

Social tipping dynamics in the energy system

Floor Alkemade¹, Bart de Bruin¹, Amira El-Feiaz¹, Francesco Pasimeni¹, Leila Niamir², Robert Wade¹

¹Eindhoven University of Technology, Eindhoven, The Netherlands

²IIASA, Vienna, Austria

5 *Correspondence to:* Floor Alkemade (f.alkemade@tue.nl)

Abstract. This paper reviews evidence on how the fast growth in renewables can trigger social tipping dynamics which potentially might accelerate a system-wide energy transition. It does so by reviewing a variety of literature across several disciplines addressing socio-technical dimensions of energy transitions. The tipping dynamics in wind and solar power create potential for cascading effects to energy demand sectors, including household energy demand. These most likely start with shift actions and adoption of household-scale batteries and heat pumps. Key enablers are strong regulations incentivising reductions in demand and setting minimum efficiency levels for buildings and appliances. While there is evidence of spillovers to more environmentally friendly behaviour, the extent of these and the key leverage points present a knowledge gap. Moreover, these behavioural feedback loops require strong additional policy support to ‘make them stick’. Understanding the economic and social tipping dynamics in a system can empower decision-makers, fostering realistic energy transition policies. The paper highlights energy communities as a promising niche for leveraging tipping dynamics. Ultimately, bridging the gap between these tipping dynamics and institutional reforms is crucial for unlocking the full potential of sustainable energy systems.

20 1 Introduction

A transition from a fossil-fuel-based energy system to an energy system based on renewable energy sources is key to meeting climate targets. This energy transition involves interdependent changes to technologies and infrastructures, to the behaviour of firms and individuals, and to institutions and governance. That is, energy transitions are socio-technical transitions (Geels et al., 2017). Historical case studies, for example, of the transition from wood to coal, argue that energy transitions typically take decades and have severe disruptive effects, affecting the livelihood of many people (Freeman & Louçã, 2002). Both the fear of these negative consequences and the lock-in of the current fossil-fuel-based system are given as explanations for the slow pace of current-day sustainability transitions (Hughes, 1993; Negro et al., 2012).

This view of energy transitions as inevitably slow processes has recently been challenged. First, we now have some examples of relatively fast energy transitions, e.g., to natural gas in The Netherlands or to combined heat and power in Denmark (Sovacool, 2016). Second, the diffusion of renewable energy technologies like wind and solar has been much faster than anticipated by energy transition scenarios (Creutzig et al., 2017; de Coninck et al., 2018.; Trutnevyte et al., 2019; Wilson et al., 2013).

Social tipping dynamics, in analogy to the tipping dynamics of ecological systems, have received increased attention as a possible mechanism that potentially explains this acceleration of the transition to more sustainable socio-technical systems (Otto et al., 2020). Social tipping dynamics for sustainability occur in social-environmental systems with alternative stable states, where a change process unfolds rapidly (or nonlinearly), driven by feedback mechanisms and with some degree of irreversibility or stickiness (Milkoreit, 2022; Global Tipping Report 2023). Several social factors can initiate social tipping dynamics, including tipping in costs and prices, norms and behaviour and policy (Roberts et al. 2018, Otto et al. 2020). When

40 these dynamics drive the system in a more desirable direction, such as a more sustainable state, these dynamics are labelled
“positive” social tipping dynamics. Compared to, for instance, ecological tipping dynamics, positive social tipping is thus
frequently framed as normatively desirable and intentionally activated or triggered (Lenton et al, 2022; Milkoreit, 2022).

45 Systems Dynamics modelling can capture the effects of feedback and interactions on system behaviour. Here, feedbacks are
generally understood as circular causal processes where the effect of change in one part of a system leads to further change in
that part. When an increase in x leads to further increases in x (or when a decrease leads to further decrease) through this
circular chain of causality, this is known as positive or reinforcing feedback. Negative or balancing feedbacks occur when an
increase in x leads to a decrease in x (or vice versa) and negative feedbacks are therefore associated with stability (Meadows,
2008). Furthermore, when feedback-powered tipping dynamics spread from one system to another one or upwards to drive
system change at a higher scale, tipping cascades can occur (Sharpe & Lenton, 2021). Therefore, while feedback loops are not
as fundamental as other leverage points for sustainability, which focus on system goals and paradigms (Meadows, 2008), the
50 relatively minor efforts triggering tipping dynamics nonetheless hold the potential to trigger deeper system change through
cascading interactions.

In the energy system, the cost reduction in renewable energy technologies is a driver for social tipping dynamics. As solar and
wind energy sources become prevalent in the energy system, their costs decrease, enabling wider adoption (Söderholm &
Klaassen 2007, Way et al 2022). This, in turn, leads to economies of scale, further reducing costs and creating positive feedback
55 loops that drive even more installations (Isoard & Soria 2001). In economic terms, tipping occurs when the cost of renewable
energy becomes competitive with or even lower than that of conventional energy sources. The solar energy sector in Germany
presents a prominent example of positive social tipping: When strong public, policy and industry support aligned
simultaneously with a strong decrease in support for nuclear energy, this led to unexpected and fast price performance
improvements and demand increases in solar technology, boosting the sector globally. These reinforcing feedbacks are
60 weakened by balancing feedbacks that dampen the growth of renewables, and that prevent system change. These balancing
feedbacks can originate from vested interests in the fossil-fuel-based system but also from barriers encountered by renewables.

Tipping dynamics are observed within various subsystems of energy systems (Geels & Ayoub 2023). These dynamics can
occur when radical and incremental technological innovations move the system towards cleaner and more efficient energy
production and consumption. Such dynamics can act as catalysts for rapid changes and start cascading effects within the energy
65 landscape. But tipping dynamics can also occur within the realm of actors and institutions, where changes in policies,
regulations, market dynamics, or in the choices and behaviours of firms and individuals can have large effects on the trajectory
of the energy system (Otto et al. 2020). The importance of such social and behavioural factors, like policy support, societal
acceptance or changing norms, is extensively reported in descriptive case studies that are the foundation of the field of
sustainability transitions research (Köhler et al., 2019). For the energy system, the challenge is to connect the current tipping
70 dynamics in low-level intervention points to higher-level intervention points to realise tipping cascades that fundamentally
change the system.

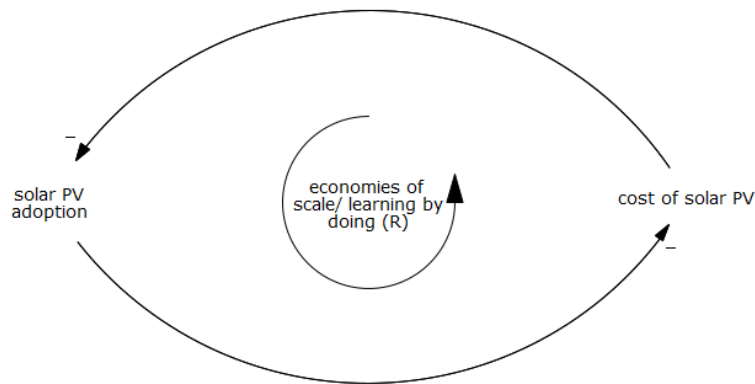
This review paper, therefore, addresses the following question: How can the fast growth in renewables start system-wide
tipping cascades that accelerate the energy transition? To this end, the paper reviews the sustainability transitions literature for
feedback and interactions in the socio-technical energy system that may build on the tipping dynamics in the supply of
75 renewable energy to create tipping cascades that in turn lead to a transition of the energy system. We make use of causal loop
diagrams to visualise reinforcing (R) and balancing (B) feedback processes.

Section 2 first discusses how the fast growth in renewable electricity supply may initiate further tipping processes, in
technologies, household energy behaviours, and throughout the socio-technical system. Here, specific attention is given to the
80 electrification of households, to avoid-shift-improve (ASI) measures for demand reduction and to how sustainable lifestyles,
and the social and political system can generate tipping dynamics in the energy system. Section 3 then explores energy
communities as an area where positive tipping dynamics hold great potential. Finally, section 4 concludes.

2 Fast growth in renewable electricity supply drives social tipping in the energy system

85 Most evidence on tipping dynamics in energy systems concerns the price performance of new technologies (Otto et al. 2020). Renewables are now among the cheapest energy generation options. Cost reductions in renewable generation technologies like wind energy and solar photovoltaics (PV) have been massive and much faster than predicted. The price of electricity from solar energy declined by 89% from 2009 to 2019, and the price of wind energy declined by 70% in this period. In some contexts, cost-parity in energy generation for wind and solar has been reached or even exceeded, making them cheaper than fossil generation (Haegel et al. 2019, IRENA 2022a,b). For wind and solar energy generation, the main reinforcing feedback (denoted by R in the causal loop diagrams in Figure 1) that created these tipping dynamics is cost reduction and performance improvement through economies of learning and economies of scale, leading to more deployment and, in turn, to more learning (Sharpe & Lenton 2021; Kavlak et al., 2018; Nemet & Greene, 2022).

95 The diffusion of solar PV is also analysed as a social process where considerations of observability and trialability and processes like word-of-mouth play a role next to costs and performance (Rogers 2003, Bollinger & Gillingham 2012, Palm 2017, Rode & Weber 2016). Adoption of rooftop solar PV, for instance, is typically clustered in space, where people are more likely to adopt when people nearby also have adopted (Graziano & Gillingham 2015, van der Kam et al. 2018). Therefore, more adoption leads to increased observability and trialability (i.e., learning), which in turn leads to more adoption. Moreover, markets are still expanding as performance improvements make the technology attractive to a wider range of users. As a result of these technological improvements and cost reductions, renewable generation is increasingly possible in locations where wind or sun conditions are less favourable or where installation is more difficult and costly, as demonstrated by the increasing attention for floating solar (Gonzalez-Sanchez et al. 2021, Jin et al. 2023).



105 **Figure 1: Economies of scale and learning in solar PV.** As more solar PV is adopted, costs are reduced to due economies of scale and learning effects, in turn driving up further solar PV adoption

2.1. Household electrification.

110 The goal of energy systems is to provide energy services to end users. The main energy uses are for heat and electricity in industry and buildings and for transport. The industrial, residential and transport sectors together account for 70 per cent of the total global electricity consumption in 2019, and these sectors also are responsible for approximately 60 per cent of the worldwide carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions (IEA, 2021a; IEA, 2023a). The decarbonisation of the energy system is thus a key driver of overall decarbonisation efforts.

