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The use of artificial intelligence for analysing the impact of Military Technical Cooperation on political alliance establishment in XX-XXI centuries

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to determine the influence of Military Technical Cooperation (MTC) on establishing of the MPAs through the analysis of historical data and key political, economic, military, and socio-cultural factors, taking into account the geopolitical context and strategic interests of states. The study

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employed the following methods: identification of key influencing factors, multifactor analysis, retrospective analysis, correlation convergent comparative analysis, artificial intelligence (AI)-based analysis. The study confirmed that MTC is not a sufficient condition for establishing of the MPAs, and its influence is determined by a combination of political, economic, military, and socio-cultural factors. AI-based analysis was used to process 20+ datasets covering over 200 years of historical data and 3,500+ states. Correlation convergence comparative analysis showed that establishing of the MPAs more often depends on the strategic interests of states than on the MTC.

Keywords: Military, AI-based analysis, correlation, convergence

El uso de la inteligencia artificial para analizar el impacto de la cooperación técnica militar en el establecimiento de alianzas políticas en los siglos XX-XXI

Resumen

El objetivo del estudio es determinar la influencia del MTC en el establecimiento de las AMP mediante el análisis de datos históricos y factores políticos, económicos, militares y socioculturales clave, teniendo en cuenta el contexto geopolítico y los intereses estratégicos de los Estados. El estudio empleó los siguientes métodos: identificación de los factores clave que influyen, análisis multifactorial, análisis retrospectivo, análisis comparativo convergente de correlación, análisis basado en inteligencia artificial (IA). El estudio confirmó que el MTC no es una condición suficiente para el establecimiento de las AMP, y que su influencia viene determinada por una combinación de factores políticos, económicos, militares y socioculturales. Se utilizó un análisis basado en IA para procesar más de 20 conjuntos de datos que abarcaban más de 200 años de datos históricos y más de 3.500 estados. El análisis comparativo de convergencia de correlaciones demostró que el establecimiento de las AMP depende más a menudo de los intereses estratégicos de los estados que del MTC.

Palabras clave: Militar, análisis basado en IA, correlación, convergencia

Introduction

Throughout human history, 204 MPAs have been established, starting from the 7th century BC, involving dozens of states and state-like entities (Kelleher, 2025). MPAs shape the geopolitical map of the world, determining the structure of international security, the balance of power, and the strategic orientations of countries (Rasshyvalov et al., 2024). MTC is one of the key aspects that can influence the establishing of MPAs, which contributes to the integration of defence systems, joint production of weapons, and technological exchange. At the same time, the question of whether MTC is an independent factor in establishing of MPAs remains open. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the correlation between MPAs and MTC, taking into account political, economic, military, and socio-cultural factors in order assess the role of MTC in geostrategic processes.

The aim of the study is to determine the MTC on establishing of MPAs through a comprehensive analysis of historical data, political, economic, military, and socio-cultural factors. The study is aimed at identifying patterns and conditions under which MTC contributes or does not contribute to establishing of the MPAs, taking into account the geopolitical context and strategic interests of states.

The aim was achieved through the fulfilment of the following *research objectives:*

- Identify key factors influencing the activation of MTC and its possible impact on establishing of the MPAs, as well as identify factors that directly or indirectly indicate the likelihood of the creation of MPAs;

- Perform a multifactorial analysis of the influence of MTC on establishing of the MPA, assessing the role of defence, technical, technological, and strategic factors in interstate cooperation;

- Conduct a retrospective analysis of known cases of MTC to assess their impact on further establishing of the MPAS and determine historical patterns;

- Perform a correlation convergent comparative analysis of establishing of the MPAs, assessing the cumulative impact of the complex of identified factors and MTC on the probability of creating MPAs between states and state-like entities.

1. Literature review

MTC is an important tool for establishing political alliances, strengthening national security, and geopolitical positions of countries. This cooperation contributes to the creation of new international blocs and ensures stability in view of current global threats. Current studies on the issue under research are reviewed below in order to identify research trends.

In particular, But (2024) proves that MTC is a key instrument of foreign policy and security, which significantly affects the global geopolitical balance. At the same time, the author identified key trends and problems of MTC: modernization of the armed forces, competition between exporters, increasing cost of weapons, and activation of the illegal market of military technologies.

In turn, Stekić (2024) focuses on the influence of global geopolitics and MTC on local foreign policy strategy and proves that Serbia uses hedging in relations with China, Russia, the United States of America (USA), and the

European Union (EU). The strategic partnership with China is strengthening against the backdrop of geopolitical polarization and new multipolarity.

