

## ***The New Challenges Facing the Success of the Construction of the “China–Mongolia–Russia Economic Corridor” and the Opportunities Therein***

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### **Summary**

At the time of the summit of the heads of state of the three countries of China, Mongolia, and Russia on 11 September 2014, President Xi Jinping, with China bringing up the joint construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt, got a positive reaction from Russia and Mongolia. On 23 June 2016, in a witnessing of collaboration by the heads of state of the three countries of China, Mongolia, and Russia, government-related departments signed the “China–Mongolia–Russia Economic Corridor Construction Planning Guidelines” in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, and at the same time as the construction of the China–Mongolia–Russia Economic Corridor becoming an important outcome for the construction of “One Belt, One Road”, within the six major corridors of “One Belt, One Road” it has become a multinational economic cooperation corridor where a real beginning has been made for the first time. On 13 September 2016, the detailed regulations for the “China–Mongolia–Russia Economic Corridor Construction Planning Guidelines” were formally placed on the official website of China’s National Development and Reform Commission.

At the same time, the new challenges faced by the construction of the China–Mongolia–Russia Economic Corridor have been growing stricter by the day. The difficulties faced by the construction of the China–Mongolia–Russia Economic Corridor have increased further. Factors include: the increase of new changes in the strategy for international territorial relations, and contradictions and friction in regional cooperation; the intensity of the undulations in Northeast Asian territorial strategy; the new changes in great power relations, including those between China and the United States and China and Japan; the repetition of provocative acts in the situation on the Korean Peninsula; and the uncertainty of the economic situations in Russia and Mongolia. These factors have had an impact on the outcomes of long-term trilateral cooperation and the deepening of capabilities. In this paper, I take as the principal subject the opportunities and the challenges which the showing of results in the construction of the China–Mongolia–Russia Economic Corridor is faced with, and in accordance with the changes in the internal and external regional situation on the path of trilateral cooperation, I clearly identify the “three major trends” and establish the “three main priorities”, and compensating for the “three major drawbacks” I would like to propose ideas for a steady course for the construction of the China–Mongolia–Russia Economic Corridor.

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