conducted energetic external activities, travelling 2 800km.

His journey of devotion to the development of the DPRK-Russia friendship continued in 2011, the last year of his revolutionary career.



INFINITE PRAISE, ETERNAL MEMORY

Over a decade have passed since the last visit of Chairman Kim Jong Il to the Russian Federation across the Tuman River. However, the Russian people treasure their memories of his devotion even today.

Out of their infinite admiration for immortal exploits Kim Jong Il performed for the development of bilateral friendship, the Russian government and personages presented him with gifts and awarded orders, medals and honorary titles.

And commemorative plaques put up at various places, factories and establishments in Russia reflect the grateful feelings of the Russian people for the Chairman, who visited them and expressed full support and encouragement to their progress.



Kim Jong Il received more than 2 000 gifts from Russia.

Kim Jong Il saw the trotters sent as gifts from Putin at the Embassy of the Russian Federation in the DPRK in February 2003.



**Some of the gifts presented by
Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin**



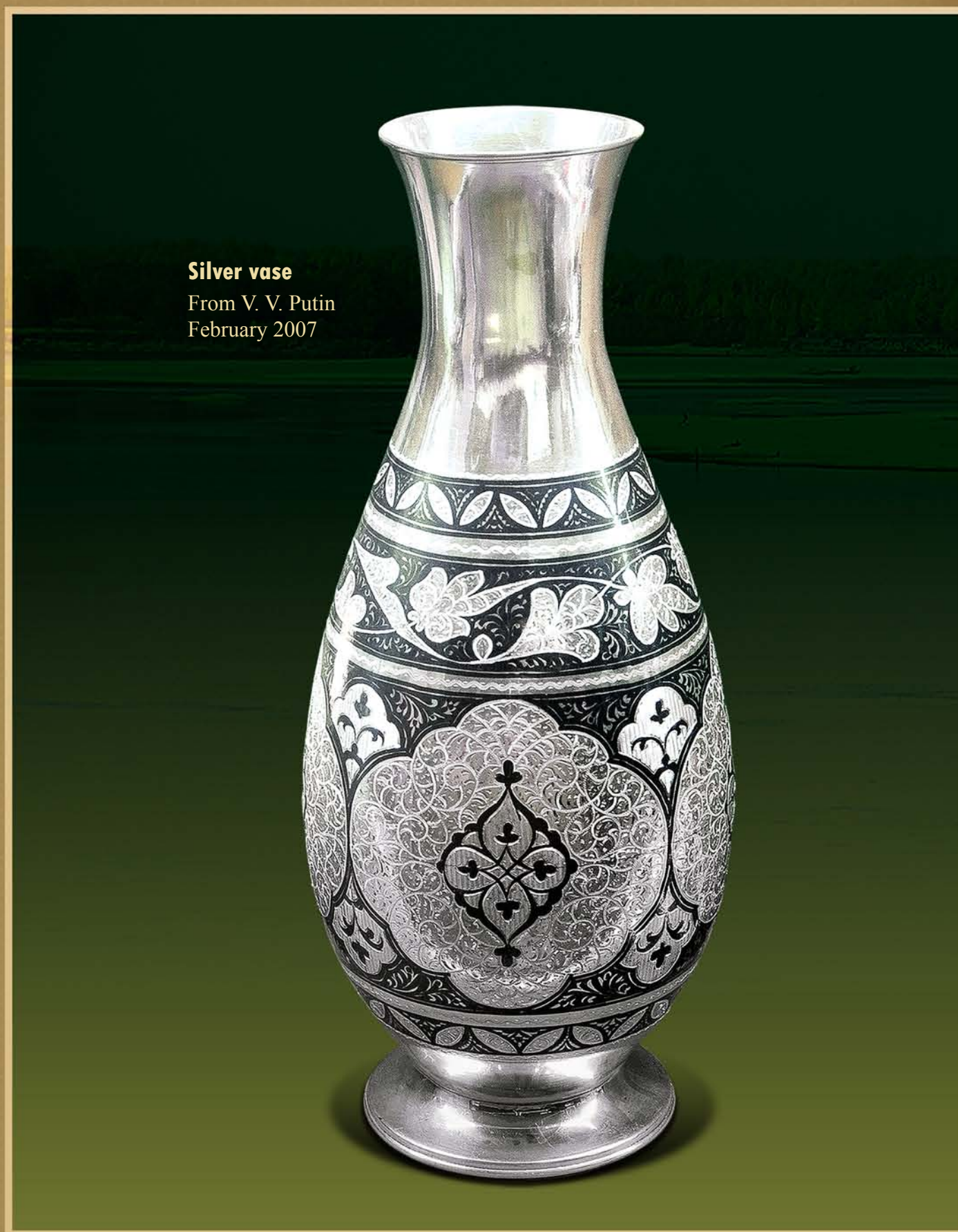
Silver tea service
From V. V. Putin
August 2001



