

# Institutional Framework for the Transition to Renewable Energy Sources for Household Consumption: Comparative Analysis of Greece and Serbia[1]

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**Abstract**

Global warming and environmental pollution are among the most severe human-made risks in contemporary societies. Never before has the window of opportunity to deal with such risks been so short. Individuals and groups actively shape and change social structures through their daily actions, and, over time, these actions develop into institutional arrangements that regulate human behavior at various levels. The processes of the Green Transition represent some of the most important coordinated human actions regarding institutional regulation in recent decades. A key aspect of this transition is addressing energy consumption patterns, particularly in the household sector. In that respect, significant differences exist, especially between EU member states and EU candidate countries.

The aim of this paper is to compare the institutional frameworks for the transition to renewable energy sources (RES) for household consumption in Greece and Serbia. These institutional frameworks will be analyzed according to the neoinstitutional analytical approach, which distinguishes between formal and informal institutional aspects. The formal framework provides the general legal context for the activities of individual and collective social actors. Regarding the informal institutional aspect, the culture of a particular society is one of the central factors. The choices that individual and collective actors make are also largely shaped by the socioeconomic context in which these choices occur, particularly the unequal distribution of economic, cultural, social, and political resources. All of the above-mentioned institutional aspects in Greece and Serbia will be analyzed from a comparative perspective.

**Keywords:** Transition to Renewable Energy Sources, Institutional Framework, Households, Greece, Serbia

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