The study of Aryal and Bharti (2025) describes a similar situation for India. The authors found that India's strategic culture determines its unique approach to MTC (unestablished alliances), but this country maintains a balance between cooperation with the US and Russia despite changes in policy.

Adisa (2025) also demonstrates the influence of global geopolitics on its local fluctuations. The author points to the growth of MTC in West Africa in the context of a new geopolitical confrontation: the establishment of the Sahel Alliance and its conflict with the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS), and also assesses the risks of the region becoming an arena for proxy wars.

Shchokin et al. (2023) demonstrate an even greater influence of MTC on state policy in crisis situations and argue that Russia's war against Ukraine has exacerbated the problems of interaction between the civilian and military sectors, creating threats to state security. The authors propose directions for strengthening this interaction, in particular through the adaptation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) experience.

Kuo (2025) also notes the impact of Russian aggression on global geopolitics and argues that the war in Ukraine has forced East Asian countries to reassess their approaches to MTC. In particular, the author notes that there is increasing attention to defines strategies and deterrence of threats in the Taiwan Strait.

In turn, Lummack (2025) notes the positive impact of MTC on the defence strategy of the local country. The author argues that reforms in the Ukrainian army after 2014 significantly improved its combat capability, and MTC, in particular the Operation Unifier mission, became an important factor in this progress.

Another example of the positive impact of MTC is described by Hovsepyan and Tonoyan (2024). The authors argue that the modernization of the Azerbaijani army with the participation of Turkey had a significant impact on the transformation of the identity of Azerbaijani society.

Ilnytska (2024) demonstrates the interstate scale of MTC. The author argues that the effectiveness of cooperation between Poland, Ukraine, and Lithuania within the Lublin Triangle has significantly increased in the context of Russian military aggression. MTC, financial and humanitarian assistance to Ukraine have become key elements of the trio's strategic cooperation in view of current threats.

Finally, Khalid and Ahmed (2024) identify general trends in MTC, indicating that defence diplomacy, in particular military exchanges and cooperation, still plays an important role in modern international relations. The authors argue that MTC is a key element of this diplomacy, which is influenced by geopolitical and geoeconomic interests.

The analysis of the selected publications shows that MTC is a key factor in establishing and strengthening of political alliances in the global arena. MTC contributes not only to improving the defence capabilities and ensuring the national security of states, but is also an important tool of geopolitical strategies, allowing countries to strengthen their positions in international relations. It is noted that countries are able to strengthen their political, economic, and social ties

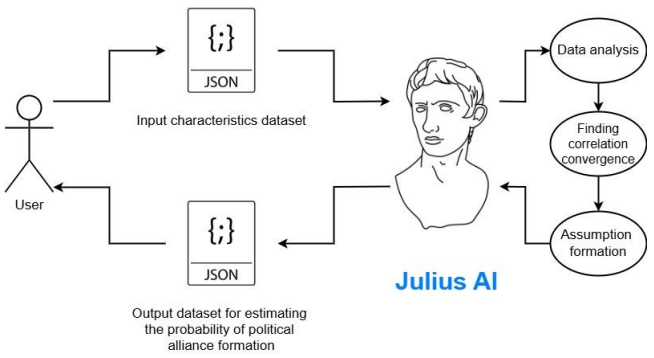
through cooperation in the defence sector, which results in the establishment of new international blocs and alliances. MTC in the current context of global instability and threats, such as Russia's aggression against Ukraine, the Nagorno-Karabakh war or tensions in the Taiwan Strait, demonstrates its importance as a tool of deterrence and stability, as well as a means of supporting the strategic interests of countries in a multipolar world. At the same time, the significant polarization of the global geopolitical situation is worth noting, where the policies of "big players" significantly influence the decisions of "small players" who seek to build their own strategy of interests, balancing the possibilities of alliances with strong states. At the same time, MTC is one of the main markers of this polarization, making a complex discrete geopolitical picture of the world.

2. Methods and materials

2.1. Research design

This study proposes to use AI analysis of multifactorial features of establishing political alliances (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Research scheme using AI-based analysis of multifactorial features of establishing political alliances



Source: created by the author

2.2. Methods

This study employed the following methods:

1. *Identification of key factors influencing the activation of MTC and the subsequent probable establishment of the MPA.* Identification of factors that directly or indirectly indicate the likelihood of the establishment of the MPA.