Porcelain vase
From V. V. Putin
August 2005



Lacquered casket
From V. V. Putin
March 2002



Silver vase
From V. V. Putin
February 2007

**Gifts presented by
Dmitry Anatolyevich Medvedev**



Dagger
From D. A. Medvedev
August 2011

Kim Jong Il was awarded over 70 orders, medals and honorary titles.



Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR conferred on Kim Jong Il the 40th Anniversary of the Victorious Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) Commemorative Medal on May 9, 1985.



Far Eastern National University conferred on Kim Jong Il the title of Honorary Doctor of Law on October 9, 2005.

Order of October Revolution

October 9, 1997



Star of Patron Order

September 30, 2005



Star of Patron Order

Golden Diploma of Patron

Order of Stalin

August 20, 1998



Badge



Patron Medals and Certificates

Great Contribution to World Culture Order

June 20, 2006



Order of "Peacekeeper" 1st Class

February 16, 2009



Order of Dmitry Donskoy

February 5, 2008



Order of "Justice and Peace Defender"

February 11, 2010



Order of "Flaming Heart"

February 11, 2011



Revolutionary Activities of Marx, Engels and Lenin

Commemorative Medallions May 22, 1989



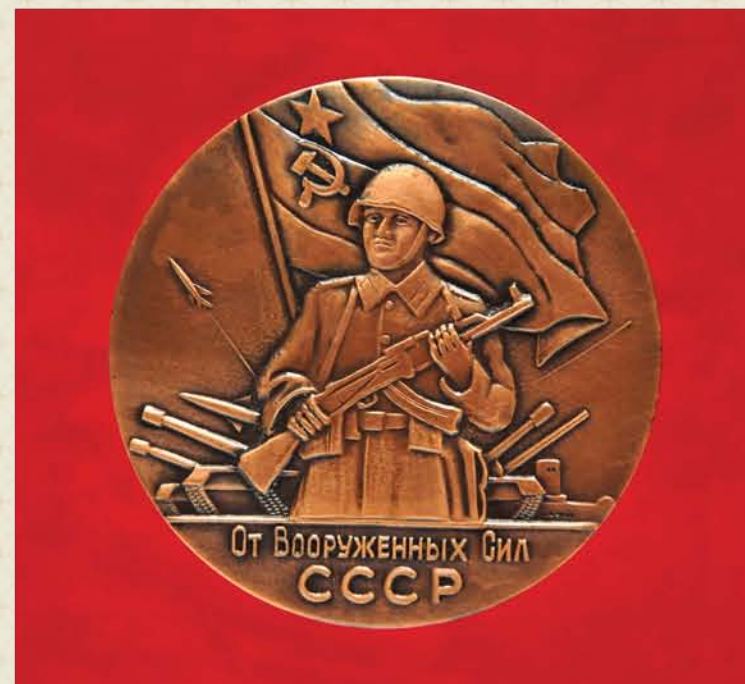
40th Anniversary of the Victorious Great Patriotic War

(1941-1945) Commemorative Medal May 9, 1985



Victorious Great Patriotic War Commemorative Medal

August 15, 1985



250th Anniversary of the USSR Academy of Sciences

Commemorative Medal May 22, 1989



50th Anniversary of the Victorious Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) Commemorative Medal March 22, 1995



