

30-04-2026

Navigating peace, conflict, and human security within the Switzerland-Slovakia sustainable energy framework under the 2060 Strategy

H.E. Pribadi Sutiono, Ghina Aulia Salsabila, Nadila Putri Shenindita, Muhammad Andhika Pradana

To cite this article: Sutiono, H. E. P., Salsabila, G. A., Shenindita, N. P., & Pradana, M. A. (2026). Navigating peace, conflict, and human security within the Switzerland-Slovakia sustainable energy framework under the 2060 strategy. *Priviet Social Sciences Journal*, 6(5), 237–258. <https://doi.org/10.55942/pssj.v6i4.1878>

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.55942/pssj.v6i4.1878>



Follow this and additional works at: <https://journal.privietlab.org/index.php/PSSJ>
Priviet Social Sciences Journal is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

This PSSJ: Original Article is brought to you for free and open access by Privietlab. It has been accepted for inclusion in Priviet Social Sciences Journal by an authorized editor of Privietlab Journals

Full Terms & Conditions of access and use are available at: <https://journal.privietlab.org/index.php/PSSJ/about>



Navigating peace, conflict, and human security within the Switzerland-Slovakia sustainable energy framework under the 2060 Strategy

H.E. Pribadi Sutiono¹*, Ghina Aulia Salsabila, Nadila Putri Shenindita, Muhammad Andhika Pradana²

Faculty of Social and Political Science, Paramadina University, Trinity Tower

*email : pribadi.sutiono@kemlu.go.id

Received 08 February 2026

Revised 11 March 2026

Accepted 30 April 2026

ABSTRACT

As the global community approaches the 2026 UN Summit of the Future, international structures governing resources and energy face a profound legitimacy crisis, requiring integrated systems to ensure human security. This study evaluates the alignment of Switzerland's 2060 strategy with emerging global mandates for equitable governance, specifically examining the tension between Swiss diplomatic neutrality and the developmental imperatives of the UN's pact for the future. Utilizing a comparative policy analysis framework, the research leverages OECD data, Swiss federal policy instruments, and the UN's proposed governance breakthroughs to analyze the Swiss-Slovak Cooperation Programme as a primary case study. The analysis reveals a significant convergence gap between Switzerland's rhetoric of inclusive transformation and its institutional application. In the Slovak context, Swiss support is frequently confined to technical niches such as vocational training and environmental protection while maintaining a detached stance toward broader economic convergence and regional energy equity. Findings indicate that current Swiss bilateral policy operates in a state of fragmentation that negates the multiplier effects intended by the UN Rescue Plan. This paper provides a strategic roadmap for reforming bilateral frameworks, ensuring that energy and resource-based contributions catalyze long-term economic stability and peacebuilding rather than merely funding projects.

Keywords: human security; peace and conflict transformation; Switzerland-Slovakia Cooperation; UN Summit of the Future 2060; sustainable energy framework.

priviet lab.
RESEARCH & PUBLISHING



1. INTRODUCTION

The prevailing landscape of International Relations (IR) is increasingly defined not by objective material forces alone but by the discursive construction of threats, identities, and future aspirations. Within this context, the 2060 Strategy for sustainable energy in Slovakia represents more than a technical roadmap, it is a normative framework aimed at redefining national resilience. This study employs a narrative methodology to navigate the complex intersections of peace, conflict, and human security within the Switzerland-Slovakia Sustainable Energy Framework. By utilizing narrative inquiry, this research moves beyond superficial descriptions to address the 'how' of process-tracing and the 'why' of causal mechanisms specifically how perceptions of energy dependence and security are constructed and evolved into policy (Saldaña, 2021)

Within this precarious balance, the Swiss-Slovak cooperation model characterized by technical solidarity and institutional neutrality offers a unique mechanism for conflict transformation. The global financial architecture is currently at a critical crossroads, facing a dual crisis of debt sustainability and developmental legitimacy. As the international community prepares for the 2026 UN Summit of the Future, the urgency of the "Rescue Plan for People and Planet" has become paramount. This UN-led mandate emphasizes two transformative breakthroughs: equipping governance institutions for inclusive transformation and prioritizing investments with multiplier effects for sustainable development (United Nations, 2024). Central to this evolution is the role of developed economies, particularly global financial hubs, in facilitating a debt restructuring framework that moves beyond mere solvency toward long-term developmental resilience. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 2024) has echoed these sentiments, advocating for governance systems that overcome sectoral silos and policy fragmentation. According to recent directives applied to the Switzerland-Slovakia Sustainable Energy Framework under the 2060 Strategy, this requires a dual-track strategy that is leveraging Switzerland's newly established and unlocking Slovakia's untapped renewable potential to secure regional stability. (OECD, 2024). This requires a shift from passive financial neutrality to active policy coherence, where science, technology, and finance are leveraged to support the pact for the future. This pact specifically prioritizes sustainable financing and youth-centric development as the bedrock of global stability.

Integrating human security into the 2060 Strategy allows this study to position sustainable energy as a cornerstone of modern peacebuilding efforts. By analyzing the thematic layers of Slovak policy, the research explores the mitigation of structural violence through strategic energy transitions. Consequently, the collaboration between Switzerland and Slovakia provides a strategic roadmap for navigating regional instability and the 'geography of discontent' in an evolving post-war Europe.