2. *Multifactor analysis of MTC activation and establishing of the MPAs.* Prospective assessment of the impact of individual factors on of the MPAs, cooperating in the defence, technical, and technological spheres.

3. *Retrospective analysis of known MTC*. Retrospective analysis of known MTC with an assessment of the further establishment of the MPAs.

4. *Correlation-convergent comparative analysis of the establishment of the MPAs*. Prospective assessment of the impact of the complex of identified factors and MTC on the probable creation of the MPAs between states and state-like entities.

2.3. Sample

The following datasets applied in json format were used to perform a multifactor parametric assessment of establishing of political alliances, as well as to assess the impact of MTC on this process – Table 1.

Table 1. Datasets for a multifactor parametric assessment of establishing of political alliances

Evaluation factor	Dataset description	Access	Source
Political bloc of alliance establishment signs			
Political system	The dataset classifies countries' political regimes on a scale of 0 to 3 based on electoral rights, freedoms, and restrictions on power (V-Dem, 2024) and covers 3,500+ states from 1789 to 2023.	Free	Political regime. The V-Dem Dataset (2024)
Political system (normalized dataset)	The normalized V-Dem (2024) dataset from Global Change Data Lab covers a scale from 0 to 1 according to the indices: Regimes of the World, Polity, Freedom House, EIU, BTI.	Free	Political regime classification by source (2024)
Peaceful and hostile relations between states	The Diehl et al. (2021) dataset classifies relations between countries by level of tension from rivalry to security community, covering 2,631 countries from 1900 to 2020.	Free	Peaceful and hostile relationships between states. Country-pairs without relationships included Diehl et al. (2021)
Peaceful and hostile relations between states (normalized dataset)	The normalized dataset Diehl et al. (2021) from Global Change Data Lab (2024a) includes only countries with relationships.	Free	Our World in Data (2024)
Military bloc of alliance establishment signs			
States involved in wars	The Lyall (2022) dataset covers 229 countries in 252 wars (1800–2011), recording conflict participation, casualties, desertions, and combat effectiveness.	Free	Lyall (2022)

Evaluation factor	Dataset description	Access	Source
States involved in state conflicts	The UCDP (2024) dataset covers interstate, internal, and extra-systemic conflicts with casualties ≥25 people per year (1946–2023), including internationalized conflicts.	Free	States involved in state-based conflicts. UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 24.1 (2024)
States involved in interstate conflicts	The Gibler and Miller (2023) dataset records the participation of states in interstate conflicts with the threat or use of force (1816–2014).	Free	The University of Alabama (2025)
Military alliances	The dataset by Davies et al. (2024) records the participation of states in military alliances (1989–2023).	Free	Military alliances. UCDP Actor Dataset version 24.1 (2024)
Global alliances	The Kelleher (2025) dataset contains a list of military alliances from antiquity to the present, covering agreements for mutual protection and support.	Free	Kelleher (2025)
Armed forces personnel	The IISS dataset (via World Bank, 2025) contains data on the number of military personnel and paramilitary forces (1985–2020).	Free	*International Institute for Strategic Studies (via World Bank)* (2025)
Technical and economic block of alliance establishment signs			
GDP per capita	The World Bank dataset (2025) contains data on GDP per capita adjusted for inflation and living standards (1990–2021).	Free	*The World Bank Group* (2025a)
Countries by income classification	The World Bank dataset (2025) classifies countries by per capita income (1987–present).	Free	*The World Bank Group* (2025b)
Military spending to GDP	The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) dataset (2025) contains data on military spending as a % of GDP (1948–2023).	Free	*Stockholm International Peace Research Institute* (2025)

Evaluation factor	Dataset description	Access	Source
R&D spending to GDP	The UNESCO (2025) dataset contains data on R&D spending as a % of GDP (1996–2022) in business, the public sector, education, and non-profit organizations.	Free	*UNESCO Institute for Statistics* (2025)
Sociocultural block of alliance establishment signs			
Human Development Index (HDI)	The UNDP (2024) dataset contains the HDI from 0 to 1, which assesses the standard of living, education, and health (1990–2022).	Free	*United Nations Development Programme* (2024)
Religion	The Brown and James (2017) dataset contains data on religious demographics of 220 countries for 100 denominations (1800–2015).	Free	Brown and James (2017)
Cultural Traditions and Values	The World Values Survey (2022) dataset reflects changes in societal values from 1981 to 2022, covering religiosity, social priorities, trust, tolerance, and political participation.	Free	*World Values Survey Association* (2022)

Source: created by the author

Analytical findings of the Institute for the Study of War (2025), Department of War Studies (2025), Swedish Defence University (2025), etc. were also used.