80th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution Commemorative Medal September 25, 1997



Medallion of State Duma
August 31, 1995



Russian Academy of Natural Sciences Medallion “Author of Scientific Discovery”
September 11, 1995



Peace and Unity Party of Russia Special Medallion
August 27, 1998



Moscow War Veterans Committee Medal

April 25, 2000



300th Anniversary of St. Petersburg Commemorative Medal

December 2, 2005



90th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution Commemorative Medal

January 30, 2008

Space Flight Control Centre Commemorative Medal

August 5, 2001



Badge



Resolution

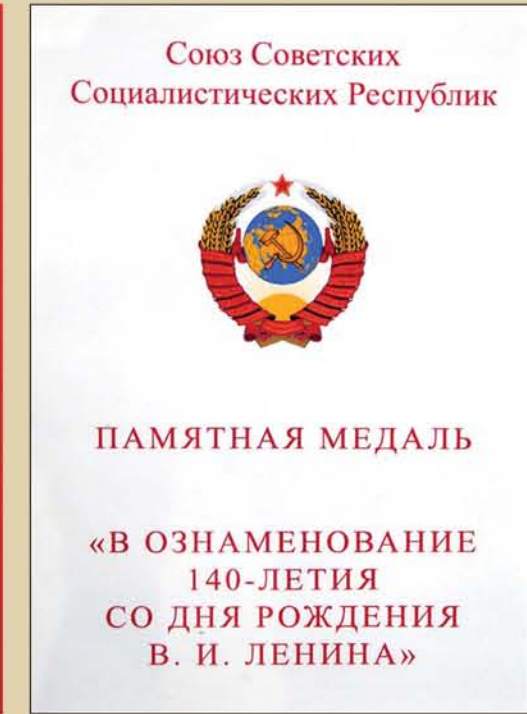
140th Birthday of V. I. Lenin Commemorative Medal

April 9, 2010



140th Birthday of V. I. Lenin Commemorative Medal

April 22, 2010



130th Birthday of I. V. Stalin Commemorative Medal

April 9, 2010



65th Anniversary of the Victorious Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) Commemorative Medal

May 4, 2010



Honorary Member of All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks

February 16, 1992



Honorary Membership Card

Far East Customs University Doctor

September 16, 1996



Gown, Cap, Band and Badge

“Man of 1994”

December 30, 1994



Certificate



“Man of 1994” Medallion

Honorary Chairman of International "Peace to the Oceans" Committee December 24, 1996



Veteran Newspaper Honorary Editor-in-Chief
April 20, 1997



Russian Academy of Security, Defence, and Law and Order Problems Academician and Professor December 15, 2003