Within this shifting paradigm, Switzerland's role necessitates a critical evaluation through the lens of the neutrality trap. While Switzerland's established stance of neutrality facilitates rules-based diplomacy, it increasingly serves as a structural impediment to the proactive funding and energy governance required by international security mandates. By prioritizing procedural neutrality over targeted redistributive investment, Swiss institutional frameworks risk suppressing the multiplier effects fundamental to regional stability and global debt resilience. This tension is particularly acute in the Slovak context; despite its status as a high-income economy, Slovakia is facing a significant convergence slowdown. The Swiss-Slovak Cooperation Programme, designed to mitigate socio-economic disparities, reveals a coherence gap where rigorous administrative controls yield only marginal gains in intra-country regional convergence (Mogila et al., 2022).

The core problem is an institutional and structural coherence gap within the Switzerland-Slovakia Sustainable Energy Framework (under the 2060 Strategy). Realizing authentic policy integration necessitates a radical institutional reset to dismantle systemic path-dependencies. Empirical evidence indicates that despite robust top-down political mandates underpinning the Switzerland-Slovakia Sustainable Energy Framework, execution remains fragmented within departmental silos. This structural inertia directly obstructs the operationalization of a unified "whole-of-state" strategy, severely undermining the synthesis of peace, conflict mitigation, and human security dimensions required to fulfill the 2060

Strategy. Accordingly, this study critiques the deficit of evidence-based policy coherence in prevailing bilateral frameworks, contending that current institutional architectures are too compartmentalized to bridge persistent structural gaps.

The human security dimension of this collaboration is profoundly shaped by shifting demographics that necessitate a move beyond traditional state-centric security. Grounded in the UNDP framework, security in this context is redefined as the protection of individuals against pervasive threats such as economic instability, health crises, and environmental degradation. Within the Switzerland-Slovakia 2060 strategy, the dual pressures of swift urban development and shifting age demographics forge a unique link between energy infrastructure and the preservation of human security. To fulfill its peacebuilding mandates, the framework must foster systemic resilience, the capacity of individuals and communities to anticipate, absorb, and adapt to energy-related shocks that jeopardize their well-being. Strengthening societal resilience requires the current energy paradigm to transcend mere technical utility, fostering instead a sociotechnical ecosystem that addresses the multidimensional precarity of a modern populace. With the exhaustion of easily accessible climate mitigation strategies, the high-density energy needs of urban centers and the specific physiological risks faced by the elderly represent critical points of friction. Prioritizing the robustness of these systems against economic and climate-induced volatility allows the Swiss-Slovak framework to transition from a reactive posture to a proactive security architecture, ensuring the long-term protection of citizen well-being. Such a systemic path dependency not only curtails Slovakia's economic potential but also presents a multifaceted challenge to national security across its various domains. Aligning with the New Imperatives of Human Security, discourse transcends conventional state-centric boundaries, centering instead on the protection of the individual. This necessitates a profound realignment of the Swiss-Slovak bilateral relationship, advocating for a departure from detached observation toward a more engaged role as a proactive co-architect of integrated governance. By embracing this paradigm, the partnership ensures that sustainable energy frameworks function as a safeguard for fundamental human rights, specifically the right to immunity from life-threatening existential risks (See Figure 1).

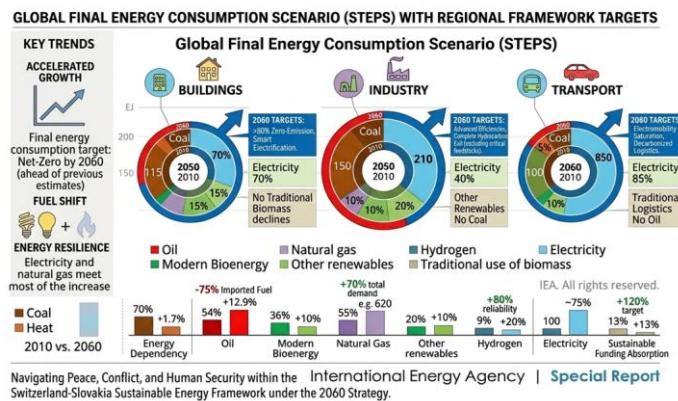


Figure 1. World Energy Outlook 2022

Source: Re-illustrate International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2022

Strengthening community resilience requires the current energy paradigm to move beyond mere technical utility and instead foster a governance ecosystem that addresses the multidimensional vulnerabilities of modern populations. With readily accessible climate mitigation strategies, the concentration of energy demand in urban centers and the particular health risks faced by older people are becoming critical friction points. Prioritizing the resilience of these systems to economic and climate volatility allows the Swiss-Slovak framework to shift from a reactive stance to a proactive security architecture, ensuring the long-term protection of citizens' well-being. This requires mobilizing more

funding to cover the country's shortfalls.

In orthodox literature, energy security is defined as a fixed national interest (e.g., securing supply and minimizing costs). However, introducing electoral theory reveals that national interest is a variable construct driven by political survival. This literature's explicit intent to address the "how" of process tracing and the "why" of causal mechanisms establishes the core research question:

Q1: In what ways does the discursive evolution of the Swiss-Slovak 2060 Strategy reshape peace, conflict, and human security?