2.4. Instruments

The study used an AI tool for big data analytics - Julius AI from Caesar Labs Inc. (Julius AI | Your AI Data Analyst, 2025). Julius AI uses Deep Learning, NLP and GPT-like transformers for text analysis. The data are processed on

GPUs/TPUs, deployed in the cloud (AWS, GCP), and response adaptation is carried out through reinforcement learning.

3. Results

According to the developed methodology using AI-based analysis of a wide range of datasets (Table 1), we establish that the activation of MTC and the likely creation of MPAs between countries are influenced by the following key factors (Table 2).

Table 2. Identification of key factors influencing the activation of MTC and the further likely creation of MPAs

Evaluation factor	Evaluation factor
Political bloc signs of alliance formation	Political regime
	Political regime relative to liberal democracy
	Peaceful and hostile relations between states
Military bloc of signs of alliance formation	States participating in wars
	States involved in state conflicts
	States involved in interstate conflicts
	Military alliances
	Global alliances
	Armed Forces Personnel
Technical and economic block of signs of alliance formation	GDP per capita
	Countries by income classification
	Military spending as a share of GDP
	Research and development spending as a share of GDP
Sociocultural block of signs of alliance formation	Human Development Index
	Creed
	Cultural traditions and values

Source: created by the author based on Julius AI (2025)

The identified assessment factors (Table 2) reflect the key aspects of the establishment of the MPAs and the activation of the MTC. Political factors take into account the stability of the regime and international relations, military factors – defence potential and participation in conflicts, technical and economic factors – financial capacity and investment in defence, and socio-cultural factors – the level of development, common values and religions that affect trust and cooperation between states.

The next step of the study is a multifactorial analysis of the activation of the MTC and the establishment of the MPAs, which involves AI-based research of the identified key aspects of the activation of the MPAs and the likely establishment of the MPAs between states and state-like entities. The results of the AI-based analysis are presented below (Table 3).

The AI-based analysis (Table 3) found that the greatest influence on the activation of the MTC and the establishment of MTC is exerted by interstate conflicts, internal conflicts and wars, as they stimulate the search for external support to strengthen defence capabilities. The political system and international relations have a medium influence: democratic regimes form multilateral alliances, autocracies bilateral ones. Military alliances and global unions contribute to technological integration and defence coordination. Economic factors determine the financial capabilities of the MTC, while socio-cultural factors and the level of human development contribute to trust and strengthening strategic partnerships.

Table 3. Multifactorial analysis of the activation of the MTC and the establishment of the MPA

Evaluation factor	AI-based analysis of the impact of the evaluation factor on the activation of the MTC and the likely establishment of the MPA	AI-based assessment of the impact factor	Examples of the MPAs
Political bloc of alliance establishment signs			
Political system	Democratic regimes more often establish multilateral alliances due to the transparency of decisions, while authoritarian ones are limited to selective military technical cooperation and avoid deep integration.	Significant	NATO / Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)
Political system relative to liberal democracy	Liberal democracies more often establish broad alliances due to transparency, while autocracies are limited to short-term military technical cooperation.	Significant	Australia, United Kingdom, United States (AUKUS)
Peaceful and hostile relations between states	When tensions are high, states strengthen alliances, while in peaceful relations they focus on training and technology.	Weighty	India and Pakistan strengthen alliances, Egypt and Israel limit cooperation, while France and Germany exclude conflicts.
Military bloc of alliance establishment signs			
States involved in wars	States with military experience are more likely to expand their military technical cooperation and create or join the Armed Forces, seeking to increase their defence capabilities and influence.	Weighty	The US formed NATO after World War II, Israel intensified cooperation with the US after the Arab-Israeli wars, and Iraq restored its defence potential through agreements with arms suppliers.

