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**Political regime dynamics and bilateral military alliances in post-Cuban crisis era in Central and Eastern Europe**

Military alliances attracted higher level of social scientists' attention during the last decade. Typology of alliances stemming from the empirical evidences in available databases, became dominant impetus for scientific research on this phenomenon. This article aims at shedding the light of the regime dynamics as a significant input for characteristics of bilateral alliances within Central and Eastern European space. It aims at investigating statistical correlations between various variables of alliances' typology and the political regime level(s) in a post-Cuban crisis era up until 2003. Starting point of specific temporal domain was chosen since the security dilemma in international behaviour, and especially within the mutual military agreements, has gained a new shape after the Cuban missile crisis. It ends at 2003 due to data availability. For that purpose, the aggregated two databases shall be used. For military alliances, the Alliance and Treaty Obligations & Provisions (ATOP) database will be intertwined with the data of V-Dem database (Varieties of Democracy Project), which indexes most important variables for the political regime changes. Beside descriptive statistics, author will deploy multiple regression, bivariate (Pearson) correlation, and modelling as referent methods. Preliminary research has shown that some of 300 bilateral alliances existed in the defined temporal domain, while most of them had at least one member state from Central and Eastern Europe. Main findings testify that the less democratic were the states, the less durable were their bilateral military agreements.

Keywords: military alliances, bilateral agreements, Central and Eastern Europe, political regime, statistics