Q2: To what extent do the structural constraints of Swiss procedural neutrality intersect with Slovakia's regional convergence slowdown to generate a systemic policy coherence gap, undermining the capacity of the Swiss-Slovak Cooperation Programme to deliver an integrated response to localized human security risks?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Peace, Conflict, Human Security between Switzerland and Slovakia

Are peace, conflict, and human security frameworks actively implemented in Switzerland and Slovakia? The Swiss approach is characterized by institutionalized civilian peace promotion rooted in federalism and diversity management, whereas Slovakia's experience is shaped by post-communist transitions, EU integration, and ongoing debates over minority accommodation. Both countries are situated within broader European security frameworks that emphasize cooperation, legal norms, and evolving definitions of security beyond military concerns. However, direct bilateral literature specifically linking Switzerland-Slovakia relations remains limited, most insights are drawn from comparative or regional analyses (See Table 1).

Table 1. Comparative Human Security Frameworks: Switzerland vs. Slovakia use Andersen Theory 2022

Comparative Dimension with Andersen-Rodgers Theory (2022)	Switzerland (The Stabilizer)	Slovakia (The Transitioner)
Strategic Foreign Policy Focus	Managing diversity & neutral diplomacy.	Combatting corruption & economic risks.
Structural	Characterized by a durable, institutionalized paradigm supported by high levels of public trust and established human rights protections.	Features an emerging security landscape currently navigating the transition toward consolidated democratic governance and the rule of law.
Geopolitical Responsibility	Acts as a supranational facilitator, exercising a responsibility for security through humanitarian leadership and diplomatic intervention.	Operates as a multilateral stakeholder, fulfilling security obligations through integration within the European Union's regional stability frameworks.

Source: Author

The comparative human security profiles of Switzerland and Slovakia illustrate a contrast between established institutional stability and evolving governance challenges within the framework of Andersen-

Rodgers' theory. Switzerland represents a durable security environment where a high level of institutional trust and inclusive political processes allow for the successful management of a diverse population, fulfilling its role as a global neutral hub for diplomacy and humanitarian action. Conversely, while Slovakia remains free from armed conflict, individual security is primarily threatened by internal corruption and political-economic risks that erode the rule of law and necessitate a greater focus on transparent governance. As an EU member, Slovakia's security is tied to a regional, evolving responsibility, whereas Switzerland serves as a facilitator for international peacekeeping, reflecting two distinct ways modern states apply human security theory in peacetime. From a policy perspective, Switzerland exemplifies a proactive human security model, where internal stability is leveraged to export peace globally. In contrast, Slovakia represents a reactive-transformative model, where the state is actively redefining its responsibility to protect by addressing the long-term issues of poverty and governance identified in the third section of (Andersen-Rodgers', 2022) theory. While the Swiss model focuses on preservation, the Slovakian model is one of consolidation, reflecting the diverse pathways toward achieving durable human security in the twenty-first century.

2.2. Sustainable Energy Framework under the 2060 Strategy

The discourse on regional development within the European integration context has long been dominated by debates regarding the efficacy of aid policies in fostering economic convergence. Mogila et al. (2022) analyze this phenomenon through the lens of macroeconomic efficiency, finding that inherent structural differences in regional economies often stifle the ability of aid policies such as the EU Cohesion Policy to narrow development gaps in the long run. This becomes particularly salient when evaluating the Swiss-Slovak Cooperation Programme, where the Swiss approach is characterized by technical solidarity rather than political integration. While this preservation of institutional neutrality is a hallmark of the Swiss model, it creates a coherence gap where project-level success does not necessarily translate into national-level convergence (Swiss Federal Council, 2022).

This gap is exacerbated by the phenomenon of diminishing returns on public investment. Mogila et al. (2022) employ the airport analogy to explain that while initial infrastructure investments significantly boost accessibility, subsequent investments without reinforced structural capacity yield only marginal economic gains. In the context of the 2060 Strategy, the efficacy of energy interventions is deeply contingent upon mitigating systemic socio-economic grievances and technical disparities. Without dismantling the structural rigidities in Slovakia's peripheral regions, the Switzerland-Slovakia Sustainable Energy Framework risks degenerating into a mechanism for superficial fiscal transfers. Rather than acting as a catalyst for sustainable peace and human security, such lopsided development can exacerbate regional friction and deepen socio-political fragmentation.

The evaluation of the Europe 2020 strategy by (Simionescu, et al., 2015) provides a critical analytical basis for understanding these socio-economic complexities. They introduce the concept of club convergence, where convergence does not occur uniformly but rather within heterogeneous clusters. In Slovakia, while there has been progress in reducing material deprivation, significant challenges remain regarding administrative capacity and specific socio-economic features. The presence of these diverse convergence clubs suggests that the Swiss-Slovak program must move beyond general inclusive growth targets toward more nuanced, context-sensitive policies.

Furthermore, the institutional framework for innovation in Slovakia reflects a development paradox. Malega et al. (2021) describe how Slovakia possesses an established system of institutional support yet ranks low in actual innovation application due to insufficient links between research and development (R&D) and commercial enterprises. Within the dominant Slovak automotive industry, the transition to eco-innovation faces hurdles such as research and development underfunding and a lack of managerial experience among SMEs in adopting breakthrough technologies.