Diploma of Academician

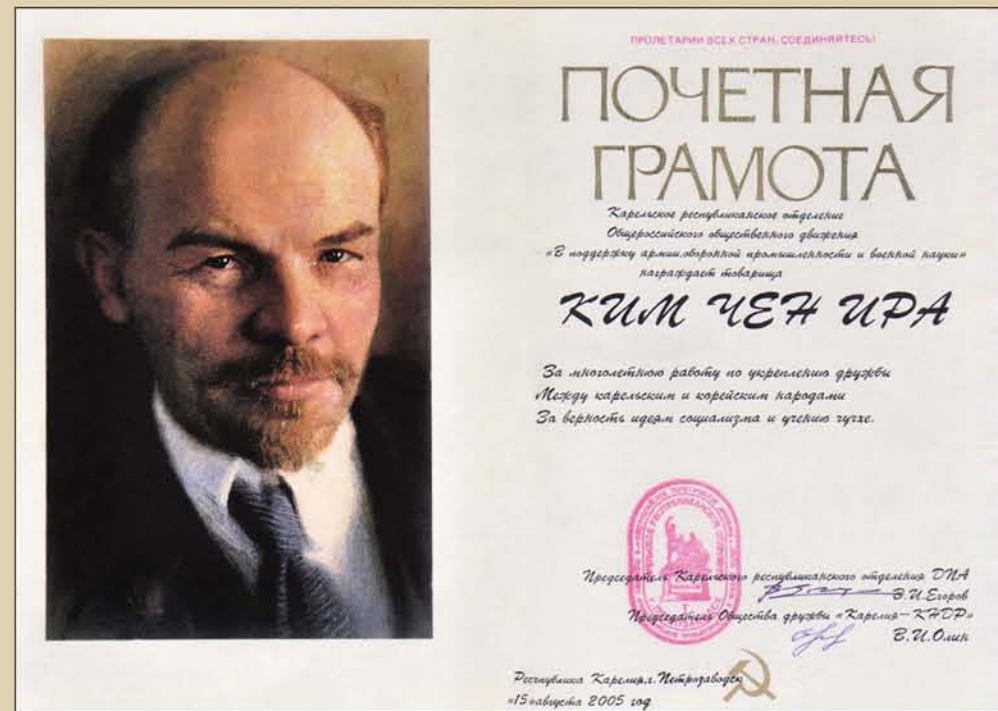


Diploma of Professor



Badge

Diploma of Honour of the Karelian Branch of the All-Russia Socio-Political Movement “For Supporting the Army, Defence Industry and Military Science” August 15, 2005



Far Eastern National University Honorary Doctor of Law
October 9, 2005



Medallion



Band



Gown



Diploma

Russian People’s Academy of Sciences Honorary Academician September 21, 2005



Honorary Academician of the International Academy of Patronage December 5, 2005



Golden Trophy



Gown



Badge

“The Kind Angel of the World” Award and “Honourable Patron and Benefactor of World of the Year 2005” Medallion February 16, 2006



“The Kind Angel of the World” Award



“Honourable Patron and Benefactor of World of the Year 2005” Medallion



Diploma

**Honorary Academician of the International Academy
of Social Sciences** February 16, 2007

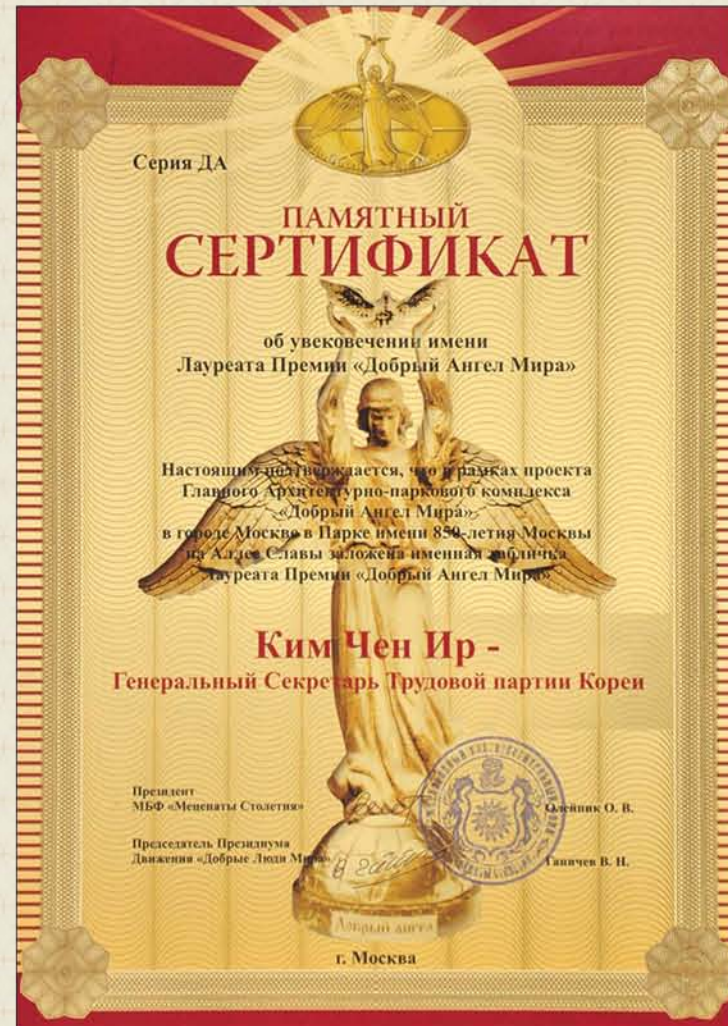
**Certificate of Engraving the
Name Kim Jong Il on the
Monument "The Kind Angel
of the World"**