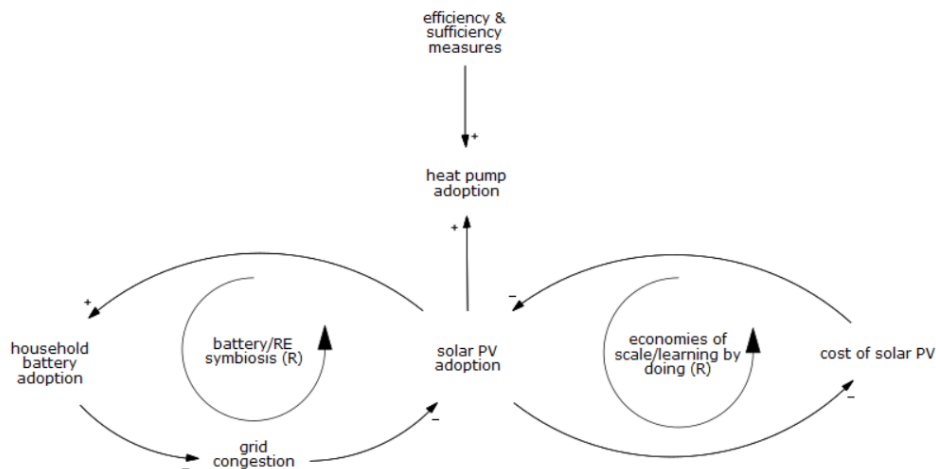
In end-use sectors, the tipping dynamics in wind and solar may initiate further decarbonisation of the energy system through electrification of energy demand. These developments are typically supported by government subsidies and regulation on the

115 energy performance of buildings, and households that electrify their demand may do so for both environmental and financial reasons. Moreover, the fast cost reductions as observed in wind and solar are more likely to occur in smaller and modular technologies (Wilson et al. 2020). In consumer end-use sector, there are several other small and modular technologies that may reach cost-parity in the short term, like electric vehicles, household batteries and heat pumps (Meldrum et al. 2023).

120 The transportation sector is a relevant example of these advancements. The increasing prevalence of electric cars, along with other electricity-powered alternatives such as e-bikes, e-scooters, and other mopeds, indicates the key role of batteries in novel modular demand and the significant contribution to sector-wide decarbonisation. In addition to facilitating emission-free mobility, the batteries in electric vehicles can also support the grid infrastructure during periods of ample electricity generation from renewable sources by functioning as modular storage systems.

125 Stationary household batteries are specifically attractive in places where feed-in tariffs for solar energy into the grid are much lower than the retail price for energy from the grid. The large-scale adoption of household batteries may influence the decarbonisation of the energy system in two ways. First, it reduces curtailment of household solar PV generation, better matching renewable energy supply with demand. Second, it reduces grid congestion during peaks in solar generation (reinforcing feedback on the left in Figure 2). Increasingly, grid congestion is a barrier to further grid integration of renewables. However, few countries currently have strong incentives in place to stimulate demand to synchronise with the availability of renewable energy supply.

130 Another area of electrification of the residential sector are heating and cooling systems (Figure 2). Heat demand is often met by natural gas boilers. Based on IEA (2022) analysis, natural gas accounts for 42% of global heating energy demand, with a 40% share of the heating mix in the European Union and over 60% in the United States. When low-carbon heat sources like waste heat are available, this can be a preferred option. When this is not the case, electrification of heating demand through heat pumps can lead to a large reduction in energy demand. This shift to low-carbon heat sources requires additional changes in technologies and infrastructure in houses and neighbourhoods. The availability of low-cost and abundant renewable energy supply is a key enabler here, and early adopters are often households that generate excess electricity with their own rooftop PV systems. Another important enabler is increased insulation (also to reduce overall heat demand). For instance, the adoption of solar PV coupled with efficiency and sufficiency measures may both yield increased adoption of heat pumps, as shown at the top in Figure 2. Barriers to the electrification of heating are the lack of technologies for heat storage and the cumbersome installation process. A more radical and politically challenging behavioural change would be to provide incentives to live in smaller homes or to have higher occupancy per dwelling, for example in planning decisions.



145 **Figure 2: Feedback loop in electrification of heating & cooling.** The reinforcing feedback between cost reduction and increased adoption of solar PV may trigger another reinforcing feedback of adoption of household battery and reduction in

grid congestion, resulting into further solar PV adoption. Furthermore, solar PV adoption supports demand for heat pumps, boosted by adequate efficiency and sufficiency measures

2.2. Household energy demand reduction

150 While for many regions in the world renewable energy potential exceeds demand, a fast energy transition faces constraints regarding the availability and sustainable sourcing of materials and personnel (Wang et al., 2023). Most scenarios, therefore, envision a reduction of demand where the demand for energy should be brought in line with what can be sustainably produced in the short term. Indeed, reducing energy demand is key in 1.5°C pathways (Koide et al., 2021), especially in wealthy countries. At the same time, energy access and service provision will need to grow for many less-developed countries, and for 155 poor people everywhere to ensure decent living standards and wellbeing (IPCC, 2022a). Although we observe a decoupling of energy demand and income in some places, in general, household energy demand grows with income. Pro-environmental attitudes and behaviour have also been correlated with income, further complicating the challenge of how to reduce income inequality and material and energy consumption to sustainable sufficiency levels (Du et al., 2022). Moreover, individuals with high socio-economic status (top 10 per cent) are responsible for a large share of emissions (IPCC 2022b; IEA, 2021b). These 160 individuals could have a large positive impact when they reduce GHG emissions, becoming role models of low-carbon lifestyles, investing in low-carbon businesses, and advocating for stringent climate policies (Creutzig et al. 2022). Such approaches are also discussed in the context of energy justice and equitable energy demand reduction (Büchs et al., 2023).

However, demand reduction options are often constrained by the existing socio-technical system. It is, for example, difficult 165 for individuals to change their mobility practices, when employer preference regarding workplace presence do not change. The Avoid-Shift-Improve (ASI) framework (Creutzig et al. 2022) is often used to identify demand reduction options. Avoid options reduce unnecessary energy consumption, possibly by redesigning service provisioning systems. Shift refers to the switch to already existing competitive, efficient and cleaner technologies and service provisioning systems. Improve refers to efficiency improvements in existing technologies. While improve options are not sufficient to tip the energy system to a 170 decarbonised state, they are an important enabler for options that can. Figure 3 adds ASI measures as an additional element in previous figure on feedback loop in electrification of heating & cooling.

The different ASI measures often co-occur. While avoid options have the largest mitigation potential, they often need to be flanked with shift and improve options to be attractive. For example, when people switch from natural gas heating to heat pumps, good insulation (improve) is a condition. Typically avoid and shift options require larger changes in social practices 175 and in the broader socio-technical system compared to improve options. More specifically, options where both behavioural and technological change is required, or that require a substantial change in social and user practices, are typically more difficult to realise and thus difficult as a starting point for tipping dynamics (Geels et al. 2018).

Higher prices lead to reduced energy demand, providing evidence for measures like a carbon tax. Natural gas consumption in the EU and in the period August 2022 to January 2023 decreased by 19% compared to the average gas consumption for the 180 same months in the previous 5 years. However, this also came with increased levels of energy poverty, particularly affecting low-income households in badly insulated homes (IEA 2023). Interestingly the high prices also triggered and opened the opportunity for sufficiency-based energy price interventions. Because of the relationship between income and energy use, a rebound effect may occur (see top right balancing feedback in Figure 3) when technologically or socially induced demand reductions lead to a higher budget and more energy demand (Newell et al. 2021; van den Bergh 2011; Sorrell et al. 2020).

185 At the individual and household level, energy behaviour changes, including turning down the thermostat and reducing the demand for hot tap water (shorter showers), are effective strategies (Roy et al. 2012, Creutzig et al. 2016, Ivanova et al. 2020). These strategies are most effective when combined with policy support and shift and improve measures, in many countries regulation regarding the energy performance of buildings and subsidies for energy saving measures are enablers of such behaviour change. More specifically, digital technologies are key to better matching renewable supply with demand to avoid 190 curtailments and grid congestion (load shifting and balancing) but have not yet reached widespread diffusion. Digitalisation in general (at the top-left in Figure 3) can also play a key role in avoiding unnecessary energy demand (Wilson et al. 2020).

195 Empirical studies show that informing people about the energy conservation behaviours of their neighbours combined with the public labelling of energy conservation behaviour as desirable, can lead to significant reductions in energy consumption behaviour (Gockeritz et al. 2010, Allcott 2011, Horne & Kennedy 2017, Bonan et al. 2020). These studies show that a relatively weak form of sanctioning (i.e., showing approval and disapproval of particular behaviour by using thumbs up/down or positive and negative smileys), already has a modest positive effect on energy savings. Peer effects in social network structures can provide inhibiting or supporting conditions for the diffusion of energy conservation practices, depending on the structure of the network and the type of activity (Wolske et al. 2020).

200 Changes in the energy behaviour and lifestyle of individuals can make a large contribution to sustainability but are only feasible when supported by changes in the broader socio-technical system (Nisa et al. 2019, Niamir et al. 2020). This means that social tipping of energy consumption by individuals, households or organisations is conditioned by a range of factors such as social and cultural norms, ownership and control of resources, technology accessibility, infrastructure design and services availability, social network structures, and organisational resources, knowledge and awareness and sociodemographic characteristic (Ameli and Brandt, 2015; Niamir et al., 2020; Steg et al. 2018). Social and behavioural change is thus constrained by the existing socio-technical system and people’s daily lives and behaviour, or social practices (Matthews & Wynes 2022). Social practices approaches shine a light on the culturally embedded routines which reproduce (but also potentially transform) socio-technical energy systems from the bottom up. Crucially, they also point to the differentiation of these practices across social groups (e.g., women versus men, upper class versus working class) (Husu, 2022).

210 Avoid options reduce unnecessary energy consumption. But, when avoiding energy use is undesirable from a well-being perspective, then shifting the way this activity is done (or finding an alternative means to the same goal) is key. When the demand reductions stem from changes in norms or behaviours with a sustainability motive, the risks of rebound effects are lower. However, different attitudes make some demand-side alternatives difficult to scale up in the population (Geels 2023). Often lacking are enabling conditions for just and smooth change, as for instance city infrastructure or the built environment may prevent people from avoiding using private cars instead of alternatives like walking, cycling, or taking public transport.