Ultimately, a failure to close the gap between institutional support and economic reality can have broad social consequences. (Rodríguez-Pose, 2018) warns that persistent economic decay in places that don't matter creates a geography of discontent, manifesting as territorially based populism. Therefore, to align Swiss institutional neutrality with Slovak convergence goals, development policies must pivot from

simple income support toward place-sensitive strategies that tap into the unique, untapped potential of specific territories. The efficacy of convergence efforts are increasingly hampered by the rising costs of marginal gains. [Fílčák and Škobla \(2024\)](#) note that the low-hanging fruit of simple, cheap climate solutions has been exhausted. This aligns with the airport analogy proposed by ([Mogila et al.2022](#)), where subsequent investments yield marginal economic gains while increasing maintenance burdens. In Slovakia, as the country moves toward higher climate targets, each additional percentage of carbon reduction costs significantly more, potentially harming the regional economy if not managed through high-productivity technical progress.

According to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ([EBRD, 2022](#)), strengthening energy security in Slovakia requires a multifaceted approach prioritizing energy efficiency in residential and industrial heating, the accelerated adoption of renewable energy, and a strategic reduction in fossil fuel imports. The Switzerland-Slovakia Sustainable Energy Framework under the 2060 Strategy necessitates a literature review that transcends traditional security paradigms centered on armed conflict and terrorism to encompass a multidimensional understanding of human security that integrates governance, economic integrity, and social equity. By analyzing security at both the individual level, through metrics like energy poverty and household safety, and the national level, via grid resilience and energy sovereignty, the framework acknowledges that threats to human safety often stem from non-kinetic sources such as systemic corruption, the abuse of political power, and the marginalization of minority groups. Within this context, energy security is redefined as a standard dimension of the quality of life, where institutional accountability and transparent oversight are paramount to ensuring a just transition that prevents the diversion of sustainable investments and protects vulnerable communities from disproportionate economic burdens. Furthermore, the application of standardized international indices to measure Slovakia's performance against Swiss benchmarks facilitates a quantitative evaluation of how this bilateral partnership mitigates external energy dependencies. Ultimately, by pivoting from a purely technical energy plan to a comprehensive social protection model, the 2060 Strategy posits that the eradication of corruption and the strengthening of institutional trust are the fundamental pillars of a durable and sustainable peace.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Area of Research

A comprehensive search was conducted using targeted queries related to peace, conflict, human security, Switzerland, Slovakia, minority rights, neutrality, EU integration, environmental peacebuilding, and interdisciplinary perspectives.

This study utilizes a deductive qualitative case study approach to test the Institutional Neutrality Hypothesis within the context of the Swiss-Slovak Cooperation Programme. To bridge the theoretical gap between international mandates and bilateral execution, the research adopts a descriptive comparative design. According to ([Creswell, 2018](#)), such qualitative approaches are essential for exploring the complex meanings individuals and institutions derive from social phenomena, in this case, the friction between diplomatic neutrality and developmental efficacy.

3.2. Analytical Methodology

To evaluate the technical, economic, and socio-political dimensions of the energy sector, this study utilizes the political economy framework established by ([Jakob et al., 2020](#)). This qualitative methodology prioritizes a holistic analysis of climate policy over narrow theoretical modeling, making it uniquely suited for interdisciplinary research that bridges the gap between energy transition and human security. By focusing on the interaction between actors, objectives, and context, this framework allows for a nuanced exploration of how energy policies can either mitigate or exacerbate regional tensions, thereby directly informing the peace and conflict dimension of the Switzerland-Slovakia 2060 Strategy.

The political economy framework provides a robust analytical bridge to the Switzerland-Slovakia

2060 Strategy by aligning its core pillars, context, objectives, and actors with the nuances of regional stability and sustainable development. By analyzing the context, the study maps the unique geopolitical relationship between Switzerland's historical neutrality and Slovakia's EU-integrated energy security to identify factors that foster a peace environment or trigger potential conflict over resource distribution. Simultaneously, the framework treats human security as a central objective, evaluating the 2060 Strategy not merely on technical output but on its ability to provide equitable energy access and environmental safety. Finally, by identifying the diverse actors involved, ranging from state energy firms to international NGOs the methodology ensures that the sustainable energy transition is grounded in the practical political realities required to maintain human security across both nations.

The second phase subjects the integrated conceptual framework to empirical testing within the disparate energy markets of Switzerland and Slovakia. Utilizing qualitative narrative process-tracing alongside localized socio-economic datasets, this phase models the causal mechanisms through which macro-level energy transitions impact micro-level human security.

Special emphasis is placed on analyzing the friction points generated by the 2060 Strategy timelines, such as the high-density energy demands of expanding urban centers and the specific physiological and economic vulnerabilities of shifting age demographics. This stage analyzes how clean-energy policy implementations alter societal resilience when communities are exposed to cross-border supply shocks, regulatory bottlenecks, or economic volatility.

