

Abstract

Mongolia is an oasis of democracy between the powerful authoritarian countries, namely Russia and China. Although the three countries have had long lasting cooperation, Mongolia has over the years realized the importance of a diversified foreign policy in order to preserve its sovereignty. This single case study argues that thanks to the application of the hedging theory and international multilateralism, Mongolia has managed to gain reliable partners that help Mongolia diversify both its economics and foreign policy. They include the United States of America, Japan, South Korea, Australia and many other countries from different continents. This paper focuses on pointing out the differences in the perception of the concept of sovereignty within the international community, analysis of the state of mongolian sovereignty and its future, and last but not least, it aims to identify factors threatening the sovereignty of Mongolia. Among them are national conflicts connected, for example, with the corruption of the mining industry or the country's great economic dependence on its neighbors. The author argues that Mongolia in order to maintain stable sovereignty must further deepen its relations with third-party neighbors, take on active membership in international organizations or utilize its strategic position to adopt a neutral position.