215

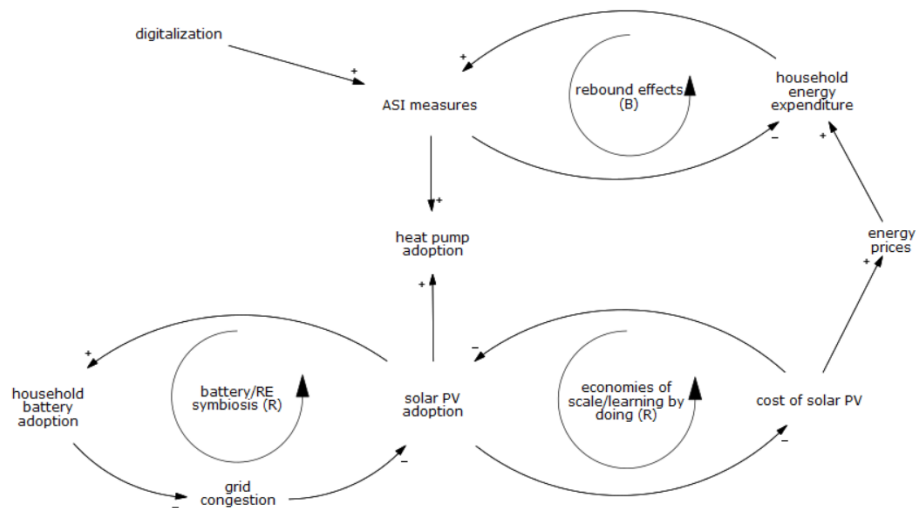


Figure 3: Feedback processes in reducing energy demand

220 While some demand-side behaviour changes are quite swift, a key policy challenge is how to make the new and desired
 225 behaviour ‘stick’. An example is the substantial energy demand reduction in Europe in the winter of 2022/2023, resulting
 from concerns about high energy prices and the war in Ukraine (IEA, 2023). Similarly, but at a global system level, in 2020,
 the world witnessed a reduction in global fossil fuel emissions as a result of COVID-19 lockdowns across the globe. However,
 emissions rebounded in 2021, reaching levels comparable to those observed in 2019 (LeQuere et al. 2021, Friedlingstein et al.
 2022). These observations reinforce that social tipping dynamics are tipping dynamics rather than tipping points (Milkoreit et
 al. 2018, Geels & Ayoub 2023), not just because they take some time to evolve but also because different reinforcing processes
 are needed to provide momentum (Hughes, 1987) and to ensure that the change sticks or becomes embedded or irreversible on
 the relevant time scales.

230 2.3. Sustainable lifestyles, and social and political tipping dynamics

Interestingly, pro-environmental behaviours may induce other pro-environmental behaviours, so changes in behaviour in
 mobility, or food may spill over to energy behaviours (Steg & Vlek 2009, Steg 2023). The adoption of household PV for
 environmental reasons may thus induce other pro-environmental behaviours. When the new sustainable lifestyle and behaviour
 becomes common and the norm starts to shift, this also increases the political feasibility of strict regulation. There is, for
 235 example, public support for measures like incentives towards renewable technology and a ban on least energy-efficient
 household appliances (see Figure 4).

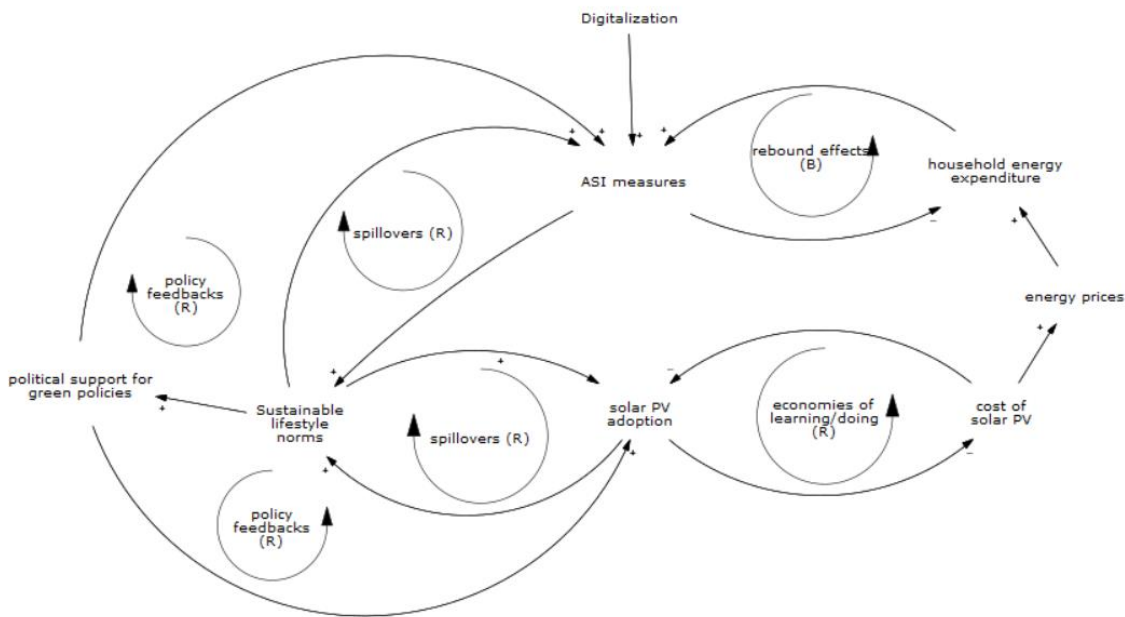


Figure 4. Social and political dynamics in energy system tipping

240 The positive feedback loop mechanism of opinion exchange can increase awareness and promote more sustainable lifestyles.
 However, it can also have a negative effect when contrarians get the majority in a given social group, leading to the
 amplification and reinforcement of anti-environmental beliefs. For this reason, avoiding opinion polarisation is crucial in
 climate-related issues to foster cohesion for effective government action (Badullovich 2023, Mayer & Smith 2023). Citizens'

245 environmental consciousness and the formation of their opinions directly affects actions that impact the local and global environment (Chung et al. 2019, van den Bergh et al. 2019).

The presence of a group with strong anti-environmental beliefs can discourage pro-environmental engagement and support for climate change initiatives. Opinion polarisation makes it challenging to reach consensus and decreases public support for environmental initiatives, posing a challenge for policymakers (Maertens et al. 2020). To mitigate negative feedback loop and harness the positive cascade effect of opinion dynamic, some governments have implemented policies to incentivize pro-250 environmental behaviours, while awareness campaigns and education aim to correct misinformation and provide accurate information (Charlier & Kirakozian 2020, Baiardi 2022). When opinions drive clique formation, they can lead to concrete pro-environment actions, such as social movements and support for climate change initiatives (Winkelmann et al. 2022).

255 Social acceptance and changes in norms and behaviours, may have large influence on both direct consumer demand and policy support (Edelenbosch et al., 2018; Nemet, 2006). Civil society engages with energy transitions in many ways: from adopting energy efficient technology, to joining energy cooperatives; from environmental activism to resistance against wind parks (Chilvers et al., 2021). These interactions are driven by (changes in) perceptions, attitudes, motivations, emotions, beliefs, values, and norms (Clayton et al., 2015), sometimes triggered by external events like the oil crisis or nuclear accidents. Some of these factors also may influence the willingness to adopt a certain technology (as in Edelenbosch et al., 2018), adoption or societal acceptance is not only driven by price.

260 There is extensive literature on the social acceptance of renewable energy infrastructure (Batel, 2020; Ellis & Ferraro, 2017; Wolsink, 2018). One of the most prominent conceptualisations of social acceptance is Wüstenhagen et al.'s (2007) social acceptance triangle, comprising community, market and socio-political acceptance. This draws attention to the fact that community acceptance or local opposition to projects can influence general public or political acceptance, and societal demand 265 for renewable energy. From this perspective, demand is not simply the economic behaviour of individuals or households but is a product of societal relations. One potential balancing feedback for renewables deployment is project delays caused by local opposition, which leads to pressure to streamline planning and reduce participation options, which in turn creates more opposition. This dynamic is seen in many EU countries today.

270 Finally, policy feedbacks are well recognised in political science literature, whereby policy not only stimulates deployment but also creates legitimacy and new interests, leading to increased lobbying and support for policy to support the new industries and further deployment (Hess 2016, Meckling et al. 2017, Meckling 2019, Roberts et al. 2018, Rosenbloom et al. 2019, Sewerin et al. 2020, Fesenfeld et al. 2022). For example, Kelsey (2021) identifies 'green spirals' which resembled tipping dynamics for the reduced use of CFCs for ozone protection. Policies engendered new industrial interests who in turn support new policies. 275 Kelsey also identified that these spirals can transcend domestic politics and scale up to the international level. This is similar to the notion of tipping cascades.

Key considerations for policymakers hoping to create tipping dynamics in this way is the sequencing of policies (Meckling et al, 2017). For the energy transition, similar dynamics can potentially be found with the renewables industry. For instance, the 280 German feed-in tariff for renewables is frequently mentioned as an enabling condition for this feedback (Otto et al. 2020, Nijssse et al., 2023). Further, strong pro-environment policies may incentivise firms towards more R&D and innovation, thereby expanding industrial sectors for low-carbon technologies. In this way, public opinion may also increase support and acceptance for new low-carbon technologies, increasing pressure on policymakers in setting-up goals and strategies for a more sustainable society (Geels and Ayoub, 2023).

285 The political sphere can not only trigger social tipping but can also tip itself into a new state, generating a tipping cascade (Stadelmann-Steffen et al. 2021, Eder & Stadelmann-Steffen 2023). Indeed, the same applies to any group, organisation or institution that is part of the socio-technical system. For example, civil society could also be a key element in energy system tipping dynamics. Increasing attention is being paid to prosumerism which can be understood as a broad movement towards a decentralized democratic energy model (Campos & Marín-González, 2020). These and other civil society movements interact 290 with the state, which in turn creates opportunities or barriers to different lines of action for citizens or households, engendering balancing or reinforcing policy feedbacks.