September 30, 2006

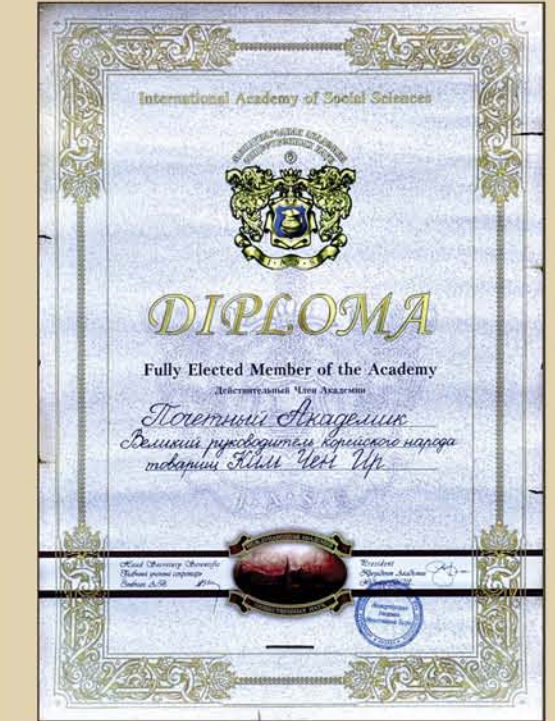


**Certificate of Engraving the Name
Kim Jong II, General Secretary of
the Workers' Party of Korea and
Winner of "The Kind Angel of
the World" Award**

July 14, 2007



Gown



Letter of presentation



Badge



Diploma

Honorary Academician of the International Academy of Culture and Art February 12, 2008



Gown



Order

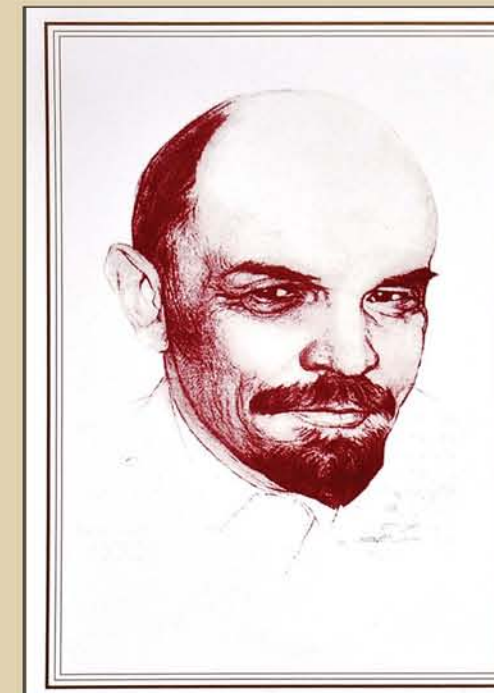


Diploma

“Peacekeeper of 21st Century” Diploma February 16, 2009



Diploma of Honour of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation April 9, 2010



