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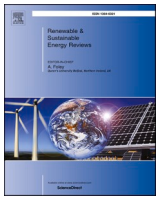

Corrigendum to "Escaping the niche market: An innovation system analysis of the Dutch building integrated photovoltaics (BIPV) sector" [Renew Sustain Energy Rev 155 (2022) 111912]

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The authors of the paper referred to in the title of this Corrigendum report unintentional typographical errors. The last sentence of the introduction should be "Finally, Section 6 concludes this paper by answering the research question". In the original Table 2 the text in two rows have been interchanged, the correct Table 2 is provided here. Finally, the last sentence of section 4.3.3 should be "The function resources mobilization (F6) is affected because BIPV companies can benefit from the industrial capacities of large firms from adjacent industries." We apologize for any inconvenience caused.

Table 2. Types of systemic problems and proposed goal of systemic instruments [21].

Systemic problem	Type of systemic problem	Description	Proposed goal of systemic instrument
1. Actors' problems	Presence-related	Presence-related problems refer to whether relevant actors may be absent.	Stimulate and organize the participation of relevant actors
	Capacity-related	Capacity-related problems refer to the capacities that actors within the innovation system hold. These include their capacity to use available resources effectively, identify opportunities, and establish exploitation strategies.	Create space for actors capability development
2. Institutional problems (hard and soft)	Presence-related	Presence-related institutional problems occur when hard or soft institutions are absent.	Secure presence of hard and soft institutions
	Capacity-related	Capacity-related institutional problems occur when the quality of these institutions is insufficient (e.g., when stringent institutions favor incumbent technologies).	Prevent too weak and too stringent institutions
3. Interaction problems	Presence-related	With presence-related interaction problems there is insufficient interaction between actors, which can be due to cognitive distances between actors, differences in goals and capacities, or distrust.	Stimulate occurrence of interactions
	Quality-related	Quality-related interaction problems refer to the quality or intensity of interactions. Strong network problems occur when actors are wrongly influenced by stronger actors and therefore, cannot supply others in the network with relevant knowledge. Weak network problems occur when ties between actors are weak due to complementarity problems.	Prevent too strong and too weak ties
4. Infrastructural problems	Presence-related	Presence-related infrastructural problems occur when necessary infrastructures are absent.	Stimulate physical, financial, and knowledge infrastructure
	Quality-related	Quality-related infrastructural problems are present when the infrastructures are insufficient or not functioning properly.	Ensure adequate quality of infrastructure

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