295 While research on policy feedbacks frequently targets its findings towards policymakers, this knowledge can also be used by civil society or interest coalitions to try to initiate such feedback processes. Indeed, some research from social movements theory identifies movement-policy feedbacks or ‘opportunity/threat’ spirals in which “demands lead to concessions that encourage further demands, and so on” (Biggs, 2003, p. 228; McAdam et al., 2001). Winkelmann et al. (2022) discuss the relationship between the Fridays for Future movement and European states in ways which could align with this idea. Focussing specifically on energy, such feedbacks could help to explain the recent boom of the energy cooperative movement in countries like the Netherlands, for example.

300 **2.4 Balancing feedbacks**

In general, the energy transition requires a system-level transformation of the energy system which depends on both phasing out fossil fuels, and accelerating renewable energy provision. In the previous sections, we highlighted the promise of positive social tipping dynamics in renewables development while recognising that this is inevitably an incomplete picture without fully considering the fossil phase out. Below we address some of the feedbacks (Figure 5) that strengthen the existing energy system, (see Eker & Wilson (2022) for a systematic overview).

305 First, sources of balancing feedback, lock-in, and path dependence of fossil fuel-based energy systems are energy infrastructures, technologies and institutions (Hughes 1987; Dangerman & Schellnhuber 2013; Kohler et al. 2019). These can directly hinder the decarbonisation of the energy system through existing standards and resistance from incumbents and vested interests. Further, renewable energy generation sometimes faces curtailment, and the mismatch of renewable supply with energy demand slows down the replacement of fossil fuels. Indirectly, the availability of cheap energy has stimulated demand for energy-intensive goods and services. Similarly, the high return on fossil fuel investments and the assessment of renewables as risky make it difficult to move capital from fossil to renewables (Pauw et al. 2022). As an example, in the early 2000s, the UK government provided initial capital grants to boost offshore wind demonstration projects. This has, in turn, built confidence among financial investors, easing access to resources for project developers (i.e., lower interest rates) (Kern et al. 2014; Geels & Ayoub 2023), stimulating the overall offshore sector.

Second, examples of barriers encountered by renewables are challenges related to intermittency and the need for a flexible and well-managed grid infrastructure to ensure a reliable and stable energy supply. The increasing need to electrify various end-user sectors (IRENA 2023) adds further complexity to the grid management challenge. For instance, the electrification of transportation is experiencing rapid growth, boosted by policy initiatives for the adoption of e-mobility. Similarly, there is a strong policy focus on electrifying heating and cooling systems in residential areas and districts. Moreover, the electrification of demand is not always viable, and the energy transition may negatively impact individuals with restricted financial resources (Sovacool et al. 2019). In addition, many processes that reinforce fossil-fuel-based energy systems, ranging from subsidies to vested interests and existing infrastructures, are still in place. Energy infrastructures are typically built for a lifespan of around 40 years, and changing these infrastructures takes place on the timescale of months to years. Once built, they contribute to stabilising the system state and are a source of path dependence and lock-in.

325 Social dynamics can also create balancing feedbacks when they mobilise opposition and a lack of societal support for larger-scale solar and wind parks (Devine-Wright 2007; Klok et al. 2023; Kluskens et al. forthcoming; Windemer 2023). Therefore, cost-competitiveness is not a sufficient indicator to predict support for technologies for which the main public concerns are about spatial impacts, health and safety, and questions of fairness. This shows that economic tipping dynamics alone are not sufficient to realise rapid decarbonisation.

330

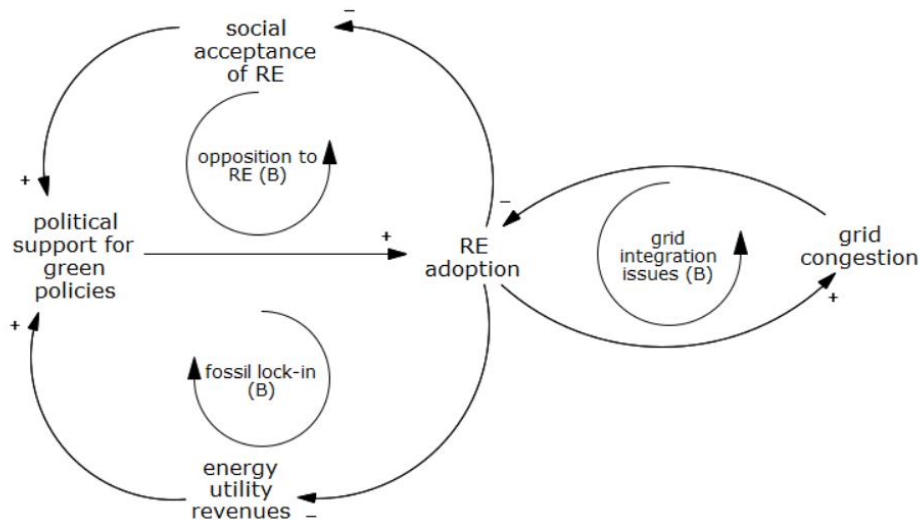


Fig. 5. Balancing feedbacks for renewable energy adoption.

3. Tipping dynamics in Energy Communities

335 While there is thus potential for tipping dynamics in technology adoption, the balancing feedbacks regarding system integration
 and social practices hamper the scale-up to tipping cascades. Or in system dynamics terms, the dynamics remain restricted to
 low-level leverage points or feedback loops (Meadows, 2008). This section explores energy communities as a social innovation
 which targets higher level leverage points such as system rules and goals at both micro/meso (e.g., community) and macro
 levels (e.g., policy supports). They do so by changing the institutional environment in which individuals or other actors operate,
 340 which can lead to a strengthening or weakening of balancing and reinforcing feedbacks described above. They can also lead
 to the creation or removal of certain feedbacks under new system conditions. Energy communities can thus strengthen, weaken,
 add or remove the feedbacks discussed in previous sections.

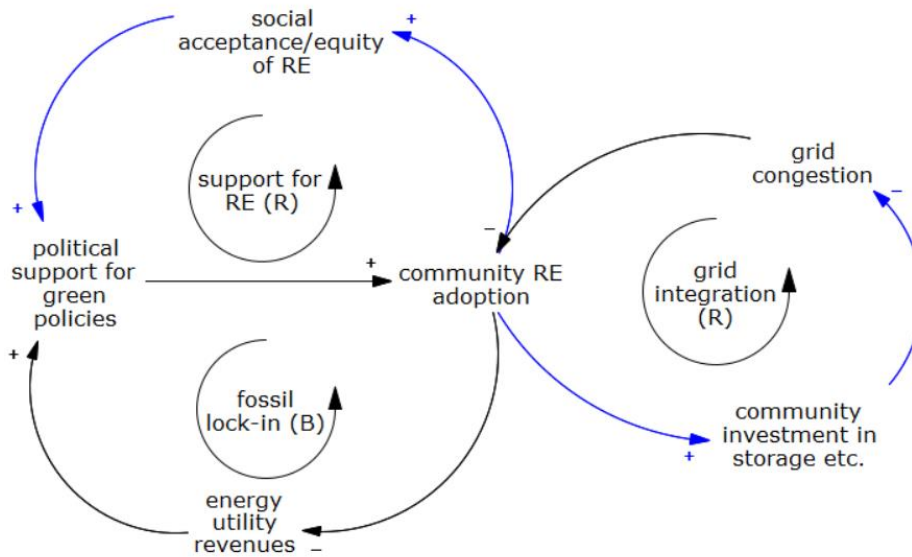
Many energy communities take the form of renewable energy cooperatives. A renewable energy cooperative is a bottom-up,
 legally registered collective of citizens that aims to create social, environmental and/or economic benefits for its members
 345 through energy-related activities (Doci et al., 2015; van Summeren et al., 2020; Hicks & Ison, 2018). Many cooperatives are
 local enterprises with diversified activity portfolios (Reis et al., 2021). They create value for their members via energy-related
 projects, ranging from awareness raising to cooperative energy production (Oteman et al., 2014). In the EU, the Clean Energy
 Package, adopted in 2019, aims for a central role for these cooperatives in decarbonising the energy system. More specifically,
 it advocates energy cooperatives as a way to enable citizens to participate in and benefit from the energy transition. Renewable
 350 energy cooperatives have increased in scale, scope and number throughout European member states (Blasch et al., 2021;
 REScoop.eu, 2020).

Energy communities often have social and sustainability goals as a main objective, for example to reduce dependence on the
 centralised energy infrastructure, while also taking advantage of the possibility to produce, consume and sell the energy
 produced back to the grid (Yildiz et al. 2015, Bauwens et al. 2016, Bauwens et al. 2022). Other objectives include to reduce
 355 energy poverty and to accelerate decarbonisation of the energy system via the spread of renewable energy solutions (Shapira
 et al. 2021). Typical characteristics of energy communities are voluntary and open membership (van den Berghe and
 Wieczorek, 2022), the ‘one member – one vote’ principle (Wierling et al., 2023), a high degree of community ownership and
 governance, and fair value distribution (Mourik et al., 2020). Activities of renewable energy cooperatives include collective

360 energy generation and selling, collective purchasing of renewable energy, consulting and awareness raising (Gui & MacGill, 2018) and development & ownership of energy projects (Wierling et al., 2023). In addition, some cooperatives also offer (peer-to-peer) trading of energy balancing and flexibility services (van Summeren et al., 2020; Verkade & Höffken, 2019).

365 People join an energy community for a variety of reasons including self-interests but also because of social cohesion and sense of community (Albinsson & Perera 2012). In order to maintain long-term stability, strong motivation is often required by key project leaders. Shared social norms, values, trust, and collaboration among members also contribute to this attempt (Schoor & Scholtens 2015). This often creates challenges when communities grow in size (Barnes et al. 2022). By increasing in size, an energy community becomes too large to be smoothly organised and managed, leading also to business models that deviate from the original idea of polycentricity and equity (Blasch et al. 2021, Anfinson et al. 2023).

370 Energy communities' cooperative and legal structures often require that any profits are re-reinvested in the community, further stimulating investment in clean energy technologies. The electrification of residential districts can then also create a positive feedback loop into the adoption of home storage systems and other sustainable choices. Especially communities that strive for energy autonomy or independence from the grid reduce grid congestion, even if they do not actively offer flexibility to the grid (see reinforcing feedback loop on the right in Figure 5). Secondly, energy communities are found to be more accepted and supported by local citizens (Hogan et al., 2022; Jobert et al., 2007; Musall et al., 2011; Rogers et al., 2008; Strachan et al., 2015; Warren and McFadyen, 2010), which can in turn influence broader socio-political acceptance. While energy communities might face equal pushback from incumbent utilities, this increased community and socio-political acceptance might also buffer against this.