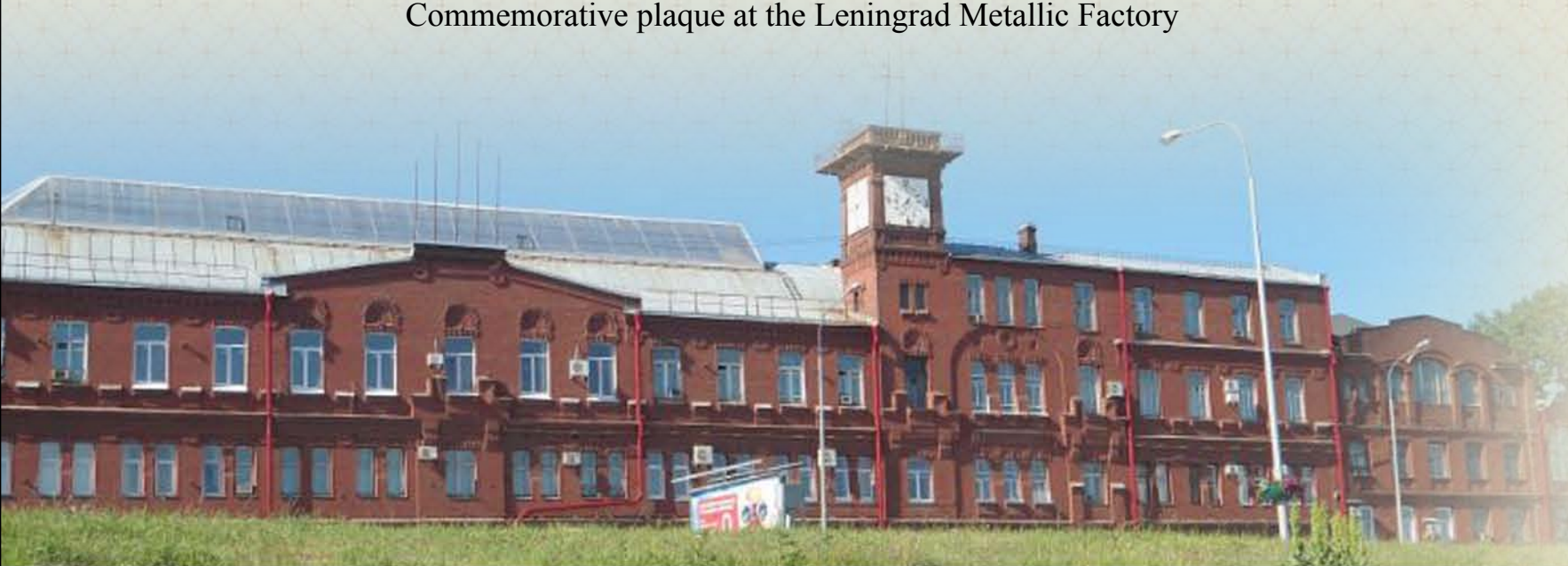
Commemorative plaques are put up to remember the visit of Kim Jong II