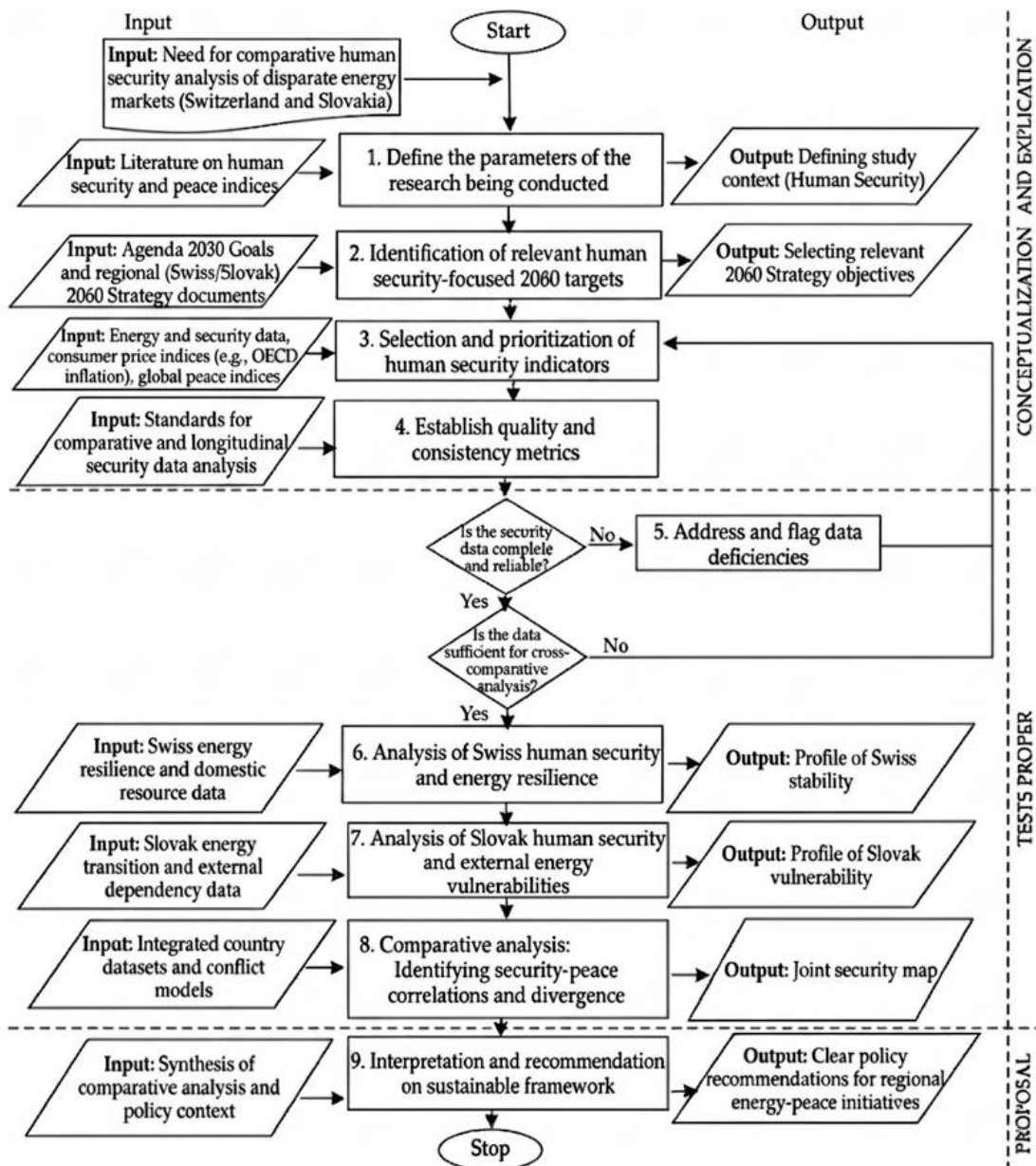


Figure 2. Theoretical Framework: Concept of human security analysis method based on the intersection of energy resilience, conflict risk, and the 2060 Strategy targets for Switzerland and Slovakia.

Source: Author

In Figure 2, the research is structured around a multi-layered gap analysis framework that systematically triangulates three distinct dimensions: the normative intent represented by the transformative breakthroughs of the UN Pact for the Future; the legislative instrument defined by the Swiss 2060 Strategy’s focus on financial neutrality; and the operational reality of implementing technical niches, such as professional skill-building programs and sustainable technological advancements, within the Slovakian context.

This research utilizes a multi-layered mixed-methods design centered on a gap analysis framework to evaluate the Switzerland-Slovakia Sustainable Energy Framework through the lens of the 2060 Strategy. By triangulating the normative imperatives of the UN Pact for the Future, the structural constraints of

Swiss procedural neutrality, and the operational realities of Slovakian Sustainable Energy Framework innovation under the 2060 Strategy, this study exposes critical systemic disconnects between high-level policy formulation and localized execution FOR MOTIVATION. Rather than treating energy transitions as a purely technocratic pursuit, this analytical triangulation reveals how the intersection of Swiss risk-averse financial governance and Slovak departmental compartmentalization creates an institutional friction point. This friction directly impedes the operationalization of cross-border sustainable energy frameworks, transforming what should be a mechanism for regional stability and human security into a source of policy fragmentation within the evolving European security architecture. Data harvested from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) evaluations and Slovak National Focal Point progress updates are subjected to Geographic Information Systems (GIS) overlay analysis to visualize whether the neutrality test in fund distribution inadvertently neglects marginalized regions in favor of urban hubs. This empirical rigor is balanced by a constructivist-narrative approach, drawing on (Miskimmon et al, 2024) to examine how institutional neutrality can function as a form of narrative sequestration. Ultimately, the analysis reveals how framing the transition as a purely technical endeavor may mask underlying political frictions and regional inequalities, thereby impacting the broader objectives of peace, conflict mitigation, and human security.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Human Security and the Right to Development: Navigating the Intersection of Peacebuilding and Energy Equity

Human security has emerged as a paradigm shift from state-centric to people-centric approaches in international relations. Definitions emphasize freedom from fear/want and protection against economic and health-related threats. Critiques note conceptual ambiguity but recognize its growing policy relevance. Peace studies have evolved. In the context of the Switzerland-Slovakia Sustainable Energy Framework, the intersection of energy policy and human security necessitates a sophisticated understanding of how structural inequalities function as catalysts for social friction. Systematic marginalization, whether through energy poverty or the exclusion of lagging regions from high-productivity technical progress, acts as a form of structural violence that can trigger resistance. Within Slovakia's energy transition, a failure to address the unequal distribution of resources or the restriction of economic agency among vulnerable populations risks maintaining the grievances that lead to social instability.