380 **Fig. 6. Energy communities can turn balancing feedbacks into reinforcing feedbacks for RE adoption.** Blue arrows indicate new mechanisms arising from the institutional context of renewable energy.

385 Embracing community values and norms can also function as an external incentive for behaviour change and can increase the adoption rate of sustainable practices (Smith, et al. 2020, Manfredo et al., 2017). The rise of community energy within western Europe is an example of embedding sustainable behaviour within the existing motivation mechanisms of individuals. Where within the former fossil-fuel-based centralised energy systems were aimed at pursuing energy security (i.e., achieving

affordable, available, acceptable and accessible energy for all members of society Cherp & Jewell (2014)), the technological innovation of affordable small-scale technologies could suddenly fulfil the existing desires and demands for democracy, autarky, justice and social cohesion (Brown et al. 2020, van de Poel & Taebi 2022). Once new behaviour is adopted, the engagement in such energy community practices can lead to a positive feedback loop between sustainable behaviour (Sloot et al. 2018) and the prioritisation of ecosystem system conservation-related values (Radke et al. 2022).

Together with socio-environmental motivations, the economic component is among the main factors increasing the willingness to participate in an energy community (Heuninckx et al. 2022). For instance, a home storage system may not be affordable some households and sharing practices in energy communities enhance affordability and access to essential goods and services (Watson 2004). The demand for privately owned goods leads to inefficient consumption and excessive production (Baudrillard 2016, Frenken & Schor 2017), contradicting the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal number 12, which emphasises doing more with fewer resources. Instead, participation into an energy community can help transitioning from individual to shared ownership and consumption of goods, thereby enabling sustainable consumption while also increasing empowerment, reciprocity and energy democracy (Pasimeni 2021, Dudka et al. 2023, Ivanova & Buchs 2023). Moreover, studies have demonstrated that shared ownership decreases the demand for individually owned goods, creating a positive feedback loop where changes in demand (but not reduction) prompt corresponding adjustments in the supply side (Pasimeni & Ciarli 2023). For instance, when participation in an energy community motivates people to share also (electric) vehicles this will result in using fewer cars, reducing production and the overall environmental impact (Nematchoua et al. 2021, Belmar et al. 2023).

To summarise, energy communities are in line with sustainable goals and targets, while also addressing economic considerations for households facing financial constraints. Moreover, as energy communities have the potential to expand into providing other sustainable goods and services, they align with the sufficiency logic (Thomas et al. 2019) and polycentric systems of governance (Ostrom 2010). These communities, especially those aiming for complete autonomy from centralised energy systems, operate differently from traditional market-based organisations. Communities operate outside the dynamics driven solely by price concerns and instead prioritise energy independence, social cohesion, and community well-being (Hasanov & Zuidema 2018). This approach may lead to more sustainable lifestyles and an overall reduction in fossil fuel consumption, although it remains uncertain whether energy communities will also result in a decrease in overall energy consumption.

4. Discussion and Conclusions

The tipping dynamics observed in the wind and solar power sectors have the potential to trigger cascading effects throughout energy demand sectors, including household energy consumption. This transformative process is likely to start with shift actions, such as the adoption of household scale batteries and heat pumps, thereby enhancing less energy-intensive lifestyles. These actions will modify energy demand and improve energy service efficiency, which are instrumental in accelerating the decarbonisation of our energy system. Nevertheless, a strong regulatory framework is crucial to the speed of this transition as it can incentivise reductions in energy demand and set minimum efficiency standards for buildings and appliances. By doing so, regulation becomes a key enabler of positive tipping points in the adoption of novel technologies and behaviours, facilitating the shift to more sustainable practices.

Although spillover effects are observed, as adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours seems to increase, a substantial knowledge gap exists. Specifically, it is important to understand the extent of these spillovers and the key leverage points. Research efforts must be dedicated to shedding light on the connections between individual actions and systemic change. Moreover, behavioural feedback loops, once identified, require policy support to "make them stick". Strengthening the connection between individual choices and institutional reforms requires effort to bridge effectively these two levels of influence.

430 In this complex landscape, energy communities emerge as an attractive and rapidly growing niche. Communities are likely to boost widespread adoption of renewable energy technologies, and have fundamentally different goals and operating principles compared to incumbent actors locked-in the centralised energy system. Energy communities are therefore high-impact leverage points, capable of catalysing significant changes in the energy landscape.

435 By looking deeper into the dynamics of renewable energy adoption and behavioural shifts, it becomes clear that bridging the gap between tipping dynamics and institutional reforms is pivotal to unlocking the full potential of sustainable energy systems. This can be addressed at several scales. For example, the relationship between community energy and behavioural tipping dynamics and spillovers is one potential area of future investigation. Furthermore, we can also ask how community energy as a social innovation can cascade upwards and tip higher level or coupled systems.

Competing interests The contact author has declared that none of the authors has any competing interests

440 **Acknowledgements** This work was supported by the European Union (ERC, FAST, 101044076).

References

- Albinsson, P. I. A. A. & Perera, B. Y. (2012), ‘Alternative marketplaces in the 21st century: Building community through sharing events’, *Journal of Consumer Behaviour* 11, 303–315.
- Allcott, H. (2011), ‘Social norms and energy conservation’, *Journal of Public Economics* 95, 1082–1095.
- 445 Ameli, N., & Brandt, N. (2015). Determinants of households’ investment in energy efficiency and renewables: Evidence from the OECD survey on household environmental behaviour and attitudes. *Environmental Research Letters*, 10(4), 044015.
- Anfinson, K., Laes, E., Bombaerts, G., Standal, K., Krug, M., Nucci, M. R. D. & Schwarz, L. (2023), ‘Does polycentrism deliver? a case study of energy community governance in europe’, *Energy Research and Social Science* 100.
- 450 Badullovich, N. (2023), ‘From influencing to engagement: a framing model for climate communication in polarised settings’, *Environmental Politics* 32, 207–226.
- Baiardi, D. (2022), ‘What do you think about climate change?’, *Journal of Economic Surveys* .
- Barnes, J., Hansen, P., Kamin, T., Golob, U., Musolino, M. & Nicita, A. (2022), ‘Energy communities as demand-side innovators? assessing the potential of European cases to reduce demand and foster flexibility’, *Energy Research and Social Science* 93.
- 455 Batel, S. (2020), ‘Research on the social acceptance of renewable energy technologies: Past, present and future’, *Energy Research and Social Science* 68.
- Baudrillard, J. (2016), *The Consumer Society: Myths and Structures*, revised edition edn, Sage.
- 460 Bauwens, T., Gotchev, B. & Holstenkamp, L. (2016), ‘What drives the development of community energy in Europe? the case of wind power cooperatives’, *Energy Research and Social Science* 13, 136–147.

- Bauwens, T., Schraven, D., Drewing, E., Radtke, J., Holstenkamp, L., Gotchev, B. & Yildiz, O. (2022), 'Conceptualizing community in energy systems: A systematic" review of 183 definitions', *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 156.
- 465 Belmar, F., Baptista, P. & Neves, D. (2023), 'Modelling renewable energy communities: assessing the impact of different configurations, technologies and types of participants', *Energy, Sustainability and Society* 13.
- Biggs, M. (2003), 'Positive feedback in collective mobilization: The American strike wave of 1886', *Theory and Society* 32, 217–254.
- 470 Blasch, J., van der Grijp, N. M., Petrovics, D., Palm, J., Bocken, N., Darby, S. J., Barnes, J., Hansen, P., Kamin, T., Golob, U., Andor, M., Sommer, S., Nicita, A., Musolino, M. & Mlinaric, M. (2021), 'New clean energy communities in polycentric settings: Four avenues for future research', *Energy Research and Social Science* 82.
- Bollinger, B. & Gillingham, K. (2012), 'Peer effects in the diffusion of solar photovoltaic panels', *Marketing Science* 31, 900–912.
- 475 Bonan, J., Cattaneo, C., d'Adda, G. & Tavoni, M. (2020), 'The interaction of descriptive and injunctive social norms in promoting energy conservation', *Nature Energy* 5, 900–909.
- Brown, D., Hall, S. & Davis, M. E. (2020), 'What is prosumerism for? exploring the normative dimensions of decentralised energy transitions', *Energy Research and Social Science* 66.
- Campos, I. & Mar'in-Gonzalez, E. (2020), 'People in transitions: Energy citizenship, prosumerism and social movements in europe', *Energy Research and Social Science* 69.
- 480 Charlier, C. & Kirakozian, A. (2020), 'Public policies for household recycling when reputation matters', *Journal of Evolutionary Economics* 30, 523–557.
- Cherp, A. & Jewell, J. (2014), 'The concept of energy security: Beyond the four as', *Energy Policy* 75, 415–421.
- Chilvers, J., Bellamy, R., Pallett, H., & Hargreaves, T. (2021). A systemic approach to mapping participation with low-carbon energy transitions. *Nature Energy*, 6(3), 250-259. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41560-020-00762-w>
- 485 Chung, M. G., Kang, H., Dietz, T., Jaimes, P. & Liu, J. (2019), 'Activating values for encouraging pro-environmental behavior: the role of religious fundamentalism and willingness to sacrifice', *Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences* 9, 371–385.
- Clayton, S., Devine-Wright, P., Stern, P. C., Whitmarsh, L., Carrico, A., Steg, L., ... & Bonnes, M. (2015). Psychological research and global climate change. *Nature climate change*, 5(7), 640-646.
- 490 <https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate2622>
- Creutzig, F., Fernandez, B., Haberl, H., Khosla, R., Mulugetta, Y. & Seto, K. C. (2016), 'Beyond technology: Demand-side solutions for climate change mitigation', *Annual Review of Environment and Resources* 41, 173–198.
- 495 Creutzig, F., Agoston, P., Goldschmidt, J. C., Luderer, G., Nemet, G., & Pietzcker, R. C. (2017). The underestimated potential of solar energy to mitigate climate change. *Nature Energy*, 2(9), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nenergy.2017.140>