Commemorative plaque at the Leningrad Metallic Factory



Commemorative plaque at the Kirov Factory





Commemorative plaque at the Piskaryov Cemetery

Commemorative plaque at Siberian State University of Transport



Commemorative plaque at “Lenin Square” Station of Novosibirsk Metro



Commemorative plaque at Novosibirsk Railway Station





Commemorative plaque at the Veterans House in Khabarovsk Territory



Commemorative plaque at the Russia-DPRK Friendship Pavilion

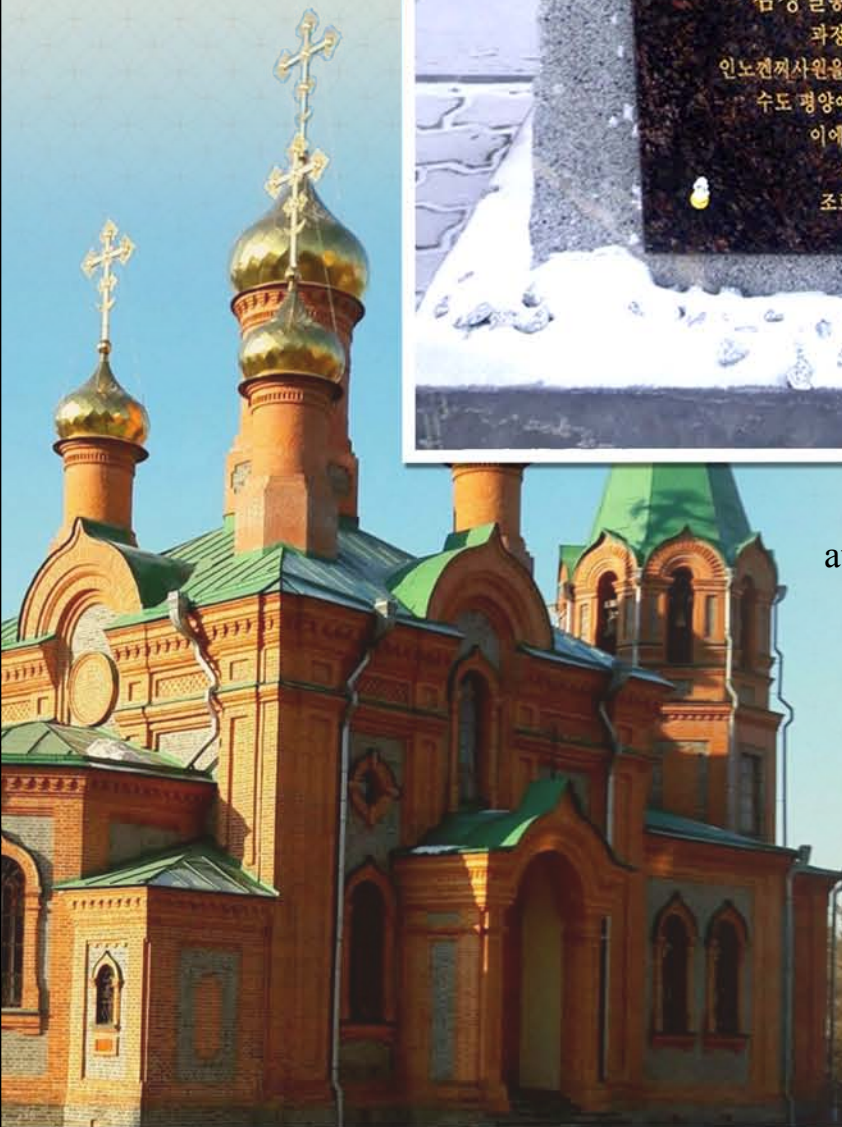




Commemorative monument erected at the St. Bishop Innocent of Irkutsk Church



Commemorative plaque at the Gavan Hotel





Commemorative plaque at the Resnaya Zaimka Restaurant

Eternal Is Our Friendship

Composed by Pavel Ovsyannikov, chief conductor
of the presidential band of the Russian Federation

Full of pride (♩ = 120)
mf G C D7 G

G C D6 D7 G

f C D7 G Am D7 G

C G D7 G

C G Am D7 G

Detailed description: This block contains five staves of musical notation for the song 'Eternal Is Our Friendship'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The dynamics start at mezzo-forte (mf). The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. Chord symbols are placed above the notes: G, C, D7, G, G, C, D6, D7, G, C, D7, G, Am, D7, G, C, G, D7, G, C, Am, D7, G.

1. We two neighbouring countries sharing the Tuman River
Boast a close and ardent friendship.
The new century will be peaceful and friendly.
Kim Jong Il - Putin, Putin - Kim Jong Il
Kim Jong Il - Putin, Putin - Kim Jong Il.
2. Though far away in distance,
Pyongyang and Moscow are close in mind.
Friendly feelings are cemented through meetings.
Kim Jong Il - Putin, Putin - Kim Jong Il
Kim Jong Il - Putin, Putin - Kim Jong Il.
3. Our friendship with a long tradition
Will be eternal in our history.
Songs of friendship will extol their names.
Kim Jong Il - Putin, Putin - Kim Jong Il
Kim Jong Il - Putin, Putin - Kim Jong Il.



**Writing a New Chapter
in the History of
DPRK-Russia Friendship**

Edited by Kim Un Jong
Written by Kim Chol Hyok
Translated by Hong Yong Hui,
Han Jong Chol, Ri Chung Hyon

Published by the Foreign Languages
Publishing House, DPRK
Issued in February Juche 111 (2022)



