

# Glossary

## **Australian Government Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources (Department of ITR)**

The Australian government department responsible for the development and administration of EEBP (1998–2003) and subsequently the EEO legislation until the department was restructured in December 2007.

## **Australian Government Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism (Department of RET)**

The Australian government department responsible for the administration of the EEO legislation from December 2007 until the department was restructured in September 2013 and was renamed the Department of Industry.

## **Australian Government Department of Industry**

The Australian government department responsible for the administration of the EEO legislation from 18 September 2013 until the time of writing.

## **Collaborative co-creation**

The process by which multiple individuals and organisation are involved in experimentation, negotiation and consensus-building with the outcome that previously established institutions are disrupted and new institutions are developed and maintained (Zietsma & McKnight 2009).

## **Corporate energy practitioner**

An individual who:

- has a corporate role in a large energy consuming organisation
- is responsible for improving the overall energy efficiency performance of the organisation
- has visibility and influence across multiple operating sites within their organisation. This might include factories, buildings and mobile fleet (e.g. trucks/cars).

**Dynamic**

The process through which stakeholders interact to influence energy management practices.

**Embeddedness**

The degree to which actors and their actions are linked to their social context (Reay, Golden-Biddle & Germann 2006, p. 978).

**Energy efficiency**

Energy efficiency refers to using less energy to produce the same amount of energy service or useful output (Jollands et al. 2010; Lovins 2004; Patterson 1996; World Energy Council 2008).

**Energy efficiency gap**

“The difference between the actual level of investment in energy efficiency and the higher level that would be cost beneficial from the consumer’s (i.e., the individual’s or firm’s) point of view” (Brown et al. 2001, p. 1198)

**Energy information system**

A system that supports the collection, interpretation and reporting of energy data in order to: “measure and maintain performance and to locate opportunities for reducing energy consumption and cost” (Swords, Colyle & Norton 2008, p. 61), and to deliver other business benefits. See Section 3.2.

**Energy management**

The judicious and effective use of energy to maximise profits and enhance competitive positions through organisational measures and optimisation of energy efficiency in the process (Kannan & Boie 2003, p. 946)

See Section 3.2.

**Energy management practices**

Activities recognised by a community as the legitimate means of coordinating around energy use in accordance with the goals of an organisation.

See Section 3.2.

### **Energy management systems (EnMS)**

“A set of interrelated or interacting elements to establish an energy policy and energy objectives and processes and procedures to achieve those objectives ... The purpose of an energy management system is to enable an organisation to follow a systematic approach in achieving continual improvement of energy performance, including energy efficiency, energy use and consumption.” (ISO 2011, p. 2)

### **Energy service company (ESCO)**

A company that is engaged in developing, installing and financing comprehensive, performance-based projects, typically 5–10 years in duration, centred around improving the energy efficiency or load reduction of facilities owned or operated by customers (IPMVPC 2002; Vine 2005, p. 691).

### **Five-year assessment cycle**

The EEO legislation requires companies to undertake assessments of all sites over a five-year period (i.e. known as the ‘five-year EEO Assessment Cycle’).

### **Institutions**

These are: “humanly devised constraints that structure political, economic and social interaction. They consist of both informal constraints (sanctions, taboos, customs, traditions and codes of conduct), and formal rules (constitutions, laws property rights)” (North 1991, p. 97).

### **Institutional entrepreneur**

A change agent who actively participates in the implementation of changes that diverge from existing institutions (Battilana, Leca & Boxenbaum 2009, p. 70).

“The activities of actors who have an interest in particular institutional arrangements and who leverage resources to create new institutions or to transform existing ones” (Maguire, Hardy & Lawrence 2004, p. 657)

### **Institutional lifecycle**

Refers to the process by which institutions are disrupted, recreated and maintained over time.

**Institutionalised practices**

A social practice that is accepted by a community as a shared routine or recognised form of activity (Zietsma & Lawrence 2010, p. 192).

**International Energy Agency**

An autonomous intergovernmental organisation established under the framework of the OECD.

**Large energy consuming organisation**

In this thesis, a large energy consuming organisation is defined as an organisation that meets the threshold of 0.5PJ of energy use per annum, in accordance with the EEO legislation.

**NABERS Energy**

A performance-based rating scheme that measures the energy efficiency of a building or tenancy.

**Stakeholder**

“Any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the organization’s objectives.” (Freeman 1984, p. 46)