- Creutzig, F., Niamir, L., Bai, X., Callaghan, M., Cullen, J., D'1az-Jose, J., Figueroa, M., Grubler, A., Lamb, W. F., Leip, A., Masanet, E., Erika Mata, Mattauch, L., Minx, J. C., Mirasgedis, S., Mulugetta, Y., Nugroho, S. B., Pathak, M., Perkins, P., Roy, J., de la Rue du Can, S., Saheb, Y., Some, S., Steg, L., Steinberger, J. & Urge
500 Vorsatz," D. (2022), 'Demand-side solutions to climate change mitigation consistent with high levels of well-being', *Nature Climate Change* 12, 36–46.
- Dangerman, A. T. & Schellnhuber, H. J. (2013), 'Energy systems transformation', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 110.
- de Coninck, H., A. Revi, M. Babiker, P. Bertoldi, M. Buckeridge, A. Cartwright, W. Dong, J. Ford, S. Fuss, J.-C.
505 Hourcade, D. Ley, R. Mechler, P. Newman, A. Revokatova, S. Schultz, L. Steg, and T. Sugiyama (2018) Strengthening and Implementing the Global Response. In: *Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty* [MassonDelmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea,
510 P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)].
- Devine-Wright, P. (2007), 'Reconsidering public attitudes and public acceptance of renewable energy technologies: a critical review'.
- Du, S., Cao, G. & Huang, Y. (2022), 'The effect of income satisfaction on the relationship between income class
515 and pro-environment behavior', *Applied Economics Letters*.
- Dudka, A., Moratal, N. & Bauwens, T. (2023), 'A typology of community-based energy citizenship: An analysis of the ownership structure and institutional logics of 164 energy communities in France', *Energy Policy* 178.
- Doci, G., Vasileiadou, E. & Petersen, A. C. (2015), 'Exploring the transition potential of renewable energy communities', *Futures* 66, 85–95.
- 520 Edelenbosch, O. Y., McCollum, D. L., Pettifor, H., Wilson, C., & Van Vuuren, D. P. (2018). Interactions between social learning and technological learning in electric vehicle futures. *Environmental Research Letters*, 13(12), 124004. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aae948>
- Eder, C. & Stadelmann-Steffen, I. (2023), 'Bringing the political system (back) into social tipping relevant to sustainability', *Energy Policy* 177.
- 525 Ellis, G. & Ferraro, G. (2017), 'The social acceptance of wind energy: Where we stand and the path ahead', Paper presented at International Energy Agency - Task 28 Social Acceptance of Wind Energy Workshop .
- Eker, S., & Wilson, C. (2022). *System Dynamics of Social Tipping Processes*. IIASA Report. Laxenburg, Austria: IIASA <https://pure.iiasa.ac.at/id/eprint/17955/>
- 530 Fesenfeld, L. P., Schmid, N., Finger, R., Mathys, A. & Schmidt, T. S. (2022), 'The politics of enabling tipping points for sustainable development', *One Earth* 5, 1100– 1108.
- Freeman, C., & Louçã, F. (2002). *As Time Goes By: From the Industrial Revolutions to the Information Revolution*. Oxford University Press, U.S.A.

- 535 Frenken, K. & Schor, J. (2017), 'Putting the sharing economy into perspective', *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* 23, 3–10.
- 540 Friedlingstein, P., Jones, M. W., O'Sullivan, M., Andrew, R. M., Bakker, D. C., Hauck, J., Quer'e, C. L., Peters, G. P., Peters, W., Pongratz, J., Sitch, S., Canadell, J. G., Ciais, P., Jackson, R. B., Alin, S. R., Anthoni, P., Bates, N. R., Becker, M., Bellouin, N., Bopp, L., Chau, T. T. T., Chevallier, F., Chini, L. P., Cronin, M., Currie, K. I., Decharme, B., Djeutchouang, L. M., Dou, X., Evans, W., Feely, R. A., Feng, L., Gasser, T., Gilfillan, D., Gkritzalis, T., Grassi, G., Gregor, L., Gruber, N., Ozgur Gurses, Harris, I., Houghton, R. A., Hurtt, G. C., Iida, Y., Ilyina, T., Lujckx, I. T., Jain, A., Jones, S. D., Kato, E., Kennedy, D., Goldewijk, K. K., Knauer, J., Korsbakken, J. I., Kortzinger, A., Landschutzer, P., Lauvset, S. K., Lefevre, N., Lienert, S., Liu, J., Marland, G., McGuire, P. C., Melton, J. R., Munro, D. R., Nabel, J. E., Nakaoka, S. I., Niwa, Y., Ono, T., Pierrot, D., Poulter, B., Rehder, G., Resplandy, L., Robertson, E., Rodenbeck, C., Rosan, T. M., Schwinger, J., Schwingshackl, C., Seferian, R., Sutton, A. J., Sweeney, C., Tanhua, T., Tans, P. P., Tian, H., Tilbrook, B., Tubiello, F., Werf, G. R. V. D., Vuichard, N., Wada, C., Wanninkhof, R., Watson, A. J., Willis, D., Wiltshire, A. J., Yuan, W., Yue, C., Yue, X., Zaehle, S. & Zeng, J. (2022), 'Global carbon budget 2021', *Earth System Science Data* 14, 1917–2005.
- 550 Geels, F. W., Sovacool, B. K., Schwanen, T., & Sorrell, S. (2017). Sociotechnical transitions for deep decarbonization. *Science*, 357(6357), 1242–1244. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aao3760>
- Geels, F. W. (2023), 'Demand-side emission reduction through behavior change or technology adoption? empirical evidence from uk heating, mobility, and electricity use', *One Earth* 6, 337–340.
- 555 Geels, F. W. & Ayoub, M. (2023), 'A socio-technical transition perspective on positive tipping points in climate change mitigation: Analysing seven interacting feedback loops in offshore wind and electric vehicles acceleration', *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 193.
- Geels, F. W., Schwanen, T., Sorrell, S., Jenkins, K. & Sovacool, B. K. (2018), 'Reducing energy demand through low carbon innovation: A sociotechnical transitions perspective and thirteen research debates', *Energy Research and Social Science* 40, 23–35.
- 560 Gonzalez-Sanchez, R., Kougias, I., Moner-Girona, M., Fahl, F. & Jager-Waldau, A. (2021), 'Assessment of floating solar photovoltaics potential in existing hydropower reservoirs in africa', *Renewable Energy* 169, 687–699.
- Graziano, M. & Gillingham, K. (2015), 'Spatial patterns of solar photovoltaic system adoption: The influence of neighbors and the built environment', *Journal of Economic Geography* 15, 815–839.
- 565 Gockeritz, S., Schultz, P. W., Rendon, T., Cialdini, R. B., Goldstein, N. J. & Griskevicius, V. (2010), 'Descriptive normative beliefs and conservation behavior: The moderating roles of personal involvement and injunctive normative beliefs', *European Journal of Social Psychology* 40, 514–523.
- Gui, E. M., & MacGill, I. (2018). Typology of future clean energy communities: An exploratory structure, opportunities, and challenges. *Energy research & social science*, 35, 94-107. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2017.10.019>
- 570 Haegel, N. M., Atwater, H., Barnes, T., Breyer, C., Burrell, A., Chiang, Y. M., Wolf, S. D., Dimmler, B., Feldman, D., Glunz, S., Goldschmidt, J. C., Hochschild, D., Inzunza, R., Kaizuka, I., Kroposki, B., Kurtz, S., Leu, S., Margolis, R., Matsubara, K., Metz, A., Metzger, W. K., Morjaria, M., Niki, S., Nowak, S., Peters, I. M.,

- Philipps, S., Reindl, T., Richter, A., Rose, D., Sakurai, K., Schlatmann, R., Shikano, M., Sinke, W., Sinton, R., Stanbery, B. J., Topic, M., Tumas, W., Ueda, Y., Lagemaat, J. V. D., Verlinden, P., Vetter, M., Warren, E.,
575 Werner, M., Yamaguchi, M. & Bett, A. W. (2019), 'Terawatt-scale photovoltaics: Transform global energy improving costs and scale reflect looming opportunities', *Science* 364, 836–838.
- Hasanov, M. & Zuidema, C. (2018), 'The transformative power of self-organization: Towards a conceptual framework for understanding local energy initiatives in the netherlands', *Energy Research and Social Science* 37, 85–93.
- 580 Hess, D. J. (2016), 'The politics of niche-regime conflicts: Distributed solar energy in the United states', *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* 19, 42–50.
- Heuninckx, S., te Boveldt, G., Macharis, C. & Coosemans, T. (2022), 'Stakeholder objectives for joining an energy community: Flemish case studies', *Energy Policy* 162.
- Hicks, J., & Ison, N. (2018). An exploration of the boundaries of 'community' in community renewable energy projects: Navigating between motivations and context. *Energy Policy*, 113, 523-534.
585 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2017.10.031>
- Hogan, J. L., Warren, C. R., Simpson, M., & McCauley, D. (2022). What makes local energy projects acceptable? Probing the connection between ownership structures and community acceptance. *Energy Policy*, 171, 113257. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2022.113257>
590 Horne, C. & Kennedy, E. H. (2017), 'The power of social norms for reducing and shifting electricity use', *Energy Policy* 107, 43–52.
- Hughes, T. P. (1987), 'The evolution of large technological systems', *The social construction of technological systems: New directions in the sociology and history of technology* 82, 51–82.
- Hughes, T. P. (1993). *Networks of Power: Electrification in Western Society, 1880-1930*. JHU Press.
- 595 Husu, H. M. (2022), 'Rethinking incumbency: Utilising bourdieu's field, capital, and habitus to explain energy transitions', *Energy Research and Social Science* 93.
- IEA (2022), *Heating*, International Energy Agency, Paris.
- IEA (2023), *Europe's energy crisis: What factors drove the record fall in natural gas demand in 2022?*, International Energy Agency, Paris.
- 600 IPCC (2022a), *Summary for Policymakers of Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report*, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
- IPCC (2022b), *Technical Summary of Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report*, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
- IRENA (2022a), *Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2021*, International Renewable Energy Agency, Abu Dhabi.
605
- IRENA (2022b), *Renewable Technology Innovation Indicators: Mapping progress in costs, patents and standards*, International Renewable Energy Agency, Abu Dhabi.