Evaluation factor	**AI-based analysis of the impact of the evaluation factor on the activation of the MTC and the likely establishment of the MPA**	**AI-based assessment of the impact factor**	**Examples of the MPAs**
States involved in state conflicts	States involved in conflicts accelerate the search for defence partners, expand military-technical cooperation, and form alliances more actively to compensate for combat losses and strengthen their own positions.	Weighty	USA and coalition in Iraq (2003), Saudi Arabia and allies in Yemen (2015–...), Russia and allied forces in Syria (2015–...)
States involved in interstate conflicts	States involved in interstate conflicts usually activate military technical cooperation and alliances, increasing the likelihood of creating or strengthening alliances.	Weighty	Argentina – UK (Falklands conflict, 1982), China – Vietnam (border war, 1979), Russia – Iran (war in Ukraine, 2022)
Military alliances	Military alliances strengthen military technical cooperation, stimulate joint defence projects, and encourage the expansion of blocs.	Weighty	NATO, AUKUS, CSTO
Global alliances	Global alliances promote the integration of technologies and standardization, which activates the military political bloc and increases the likelihood of the creation of new military political blocs.	Weighty	NATO, AUKUS, CSTO, League of Nations
Armed Forces personnel	Countries with large armed forces have a greater potential for the introduction of advanced technologies, which contributes to the activation of the MTC and increases the likelihood of the creation of the MPA by ensuring high defence capabilities.	Weighty	NATO, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

Evaluation factor	AI-based analysis of the impact of the evaluation factor on the activation of the MTC and the likely establishment of the MPA	AI-based assessment of the impact factor	Examples of the MPAs
Technical and economic block of alliance establishment signs			
GDP per capita	High GDP per capita provides more resources for defence investment, which intensifies MTC and promotes the establishment of alliances.	Weighty	High GDP: NATO, AUKUS, Five Eyes Low GDP: ECOWAS, African Union
Countries by income classification	High-income countries invest heavily in MTC and enter into global defence agreements, while lower-income countries, due to limited resources, prefer regional or bilateral alliances.	Weighty	High Income: NATO, AUKUS Low Income: ECOWAS, African Union
Military spending to GDP	Countries with a high percentage of military spending to GDP intensify MTC and establish alliances through investment in equipment modernization, while low spending limits these opportunities.	Weighty	High spending: NATO, AUKUS, Five Eyes. Low spending: European Union, ECOWAS.
R&D spending to GDP	High R&D spending stimulates innovation, which intensifies MTC and promotes the establishment of strategic alliances.	Weighty	High spending: NATO, AUKUS, Five Eyes. Low spending: African Union, ECOWAS, ADMM-Plus.
Sociocultural block of alliance formation characteristics			
HDI	Countries with high HDI, due to better resources, activate military-technical cooperation and form alliances with similar standards of governance and security.	Weighty	High HDI: NATO, Five Eyes, European Union Low HDI: African Union, ECOWAS

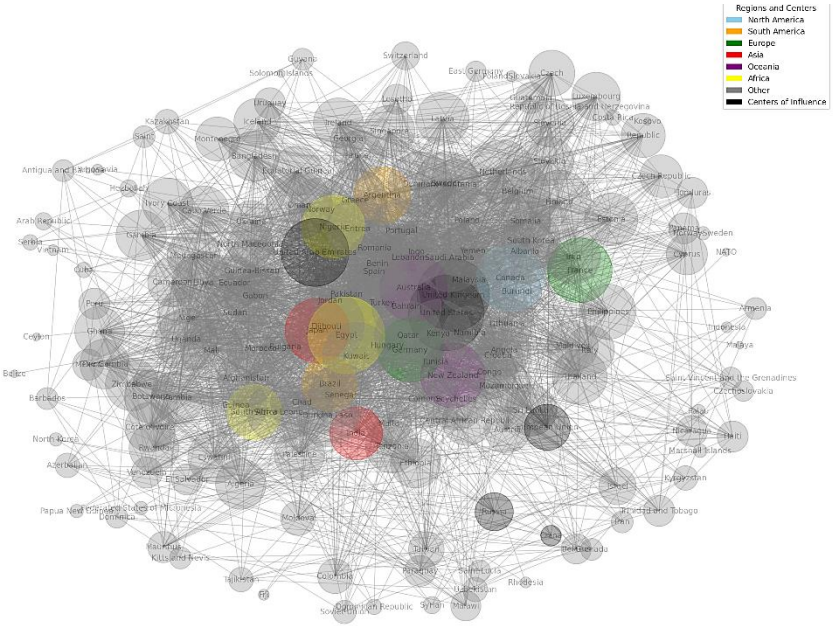
Evaluation factor	**AI-based analysis of the impact of the evaluation factor on the activation of the MTC and the likely establishment of the MPA**	**AI-based assessment of the impact factor**	**Examples of the MPAs**
Religion	Common religious values contribute to trust and cultural compatibility, which facilitates the creation of military technical unions and alliances, while religious differences can be a dividing factor.	Significant	Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Arab League
Cultural traditions and values	Cultural compatibility contributes to trust and cooperation in MTC, while significant cultural differences can complicate the establishment of alliances.	Significant	NATO, Five Eyes, OIC, USSR

Source: created by the author based on Julius AI (2025)

The AI-based analysis gives grounds to advance a hypothesis that the separate fact of the activation of the MTC is not a sufficient condition for the establishment of the MTC, while its consideration in combination with political, economic, military and socio-cultural factors enables predicting with high probability the emergence or transformation of the MTC.