4.2. Energy Prices as a Threat to Human Security

The March 2026 OECD headline inflation data serves as a critical empirical anchor, exposing the profound macroeconomic divergence within the Switzerland-Slovakia bilateral partnership. While Switzerland maintains a state of near-perfect price stability at 0.3%, the Slovak Republic contends with a headline inflation rate of 3.5%, a nearly twelvefold disparity (OECD, 2026). In the lexicon of critical IR theory, this price stability gap is not merely a fiscal variance but a quantitative manifestation of the socio-economic convergence gap. The March 2026 OECD inflationary data reveals a stark asymmetry that challenges the foundational premise of institutional neutrality in the Swiss-Slovak 2030 Strategy. With Slovakia's inflation (3.5%) exceeding Switzerland's (0.3%) by a factor of nearly twelve, the price stability gap underscores a failure of the current bilateral framework to address the energy-security nexus. This research argues that without a transition toward an active architecture of human security, the technical achievements of the cooperation will be nullified by the socio-political instability induced by energy-driven inflation (OECD, 2026) (See Table 2).

Table 2. OECD Headline Inflation Rates for March 2026. Data highlights the variance between the Slovak Republic (3.5%) and Switzerland (0.3%). Source: OECD (2026), Consumer price indices (CPIs).

OECD Member Country	Feb 2026 CPI	Mar 2026 CPI	Mar vs Feb	Implied % Target	COICOP 2018 CPI	COICOP 1999 CPI	Metad ata
Australia	4.6	4.6	-0.6	4.0%	141	140.84	-
Austria	3.2	3.9	-0.9	3.0%	138.4	144.68	-
Belgium	4.3	4.6	-0.1	3.0%	133.56	142.55	-
Norway	3.9	3.6	0.2	2.0%	129.92	143.4	-
Slovak Republic	3.5	3.5	0.1	2.0%	129.8	138.58	-
Spain	3.4	3.4	0	2.0%	132.1	130.58	-
Poland	3.3	3	0	1.0%	130.6	142.6	-
Germany	2.7	2.7	-0.1	1.0%	126.5	103	-
Netherlands	2.7	2.7	-0.2	2.0%	137.03	194.05	-
Slovenia	2.5	2.5	0.1	2.0%	136.32	195.6	-
Canada	2.4	2.4	0	1.0%	130.3	194.23	-
Türkiye	3.5	3.4	0	1.0%	138.7	244.25	-
United Kingdom	3.4	3.3	-0.3	1.0%	131.7	184.75	Footnote*6
United States	3.3	3.2	-	-	40.75	Q4 2025	-
Total OECD-Average	4	1.9	-	-	219	-	-
Top 5 Inflation	5.4	4.6	0.3	4.0%	146.39	259.69	-
Top 5 Inflation	4.6	4.6	0.1	2.7%	146.25	247.25	-
Top 5 Inflation	4.6	4.6	0.1	2.0%	129.27	240.25	-
Bottom 5 Inflation	2.4	2.9	-0.09	1.5%	137.66	143.37	-
Bottom 5 Inflation	1.4	1.3	-0.06	1.4%	132.85	160.84	-
Bottom 5 Inflation	0.8	1.4	-0.01	1.3%	130.6	231.98	-
Bottom 5 Inflation	0.6	0.7	-0.02	0.8%	132.27	242.98	-

Source: [OECD 2026](#)

4.3. Foreign Policy and Institutional Coherence

4.3.1. Multilateral Alignment as a Foreign Policy Tool

Following the logic of Slovakia’s energy transition under the 2060 Strategy is not merely a domestic technical shift but a foreign policy maneuver. As a principal within multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), Slovakia must align its intergovernmental agenda with the Swiss cooperation model. About the political commitment, foreign policy serves as the action plan that signals Slovakia’s commitment to the 2060 agendas.

Facing the power gap, a critical tension exists in the discussion; the countries that need

international cooperation the most are the ones with the least influence over it. Slovakia must navigate this by leveraging Swiss neutrality to gain a stronger foothold in EU-wide energy dialogues without losing sovereign control over its industrial base. About human security and conflict, a coherent foreign policy prevents the geography of discontent from turning into political populism. By ensuring that energy transition funds are absorbed efficiently at the local level, Slovakia uses its foreign partnerships to maintain internal social peace. So, it can leverage technical niches to create a protective buffer for domestic stability (Shenindita & Prabawaningtyas, 2026).

4.4. Implications for the 2060 Sustainable Energy Strategy

For the 2060 Strategy to remain viable, it must transition from a purely technical framework to a socio-economic one. The data suggests that Switzerland's price stability provides a robust environment for capital-intensive energy investments. Conversely, Slovakia's higher inflation necessitates targeted social protections to prevent energy poverty, ensuring that the shift to renewables does not degrade human security or trigger social conflict.