- IRENA (2023), Innovation landscape for smart electrification: Decarbonising end-use sectors with renewable power, International Renewable Energy Agency, Abu Dhabi.
- 610 Isoard, S., & Soria, A. (2001). Technical change dynamics: evidence from the emerging renewable energy technologies. *Energy Economics*, 23(6), 619-636. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-9883\(01\)00072-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-9883(01)00072-X)
- Ivanova, D., Barrett, J., Wiedenhofer, D., Macura, B., Callaghan, M. & Creutzig, F. (2020), ‘Quantifying the potential for climate change mitigation of consumption options’, *Environmental Research Letters* 15.
- 615 Ivanova, D., & Büchs, M. (2023). Barriers and enablers around radical sharing. *The Lancet Planetary Health*, 7(9), e784-e792.
- Jin, Y., Hu, S., Ziegler, A. D., Gibson, L., Campbell, J. E., Xu, R., Chen, D., Zhu, K., Zheng, Y., Ye, B., Ye, F. & Zeng, Z. (2023), ‘Energy production and water savings from floating solar photovoltaics on global reservoirs’, *Nature Sustainability* .
- 620 Jobert, A., Laborgne, P., & Mimler, S. (2007). Local acceptance of wind energy: Factors of success identified in French and German case studies. *Energy Policy*, 35(5), 2751–2760. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2006.12.005>
- Kanger, L., Schot, J., Sovacool, B. K., van der Vleuten, E., Ghosh, B., Keller, M., Kivimaa, P., Pahker, A. K. & Steinmueller, W. E. (2021), ‘Research frontiers for multi-system dynamics and deep transitions’, *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* 41, 52–56.
- 625 Kavlak, G., McNerney, J. & Trancik, J. E. (2018), ‘Evaluating the causes of cost reduction in photovoltaic modules’, *Energy Policy* 123, 700–710.
- Kelsey, N. (2021), ‘International ozone negotiations and the green spiral’, *Global Environmental Politics* pp. 1–24.
- 630 Kern, F., Smith, A., Shaw, C., Raven, R., & Verhees, B. (2014). From laggard to leader: Explaining offshore wind developments in the UK. *Energy Policy*, 69, 635-646. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2014.02.031>
- Klok, C. W., Kirkels, A. F. & Alkemade, F. (2023), ‘Impacts, procedural processes, and local context: Rethinking the social acceptance of wind energy projects in the netherlands’, *Energy Research and Social Science* 99.
- 635 Koide, R., Lettenmeier, M., Akenji, L., Toivio, V., Amellina, A., Khodke, A., Watabe, A. & Kojima, S. (2021), ‘Lifestyle carbon footprints and changes in lifestyles to limit global warming to 1.5 °c, and ways forward for related research’, *Sustainability Science* 16, 2087–2099.
- Kohler, J., Geels, F. W., Kern, F., Markard, J., Onsongo, E., Wieczorek, A., Alkemade, F., Avelino, F., Bergek, A., Boons, F., Funfschilling, L., Hess, D., Holtz, G., Hyysalo, S., Jenkins, K., Kivimaa, P., Martiskainen, M., McMeekin, A., Muhlemeier, M. S., Nykvist, B., Pel, B., Raven, R., Rohrer, H., Sanden, B., Schot, J., Sovacool, B., Turnheim, B., Welch, D. & Wells, P. (2019), ‘An agenda for sustainability transitions research: State of the art and future directions’, *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* 31, 1–32.
- 640 Kluskens, N., Hoffken, J., and Alkemade, F., Beyond a checklist for acceptance: understanding the dynamic process of community acceptance. *Sustainability Science*, *accepted*

- 645 Lenton, T. M., Benson, S., Smith, T., Ewer, T., Lanel, V., Petykowski, E., Powell, T. W., Abrams, J. F., Blomsma, F. & Sharpe, S. (2022), 'Operationalising positive tipping points towards global sustainability', *Global Sustainability* 5.
- LeQuere, C., Peters, G. P., Friedlingstein, P., Andrew, R. M., Canadell, J. G., Davis, S. J., Jackson, R. B. & Jones, M. W. (2021), 'Fossil co2 emissions in the post-covid19 era', *Nature Climate Change* 11, 197–199.
- 650 Maertens, R., Anseel, F. & van der Linden, S. (2020), 'Combatting climate change misinformation: Evidence for longevity of inoculation and consensus messaging effects', *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 70.
- Manfredo, M. J., Bruskotter, J. T., Teel, T. L., Fulton, D., Schwartz, S. H., Arlinghaus, R., Oishi, S., Uskul, A. K., Redford, K., Kitayama, S. & Sullivan, L. (2017), 'Why social values cannot be changed for the sake of conservation', *Conservation Biology* 31, 772–780.
- 655 Matthews, D. H. & Wynes, S. (2022), 'Current global efforts are insufficient to limit warming to 1.5°C', *Science* 376, 1404–1409.
- Mayer, A. P. & Smith, E. K. (2023), 'Multidimensional partisanship shapes climate policy support and behaviours', *Nature Climate Change* 13, 32–39.
- McAdam, D., Tarrow, S. & Tilly, C. (2001), *Dynamics of Contention*, Cambridge University Press.
- Meadows, D. H. (2008). *Thinking in systems: A primer*. chelsea green publishing.
- 660 Meckling, J. (2019), 'Governing renewables: Policy feedback in a global energy transition', *Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space* 37, 317–338.
- Meckling, J., Sterner, T. & Wagner, G. (2017), 'Policy sequencing toward decarbonization', *Nature Energy* 2, 918–922.
- 665 Meldrum, M., Pinnell, L., Brennan, K., Romani, M., Sharpe, S. & Lenton, T. (2023), *The Breakthrough Effect: How to trigger a cascade of tipping points to accelerate the net zero transition*, SYSTEMIQ.
- Milkoreit, M., Hodbod, J., Baggio, J., Benessaiah, K., Calderon-Contreras, R., Donges, J. F., Mathias, J. D., Rocha, J. C., Schoon, M. & Werners, S. E. (2018), 'Defining tipping points for social-ecological systems scholarship - an interdisciplinary literature review', *Environmental Research Letters* 13, 1–13.
- 670 Milkoreit, M. (2023). Social tipping points everywhere?—Patterns and risks of overuse. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change*, 14(2), e813. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc.813>
- Mourik, R. M., Breukers, S., van Summeren, L. F., & Wieczorek, A. J. (2020). The impact of the institutional context on the potential contribution of new business models to democratising the energy system. In *Energy and Behaviour*(pp. 209-235). Academic Press. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-818567-4.00009-0>
- 675 Musall, F. D. and Kuik, O., 'Local acceptance of renewable energy — A case study from southeast Germany', *Energy Policy*, Vol. 39, No 6, 2011, pp. 3252-3260. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2011.03.017>
- Negro, S. O., Alkemade, F., & Hekkert, M. P. (2012). Why does renewable energy diffuse so slowly? A review of innovation system problems. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 16(6), 3836–3846. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2012.03.043>

- 680 Nematchoua, M. K., Nishimwe, A. M.-R. & Reiter, S. (2021), 'Towards nearly zeroenergy residential neighbourhoods in the European union: A case study', *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 135.
- Nemet, G. F. (2006). Beyond the learning curve: factors influencing cost reductions in photovoltaics. *Energy policy*, 34(17), 3218-3232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2005.06.020>
- Nemet, G. & Greene, J. (2022), 'Innovation in low-energy demand and its implications for policy', *Oxford Open Energy* 1.
- 685 Newell, P., Twena, M. & Daley, F. (2021), 'Scaling behaviour change for a 1.5-degree world: Challenges and opportunities', *Global Sustainability* 4, 1–13.
- Niamir, L., Kiesewetter, G., Wagner, F., Schopp, W., Filatova, T., Voinov, A. & Bressers, H. (2020), 'Assessing the macroeconomic impacts of individual behavioral changes on carbon emissions', *Climatic Change* 158, 141–160.
- 690 Niamir, L., Ivanova, O., Filatova, T., Voinov, A., & Bressers, H. (2020). Demand-side solutions for climate mitigation: Bottom-up drivers of household energy behavior change in the Netherlands and Spain. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 62, 101356.
- Nijse, F.J.M.M., Mercure, J.F., Ameli, N. *et al.* The momentum of the solar energy transition. *Nat Commun* 14, 6542 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-41971-7>
- 695 Nisa, C. F., Belanger, J. J., Schumpe, B. M. & Faller, D. G. (2019), 'Meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials testing behavioural interventions to promote household action on climate change', *Nature Communications* 10.
- Ostrom, E. (2010), 'Beyond markets and states: Polycentric governance of complex economic systems', *American Economic Association* 100, 641–672.
- 700 Oteman, M., Wiering, M., & Helderma, J. K. (2014). The institutional space of community initiatives for renewable energy: a comparative case study of the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark. *Energy, sustainability and society*, 4(1), 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.1186/2192-0567-4-11>
- 705 Otto, I. M., Donges, J. F., Cremades, R., Bhowmik, A., Hewitt, R. J., Lucht, W., Rockstrom, J., Allerberger, F., McCaffrey, M., Doe, S. S., Lenferna, A., Moran, N., van Vuuren, D. P. & Schellnhuber, H. J. (2020), 'Social tipping dynamics for stabilizing earth's climate by 2050', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 117, 2354–2365.
- Palm, A. (2017), 'Peer effects in residential solar photovoltaics adoption—a mixed methods study of Swedish users', *Energy Research and Social Science* 26, 1–10.
- 710 Papachristos, G., Sofianos, A. & Adamides, E. (2013), 'System interactions in sociotechnical transitions: Extending the multi-level perspective', *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* 7, 53–69.
- Pasimeni, F. (2021), 'The origin of the sharing economy meets the legacy of fractional ownership', *Journal of Cleaner Production* 319, 128614.
- Pasimeni, F. & Ciarli, T. (2023), 'Reducing environmental impact through shared ownership: A model of consumer behaviour', *UNU-Merit Working Paper Series* 2023015.