This hypothesis will be confirmed in accordance with the procedure and methodology of the study using a retrospective analysis of known MTCs. We consider a chronometric analysis of the period of modern history (from 1945 to the present), which includes about 192 records of MTCs and the MPAs (Figure 2).

Figure 2: AI visualization of the unnormalized network of connections of states included in the MPAs over the last 50 years, where the weight of a point of an individual state is determined by the total number of connections in the MPAs



Source: created by the author based on Julius AI (2025)

The countries with the largest number of connections will be highlighted and normalized by the zones of influence of political centres (Figure 3).

In order to confirm or refute the advanced hypothesis (according to the results of Table 3), a sample check for the first 10 countries (US (123), UK (70), Australia (29), Russia (29), Turkey (26), France (23), Netherlands (19), Germany (17), Poland (16), New Zealand (16)) that have the largest number of connections in the MPAs will be conducted (Figure 4).

Figure 3: AI visualization of the network of connections of the states that are part of the MPAs over the past 50 years, normalized by the zones of influence of the main political centres

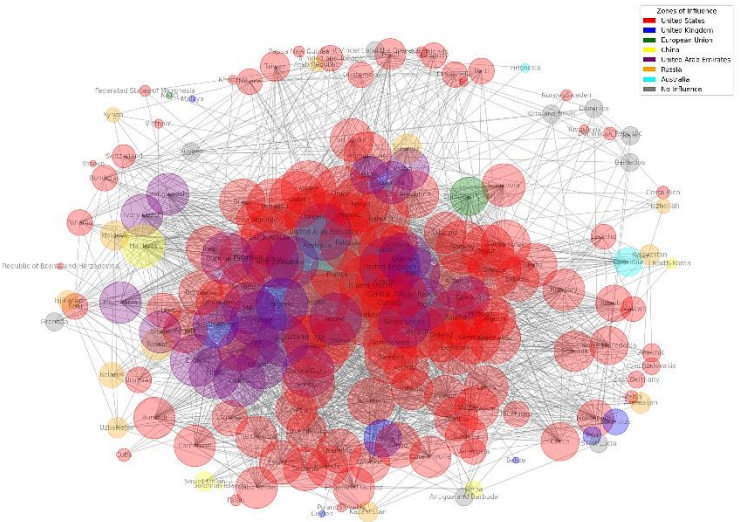
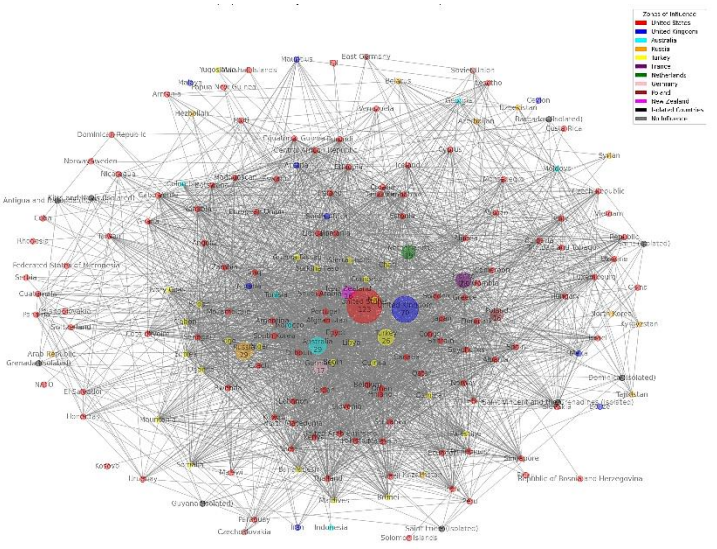


Figure 4: AI visualization of the network of connections of the states that participated the most times in the MTCs and MPAs over the past 50 years



Source: created by the author based on Julius AI (2025)