Although the social market economy has historically facilitated wealth creation, its contemporary application reveals a significant failure in distributive justice, resulting in widespread unemployment and the erosion of social safety nets. The acceleration of globalized flows encompassing finance, technology, and information has outpaced the regulatory capacity of traditional political systems, leading to institutional fragmentation. Consequently, the current economic paradigm promotes a polarized social structure: a concentrated minority achieves disproportionate capital accumulation and systemic influence, while a marginalized majority remains entrenched in poverty due to the exploitative nature of global labor markets.

5. CONCLUSION

The framework proves that long-term sustainable energy strategies function inherently as structural peacebuilding mechanisms (JRC, 2026). Operating in an era marked by geopolitical fragmentation and compound climate risks, securing a carbon-neutral infrastructure prevents resource scarcity from acting as a threat multiplier. Resolving the baseline energy trilemma (security, equity, and sustainable energy framework) systematically dismantles the triggers of domestic civil unrest and regional border frictions, proving that ecological protection and peace are deeply interconnected. Beyond state security, human security focuses on the individual's right to live in a stable environment. Sustainable energy under the 2060 Strategy ensures that the basic need for power is met reliably and cleanly, supporting the prevention aspect of the UN's New Agenda for Peace. Environmental shifts fuel existing crises. A Switzerland-Slovakia energy framework acts as a preventative peace tool by ensuring resource resilience before shortages trigger social or political discord. The collaboration between Switzerland and Slovakia embodies *the esprit de Genève*—using scientific innovation (sustainable energy technology) to foster humanitarian outcomes (peace and security). The framework redefines energy security as a pillar of institutional trust. By mitigating resource scarcity and preventing the erosion of social safety nets, the strategy aligns with the UN's New Agenda for Peace, treating the energy transition as a mechanism to preempt structural violence and corruption.

By defining human security as a multidimensional problem that includes governance and economic integrity, the Switzerland-Slovakia framework shifts the 2060 Strategy from a purely technical energy plan to a comprehensive social protection model. It treats energy security not merely as lights on but as the prevention of corruption and the promotion of institutional trust the true pillars of durable peace. Ultimately, the Switzerland-Slovakia partnership demonstrates that sustainable energy is the hard currency of modern human security. To navigate the complexities of the mid-21st century, the 2060 Strategy must move beyond the lights on metric. It must instead ensure that the transition to a low-carbon economy serves as an anchor for economic integrity and democratic resilience. Ultimately, the Switzerland-Slovakia Sustainable Energy Framework under the 2060 Strategy provides a visionary blueprint for international statecraft. It demonstrates that transitioning to a net-zero future is far more than an ecological mandate;

it is a fundamental pillar of 21st-century diplomacy. By placing human security at the center of technical innovation and cross-border partnership, the strategy confirms that true national security and lasting regional peace are unattainable without an equitable, sustainable energy foundation (World Bank, 2025). Only by bridging the gap between technical innovation and distributive justice can both nations secure a future that is not only carbon-neutral but also socially cohesive and conflict-resilient.

Ethical Approval

This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional

Informed Consent

Not Applicable

Author Contributions

PS contributed to theoretical framework, validation, and writing – review and editing. GAS contributed to conceptualization, methodology, investigation, writing – original draft preparation, and formal analysis. MAP contributed to data curation, formal analysis, and investigation. NPS contributed to formal analysis, resources, and writing – review and editing.

Disclosure Statement

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest related to this research.

Data Availability Statement

A study case, press releases, and public data provided the data used in this investigation. Due to ethical and privacy concerns, the corresponding author can provide the data upon reasonable request. The datasets generated and analyzed during this study, including Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) evaluations and Slovak National Focal Point updates, are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request, subject to ethical and privacy considerations.

Funding

This research was fully supported by Paramadina University under the 2025–2027 period. The author(s) would like to express their gratitude for the financial support and resources provided by the university in the completion of this study.

Notes on Contributors

H.E. Pribadi Sutiono

<https://orcid.org/0009-0007-8341-5488>

H.E. Pribadi Sutiono formerly served as the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to the Slovak Republic. Following his tenure in Bratislava, he transitioned to academia in April 2026 as a University Lecturer at UPN Veteran Jakarta. He holds a PhD in International Relations, Foreign Policy, and Human Rights Policy from Victoria University of Wellington. An expert negotiator with extensive experience in government and humanitarian affairs, his expertise encompasses counter-terrorism, public diplomacy, and Chinese politics. In his current faculty role, he leverages his vast field experience and academic rigor to mentor the next generation of scholars in the complexities of global affairs and social services.

Ghina Aulia Salsabila

Ghina Aulia Salsabila is a postgraduate scholar currently pursuing a Master's degree in International Relations at Paramadina University, Campus C Kuningan. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in English Literature from Universitas Pakuan, where she graduated in the 2022/2023 academic year. Professionally, she serves as an educator at SMK Mekanik Cibinong. Her academic and research expertise is centered on the critical pillars of human security, peace studies, conflict resolution, and diplomacy, reflecting a deep commitment to understanding and addressing global vulnerabilities.