- 715 Pauw, W. P., Moslener, U., Zamarioli, L. H., Amerasinghe, N., Atela, J., Affana, J. P., Buchner, B., Klein, R. J., Mbeva, K. L., Puri, J., Roberts, J. T., Shawoo, Z., Watson, C. & Weikmans, R. (2022), ‘Post-2025 climate finance target: how much more and how much better?’, *Climate Policy* 22, 1241–1251.
- Radtke, J., Yildiz, Ö., & Roth, L. (2022). Does Energy Community Membership Change Sustainable Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns? Empirical Evidence from Community Wind Energy in Germany. *Energies*, 15(3), 822.
- 720 Reis, I. F., Gonçalves, I., Lopes, M. A., & Antunes, C. H. (2021). Business models for energy communities: A review of key issues and trends. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 144, 111013. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2021.111013>
- REScoop.eu (2020) Annual report 2020: European Federation of citizen energy cooperatives. <https://www.rescoop.eu/uploads/rescoop/downloads/REScoop-Annual-Report-2020.pdf>
- 725 Roberts, C., Geels, F. W., Lockwood, M., Newell, P., Schmitz, H., Turnheim, B. & Jordan, A. (2018), ‘The politics of accelerating low-carbon transitions: Towards a new research agenda’, *Energy Research and Social Science* 44, 304–311.
- Rode, J. & Weber, A. (2016), ‘Does localized imitation drive technology adoption? a case study on rooftop photovoltaic systems in germany’, *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 78, 38–48.
- 730 Rogers, E. M. (2003), *Diffusion of innovations*, 5th edn, Simon & Schuster.
- Rogers, J. C. et al., ‘Public perceptions of community based renewable energy projects’, *Energy Policy*, Vol. 36(11), 2008, pp. 4217-4226. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2008.07.028>
- Rosenbloom, D., Markard, J., Geels, F. W. & Fuenfschilling, L. (2020), ‘Why carbon pricing is not sufficient to mitigate climate change—and how “sustainability transition policy” can help’, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 117, 8664–8668.
- 735 Rosenbloom, D., Meadowcroft, J. & Cashore, B. (2019), ‘Stability and climate policy? harnessing insights on path dependence, policy feedback, and transition pathways’, *Energy Research and Social Science* 50, 168–178.
- Roy, J., Dowd, A.-M., Muller, A., Pal, S. & Prata, N. (2012), ‘Lifestyles, well-being and energy’, *Global Energy Assessment (GEA) Ch.21* pp. 1527–1548.
- 740 Schoor, T. V. D. & Scholtens, B. (2015), ‘Power to the people: Local community initiatives and the transition to sustainable energy’, *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 43, 666–675.
- Sewerin, S., Beland, D. & Cashore, B. (2020), ‘Designing policy for the long term:’ agency, policy feedback and policy change’, *Policy Sciences* 53, 243–252.
- 745 Shapira, S., Shibli, H. & Teschner, N. (2021), ‘Energy insecurity and community resilience: The experiences of bedouins in southern Israel’, *Environmental Science and Policy* 124, 135–143.
- Sharpe, S. & Lenton, T. M. (2021), ‘Upward-scaling tipping cascades to meet climate goals: plausible grounds for hope’, *Climate Policy* 21, 421–433.

- 750 Sloot, D., Jans, L. & Steg, L. (2018), 'Can community energy initiatives motivate sustainable energy behaviours? the role of initiative involvement and personal proenvironmental motivation', *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 57, 99–106.
- Smith, S. R., Christie, I. & Willis, R. (2020), 'Social tipping intervention strategies for rapid decarbonization need to consider how change happens', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 117, 10629–10630.
- Söderholm, P., Klaassen, G. Wind Power in Europe: A Simultaneous Innovation–Diffusion Model. *Environ Resource Econ* 36, 163–190 (2007). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10640-006-9025-z>
- 755 Sorrell, S., Gatersleben, B. & Druckman, A. (2020), 'The limits of energy sufficiency: A review of the evidence for rebound effects and negative spillovers from behavioural change', *Energy Research and Social Science* 64.
- Sovacool, B.K. (2016). How long will it take? Conceptualizing the temporal dynamics of energy transitions. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 13, 202–215. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2015.12.020>
- 760 Sovacool, B. K., Martiskainen, M., Hook, A. & Baker, L. (2019), 'Decarbonization and its discontents: a critical energy justice perspective on four low-carbon transitions', *Climatic Change* 155, 581–619.
- Stadelmann-Steffen, I., Eder, C., Haring, N., Spilker, G. & Katsanidou, A. (2021), 'A framework for social tipping in climate change mitigation: What we can learn about social tipping dynamics from the chlorofluorocarbons phase-out', *Energy Research and Social Science* 82.
- Steg, L. (2023), 'Psychology of climate change', *Annual Review of Psychology* 74, 391– 421.
- 765 Steg, L., Shwom, R. & Dietz, T. (2018), 'What drives energy consumers? engaging people in a sustainable energy transition', *IEEE Power and Energy Magazine* 16, 20– 28.
- Steg, L. & Vlek, C. (2009), 'Encouraging pro-environmental behaviour: An integrative review and research agenda', *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 29, 309–317.
- 770 Strachan, P. A., Cowell, R., Ellis, G., Sherry-Brennan, F. and Toke, D., 'Promoting community renewable energy in a corporate energy world', *Sustainable Development*, Vol. 23, No 2, 2015, pp. 96-109. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.1576>
- Thomas, S., Thema, J., Brischke, L. A., Leuser, L., Kopatz, M. & Spitzner, M. (2019), 'Energy sufficiency policy for residential electricity use and per-capita dwelling size', *Energy Efficiency* 12, 1123–1149.
- 775 Tabara, J. D., Lieu, J., Zaman, R., Ismail, C. & Takama, T. (2022), 'On the discovery and' enactment of positive socio-ecological tipping points: insights from energy systems interventions in bangladesh and indonesia', *Sustainability Science* 17, 565–571.
- Trutnevyte, E., Hirt, L. F., Bauer, N., Cherp, A., Hawkes, A., Edelenbosch, O. Y., Pedde, S., & van Vuuren, D. P. (2019). Societal Transformations in Models for Energy and Climate Policy: The Ambitious Next Step. *One Earth*, 1(4), 423–433. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2019.12.002>
- 780 van de Poel, I. & Taebi, B. (2022), 'Value change in energy systems', *Science Technology and Human Values* 47, 371–379.

- van den Bergh, J. C. (2011), 'Energy conservation more effective with rebound policy', *Environmental and Resource Economics* 48, 43–58.
- 785 van den Bergh, J. C., Savin, I. & Drews, S. (2019), 'Evolution of opinions in the growth-vs-environment debate: Extended replicator dynamics', *Futures* 109, 84–100.
- Van den Berghe, L. H., & Wieczorek, A. J. (2022). Community participation in electricity markets: The impact of market organisation. *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions*, 45, 302–317.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eist.2022.10.008>
- 790 van der Kam, M. J., Meelen, A. A., van Sark, W. G. & Alkemade, F. (2018), 'Diffusion of solar photovoltaic systems and electric vehicles among Dutch consumers: Implications for the energy transition', *Energy Research and Social Science* 46, 68–85.
- van Summeren, L. F., Wieczorek, A. J., Bombaerts, G. J., & Verbong, G. P. (2020). Community energy meets smart grids: Reviewing goals, structure, and roles in Virtual Power Plants in Ireland, Belgium and the Netherlands. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 63, 101415. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2019.101415>
- 795 Verkade, N., & Höffken, J. (2019). Collective Energy Practices: A Practice-Based Approach to Civic Energy Communities and the Energy System. *Sustainability*, 11(11), 3230. MDPI AG. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/su11113230>
- Vries, G. W. D., Boon, W. P. & Peine, A. (2016), 'User-led innovation in civic energy communities', *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* 19, 51–65.
- 800 Wang, S., Hausfather, Z., Davis, S., Lloyd, J., Olson, E. B., Liebermann, L., ... & McBride, J. (2023). Future demand for electricity generation materials under different climate mitigation scenarios. *Joule*, 7(2), 309–332.
- Warren, C. R. and McFadyen, M., 'Does community ownership affect public attitudes to wind energy? A case study from south-west Scotland', *Land Use Policy*, Vol. 27, 2010, pp. 204–213.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2008.12.010>
- 805 Watson, J. (2004), 'Co-provision in sustainable energy systems: the case of microgeneration', *Energy Policy* 32, 1981–1990.
- Way, R., Ives, M. C., Mealy, P., & Farmer, J. D. (2022). Empirically grounded technology forecasts and the energy transition. *Joule*, 6(9), 2057–2082. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joule.2022.08.009>
- Wierling, A., Schwanitz, V. J., Zeiss, J. P., von Beck, C., Paudler, H. A., Koren, I. K., ... & Zoubin, N. (2023). A Europe-wide inventory of citizen-led energy action with data from 29 countries and over 10000 initiatives. *Scientific Data*, 10(1), 9. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-022-01902-5>
- 810 Wilson, C., Grubler, A., Bauer, N., Krey, V., & Riahi, K. (2013). Future capacity growth of energy technologies: Are scenarios consistent with historical evidence? *Climatic Change*, 118(2), 381–395.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-012-0618-y>

- Wilson, C., Grubler, A., Bento, N., Healey, S., De Stercke, S., & Zimm, C. (2020). Granular technologies to accelerate decarbonization. *Science*, 368(6486), 36-39.
- Windemer, R. (2023), 'Acceptance should not be assumed. how the dynamics of social acceptance changes over time, impacting onshore wind repowering', *Energy Policy* 173.
- 820 Winkelmann, R., Donges, J. F., Smith, E. K., Milkoreit, M., Eder, C., Heitzig, J., Katsanidou, A., Wiedermann, M., Wunderling, N. & Lenton, T. M. (2022), 'Social tipping processes towards climate action: A conceptual framework', *Ecological Economics* 192.
- Wolsink, M. (2018), 'Social acceptance revisited: gaps, questionable trends, and an auspicious perspective', *Energy Research and Social Science* 46, 287–295.
- 825 Wolske, K. S., Gillingham, K. T. & Schultz, P. W. (2020), 'Peer influence on household energy behaviours', *Nature Energy* 5, 202–212.
- Wustenhagen, R., Wolsink, M. & Burer, M. J. (2007), 'Social acceptance of renewable" energy innovation: An introduction to the concept', *Energy Policy* 35, 2683–2691.
- Yildiz, O., Rommel, J., Debor, S., Holstenkamp, L., Mey, F., Muller, J. R., Radtke, J. & Rognli, J. (2015),
830 'Renewable energy cooperatives as gatekeepers or facilitators? recent developments in germany and a multidisciplinary research agenda', *Energy Research and Social Science* 6, 59–73.