The countries identified with the largest number of participations in the MPAs (Figure 4) demonstrate the influence of key factors identified in the model of MTC activation and establishment of the MPAs. The US, the UK, and France are actively establishing alliances, which is explained by their political system, economic power and high level of military spending, thereby stimulating integration in the security sphere. Russia, as a state participating in interstate conflicts and state conflicts, is actively creating strategic alliances to strengthen its own defence capabilities and counter Western blocs. Turkey, as a regional player with developed military potential and strategic location, strengthens its positions through participation in MTC with both NATO and other countries. The participation of the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, and New Zealand reflects the influence of economic and political factors, such as membership in international organizations (EU, NATO) and common political and cultural values, which contribute to the establishment of alliances to maintain regional stability.

So, the hypothesis advanced upon the multifactor analysis is partially confirmed by the results of the retrospective analysis, which requires further correlation convergence comparative analysis of the establishment of the MPAs.

When involving Julius AI (2025), the following results of the correlation convergence comparative analysis of the establishment of the MPAs were obtained, where the influencing factors are ranked by the level of influence and comparison in the context of the influence of the MTC on the further establishment of alliances (Table 4).

Table 4. Correlation convergence comparative analysis of the establishment of the MPAs

Impact Factor	**AI-based analysis of the impact of the assessment factor on the activation of MTC and the likely formation of the VPA**	**Correlational convergence detected by AI**	**Comparative Analysis**	
			MTC led to MPA	**MTC did not lead to MPA**
States involved in interstate conflicts	A direct incentive for alliances and strengthening MTC	Russia–Iran: Conflict spurred MTC and MPA (2022)	Russia–Iran: MTC → MPA (2022)	Argentina–UK: MTC did not lead to MPA (1982)
States involved in state conflicts	Forcing states to seek external support to strengthen their defence capabilities	Syria–Russia: MTC and MPA to support the regime (2015)	Syria–Russia: MTC → MPA (2015)	Yemen–Saudi Arabia: MTC did not lead to MPA (2015)
Military spending to GDP	High costs promote modernization of technology and alliances	USA: High costs → MTC and MPA (NATO, 1949)	US: High Costs → MTC and MPA (NATO, 1949)	China–Pakistan: MTC did not lead to MPA (2020)
Political system	Democracies form multilateral alliances, autocracies selective ones	NATO: Democracies concluded MPA (1949)	NATO: MTC → MPA (1949)	China–Pakistan: MTC did not lead to MPA (1963)
Global alliances	Increase standardization and activate MTC	AUKUS: MTC and MPA between Australia, UK, and USA (2021)	AUKUS: MTC → MPA (2021)	League of Nations: MTC did not lead to MPA (1920–1946)

Impact Factor	**AI-based analysis of the impact of the assessment factor on the activation of MTC and the likely formation of the VPA**	**Correlational convergence detected by AI**	**Comparative Analysis**	
			MTC led to MPA	**MTC did not lead to MPA**
GDP per capita	Identifies financial opportunities for investment in MTC	USA: High GDP contributed to the conclusion of MPA (Five Eyes, 1956)	US: MTC → MPA (Five Eyes, 1956)	Indonesia–Russia: MTC did not lead to MPA (2017)
R&D spending to GDP	Promote innovation and stimulate strategic partnerships	USA: High R&D spending promoted establishment of strategic alliances (1980–2000)	US–Israel: MTC → MPA (1985)	Argentina–China: MTC did not lead to MPA (2015)
HDI	High HDI provides resources for alliances and common defence policies	EU: High HDI promoted MTC and MPA (1951)	EU: MTC → MPA (1951)	African Union: MTC did lead to MPA (2002)
Cultural traditions and values	Facilitates trust and promotes joint defence initiatives	Five Eyes: Common language and culture promoted MPA (1956)	Five Eyes: MTC → MPA (1956)	OIC: MTC did not lead to MPA (1969)
Religion	Similar religious values strengthen trust between partners	OIC: MTC and religious compatibility promoted MPA (1969)	OIS: MTC → MPA (1969)	Iraq–Iran: MTC did not contribute to MPA (1980)

Source: created by the author based on Julius AI (2025)

The results of the correlation convergence comparative analysis confirm the hypothesis that a separate fact of the activation of the MTC is not a sufficient condition for MPA. The transition from MTC to MPA occurs only under the combined influence of political, economic, military and socio-cultural factors. Examples of the establishment of NATO (1949), AUKUS (2021) and Five Eyes (1956) demonstrate how the interaction of these factors contributes to the emergence of alliances. At the same time, cases such as China-Pakistan (2020) or Argentina-China (2015) show that the presence of MTC without appropriate strategic prerequisites does not ensure the formation of MPA. Accordingly, the research by successive iterations (according to the developed methodology) proved that MTC has a limited impact on the establishment of MPA and requires a combined consideration with a set of identified influencing factors.