Nadila Putri Shenindita

Nadila Putri Shenindita is a postgraduate scholar in International Relations at Paramadina University, specializing in economic diplomacy and environmental sustainability. Her research contributions examine infrastructure diplomacy within Azerbaijan-Indonesia energy frameworks and the strategic impact of zero-waste retail on Indonesia's economic diplomacy. Her academic profile is defined by expertise in circular economy economics, ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) standards, and diplomacy, focusing on how innovative economic models can develop strategic foreign policy objectives.

Muhammad Andhika Pradana

<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-7782-5815>

Muhamad Andhika Pradana is an International Relations postgraduate student at Paramadina University, holding a Bachelor's degree in the same field from Universitas Kristen Indonesia. His research portfolio includes publications on the Blue Economy in the Asia-Pacific and an undergraduate thesis analyzing transnational drug trafficking from the Golden Crescent. His academic interests focus on the intersection of global economic policy, national interest, diplomacy, security and transnational crime.

REFERENCES

- Andersen-Rodgers, D. (2022). *Human security: Theory and action*. Rowman & Littlefield.
- Breuer, A., Leininger, J., Malerba, D., & Tosun, J. (2023). Integrated policymaking: Institutional designs for implementing the sustainable development goals (SDGs). *World Development*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2023.106317>
- John W. Creswell, & Poth, C. N. (2018). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches* (4th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (2022). *The Slovak Republic diagnostic*. <https://www.ebrd.com/publications/country-diagnostics>
- Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. (2024, September 25). *Open debate: Leadership for peace. Swiss statement, Security Council*. A Plus for Peace. <https://www.aplusforpeace.ch/open-debate-leadership-peace>
- Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. (2026, April 13). *Population*. About Switzerland. <https://www.aboutswitzerland.eda.admin.ch/en/population>
- Filčák, R., & Škobla, D. (2024). Towards achieving climate neutrality for Slovakia in 2050: Analysis of the situation and key challenges. *Prognostické Práce - PP (Foresight, Analysis and Recommendations - FAR)*, 15(4). <https://doi.org/10.31577/ppfar.2023.15.004>
- International Energy Agency. (2022). *World energy outlook 2022: Total final consumption by sector and fuel in the STEPS (Figure 1.7)*. <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2022>
- Jakob, M., Flachsland, C., Steckel, J. C., & Urpelainen, J. (2020). Actors, objectives and context: A political economy framework for low-carbon energy transitions. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 70, 101756. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2020.101775>
- Joint Research Centre. (2026). *Security implications of the green energy transition* (Science for Policy Brief). European Commission. https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC145738/JRC145738_01.pdf
- Malega, P., Majerník, M., Rudy, V., & Daneshjo, N. (2021). Innovation support and eco-innovation in the

- Slovak Republic in the intentions of sustainable development. *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies*, 30(3), 2213–2225. <https://doi.org/10.15244/pjoes/130910>
- Massagony, A., Pandit, R., & White, B. (2025). Political economy of energy policy in Indonesia towards net zero emissions by 2060. *Energy for Sustainable Development*, 88, Article 101757. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esd.2025.101757>
- Miskimmon, A., O'Loughlin, B., & Roselle, L. (2024). *Strategic narratives: Communication power and the new world order* (2nd ed.). Routledge.
- Mogila, Z., Miklošovič, T., Lichner, I., Radvanský, M., & Zaleski, J. (2022). Does cohesion policy help to combat intra-country regional disparities? A perspective on Central European countries. *Regional Studies*, 56(10), 1783–1795. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2022.2037541>
- OECD. (2018). *Policy coherence for sustainable development 2018: Towards sustainable and resilient societies*. OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264301061-en>
- OECD. (2026). *Consumer price indices (CPIs): OECD headline inflation rises to 4.0% in March 2026*. <https://www.oecd.org/sdd/prices-ppp/consumer-price-indices-oecd-updated-may-2026.htm>
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2024). *Better policies for 2030: Assessing governance and policy coherence in global financial hubs*. OECD Publishing.
- PM Slovakia ingatkan bahaya kriminalitas terorganisir pasca perang. (2026, May 14). [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XB4Af1uVeE8>
- Rodríguez-Pose, A. (2018). The revenge of the places that don't matter (and what to do about it). *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society*, 11(1), 189–209. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cjres/rsx024>
- Saldaña, J. (2021). *The coding manual for qualitative researchers* (4th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Shenindita, N. P., & Prabawaningtyas, S. (2026). Hedging energy security through infrastructure diplomacy: The pursuit of economic sovereignty in Azerbaijan-Indonesia energy cooperation post-COP29. *Eduvest - Journal of Universal Studies*, 6(5), 5739–5748. <https://doi.org/10.59188/eduvest.v6i5.53051>
- Simionescu, M. (2015). About regional convergence clubs in the European Union. *Zbornik Radova Ekonomskog Fakulteta u Rijeci / Proceedings of Rijeka School of Economics*, 33(1), 67–80. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/278392882_About_regional_convergence_clubs_in_the_European_Union
- Swiss Federal Council. (2022). *Memorandum of understanding between the European Union and Switzerland on a contribution by Switzerland to the reduction of economic and social disparities in the expanded European Union*. Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.
- United Nations. (2024). *The Pact for the Future: A rescue plan for people and planet*. UN Secretary-General's Report for the Summit of the Future. United Nations Publications.
- World Bank. (2025). *Net zero energy by 2060: Charting a sustainable transition architecture for Europe and Central Asia*. World Bank Group Open Knowledge Repository.