4. Discussion

The relevant and current publications on the issue under research are analysed below.

Yu (2024) studies the China-Russia partnership as a response to US deterrence and military modernization. This supports the hypothesis of a limited impact of MTC on MPA, as it emphasizes the role of strategic and regional factors.

Bolt (2025) points to threats to strategic stability caused by China's nuclear growth and cooperation with Russia. This suggests that alliance establishment depends more on global strategic dynamics than on MTC.

Kucukdegirmenci (2024) analyses China's role in regional security through the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA)

as a soft balancing tool. This suggests that alliance establishment depends more on diplomatic strategies than on MTC.

Fayet et al. (2025) analyse the changes in transatlantic relations and the need for stronger European deterrence, particularly with regard to Russia. This suggests that alliance establishment in Europe depends more on strategic autonomy and internal coordination than on MTC with the US.

Kumar (2024) analyses the strategic partnership between Russia and China and the impact of US policy on their rapprochement. This supports the hypothesis that alliance establishment depends on foreign policy pressures, not just MTC.

Ashidiqi et al. (2024) explore defence cooperation between Indonesia and Russia, including historical ties, economic advantages, and technology transfer. The results are consistent with the hypothesis, as they show that MTC alone does not lead to MPA without shared strategic interests.

Baranovsky et al. (2024) analyse Poland's strategies in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The case illustrates that alliance establishment is determined by external influences and geopolitical threats, not just MTC.

Wyczawski and Dudek (2024) analyse military cooperation between Russia and Belarus and its impact on the security of Eastern Europe. The findings support the hypothesis that even active MTC does not lead to the establishment of MPAs without common strategic interests and political integration.

Dimitrova and Kikste (2024) consider the need to create new alliances to ensure security in the Baltic region and Eastern Europe. The findings are consistent with the hypothesis, as they demonstrate that MTC by itself is not

sufficient for the establishment of MPAs without taking into account regional interests and a common security policy.

The results of the study confirm the hypothesis that MTC is not a self-sufficient factor for the establishment of MPAs. Although MTC can contribute to strengthening defence capabilities and stimulate cooperation between states, its impact remains limited without taking into account a wider set of factors. The establishment of an MPA is determined by the interaction of political, economic, strategic, and regional factors, as well as foreign policy pressure and common security interests. So, only a combined analysis of all identified factors makes it possible to predict with high probability the emergence or transformation of an MPA.

4.1. Limitation

The study is limited by differences in the chronological framework of the datasets, which makes it difficult to reconcile the data. Different methodological approaches may also affect the correlations between factors.

4.2. Recommendations

It is recommended to harmonize the chronological framework of the datasets and take into account additional geopolitical factors. Further research should focus on the dynamics of international security.

Conclusion

The study identified key factors influencing the activation of MTC and its role in the establishment of MPA. Multifactor analysis showed that a separate MTC is not a sufficient condition for MPA, and its influence is limited to the interaction with political, economic, and security factors. Retrospective analysis confirmed that even intensive MTC does not always lead to the creation of alliances if there are no strategic prerequisites. Correlation convergent comparative analysis demonstrated that the probability of MPA establishment is determined not only by technical and technological cooperation, but by a complex of interconnected geopolitical factors.

The study also incorporated the dynamics of MTC formation in Latin America and other regions of the Global South, which reflect and reinforce the general patterns identified. In these regions, alliance-building increasingly depends on the interplay between infrastructure diplomacy, strategic autonomy, and competitive influence from major powers. This highlights the necessity of situating MTC-MPA transitions within broader multipolar and cross-regional contexts.

The academic novelty of the study is the use of AI to analyse the impact of MTC on the establishment of MPA. The use of Julius AI made it possible to process more than 20 datasets (1789–2025), covering political, military, economic, and socio-cultural factors. The results confirm that MTC is not a stand-alone factor for MPA without taking into account the broader geopolitical context.

The practical value of the study is identified key factors determining the transition from MTC to MPA. The obtained results can be used to improve

international security mechanisms, assess the likelihood of new alliances, and develop strategies for MTC.

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